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On the Cover: A montage of images depicting American urban and rural life; inventions, industry, and immigration; nuclear testing and space exploration; wartime scenes and peace demonstrators; inventors and civil rights leaders; and Presidents and their families. These photographs are among those included in “Picturing the Century: One Hundred Years of Photography from the National Archives.” This free exhibit, on display in the Circular Gallery of the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, presents nearly 200 photographs selected from the National Archives and Records Administration’s vast holdings. Most of the photographs were taken by Federal Government employees or contractors or were collected by a Federal agency; some were taken by distinguished photographers, while others are uncredited. They depict momentous events, capture the hopes and fears of the American people, and illustrate the transformation of American society during the 20th century. “Picturing the Century” is on display through July 4, 2001.

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Preface

As the official handbook of the Federal Government, The United States Government Manual provides comprehensive information on the agencies of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches. The Manual also includes information on quasi-official agencies; international organizations in which the United States participates; and boards, commissions, and committees.

A typical agency description includes a list of principal officials, a summary statement of the agency’s purpose and role in the Federal Government, a brief history of the agency, including its legislative or executive authority, a description of its programs and activities, and a “Sources of Information” section. This last section provides information on consumer activities, contracts and grants, employment, publications, and many other areas of public interest.

The 1999/2000 Manual was prepared by the Presidential and Legislative Publications Unit, Office of the Federal Register. Maxine L. Hill was Lead Editor, and Karen L. Ashlin was Managing Editor, assisted by Anna Glover, Michael Hoover, Jennifer Mangum, and Karen Thornton.

The Federal Register and Its Special Editions

The Manual is published as a special edition of the Federal Register (see 1 CFR 9.1). Its focus is on programs and activities. Persons interested in detailed organizational structure, the regulatory documents of an agency, or Presidential documents should refer to the Federal Register or one of its other special editions, described below.

Issued each Federal working day, the Federal Register provides a uniform system for publishing Presidential documents, regulatory documents with general applicability and legal effect, proposed rules, notices, and documents required to be published by statute.

The Code of Federal Regulations is an annual codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register. The Code is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. The Code is kept up to date by the individual issues of the Federal Register.

The Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents serves as a timely, up-to-date reference source for the public policies and activities of the President. It contains remarks, news conferences, messages, statements, and other Presidential material of a public nature issued by the White House during the week reported.

A companion publication to the Weekly Compilation is the Public Papers of the Presidents, which contains public Presidential documents and speeches in convenient book form. Volumes of the Public Papers have been published for every President since Herbert Hoover, with the exception of Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose papers were published privately.

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The Office of the Federal Register publishes slip laws, which are pamphlet prints of each public and private law enacted by Congress. Slip laws are compiled annually as the United States Statutes at Large. The Statutes volumes contain all public and private laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during a session of Congress;
recommendations for executive, legislative, and judicial salaries; reorganization plans; proposed and ratified amendments to the Constitution; and Presidential proclamations. Included with many of these documents are sidenotes, U.S. Code and statutes citations, and a summary of their legislative histories.

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The Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION of the thirteen united STATES OF AMERICA,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.—We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.—He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.—He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.—He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.—He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.—He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.—He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State
remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.—He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.—He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.—He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.—He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.—He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures.—He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.—He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:—For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:—For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:—For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:—For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:—For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:—For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:—For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:—For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:—For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.—He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.—He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.—He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.—He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.—He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.—

WE, THEREFORE, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and
Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.—And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The Constitution of the United States

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumerations shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the
Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during
such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the Credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;
To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square), as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.
Article II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President: and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual
Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all Civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority:— to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls:— to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction:— to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party:— to Controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State:— between Citizens of different States:— between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been
comitted; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

Article IV

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of
the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

**Article VI**

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

**Article VII**

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

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*done* in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth *In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,*

G• Washington—Presid•

and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire  
John Langdon  
Nicholas Gilman  

Massachusetts  
Nathaniel Gorham  
Rufus King  

Connecticut  
W• Sam'l Johnson  
Roger Sherman  

New York  
Alexander Hamilton  

New Jersey  
Wil: Livingston  
David Brearley.  
W• Paterson.  
Jona: Dayton  

Pennsylvania  
B Franklin  
Thomas Mifflin  
Rob• Morris  
Geo. Clymer  
Tho• FitzSimons  
Jared Ingersoll

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1 Spelled with one “n” on the original document.
Amendments

(The first 10 Amendments were ratified December 15, 1791, and form what is known as the Bill of Rights)

Amendment 1

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment 2

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.
Amendment 3

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment 4

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment 5

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment 6

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment 7

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment 8

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
Amendment 9

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment 10

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment 11

(Ratified February 7, 1795)

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment 12

(Ratified July 27, 1804)

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.
Amendment 13

(Ratified December 6, 1865)

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 14

(Ratified July 9, 1868)

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.
Amendment 15

(Ratified February 3, 1870)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 16

(Ratified February 3, 1913)

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment 17

(Ratified April 8, 1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment 18

(Ratified January 16, 1919. Repealed December 5, 1933 by Amendment 21)

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.
Amendment 19

(Ratified August 18, 1920)

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 20

(Ratified January 23, 1933)

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Amendment 21

(Ratified December 5, 1933)

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.
Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

**Amendment 22**

(Ratified February 27, 1951)

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

**Amendment 23**

(Ratified March 29, 1961)

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:
   A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

**Amendment 24**

(Ratified January 23, 1964)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
Amendment 25

(Ratified February 10, 1967)

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

Amendment 26

(Ratified July 1, 1971)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
Amendment 27

(Ratified May 7, 1992)

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.
Legislative Branch
New York ratified the Constitution on July 26, 1788, but did not elect its Senators until July 15 and 16, 1789. North Carolina did not ratify the Constitution until November 21, 1789; Rhode Island ratified it on May 29, 1790.
The Senate is composed of 100 Members, 2 from each State, who are elected to serve for a term of 6 years. Senators were originally chosen by the State legislatures. This procedure was changed by the 17th amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1913, which made the election of Senators a function of the people. There are three classes of Senators, and a new class is elected every 2 years.

The House of Representatives comprises 435 Representatives. The number representing each State is determined by population, but every State is entitled to at least one Representative. Members are elected by the people for 2-year terms, all terms running for the same period.

Both the Senators and the Representatives must be residents of the State from which they are chosen. In addition, a Senator must be at least 30 years of age and must have been a citizen of the United States for at least 9 years; a Representative must be at least 25 years of age and must have been a citizen for at least 7 years.

A Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico (elected for a 4-year term) and Delegates from American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands complete the composition of the Congress of the United States. Delegates are elected for a term of 2 years. The Resident Commissioner and Delegates may take part in the floor discussions but have no vote in the full House or in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. They do, however, vote in the committees to which they are assigned.

Officers  The Vice President of the United States is the Presiding Officer of the Senate; in his absence the duties are taken over by a President pro tempore, elected by that body, or someone designated by him. The Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives, the Speaker, is elected by the House; he may designate any Member of the House to act in his absence.

The positions of Senate majority and minority leader have been in existence only since the early years of the 20th century. Leaders are elected at the beginning of each new Congress by a majority vote of the Senators in their political party. In cooperation with their party organizations, leaders are responsible for the design and achievement of a legislative program. This involves managing the flow of legislation, expediting noncontroversial measures, and keeping Members informed regarding proposed action on pending business. Each leader serves as an ex officio member of his party’s policymaking and organizational bodies and is aided by an assistant floor leader (whip) and a party secretary.

The House leadership is structured essentially the same as the Senate, with the Members in the political parties responsible for the election of their respective leader and whips.

The Secretary of the Senate, elected by vote of the Senate, performs the duties of the Presiding Officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President and pending the election of a President pro tempore. The Secretary is the custodian of the seal of the Senate, draws requisitions on the Secretary of the Treasury for moneys appropriated for the compensation of Senators, officers, and employees, and for the contingent expenses of the Senate, and is empowered to administer oaths to any officer of the Senate and to any witness produced before it. The Secretary’s executive duties include certification of extracts from the Journal of the Senate; the attestation of bills and joint, concurrent, and Senate resolutions; in impeachment trials, issuance, under the authority of the Presiding Officer, of all orders, mandates, writs, and precepts authorized by the Senate; and certification to the President of the United States of the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of treaties and the names of persons confirmed or rejected upon the nomination of the President.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is elected by and serves as the Executive Officer of that body. He directs and supervises the various departments and facilities under his jurisdiction. He is
also the Law Enforcement and Protocol Officer. As Law Enforcement Officer, he has statutory power to make arrests; to locate absentee Senators for a quorum; to enforce Senate rules and regulations as they pertain to the Senate Chamber, the Senate wing of the Capitol, and the Senate Office Buildings. He serves as a member of the Capitol Police Board and as its chairman each odd year; and, subject to the Presiding Officer, maintains order in the Senate Chamber. As Protocol Officer, he is responsible for many aspects of ceremonial functions, including the inauguration of the President of the United States; arranging funerals of Senators who die in office; escorting the President when he addresses a Joint Session of Congress or attends any function in the Senate; and escorting heads of state when they visit the Senate.

The elected officers of the House of Representatives include the Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, the Chief Administrative Officer, and the Chaplain. The Clerk is custodian of the seal of the House and administers the primary legislative activities of the House. These duties include: accepting the credentials of the Members-elect and calling the Members to order at the commencement of the first session of each Congress; keeping the Journal; taking all votes and certifying the passage of bills; and processing all legislation. Through various departments, the Clerk is also responsible for floor and committee reporting services; legislative information and reference services; the administration of House reports pursuant to House rules and certain legislation including the Ethics in Government Act and the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995; the distribution of House documents; and administration of the House Page Program. The Clerk is also charged with supervision of the offices vacated by Members due to death, resignation, or expulsion.

The Sergeant at Arms maintains the order of the House under the direction of the Speaker and is the keeper of the Mace. As a member of the U.S. Capitol Police Board, the Sergeant at Arms is the chief law enforcement officer for the House and serves as Board Chairman each even year. The ceremonial and protocol duties parallel those of the Senate Sergeant at Arms and include arranging the inauguration of the President of the United States, Joint Sessions of Congress, visits to the House of heads of state, and funerals of Members of Congress.

The Sergeant at Arms enforces the rules relating to the privileges of the Hall of the House, including admission to the galleries.

The Chief Administrative Officer is charged with the administration of other House support services, including: payroll, benefits, postal operations and internal mail distribution, computer and telephone service, office furnishings, office equipment, office supplies, and the administration of the House televised floor proceedings.

Committees The work of preparing and considering legislation is done largely by committees of both Houses of Congress. There are 16 standing committees in the Senate and 19 in the House of Representatives. The standing committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives are shown in the list below. In addition, there are select committees in each House (one in the House of Representatives), and various congressional commissions and joint committees composed of Members of both Houses. Each House may also appoint special investigating committees.

The membership of the standing committees of each House is chosen by a vote of the entire body; members of other committees are appointed under the provisions of the measure establishing them.

Each bill and resolution is usually referred to the appropriate committee, which may report a bill out in its original form, favorably or unfavorably, recommend amendments, report original measures, or allow the proposed legislation to die in committee without action.
Standing Committees of the Congress

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¹ Room numbers with three digits are in the Cannon House Office Building, four digits beginning with 1 are in the Longworth House Office Building, and four digits beginning with 2 are in the Rayburn House Office Building. Room numbers preceded by H or HT are in the House wing of the Capitol Building. Room numbers preceded by S are in the Senate wing of the Capitol Building; those preceded by SD are in the Dirksen Office Building; and those preceded by SR are in the Russell Office Building.

Congressional Record Proceedings of Congress are published in the Congressional Record, which is issued each day when Congress is in session. Publication of the Record began March 4, 1873; it was the first record of debate officially reported, printed, and published directly by the Federal Government. The Daily Digest of the Congressional Record, printed in the back of each issue of the Record, summarizes the proceedings of that day in each House, and each of their committees and subcommittees, respectively. The Digest also presents the legislative program for each day and, at the end of the week, gives the program for the following week. Its publication was begun March 17, 1947.

Sessions Section 4 of Article I of the Constitution makes it mandatory that “The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year. . . .” Under this provision, also, the date for convening Congress was designated originally as the first Monday in December, “unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.” Eighteen acts were passed, up to 1820, providing for the meeting of Congress on other days of the year. From 1820 to 1934, however, Congress met regularly on the first Monday in December. In 1934 the Twentieth Amendment changed the convening of Congress to January 3, unless Congress “shall by law appoint a different day.” In addition, the President, according to Article II, section 3, of the Constitution “may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper. . . .”

Powers of Congress Article I, section 8, of the Constitution defines the powers of Congress. Included are the powers to assess and collect taxes—called the chief power; to regulate commerce, both interstate and foreign; to coin money; to establish post offices and post roads; to establish courts inferior to the Supreme Court; to declare war; and to raise and maintain an army and navy. Congress is further empowered “To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;” and “To make all Laws which shall be
necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

Amendments to the Constitution
Another power vested in the Congress is the right to propose amendments to the Constitution, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary. Should two-thirds of the State legislatures demand changes in the Constitution, it is the duty of Congress to call a constitutional convention. Proposed amendments shall be valid as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures or by conventions of three-fourths of the States, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Special Powers of the Senate
Under the Constitution, the Senate is granted certain powers not accorded to the House of Representatives. The Senate approves or disapproves certain Presidential appointments by majority vote, and treaties must be concurred in by a two-thirds vote.

Special Powers of the House of Representatives
The House of Representatives is granted the power of originating all bills for the raising of revenue.

Both Houses of Congress act in impeachment proceedings, which, according to the Constitution, may be instituted against the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate has the sole power to try impeachments.

Prohibitions Upon Congress
Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution also imposes prohibitions upon Congress. "The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it." A bill of attainder or an ex post facto law cannot be passed. No export duty can be imposed. Ports of one State cannot be given preference over those of another State. "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law..." No title of nobility may be granted.

Rights of Members
According to section 6 of Article I, Members of Congress are granted certain privileges. In no case, except in treason, felony, and breach of the peace, can Members be arrested while attending sessions of Congress "and in going to and returning from the same. . . ." Furthermore, the Members cannot be questioned in any other place for remarks made in Congress. Each House may expel a Member of its body by a two-thirds vote.

Enactment of Laws
All bills and joint resolutions must pass both the House of Representatives and the Senate and must be signed by the President, except those proposing a constitutional amendment, in order to become law, or be passed over the President's veto by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress. Section 7 of Article I states: "If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law."

When a bill or joint resolution is introduced in the House, the usual procedure for its enactment into law is as follows:

— assignment to House committee having jurisdiction;
— if favorably considered, it is reported to the House either in its original form or with recommended amendments;
— if the bill or resolution is passed by the House, it is messaged to the Senate and referred to the committee having jurisdiction;
— in the Senate committee the bill, if favorably considered, may be reported in the form as received from the House, or with recommended amendments;
— the approved bill or resolution is reported to the Senate, and if passed by that body, is returned to the House;
— if one body does not accept the amendments to a bill by the other body, a conference committee comprised of
Members of both bodies is usually appointed to effect a compromise:
— when the bill or joint resolution is finally approved by both Houses, it is signed by the Speaker (or Speaker pro tempore) and the Vice President (or President pro tempore acting President pro tempore) and is presented to the President; and
— once the President’s signature is affixed, the measure becomes a law. If the President vetoes the bill, it cannot become a law unless it is re-passed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses.


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### Senators

[Republicans in roman (54); Democrats in italic (45); Independents in bold (1); total, 100]

Room numbers preceded by SR are in the Russell Office Building (Delaware and Constitution Avenues); those preceded by SD are in the Dirksen Office Building (First Street and Constitution Avenue); and those preceded by SH are in the Hart Office Building (Second and C Streets). Members’ offices may be reached by phone at 202–224–3121.

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**Senators—Continued**

[Republicans in roman (54); Democrats in italic (45); Independents in bold (1); total, 100]

Room numbers preceded by SR are in the Russell Office Building (Delaware and Constitution Avenues); those preceded by SD are in the Dirksen Office Building (First Street and Constitution Avenue); and those preceded by SH are in the Hart Office Building (Second and C Streets). Members’ offices may be reached by phone at 202-224–3121.

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### Senators—Continued

[Republicans in roman (54); Democrats in italic (45); Independents in bold (1); total, 100]

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### Representatives

[Republicans in roman (222); Democrats in italic (211); Independents in bold (1); vacancies (1); total, 435]

Room numbers with three digits are in the Cannon House Office Building (New Jersey and Independence Avenues), four digits beginning with 1 are in the Longworth House Office Building (between South Capitol Street and New Jersey Avenue on Independence Avenue), and four digits beginning with 2 are in the Rayburn House Office Building (between First and South Capitol Streets on Independence Avenue). Members’ offices may be reached by phone at 202-224-3121. The most current listing of House Members can be found on the Internet at http://clerkweb.house.gov/.

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**Representatives—Continued**

[Republicans in roman (222); Democrats in italic (211); Independents in bold (1); vacancies (1); total, 435]

Room numbers with three digits are in the Cannon House Office Building (New Jersey and Independence Avenues); four digits beginning with 1 are in the Longworth House Office Building (between South Capitol Street and New Jersey Avenue on Independence Avenue), and four digits beginning with 2 are in the Rayburn House Office Building (between First and South Capitol Streets on Independence Avenue). Members' offices may be reached by phone at 202–225–3121. The most current listing of House Members can be found on the Internet at http://clerkweb.house.gov.

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### Representatives—Continued

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Representatives—Continued

[Republicans in roman (222); Democrats in italic (211); Independents in bold (1); vacancies (1); total, 435]

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[Republicans in roman (222); Democrats in italic (211); Independents in bold (1); vacancies (1); total, 435]
### Representatives—Continued

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Representatives—Continued

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Representatives—Continued

[Republicans in roman (222); Democrats in italic (211); Independents in bold (1); vacancies (1); total, 435]

Room numbers with three digits are in the Cannon House Office Building (New Jersey and Independence Avenues), four digits beginning with 1 are in the Longworth House Office Building (between South Capitol Street and New Jersey Avenue on Independence Avenue), and four digits beginning with 2 are in the Rayburn House Office Building (between First and South Capitol Streets on Independence Avenue). Members' offices may be reached by phone at 202–225–3121. The most current listing of House Members can be found on the Internet at http://clerkweb.house.gov.

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Delegates

Christensen, Donna MC         | Virgin Islands   | 1711 |
Faleomavaega, Eni F.H         | American Samoa   | 2422 |
Norton, Eleanor Holmes        | District of Columbia | 1424 |
Underwood, Robert A           | Guam             | 2418 |
Representatives—Continued
[Republicans in roman (222); Democrats in italic (211); Independents in bold (1); vacancies (1); total, 435]
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For further information concerning the United States Senate, contact the Secretary of the Senate, The
information concerning the House of Representatives, contact the Clerk, The Capitol, Washington, DC
20515. Phone, 202-225-7000. Internet, http://www.house.gov/. Specific information and legislation can be
found on the Internet at http://thomas.loc.gov/. Telephone directories for the United States Senate and the
House of Representatives are available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing
Office, Washington, DC 20402.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, DC 20515

Architect of the Capitol
Assistant Architect of the Capitol
   Head, Architecture Division
   Special Assistant
   Superintendent of Construction
   Director of Engineering
   Assistant Director of Engineering
   Administrative Assistant
   Director, Human Resources Management Division
   Director, Equal Employment Opportunity
   Director, Information Resources Management
   Employment Counsel
   Curator
   Inspector General
   Executive Officer
   Head, Fire Systems and Life Safety Office
   Head, Procurement Division
   Safety Officer, Occupational Health, Environmental, and Safety Office
   Budget Officer/Assistant Director of Financial Services
   Accounting Officer
   General Counsel
   Senior Labor-Management Counsel
   Senior Landscape Architect
   Superintendent, House Office Buildings
   Supervising Engineer, Library of Congress

        ALAN M. HANTMAN
        MICHAEL G. TURNBULL
        BRUCE ARTHUR
        JAMES E. ELLISON
        WILLIAM B. HOLMES
        DAN E. HANLON
        SCOTT BIRKHEAD
        HERBERT M. FRANKLIN
        HECTOR E. SUAREZ
        KATHLEEN GAUSE
        RICK KASHURBA
        KEVIN MULSHINE
        BARBARA WOLANIN
        ARTHUR L. M. MCINTYRE
        LYNNE M. THEISS
        KEN LAUZIERE
        RICHARD N. MUELLER
        CHARLES BOWMAN
        W. STUART PREGNALL III
        JOHN T. BORTLEIN, JR.
        ELLIOTT BURNHAM
        CHARLES K. TYLER
        MARGARET COX
        MATTHEW EVANS
        ROBERT MILEY
        DONALD PARRY
The Architect of the Capitol is responsible for the care and maintenance of the U.S. Capitol and nearby buildings and grounds and for implementing construction, renovation, conservation, and landscape improvement projects as authorized by the Congress.

The Architect of the Capitol is charged with operating and maintaining the buildings of the Capitol complex committed to his care by Congress. Permanent authority for the care and maintenance of the Capitol was established by the act of August 15, 1876 (40 U.S.C. 162, 163). The Architect's duties include the mechanical and structural maintenance of the Capitol, the conservation and care of works of art in the building, the upkeep and improvement of the Capitol grounds, and the arrangement of inaugural and other ceremonies held in the building or on the grounds. Legislation has been enacted from time to time to provide for additional buildings and grounds placed under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol.

In addition to the Capitol, the Architect is responsible for the upkeep of all of the congressional office buildings, the Library of Congress buildings, the U.S. Supreme Court building, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, the Capitol Power Plant, the Capitol Police headquarters, and the Robert A. Taft Memorial. The Architect performs his duties in connection with the Senate side of the Capitol, the Senate office buildings, and the operation of the Senate restaurants subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. In matters of general policy in connection with the House office buildings and the Capitol Power Plant, his activities are subject to the approval and direction of the House Office Building Commission. The Architect is under the direction of the Speaker in matters concerning the House side of the Capitol. He is subject to the oversight of the Committee on House Administration with respect to many administrative matters affecting operations on the House side of the Capitol complex. In addition, the Architect of the Capitol serves as the Acting Director of the U.S. Botanic Garden under the Joint Committee on the Library.

The position of Architect of the Capitol was historically filled by Presidential appointment for an indefinite term. Legislation enacted in 1989 provides that the Architect is to be appointed for a term of 10 years by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from a list of 3 candidates recommended by a congressional commission. Upon confirmation by the Senate, the Architect becomes an official of the legislative branch as an officer and agent of Congress; he is eligible for reappointment after completion of his term. The present Architect, Alan M. Hantman, is the 10th to hold this position since the office was established in 1793 and the first to be appointed in accordance with the new procedure.

The Architect, whose original duties were limited to designing and supervising the construction of the Capitol, has assumed additional responsibilities for activities that have been assigned to the office by Congress. Today, in light of the widespread activities under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol and the enactment of the Congressional Accountability Act, the administrative responsibilities of the Architect are as important as the architectural and engineering functions of the office.

Recent and ongoing projects carried out by the Architect of the Capitol include the rehabilitation of the Capitol dome; conservation of murals and decorative paintings in the first-floor Senate corridors in the Capitol; repair of the Capitol terraces; conversion of the Capitol courtyards into meeting rooms; replacement of worn Minton tile in the...
Senate corridors of the Capitol; conservation of the Statue of Freedom atop the Capitol dome; completion of the murals in the first-floor House corridors; improvement of speech-reinforcement, electrical, and fire-protection systems in the Capitol and congressional office buildings; removal of architectural barriers throughout the Capitol complex; preparation and publication of a new book on the artist Constantino Brumidi, whose paintings decorate much of the Capitol; installation of an improved Senate subway system; preparation of a telecommunications plan for the legislative branch agencies; work on security improvements within the Capitol complex; construction of new House and Senate child care facilities; construction of a new Senate Page school; renovation, restoration, and modification of the interiors and exteriors of the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Buildings of the Library of Congress and provision of off-site book storage facilities for the Library; management oversight of the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building; design and construction of the National Garden adjacent to the U.S. Botanic Garden Conservatory; restoration of the U.S. Botanic Garden Conservatory; and planning for a proposed Capitol Visitor Center.

The Architect of the Capitol serves as a member of the following bodies: Capitol Police Board, Capitol Guide Board, District of Columbia Zoning Commission, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, National Capital Memorial Commission, and the Art Advisory Committee to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. He is also an ex-officio member of the U.S. Capitol Preservation Commission, the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Capitol, and the National Building Museum.


UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN
Office of Executive Director, 245 First Street SW., Washington, DC 20024
Conservatory, Maryland Avenue, First to Second Streets SW., Washington, DC 20024
Phone, 202-225-6647
Production Facility, 4700 Shepherd Parkway SW., Washington, DC 20032
Phone, 202-563-2220

Director (Architect of the Capitol) ALAN M. HANTMAN
Executive Director (VACANCY)

The United States Botanic Garden informs visitors about the aesthetic, cultural, economic, therapeutic, and ecological importance of plants to the well-being of humankind.

The U.S. Botanic Garden carries out its mission by presenting artistic displays of plants, exhibits, and a program of educational activities; promoting botanical knowledge through the cultivation of an ordered collection of plants; fostering plant conservation by acting as a repository for endangered species; and growing plants for the beautification of the Capitol complex. Uniquely situated at the heart of the U.S. Government, the Botanic Garden seeks to promote the exchange of ideas and information relevant to this mission.
among national and international visitors and policymakers.

Collections of the U.S. Botanic Garden include orchids, epiphytes, bromeliads, carnivorous plants, ferns, cycads, cacti, succulents, medicinal plants, rare and endangered plants, and plants valued as sources of food, beverages, fibers, and other industrial products.

The U.S. Botanic Garden is currently undergoing a significant expansion and transformation. The Conservatory, one of the largest structures of its kind in this country, closed to the public on September 2, 1997, for a complete renovation. In addition to upgraded amenities for visitors, it will feature 12 new exhibit and plant display areas interpreting plants in their relationship to humankind and to the environment. The Conservatory is expected to reopen in the year 2000, along with the National Garden which is now under construction on the 3-acre site just west of the Conservatory. This new public facility will feature a First Ladies water garden, a formal rose garden, a showcase garden displaying the outstanding native plants of the Mid-Atlantic region in naturalistic settings, and the Senator John Heinz Environmental Learning Center.

Outdoor plantings are showcased in Bartholdi Park, a home landscape demonstration area. Each of the displays is sized and scaled for suitability in an urban or suburban house site. The gardens display ornamental plants that perform well in this region arrayed in a variety of styles and themes. Also located in this park is Bartholdi Fountain, created by Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi (1834–1904), sculptor of the Statue of Liberty.

The Botanic Garden makes available many rare and interesting botanical specimens for study to students, botanists, and floriculturists. In addition to educational programs and special exhibits, a horticultural hotline is available to answer questions from the public.

The U.S. Botanic Garden was founded in 1820 under the auspices of the Columbian Institute for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences, an organization that was the outgrowth of an association known as the Metropolitan Society and that received its charter from Congress on April 20, 1818. The Garden continued under the direction of this Institute until 1837, when the Institute ceased to exist as an active organization.

The Botanic Garden remained abandoned until 1842, when it became necessary for the Government to provide accommodations for the botanical collections brought to Washington, D.C., from the South Seas by the U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1838–42, under the leadership of Capt. Charles Wilkes. The collections were placed temporarily on exhibition at the Patent Office upon return of the expedition in June 1842. The first greenhouse for this purpose was constructed in 1842 on a lot behind the Patent Office Building under the direction and control of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, from funds appropriated by Congress.

The act of May 15, 1850 (9 Stat. 427), provided for the relocation of the Botanic Garden under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library. The site selected was on The Mall at the west end of the Capitol Grounds, practically the same site the Garden occupied during the period it functioned under the Columbia Institute. This site was later enlarged, and the main area continued to serve as the principal Botanic Garden site from 1850 to 1933, when the Garden was relocated to its present site.

Although the Botanic Garden began functioning as a Government-owned institution in 1842, the records indicate that it was not until 1856 that the maintenance of the Garden was specifically placed under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library and a regular, annual appropriation was provided by Congress (11 Stat. 104).

At the present time the Joint Committee exercises its supervision through the Architect of the Capitol, who has been serving as Acting Director since 1934.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
441 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20548

Comptroller General of the United States
Deputy Comptroller General of the United States
Principal Assistant Comptroller General
Assistant Comptroller General for Planning and Reporting
Assistant Comptroller General for Operations
Assistant Comptroller General for Policy
Assistant Comptroller General, General Government Division
Assistant Comptroller General, Health, Education, and Human Services Division
Assistant Comptroller General, Office of Information Management and Communications
Assistant Comptroller General, National Security and International Affairs Division
Assistant Comptroller General, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division
Assistant Comptroller General, Accounting and Information Management Division
General Counsel
Chief Accountant
Assistant Comptroller General for Special Investigations

Support Functions:
Chief Economist
Director, Civil Rights Office
Director, Office of Congressional Relations
Director, Office of Counseling and Career Development
Inspector General
Director, Office of International Liaison
Director, Personnel
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Director, Office of Recruitment
Director, Training Institute
Chair, Personnel Appeals Board

DAVID M. WALKER
(JACANCY)
JAMES F. HINCHMAN
(VACANCY)
JOAN M. DODARO
THOMAS J. BREW, Acting
NANCY KINGSBURY, Acting
RICHARD L. HEMBRA
JOHN HARMAN
HENRY L. HINTON, JR.
KEITH O. FULTZ
GENE L. DODARO
ROBERT P. MURPHY
PHILIP CALDER
ROBERT H. HAST, Acting
LOREN YAGER, Acting
NILDA I. APONTE
HELEN H. HSING
HOWARD N. JOHNSON
FRANCES GARCIA
LINDA L. WEEKS
PATRICIA M. RODGERS
CLEVE E. CORLETT
PAUL JONES
ANNE K. KLEIN
MICHAEL WOLF
The General Accounting Office is the investigative arm of the Congress and is charged with examining all matters relating to the receipt and disbursement of public funds.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) was established by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 (31 U.S.C. 702), to independently audit Government agencies. Over the years, the Congress has expanded GAO’s audit authority, added new responsibilities and duties, and strengthened GAO’s ability to perform independently.

The Office is under the control and direction of the Comptroller General of the United States, who is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of 15 years.

Activities

Audits and Evaluations  Supporting the Congress is GAO’s fundamental responsibility. In meeting this objective, GAO performs a variety of services, the most prominent of which are audits and evaluations of Government programs and activities. The majority of these reviews are made in response to specific congressional requests. The Office is required to perform work requested by committee chairpersons and, as a matter of policy, assigns equal status to requests from Ranking Minority Members. The Office also responds to individual Member requests, as possible. Other assignments are initiated pursuant to standing commitments to congressional committees, and some reviews are specifically required by law. Finally, some assignments are independently undertaken in accordance with GAO’s basic legislative responsibilities.

The ability to review practically any Government function requires a multidisciplined staff able to conduct assignments wherever needed. The Office’s staff has expertise in a variety of disciplines, including accounting, law, public and business administration, economics, the social and physical sciences, and others.

The Office is organized so that staff members concentrate on specific subject areas, enabling them to develop a detailed level of knowledge. When an assignment requires specialized experience not available within GAO, outside experts assist the permanent staff. Staff members go wherever necessary on assignments, working onsite to gather data and observe firsthand how Government programs and activities are carried out.

Legal Services  The Office provides various legal services to the Congress. In response to inquiries from committees and Members, the Comptroller General provides advice on legal issues involving Government programs and activities. The Office is also available to assist in drafting legislation and reviewing legislative proposals before the Congress. In addition, it reviews and reports to the Congress on proposed rescissions and deferrals of Government funds.

Other legal services include resolving bid protests that challenge Government contract awards and assisting Government agencies in interpreting the laws governing the expenditure of public funds.

Investigations  GAO’s staff of professional investigators conducts special investigations and assists auditors and evaluators when they encounter possible criminal and civil misconduct. When warranted, GAO refers the results of its investigations to the Department of Justice and other law enforcement authorities.

Auditing and Accounting Policy  GAO issues Government Auditing Standards for audits of Government organizations, programs, activities, and functions. These standards pertain to auditors’ professional qualifications, the quality of audit effort, and the characteristics of professional and meaningful audit reports.

The Comptroller General, along with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, serves as a principal on the
Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board. The Board considers and recommends issuance of accounting standards and principles and provides interpretations of existing ones.

**Reporting** GAO offers a range of products to communicate the results of its work. The type of product depends on the assignment's objectives and the needs of the intended user. Product types include testimony, oral briefings, and written reports. Virtually all of GAO's reports are available to the public.

A list of GAO reports issued or released during the previous month is furnished monthly to the Congress, its Members, and committees. Copies of GAO reports are also furnished to interested congressional parties; Federal, State, local, and foreign governments; members of the press; college faculty, students, and libraries; and nonprofit organizations.

Copies of unclassified reports are available from the U.S. General Accounting Office, P.O. Box 37050, Washington, DC 20013. Phone, 202-512-6000. The first copy of each report and testimony is free; additional copies are $2 each. There is a 25-percent discount on orders of 100 or more copies mailed to a single address. Orders should be sent with a check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents. VISA and MasterCard are also accepted.

**Electronic Access** Reports, Comptroller General decisions, and GAO special publications may be obtained on the Internet, at http://www.gao.gov/.

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Director, Occupational Health and Environmental Services RAYMOND J. GARVEY
Director, Office of Administrative Support WILLIAM M. GUY
Director, Office of Budget ANDREW M. SHERMAN
Director, Office of Congressional, Legislative, and Public Affairs NADINE L. ELZY
Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity PATRICIA R. GARDNER
Director, Office of Information Resources Management NEAL H. FINE
Director, Office of Labor and Employee Relations EDWARD A. BLATT
Director, Office of Personnel THOMAS J. MULDOON
Director, Office of Planning VINCENT F. ARENDES
Administrative Law Judge KERRY L. MILLER
General Counsel ANTHONY J. ZAGAMI
Inspector General ROBERT G. ANDARY

The mission of the Government Printing Office is to inform the Nation by producing, procuring, and disseminating printed and electronic publications of the Congress as well as the executive departments and establishments of the Federal Government.

The Government Printing Office (GPO) began operations in accordance with Congressional Joint Resolution 25 of June 23, 1860. The activities of GPO are defined in the public printing and documents chapters of title 44 of the U.S. Code.

The Public Printer, who serves as the head of GPO, is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Activities

GPO invites bids from commercial suppliers on a wide variety of printing and reproduction services, awards contracts, and maintains liaison between ordering agencies and contractors.

Printing processes used are electronic prepress, including networked on-demand printing systems; offset presswork, featuring computer-to-plate technology; and bookbinding. Electronic databases prepared for printing are premastered for CD-ROM replication and are used to provide online access. GPO sells approximately 12,000 different printed and electronic publications that originate in various Government agencies. It administers the depository library program through which a comprehensive range of Government publications are made available for the free use of the public in approximately 1,350 libraries throughout the country. GPO also provides online access to more than 70 databases of Federal Government publications, including the Congressional Record and the Federal Register. GPO’s online information service, GPO Access, may be reached at http://www.access.gpo.gov/.

Sources of Information
Contracts  Commercial printers interested in Government printing contract opportunities should direct inquiries to the Manager, Printing Procurement Department, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20401.

Regional Printing and Procurement Offices—Government Printing Office

(R: Regional Printing Procurement Office; S: Satellite Printing Procurement Office)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATLANTA, GA (R)</td>
<td>Suite 110, 1868 Emory St., 30318-2542</td>
<td>404-605-9160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (S)</td>
<td>28 Court Square, 02108-2504</td>
<td>617-720-3680</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHICAGO, IL (R)</td>
<td>Suite 810, 200 N. LaSalle St., 60601-1055</td>
<td>312-353-3916</td>
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<tr>
<td>COLUMBUS, OH (R)</td>
<td>Suite 112-B, 1335 Dublin Rd., 43215-7634</td>
<td>614-488-4616</td>
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<tr>
<td>DALLAS, TX (R)</td>
<td>Rm. 3D4, 1100 Commerce St., 75242-0395</td>
<td>214-767-0451</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Orleans, LA (S)</td>
<td>Rm. 310, 423 Canal St., 70130-2352</td>
<td>504-589-2538</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oklahoma City, OK (S)</td>
<td>Suite 100, 3420 D Ave., Tinker AFB, OK 73145-9188</td>
<td>405-231-4146</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Antonio, TX (S)</td>
<td>Bldg. 1552, Door 2, Kelly AFB, TX 78241-5000</td>
<td>210-924-4245</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hampton, VA (R)</td>
<td>Suite 400, 11836 Canon Blvd., Newport News, VA 23606-2555</td>
<td>757-873-2800</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOS ANGELES, CA (R)</td>
<td>Suite 110, 12501 E. Imperial Hwy., Norwalk, CA 90650-3136</td>
<td>562-863-1708</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego, CA (S)</td>
<td>Suite 109, 2221 Camino Del Rio S., 92108-3609</td>
<td>619-497-6050</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW YORK, NY (R)</td>
<td>Rm. 709, 201 Varick St., 10014-4879</td>
<td>212-620-3321</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHILADELPHIA, PA (R)</td>
<td>Suite A-190, 928 Jaymore Rd., Southhampton, PA 18966-3820</td>
<td>215-364-6465</td>
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<td>Pittsburgh, PA (S)</td>
<td>Rm. 501, 1000 Liberty Ave., 15222-4000</td>
<td>412-395-4858</td>
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<td>ST. LOUIS, MO (R)</td>
<td>Rm. 328, 815 Olive St., 63101-1597</td>
<td>314-241-0349</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAN FRANCISCO, CA (R)</td>
<td>Suite I, 536 Stone Rd., Benicia, CA 94510-1170</td>
<td>707-748-1970</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEATTLE, WA (R)</td>
<td>4735 E. Marginal Way S., Federal Center South, 98134-2397</td>
<td>206-764-3726</td>
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</table>

Suppliers of paper products and printing equipment and supplies; purchasers of surplus printing equipment, waste, and salvage materials; and freight carriers should contact the Director of Materials Management, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20401. Phone, 202-512-0935.

The booklet How To Do Business With the Government Printing Office, A Guide for Contractors is available upon request from the GPO Central Office or any GPO Regional Printing Procurement Office.

Employment  Office of Personnel Management registers are used in filling administrative, technical, crafts, and clerical positions. Inquiries should be directed to the Chief, Employment Branch, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20401. Phone, 202-512-1124.


The GPO Sales Publications Reference File (PRF) provides author, title, and subject access to Government publications available for sale through the Superintendent of Documents.

The Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications is the most comprehensive listing of Government publications issued by Federal departments and agencies.

There also are two free catalogs of new or popular publications available: U.S. Government Books, which lists hundreds of best-selling titles, and New Books, a bimonthly list of all Government publications placed on sale in the preceding 2 months. These publications can be obtained by calling the Superintendent of Documents at 202-512-1800.

Remittance for all publications ordered from the Superintendent of Documents must be received in advance of shipment by check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Orders
also may be charged to MasterCard or VISA accounts or a GPO deposit account.

**Depository Libraries**  GPO distributes printed and electronic publications to approximately 1,350 depository libraries nationwide where they may be used by the public free of charge. A list of depository libraries is available from the Superintendent of Documents. Phone, 202–512–1119. It may also be accessed online at http://www.access.gpo.gov/.

**Electrical Access**  GPO Access provides online access to key Government publications through the Internet at http://www.access.gpo.gov/. For information about this service, contact the GPO Access support team. Phone, 202–512–1530. E-mail, gpoaccess@gpo.gov.

**Bookstores**  Popular Government publications may be purchased at the GPO bookstores listed below.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>City</th>
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<tr>
<td>Washington, DC, area:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main Bookstore</td>
<td>710 N. Capitol St. NW.</td>
<td>202–512–0132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McPherson Square</td>
<td>1510 H St. NW.</td>
<td>202–553–5075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 120, 999 Peachtree St. NE.</td>
<td>404–347–1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, AL</td>
<td>2021 3rd Ave. N.</td>
<td>205–731–1056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Rm. 169, 10 Causeway St.</td>
<td>617–720–4180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Rm. 124, 401 S. State St.</td>
<td>312–353–5133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, OH</td>
<td>Rm. 1653, 1240 E. 9th St.</td>
<td>216–522–4922</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
<td>Rm. 207, 200 N. High St.</td>
<td>614–469–6956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Rm. 1C50, 1100 Commerce St.</td>
<td>214–767–0076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Suite 130, 1660 Wyncoop St.</td>
<td>303–844–3964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>Suite 160, 477 Michigan Ave.</td>
<td>313–226–7816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td>801 Travis St.</td>
<td>713–228–1187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville, FL</td>
<td>Rm. 100, 100 W. Bay St.</td>
<td>904–353–0569</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>120 Bannister Mall, 5600 E. Bannister Rd.</td>
<td>816–767–2256</td>
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<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>C-Level, 505 S. Flower St.</td>
<td>213–239–9844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
<td>Rm. 150, 310 W. Wisconsin Ave.</td>
<td>414–297–1304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>Rm. 110, 26 Federal Plz.</td>
<td>212–264–3825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>100 N. 17th St.</td>
<td>215–636–1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh, PA</td>
<td>Rm. 118, 1000 Liberty Ave.</td>
<td>412–395–5021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, OR</td>
<td>1305 SW. 1st St.</td>
<td>503–221–6217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pueblo, CO</td>
<td>Rm. 141–S, 303 2nd St.</td>
<td>719–544–3142</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 194, 915 2nd Ave.</td>
<td>415–512–2770</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>Rm. 194, 915 2nd Ave.</td>
<td>206–553–4270</td>
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**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

101 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20540

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Librarian of Congress</td>
<td>JAMES H. BILLINGTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Librarian of Congress</td>
<td>DONALD L. SCOTT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>JOANN JENKINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Librarian for Library Services</td>
<td>WINSTON TABB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Librarian for Human Resources Services</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Congressional Research Service</td>
<td>DANIEL MULHOLLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of Copyrights and Associate Librarian for Copyright Services</td>
<td>MARYBETH PETERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Librarian</td>
<td>RUBENS MEDINA</td>
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</table>
The Library of Congress is the national library of the United States, offering diverse materials for research including the world’s most extensive collections in many areas such as American history, music, and law.

The Library of Congress was established by act of April 24, 1800 (2 Stat. 56), appropriating $5,000 “for the purchase of such books as may be necessary for the use of Congress . . . .” The Library’s scope of responsibility has been widened by subsequent legislation (2 U.S.C. 131-168d). The Librarian, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, directs the Library.

Supported mainly by the appropriations of Congress, the Library also uses income from funds received from foundations and other private sources and administered by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, as well as monetary gifts presented for direct application (2 U.S.C. 154-163).

Under the organic law, the Library’s first responsibility is service to Congress. As the Library has developed, its range of service has come to include the entire governmental establishment and the public at large, making it a national library for the United States.

Activities

Collections The Library’s extensive collections are universal in scope. They include books, serials, and pamphlets on every subject and in a multitude of languages, and research materials in many formats, including maps, photographs, manuscripts, motion pictures, and sound recordings. Among them are the most comprehensive collections of Chinese, Japanese, and Russian language books outside Asia and the former Soviet Union; volumes relating to science and legal materials outstanding for American and foreign law; the world’s largest collection of published aeronautical literature; and the most extensive collection in the Western Hemisphere of books printed before 1501 A.D.

The manuscript collections relate to manifold aspects of American history and civilization, and include the personal papers of most of the Presidents from George Washington through Calvin Coolidge. The music collections contain volumes and pieces—manuscript and published—from classic works to the newest popular compositions. Other materials available for research include maps and views; photographic records from the daguerreotype to the latest news photo; recordings, including folksongs and other music, speeches, and poetry readings; prints, drawings, and posters; government documents, newspapers, and periodicals from all over the world; and motion pictures, microforms, and audio and video tapes.

Reference Resources Admission to the various research facilities of the Library is free. No introduction or credentials are required for persons over high school age. Readers must register by presenting valid photo identification with a current address and, for certain collections, like
those of the Manuscript, Rare Book and Special Collections, and Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Divisions, there are additional requirements. As demands for service to Congress and Federal Government agencies increase, reference service available through correspondence has become limited. The Library must decline some requests and refer correspondents to a library within their area that can provide satisfactory assistance. While priority is given to inquiries pertaining to its holdings of special materials or to subjects in which its resources are unique, the Library does attempt to provide helpful responses to all inquirers.

Copyrights With the enactment of the second general revision of the U.S. copyright law by Act of July 8, 1870 (16 Stat. 212-217), all activities relating to copyright, including deposit and registration, were centralized in the Library of Congress. The Copyright Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2541), as amended and codified, brought all forms of copyrightable authorship, both published and unpublished, under a single statutory system which gives authors protection immediately upon creation of their works. Exclusive rights granted to authors under the statute include the right to reproduce and prepare derivative works, distribute copies or phonorecords, perform and display the work publicly, and in the case of sound recordings, to perform the work publicly by means of a digital audio transmission. Works eligible for copyright include literary works (books and periodicals), musical works, dramatic works, pantomimes and choreographic works, pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works, motion pictures, sound recordings, and architectural works. Serving in its capacity as a national registry for creative works, the Copyright Office registers nearly 600,000 claims to copyright annually and is a major source of acquisitions for the universal collections of the Library of Congress.

Extension of Service The Library extends its service through:

- an interlibrary loan system;
- the photoduplication, at reasonable cost, of books, manuscripts, maps, newspapers, and prints in its collections;
- the sale of sound recordings, which are released by its Recording Laboratory;
- the exchange of duplicates with other institutions;
- the sale of CD-ROM cataloging tools and magnetic tapes and the publication in book format or microform of cumulative catalogs, which make available the results of the expert bibliographical and cataloging work of its technical personnel;
- a centralized cataloging program whereby the Library of Congress acquires material published all over the world, catalogs it promptly, and distributes cataloging information in machine-readable form as well as by printed cards and other means to the Nation’s libraries;
- a cooperative cataloging program whereby the cataloging of data, by name authority and bibliographic records, prepared by other libraries becomes part of the Library of Congress data base and is distributed through the MARC Distribution Service;
- a cataloging-in-publication program in cooperation with American publishers for printing cataloging information in current books;
- the National Serials Data Program, a national center that maintains a record of serial titles to which International Standard Serial Numbers have been assigned and serves, with this file, as the United States Register; and
- the development of general schemes of classification (Library of Congress and Dewey Decimal), subject headings, and cataloging, embracing the entire field of printed matter.

Furthermore, the Library provides for:

- the preparation of bibliographical lists responsive to the needs of Government and research;
- the maintenance and the publication of cooperative publications;
- the publication of catalogs, bibliographical guides, and lists, and of texts of original manuscripts and rare books in the Library of Congress;
- the circulation in traveling exhibitions of items from the Library’s collections;
the provision of books in braille and “talking book” records, as well as books on tape, for the blind and the physically handicapped through 143 cooperating libraries throughout the United States; the distribution of its electronic materials via the Internet; and the provision of research and analytical services on a fee-for-service basis to agencies in the executive and judicial branches.

Congressional Research Service The mission of the Congressional Research Service (CRS) is to provide to the Congress, throughout the legislative process, comprehensive and reliable legislative research, analysis, and information services that are timely, objective, nonpartisan, and confidential, thereby contributing to an informed national legislature. In the past several years, CRS has responded to more than 500,000 requests for services from the Congress annually.

CRS evolved from the Legislative Reference Service, established in 1914 by an act of Congress. The statutory authority for CRS in its current form dates back to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a note), and the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, as amended (2 U.S.C. 166). The 1970 act authorized increased emphasis on in-depth research and analysis. The function and capabilities of CRS have grown over the years in response to the increasing scope of public policy issues on the congressional agenda.

CRS provides multidisciplinary assistance to the Congress at every stage of the legislative process concerning subject areas relevant to policy issues before the Congress. Its Director, assisted by a management team, oversees and coordinates the work of six research divisions which span the range of public policy subjects and disciplines: American law; domestic social policy; foreign affairs, defense, and trade; government and finance; information research; and resources, science, and industry. The Service’s administrative offices are Finance and Administration, Information Resources Management, Policy and Quality Assurance, Research Operations, and Workforce Development.

In addition to responding to individual requests for information and analysis, CRS prepares products and services in anticipation of topics that likely will be on the legislative agenda, and develops and presents seminars that provide a forum for discussion among Members of Congress and their staffs, CRS specialists, and nationally recognized experts on important legislative issues.

The CRS website provides Members and their staff with access to CRS products and services and links to public policy, legal, and legislative resources. CRS and the Library of Congress contribute to the Legislative Information System, an electronic retrieval system that provides the Congress with the most current and comprehensive legislative information available, including bill summaries and status, full text of legislation, and committee reports.

For further information, call 202-707-5700.

American Folklife Center The Center, which was established in the Library of Congress by Act of January 2, 1976 (20 U.S.C. 2102 et seq.), has a coordinative function both in and outside the Federal Establishment to carry out appropriate programs to support, preserve, and present American folklife through such activities as receiving and maintaining folklife collections, scholarly research, field projects, performances, exhibitions, festivals, workshops, publications, and audiovisual presentations. The Center is directed by a Board of Trustees consisting of four members appointed by the President from Federal agencies; four each appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House from private life; four appointed by the Librarian of Congress; and seven ex officio members, including: the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, the President of the American Folklife Society, the President of the Society for Ethnomusicology, and the Director of the Center.
The Center has conducted projects in many locations across the country, such as the ethnic communities of Chicago, IL; southern Georgia; a ranching community in northern Nevada; the Blue Ridge Parkway in southern Virginia and northern North Carolina; and the States of New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Montana. The projects have provided large collections of recordings and photographs for the Archive of Folk Culture. The Center administers the Federal Cylinder Project, which is charged with preserving and disseminating music and oral traditions recorded on wax cylinders dating from the late 1800’s to the early 1940’s. A cultural conservation study was developed at the Center, in cooperation with the Department of the Interior, pursuant to a congressional mandate. Various conferences, workshops, and symposia are given throughout the year. The Folklife Center News, a quarterly newsletter, and other informational publications are available upon request. Many Center publications and a number of collections are available online through the Internet, at http://lcweb.loc.gov/folklife/.

The American Folklife Center maintains and administers the Archive of Folk Culture, an extensive collection of ethnographic materials from this country and around the world. It is the national repository for folk-related recordings, manuscripts, and other unpublished materials. The Center’s reading room contains over 3,500 books and periodicals; a sizable collection of magazines, newsletters, unpublished theses, and dissertations; field notes; and many textual and some musical transcriptions and recordings.

For further information, call 202-707-5510.

Center for the Book The Center was established in the Library of Congress by an act of October 13, 1977 (2 U.S.C. 171 et seq.), to stimulate public interest in books, reading, and libraries, and to encourage the study of books and print culture. The Center is a catalyst for promoting and exploring the vital role of books, reading, and libraries—nationally and internationally. As a partnership between the Government and the private sector, the Center for the Book depends on tax-deductible contributions from individuals and corporations to support its programs.

The Center’s activities are directed toward the general public and scholars. The overall program includes reading promotion projects with television and radio networks, symposia, lectures, exhibitions, special events, and publications. More than 50 national educational and civic organizations participate in the Center’s annual reading promotion campaign.

Since 1984, 36 States have established statewide book centers that are affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. State centers plan and fund their own projects, involving members of the State’s “community of the book;” including authors, readers, prominent citizens, and public officials who serve as honorary advisers.

For further information, contact the Center for the Book. Phone, 202-707-5221. Fax, 202-707-0269. E-mail, cfbook@loc.gov.

National Preservation Program The Library provides technical information related to the preservation of library and archival material. A series of handouts on various preservation and conservation topics has been prepared by the Preservation Office. Information and publications are available from the Office of the Director for Preservation, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4500. Phone, 202-707-1840.

National Film Preservation Board The National Film Preservation Board, presently authorized by the National Film Preservation Act of 1996 (2 U.S.C. 179), serves as a public advisory group to the Librarian of Congress. The Board consists of 40 members and alternates representing the many parts of the diverse American film industry, film archives, scholars, and others. As its primary mission, the Board works to ensure the survival, conservation, and increased public availability of America’s film heritage, including advising the Librarian on the annual selection of films to the National Film Registry and counseling the Librarian on development

For further information, call 202-707-5912.

Sources of Information

Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Talking and braille books and magazines are distributed through 142 regional and subregional libraries to blind and physically handicapped residents of the United States and its territories. Information is available at public libraries throughout the United States and from the headquarters office, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, 1291 Taylor Street NW., Washington, DC 20542-4960. Phone, 202-707-5100.

Cataloging Data Distribution Cataloging and bibliographic information in the form of microfiche catalogs, book catalogs, magnetic tapes, CD-ROM cataloging tools, bibliographies, and other technical publications is distributed to libraries and other institutions.


Library of Congress card numbers for new publications are assigned by the Cataloging in Publication Division.


Contracts Persons seeking to do business with the Library of Congress should contact the Contracts and Logistics Services, Library of Congress, Landover Center Annex, 1701 Brightseat Road, Landover, MD 20785. Phone, 202-707-8717.

Copyright Services Information about the copyright law (title 17 of the U.S. Code), the method of securing copyright, and copyright registration procedures may be obtained by writing to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20559-6000. Phone, 202-707-3000. Copyright information is also available through the Internet, at http://lcweb.loc.gov/. Registration application forms may be ordered by calling the forms hotline at 202-707-9100. Copyright records may be researched and reported by the Copyright Office for a fee; for an estimate, call 202-707-6850. Members of the public may, however, use the copyright card catalog in the Copyright Office without charge. The database of Copyright Office records cataloged from January 1, 1978, to the present is available through the Internet, at http://lcweb.loc.gov/copyright.rb.html. The Copyright Information Office is located in Room LM-401, James Madison Memorial Building, 101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20559-6000, and is open to the public Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. eastern time, except Federal holidays.


Publications  A list of Library of Congress publications, many of which are of interest to the general public, is available through the Internet, at http://lcweb.loc.gov/. A monthly Calendar of Events, listing programs and exhibitions at the Library of Congress, can be mailed regularly to persons within 100 miles of Washington, DC. Make requests to the Office Systems Services, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20540-9440.

Reference and Bibliographic Services  Guidance is offered to readers in the identification and use of the material in the Library’s collections, and reference service in answer to inquiries is offered to those who have exhausted local, State, and regional resources. Persons requiring services that cannot be performed by the Library staff can be supplied with names of private researchers who work on a fee basis. Requests for information should be directed to the Reference Referral Service, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20540-5522. Fax, 202-707-1389.

Research and Reference Services in Science and Technology  Reference specialists in the Science, Technology, and Business Division answer without charge brief technical inquiries entailing a bibliographic response. Of special interest is a technical report and standards collection exceeding 3.6 million titles. Most of these are in microform and may be requested for viewing through the Science Reading Room. Requests for reference services should be directed to the Science, Technology, and Business Division, Library of Congress, Science Reference Section, 101 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20540-4750. Phone, 202-707-5639.

An informal series of reference guides is issued by the Science and Technology Division under the general title LC Science Tracer Bullet. These guides are designed to help a reader locate published material on a subject about which he or she has only general knowledge. For a list of available titles, write to the Science, Technology, and Business Division, Science Reference Section, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20540-4751. Phone, 202-707-5639. Internet, http://lcweb2.loc.gov/sctb/.

Research Services in General Topics  Federal Government agencies can procure directed research and analytical products on foreign and domestic topics using the collections of the Library of Congress through the Federal Research Division. Science, technology, humanities, and social science topics of research are conducted by staff specialists exclusively on behalf of Federal agencies on a fee-for-service basis. Requests for service should be directed to Federal Research Division, Marketing Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4840. Phone, 202-707-3909. Fax, 202-245-3920.


CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
Second and D Streets SW., Washington, DC 20515

Director  DAN L. CRIPPEN
Deputy Director  BARRY B. ANDERSON
Executive Associate Director  STEVEN M. LIEBERMAN
The Congressional Budget Office provides the Congress with assessments of the economic impact of the Federal budget.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) was established by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 601), which also created a procedure by which the United States Congress considers and acts upon the annual Federal budget. This process enables the Congress to have an overview of the Federal budget and to make overall decisions regarding spending and taxing levels and the deficit or surplus these levels incur.

The Office provides Congress with basic budget data and with analyses of alternative fiscal, budgetary, and programmatic policy issues.

Activities

Economic Forecasting and Fiscal Policy Analysis The Federal budget affects and is affected by the national economy. The Congressional Budget Office provides Congress with biannual forecasts of the economy and analyses of economic trends and alternative fiscal policies.

Scorekeeping Under the budget process the Congress establishes, by concurrent resolution, targets (or ceilings) for overall expenditures, budget authority and budget outlays, and broad functional categories. The Congress also establishes targets (or ceilings) for the levels of revenues, the deficit, and the public debt. The Office “keeps score” for the Congress by monitoring the results of congressional action on individual authorization, appropriation, and revenue bills against the targets (or ceilings) specified in the concurrent resolution.

Cost Projections The Office prepares multiyear cost estimates for carrying out any public bill or resolution reported by congressional committees. As soon as practicable after the beginning of each fiscal year, CBO also provides multiyear projections on the costs of continuing current Federal spending and taxation policies.

Annual Report on the Budget The Office is responsible for submitting to the House and Senate Budget Committees each year a report with respect to fiscal policy that includes alternative spending and revenue levels and 5-year baseline projections of the Federal budget.

Federal Mandates To better assess the impact of laws on State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector, the Congress passed the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995. The act amends the Congressional Budget Act to require CBO to give authorizing committees a statement about whether reported bills contain Federal mandates. If the 5-year direct costs of an intergovernmental or private-sector mandate exceed specified thresholds, CBO must provide an estimate of those costs (if feasible) and the basis of the estimate.

Budget-Related Studies The Office undertakes studies requested by the Congress on budget-related areas. This service is provided in the following order of priority to: the House and Senate Budget Committees; the House and Senate Appropriations Committees; the House, Senate, and Joint Committees on Taxation; the House and Senate Finance Committees; the House and Senate Select Committees on Intelligence; the House Committee on Government Reform; the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct; and the Federal Budget and Impoundment Control Committees.
Senate Appropriations Committees, the Senate Finance Committee, and the House Ways and Means Committee; and all other congressional committees.

**Sequestration Reports** The Office prepares advisory reports mandated by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended (2 U.S.C. 901), to estimate whether proposed spending levels breach categorical spending limits and, if so, to estimate the amount and percentage of budget resources that should be sequestered to eliminate any excesses.

**Pay-As-You-Go** The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended (2 U.S.C. 901), requires CBO to provide the Office of Management and Budget with an estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts for each fiscal year for any direct spending or receipts legislation as soon as practicable after Congress completes action on that legislation.

Judicial Branch
The Constitution of the United States provides that “[t]he judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.” The Supreme Court of the United States was created in accordance with this provision and by authority of the Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789 (1 Stat. 73). It was organized on February 2, 1790.

The Supreme Court comprises the Chief Justice of the United States and such number of Associate Justices as may be fixed by Congress. Under that authority, and by virtue of act of June 25, 1948 (28 U.S.C. 1), the number of Associate Justices is eight. Power to nominate the Justices is vested in the President of the United States, and appointments are made with the advice and consent of the Senate. Article III, section 1, of the Constitution further provides that “[t]he Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.” A Justice may, if so desired, retire at the age of 70 after serving for 10 years as a Federal judge or at age 65 after 15 years of service.

The Clerk, the Reporter of Decisions, the Librarian, and the Marshal are appointed by the Court to assist in the performance of its functions. Other Court officers, including the Administrative Assistant, the Court Counsel, the Curator, the Director of Data Systems, and the Public Information Officer, are appointed by the Chief Justice to assist him with the administrative aspects of his position.
The library is open to members of the bar of the Court, attorneys for the various Federal departments and agencies, and Members of Congress. Only members of the bar of the Court may practice before the Supreme Court.

The term of the Court begins, by law, the first Monday in October of each year and continues as long as the business before the Court requires, usually until about the end of June. Six members constitute a quorum. Approximately 7,000 cases are passed upon in the course of a term. In addition, some 1,200 applications of various kinds are filed each year that can be acted upon by a single Justice.

**Jurisdiction**

According to the Constitution (art. III, sec. 2), "[t]he judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects."

Appellate jurisdiction has been conferred upon the Supreme Court by various statutes, under the authority given Congress by the Constitution. The basic statute effective at this time in conferring and controlling jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be found in 28 U.S.C. 1251, 1253, 1254, 1257–1259, and various special statutes. Congress has no authority to change the original jurisdiction of this Court.

**Rulemaking Power**

Congress has from time to time conferred upon the Supreme Court power to prescribe rules of procedure to be followed by the lower courts of the United States. Pursuant to these statutes there are now in force rules promulgated by the Court to govern civil and criminal cases in the district courts, bankruptcy proceedings, admiralty cases, appellate proceedings, and the trial of misdemeanors before U.S. magistrate judges.

For further information concerning the Supreme Court, contact the Public Information Office, United States Supreme Court Building, One First Street NE., Washington, DC 20543. Phone, 202-479-3211.

**Lower Courts**

Article III of the Constitution declares, in section 1, that the judicial power of the United States shall be invested in one Supreme Court and in "such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The Supreme Court has held that these constitutional courts "... share in the exercise of the judicial power defined in that section, can be invested with no other jurisdiction, and have judges who hold office during good behavior, with no power in Congress to provide otherwise."

**United States Courts of Appeals**

The courts of appeals are intermediate appellate courts created by act of March 3, 1891 (28 U.S.C. ch. 3), to relieve the Supreme Court of considering all appeals in cases originally decided by the Federal trial courts. They are empowered to review all final decisions and certain
interlocutory decisions (18 U.S.C. 3731; 28 U.S.C. 1291, 1292) of district courts. They also are empowered to review and enforce orders of many Federal administrative bodies. The decisions of the courts of appeals are final except as they are subject to review on writ of certiorari by the Supreme Court.

The United States is divided geographically into 12 judicial circuits, including the District of Columbia. Each circuit has a court of appeals (28 U.S.C. 41, 1294). Each of the 50 States is assigned to one of the circuits, and the Territories are assigned variously to the first, third, and ninth circuits. There is also a Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, which has nationwide jurisdiction defined by subject matter. At present each court of appeals has from 6 to 28 permanent circuit judgeships (179 in all), depending upon the amount of judicial work in the circuit. Circuit judges hold their offices during good behavior as provided by Article III, section 1, of the Constitution. The judge senior in commission who is under 70 years of age (65 at inception of term), has been in office at least 1 year, and has not previously been chief judge, serves as the chief judge of the circuit for a 7-year term. One of the justices of the Supreme Court is assigned as circuit justice for each of the 13 judicial circuits. Each court of appeals normally hears cases in panels consisting of three judges but may sit en banc with all judges present.

The judges of each circuit (except the Federal Circuit) by vote determine the size of the judicial council for the circuit, which consists of the chief judge and an equal number of circuit and district judges. The council considers the state of Federal judicial business in the circuit and may “make all necessary and appropriate orders for [its] effective and expeditious administration . . .” (28 U.S.C. 332). The chief judge of each circuit may summon periodically a judicial conference of all judges of the circuit, including members of the bar, to discuss the business of the Federal courts of the circuit (28 U.S.C. 333). The chief judge of each circuit and a district judge elected from each of the 12 geographical circuits, together with the chief judge of the Court of International Trade, serve as members of the Judicial Conference of the United States, over which the Chief Justice of the United States presides. This is the governing body for the administration of the Federal judicial system as a whole (28 U.S.C. 331).

United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit This court was established under Article III of the Constitution pursuant to the Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1982 (28 U.S.C. 41, 44, 48), as successor to the former United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and the United States Court of Claims. The jurisdiction of the court is nationwide (as provided by 28 U.S.C. 1295) and includes appeals from the district courts in patent cases; appeals from the district courts in contract, and certain other civil actions in which the United States is a defendant; and appeals from final decisions of the U.S. Court of International Trade, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, and the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims. The jurisdiction of the court also includes the review of administrative rulings by the Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. International Trade Commission, Secretary of Commerce, agency boards of contract appeals, and the Merit Systems Protection Board, as well as rulemaking of the Department of Veterans Affairs; review of decisions of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Ethics concerning discrimination claims of Senate employees; and review of a final order of an entity to be designated by the President concerning discrimination claims of Presidential appointees.

The court consists of 12 circuit judges. It sits in panels of three or more on each case and may also hear or rehear a case en banc. The court sits principally in Washington, DC, and may hold court wherever any court of appeals sits (28 U.S.C. 48).
## Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit</th>
<th>Judges</th>
<th>Official Station</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>District of Columbia Circuit</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Clerk: Mark J. Langer; Circuit Executive: Jill C. Sayenga; Washington, DC)</td>
<td>Circuit Justice</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Circuit Judges</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harry T. Edwards, Chief Judge</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patricia M. Wald</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laurence H. Silberman</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stephen F. Williams</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Douglas H. Ginsburg</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>David Bryan Sentelle</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Karen LeCraft Henderson</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A. Raymond Randolph</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Judith W. Rogers</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>David S. Tatel</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Merrick B. Garland</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>First Circuit</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Circuit Justice</td>
<td>Hato Rey, PR</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Clerk: Phoebe Morse; Circuit Executive: Juan R. Torruella, Chief Judge; Boston, MA)</td>
<td>Justice David H. Souter</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Circuit Judges</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bruce M. Selya</td>
<td>Providence, RI</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michael Boudin</td>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Norman H. Stahl</td>
<td>Concord, NH</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sandra L. Lynch</td>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Kermit V. Lipez</td>
<td>Portland, ME</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Second Circuit</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Clerk: Carolyn Clark Campbell; Circuit Executive: Karen Milton, Acting; New York, NY)</td>
<td>Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Circuit Judges</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ralph K. Winter, Jr., Chief Judge</td>
<td>New Haven, CT</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amalya Lyle Kearse</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John M. Walker, Jr.</td>
<td>New Haven, CT</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dennis G. Jacobs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pierre N. Leval</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Guido Calabresi</td>
<td>New Haven, CT</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jose A. Cabranes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fred I. Parker</td>
<td>Burlington, VT</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rosemary S. Pooler</td>
<td>Syracuse, NY</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Robert D. Sack</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sonia Sotomayor</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chester J. Straub</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Third Circuit</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Districts of New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, middle Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Virgin Islands</td>
<td>Circuit Justice</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Clerk: P. Douglas Sisk; Circuit Executive: Toby D. Slawsky; Philadelphia, PA)</td>
<td>Justice David H. Souter</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Circuit Judges</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward R. Becker, Chief Judge</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dolores Korman Slavitt</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Walter K. Stapleton</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Carol Los Mansmann</td>
<td>Pittsburgh, PA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morton I. Greenberg</td>
<td>Trenton, NJ</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anthony J. Scirica</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Lowell Nysaard</td>
<td>Erie, PA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samuel A. Alito, Jr.</td>
<td>Newark, NJ</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jane R. Roth</td>
<td>Wilmington, DE</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Timothy K. Lewis</td>
<td>Pittsburgh, PA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Theodore A. McKee</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Marjorie O. Rendell</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
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<td>(2 vacancies)</td>
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### Fourth Circuit

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit</th>
<th>Judges</th>
<th>Official Station</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maryland, northern West Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Circuit Justice</td>
<td>Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Circuit Judges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Virginia, eastern North Carolina</td>
<td>James Harvie Wilkinson III, Chief Judge</td>
<td>Charlottesville, VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Carolina, middle North</td>
<td>Sam J. Ervin III</td>
<td>Morganton, NC</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Carolina, northern West Virginia</td>
<td>H. Emory Widener, Jr.</td>
<td>Abingdon, VA</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Carolina, southern West Virginia</td>
<td>Francis D. Murnaghan, Jr.</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
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<tr>
<td>- District of Maryland</td>
<td>William W. Wilkins, Jr.</td>
<td>Greenwood, SC</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Circuit Justice, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Paul V. Niemeyer</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Diana Grisboon Metz</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Karen J. Williams</td>
<td>Orangeburg, SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>James Harvie Wilkinson III</td>
<td>Charlottesville, VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>E. Grady Jolly</td>
<td>Jackson, MS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Jerry Edwin Smith</td>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>W. Eugene Davis</td>
<td>Lafayette, LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Edith H. Jones</td>
<td>Jackson, MS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>John M. Duhe, Jr.</td>
<td>Jackson, MS</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Rhessa H. Barksdale</td>
<td>San Antonio, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Jacques L. Wiener, Jr.</td>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Emilio M. Garza</td>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Harold R. Demoss, Jr.</td>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Fortunado P. Benavides</td>
<td>Austin, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Eugene E. Siler, Jr.</td>
<td>London, KY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Alice M. Batchelder</td>
<td>Medina, OH</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Richard F. Suhrheinrich</td>
<td>Lansing, MI</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Martha Craig Daughtry</td>
<td>Nashville, TN</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Karen Nelson Moore</td>
<td>Cleveland, OH</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>Robert M. Parker</td>
<td>Tyler, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia</td>
<td>James L. Dennis</td>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
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### Fifth Circuit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi, southern Mississippi, eastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, western Louisiana, southern Texas, northern Texas</td>
<td>Circuit Justice</td>
<td>Justice Antonin Scalia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas, eastern Texas, and western Texas</td>
<td>Circuit Judges</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, southern Texas, northern Texas</td>
<td>Carolyn Dineen King, Chief Judge</td>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, southern Texas, northern Texas</td>
<td>E. Grady Jolly</td>
<td>Shreveport, LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, southern Texas, northern Texas</td>
<td>Patrick E. Higginbotham</td>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, southern Texas, northern Texas</td>
<td>John M. Duhe, Jr.</td>
<td>Lafayette, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, southern Texas, northern Texas</td>
<td>W. Eugene Davis</td>
<td>Lafayette, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, southern Texas, northern Texas</td>
<td>Jerry Edwin Smith</td>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
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<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, southern Texas, northern Texas</td>
<td>Rhessa H. Barksdale</td>
<td>Jackson, MS</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, southern Texas, northern Texas</td>
<td>Jacques L. Wiener, Jr.</td>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, southern Texas, northern Texas</td>
<td>Emilio M. Garza</td>
<td>San Antonio, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, southern Texas, northern Texas</td>
<td>Harold R. Demoss, Jr.</td>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, southern Texas, northern Texas</td>
<td>Fortunado P. Benavides</td>
<td>Austin, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, southern Texas, northern Texas</td>
<td>Ralph B. Emswiler</td>
<td>Shreveport, LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, southern Texas, northern Texas</td>
<td>Robert M. Parker</td>
<td>Tyler, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, southern Texas, northern Texas</td>
<td>James L. Dennis</td>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sixth Circuit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit</th>
<th>Judges</th>
<th>Official Station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky</td>
<td>Circuit Justice</td>
<td>Justice John Paul Stevens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky, eastern Kentucky</td>
<td>Circuit Judges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky</td>
<td>Boyce F. Martin, Jr., Chief Judge</td>
<td>Louisville, KY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky</td>
<td>Gilbert S. Merritt</td>
<td>Nashville, TN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky</td>
<td>David A. Nelson</td>
<td>Cincinnati, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky</td>
<td>James L. Ryan</td>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky</td>
<td>Danny J. Boggs</td>
<td>Louisville, KY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky</td>
<td>Alan E. Norris</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky</td>
<td>Richard F. Suhrheinrich</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky</td>
<td>Eugene E. Siler, Jr.</td>
<td>London, KY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky</td>
<td>Alice M. Batchelder</td>
<td>Medina, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky</td>
<td>Martha Craig Daughtry</td>
<td>Nashville, TN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky</td>
<td>Karen Nelson Moore</td>
<td>Cleveland, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky</td>
<td>Robert B. King</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky</td>
<td>Eric L. Clay</td>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky</td>
<td>Ronald Lee Gilman</td>
<td>Memphis, TN</td>
</tr>
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### Seventh Circuit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit</th>
<th>Judges</th>
<th>Official Station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indiana, northern Indiana, southern Indiana, central Illinois, eastern Illinois, central Illinois</td>
<td>Circuit Justice</td>
<td>Justice John Paul Stevens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Illinois</td>
<td>Circuit Judges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Illinois, southern Illinois, central Illinois, eastern Illinois, central Illinois</td>
<td>Boyce F. Martin, Jr., Chief Judge</td>
<td>Louisville, KY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Illinois, southern Illinois, central Illinois, eastern Illinois, central Illinois</td>
<td>James L. Ryan</td>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Illinois, southern Illinois, central Illinois, eastern Illinois, central Illinois</td>
<td>Alan E. Norris</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Illinois, southern Illinois, central Illinois, eastern Illinois, central Illinois</td>
<td>Richard F. Suhrheinrich</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Illinois, southern Illinois, central Illinois, eastern Illinois, central Illinois</td>
<td>Alice M. Batchelder</td>
<td>Medina, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Illinois, southern Illinois, central Illinois, eastern Illinois, central Illinois</td>
<td>Martha Craig Daughtry</td>
<td>Nashville, TN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Circuit Judge, northeastern Illinois, southern Illinois, central Illinois, eastern Illinois, central Illinois</td>
<td>Robert B. King</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
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</table>
Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals—Continued

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit</th>
<th>Judges</th>
<th>Official Station</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin, and western</td>
<td>Richard A. Posner, Chief Judge</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Walter J. Cummings</td>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit Executive:</td>
<td>John L. Coffey</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins T. Fitzpatrick; Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Joel M. Faum</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frank H. Easterbrook</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kenneth F. Ripple</td>
<td>South Bend, IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel A. Manion</td>
<td>South Bend, IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michael S. Kanne</td>
<td>Lafayette, IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ilana Diamond Rovner</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diane P. Wood</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terence T. Evans</td>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Eighth Circuit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts of Minnesota, northern Iowa, southern Iowa, eastern Missouri, western Missouri, eastern Arkansas, western Arkansas, and South Dakota</th>
<th>Circuit Justice</th>
<th>Justice Clarence Thomas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circuit Judges</td>
<td>Paso M. Bowman II, Chief Judge</td>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard S. Arnold</td>
<td>Little Rock, AR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Theodore McMillian</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George G. Fagg</td>
<td>Des Moines, IA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roger L. Wolfman</td>
<td>Sioux Falls, SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clarence Arlen Beam</td>
<td>Lincoln, NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James B. Loken</td>
<td>Minneapolis, MN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>David R. Hansen</td>
<td>Cedar Rapids, IA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morris S. Arnold</td>
<td>Little Rock, AR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diana E. Murphy</td>
<td>Minneapolis, MN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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**Ninth Circuit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts of northern California, central California, southern California, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, eastern Washington, western Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Alaska, Hawaii, Territory of Guam, and District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands Gregory B. Walters; San Francisco, CA</th>
<th>Circuit Justice</th>
<th>Justice Sandra Day O'Connor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circuit Judges</td>
<td>Procter Hug, Jr., Chief Judge</td>
<td>Reno, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James R. Browning</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary M. Schroeder</td>
<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harry Pregerson</td>
<td>Woodland Hills, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stephan Reinhart</td>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Melvin Brunetti</td>
<td>Reno, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alex Kozinski</td>
<td>Pasadena, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diarmuid F. O'Scanlon</td>
<td>Portland, OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stephen S. Trott</td>
<td>Boise, ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ferdinand F. Fernandez</td>
<td>Pasadena, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pamela A. Rymer</td>
<td>Pasadena, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas G. Nelson</td>
<td>Boise, ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andrew J. Kleinfield</td>
<td>Fairbanks, AK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michael D. Hawkins</td>
<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Wallace Tashima</td>
<td>Pasadena, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sidney R. Thomas</td>
<td>Billings, MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barry G. Silverman</td>
<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William A. Fletcher</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Susan P. Graber</td>
<td>Portland, OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M. Margaret McKeown</td>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kim M. Wardlaw</td>
<td>Pasadena, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7 vacancies)</td>
<td>---</td>
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</table>

**Tenth Circuit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, eastern Oklahoma, western Oklahoma, northern Oklahoma, and New Mexico</th>
<th>Circuit Justice</th>
<th>Justice Stephen G. Breyer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circuit Judges</td>
<td>Stephanie K. Seymour, Chief Judge</td>
<td>Tulsa, OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John C. Portillo</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stephen H. Anderson</td>
<td>Salt Lake City, UT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deanell Reece Tacha</td>
<td>Lawrence, KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bobby R. Baldock</td>
<td>Roswell, NM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wade Broby</td>
<td>Cheyenne, WY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>David M. Ebel</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paul J. Kelly, Jr.</td>
<td>Santa Fe, NM</td>
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Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit</th>
<th>Judges</th>
<th>Official Station</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert H. Henry</td>
<td>Oklahoma City, OK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Beck Briscoe</td>
<td>Topeka, KS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlos F. Lucero</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael R. Murphy</td>
<td>Salt Lake City, UT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Eleventh Circuit**

Districts of northern Florida, middle Florida, southern Florida, northern Alabama, middle Alabama, southern Alabama

Circuit Justice
Justice Anthony M. Kennedy

Circuit Judges
R. Lanier Anderson III, Chief Judge
Gerald B. Tjoflat
J.L. Edmondson
Emmett Ripley Cox
Stanley F. Birch, Jr.
Joel F. Dubina
Susan H. Black
Edward E. Carnes
Rosemary Barkett
Frank Mays Hull
Stanley Marcus
(Vacancy)

Clerk: Thomas Kahn
Administrative Services Officer: Michael L. Baker

**Federal Circuit—Washington, DC**

Circuit Justice
Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist

Chief Judge
Haldane Robert Mayer

Judges
Giles S. Rich
Pauline Newman
Paul R. Michel
S. Jay Plager
Alan L. Levitan
Raymond C. Clevenger III
Randall R. Rader
Alvin A. Schall
William G. Bryan
Arthur J. Gajarsa
(Vacancy)

Clerk: Jan Horbaly
Administrative Services Officer: Ruth A. Butler

**United States District Courts** The district courts are the trial courts of general Federal jurisdiction. Each State has at least one district court, while the larger States have as many as four. Altogether there are 89 district courts in the 50 States, plus the one in the District of Columbia. In addition, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has a district court with jurisdiction corresponding to that of district courts in the various States. At present, each district court has from 2 to 28 Federal district judgeships, depending upon the amount of judicial work within its territory. Only one judge is usually required to hear and decide a case in a district court, but in some limited cases it is required that three judges be called together to comprise the court (28 U.S.C. 2284). The judge senior in commission who is under 70 years of age (65 at inception of term), has been in office for at least 1 year, and has not previously been chief judge, serves as chief judge for a 7-year term. There are altogether 610 permanent district judgeships in the 50 States and 15 in the District of Columbia. There are 7 district judgeships in Puerto Rico. District judges hold their offices during good behavior as provided by Article III, section 1, of the Constitution. However, Congress may create temporary judgeships for a court with the provision that when a vacancy occurs in that district, such vacancy shall not be filled. Each district court has one or more United States magistrate judges and bankruptcy judges, a clerk, a United States attorney, a United States marshal, probation officers, court reporters, and their staffs. The jurisdiction of the district courts is set forth in title 28, chapter 85, of the United States Code and at 18 U.S.C. 3231.

Cases from the district courts are reviewable on appeal by the applicable court of appeals.

**Territorial Courts** Pursuant to its authority to govern the Territories (art. IV, sec. 3, clause 2, of the Constitution), Congress has established district courts in the territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands. The District Court of the Canal
Zone was abolished on April 1, 1982, pursuant to the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (22 U.S.C. 3601 note). Congress has also established a district court in the Northern Mariana Islands, which presently is administered by the United States under a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations. These Territorial courts have jurisdiction not only over the subjects described in the judicial article of the Constitution but also over many local matters that, within the States, are decided in State courts. The district court of Puerto Rico, by contrast, is established under Article III, is classified like other “district courts,” and is called a “court of the United States” (28 U.S.C. 451). There is one judge each in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, and two in the Virgin Islands. The judges in these courts are appointed for terms of 10 years.


**United States Court of International Trade**

This court was originally established as the Board of United States General Appraisers by act of June 10, 1890, which conferred upon it jurisdiction theretofore held by the district and circuit courts in actions arising under the tariff acts (19 U.S.C. ch. 4). The act of May 28, 1926 (19 U.S.C. 405a), created the United States Customs Court to supersede the Board; by acts of August 7, 1939, and June 25, 1948 (28 U.S.C. 1582, 1583), the court was integrated into the United States court structure, organization, and procedure. The act of July 14, 1956 (28 U.S.C. 251), established the court as a court of record of the United States under Article III of the Constitution. The Customs Court Act of 1980 (28 U.S.C. 251) constituted the court as the United States Court of International Trade and revised provisions relating to its jurisdiction. The Court of International Trade has all the powers in law and equity of a district court.

The Court of International Trade has jurisdiction over any civil action against the United States arising from Federal laws governing import transactions. This includes classification and valuation cases, as well as authority to review certain agency determinations under the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501) involving antidumping and countervailing duty matters. In addition, it has exclusive jurisdiction of civil actions to review determinations as to the eligibility of workers, firms, and communities for adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2101). Civil actions commenced by the United States to recover customs duties, to recover on a customs bond, or for certain civil penalties alleging fraud or negligence are also within the exclusive jurisdiction of the court.

The court is composed of a chief judge and eight judges, not more than five of whom may belong to any one political party. Any of its judges may be temporarily designated and assigned by the Chief Justice of the United States to sit as a court of appeals or district court judge in any circuit or district. The court has a clerk and deputy clerks, a librarian, court reporters, and other supporting personnel. Cases before the court may be tried before a jury. Under the Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1982 (28 U.S.C. 1295), appeals are taken to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and ultimately review may be sought in appropriate cases in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The principal offices are located in New York, N.Y., but the court is empowered to hear and determine cases arising at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States.

For further information, contact the Clerk, United States Court of International Trade, One Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10007. Phone, 212-264-2814.

**Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation**

The Panel, created by act of April 29, 1968 (28 U.S.C. 1407), and consisting of seven Federal judges designated by the Chief Justice from the courts of appeals and district courts, is authorized to temporarily transfer to a single district, for coordinated or consolidated pretrial
proceedings, civil actions pending in different districts that involve one or more common questions of fact.

Special Courts

The Supreme Court has held that "... Article III [of the Constitution] does not express the full authority of Congress to create courts, and that other Articles invest Congress with powers in the exertion of which it may create inferior courts and clothe them with functions deemed essential or helpful in carrying those powers into execution." Such courts, known as legislative courts, have functions which "... are directed to the execution of one or more of such powers and are prescribed by Congress independently of section 2 of Article III; and their judges hold office for such term as Congress prescribes, whether it be a fixed period of years or during good behavior." Appeals from the decisions of these courts, with the exception of the U.S. Tax Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, may be taken to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Appeals from the decisions of the Tax Court may be taken to the court of appeals in which judicial circuit the case was initially heard. Certain decisions of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces are reviewable by writ of certiorari in the Supreme Court.

United States Court of Federal Claims

The Claims Court was established on October 1, 1982, as an Article I court (28 U.S.C. 171, Article I, U.S. Constitution). The Claims Court succeeds to the original trial jurisdiction of the former Court of Claims, as provided for in 28 U.S.C. 1491 et seq. Its name was changed to the United States Court of Federal Claims by the Federal Courts Administration Act of 1992 (28 U.S.C. 1 note, 106 Stat. 4516). The court is composed of 16 judges, one of whom is designated by the President as chief judge. All judges are appointed for 15-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The court has jurisdiction over claims seeking money judgments against the United States. A claim must be founded upon either: the United States Constitution; an act of Congress; the regulation of an executive department; an express or implied-in-fact contract with the United States; or damages, liquidated or unliquidated, in cases not sounding in tort.

If a bidder files a claim with the court either before or after the award of a Government contract, it has jurisdiction to grant declaratory judgments and equitable relief. Under the Contract Disputes Act (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the court may render judgments upon a claim by or against a contractor, or any dispute between a contractor and the United States Government arising under the act.

The Congress, from time to time, also grants the court jurisdiction over specific types of claims against the United States. The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, established by 42 U.S.C. 300aa-10 (the Vaccine Act), is an example of such special jurisdiction.

The court also reports to Congress on bills referred by either the House of Representatives or the Senate.

Judgments of the court are final and conclusive on both the claimant and the United States. All judgments are subject to appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Collateral to any judgment, the court may issue orders directing the restoration to office or status of any claimant or the correction of applicable records.

The court's jurisdiction is nationwide. Trials are conducted before individual judges at locations most convenient and least expensive to citizens.
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces

This court was established under Article I of the Constitution of the United States pursuant to act of May 5, 1950, as amended (10 U.S.C. 867). Subject only to certiorari review by the Supreme Court of the United States in a limited number of cases, the court serves as the final appellate tribunal to review court-martial convictions of all the Armed Forces. It is exclusively an appellate criminal court, consisting of five civilian judges who are appointed for 15-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The court is called upon to exercise jurisdiction to review the record in all cases:

— extending to death;
— certified to the court by a Judge Advocate General of an armed force or by the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, acting for the Coast Guard; or
— petitioned by accused who have received a sentence of confinement for 1 year or more, and/or a punitive discharge.

The court also exercises authority under the All Writs Act (28 U.S.C. 1651(a)).

In addition, the judges of the court are required by law to work jointly with the senior uniformed lawyer from each armed force, the Chief Counsel of the Coast Guard, and two members of the public appointed by the Secretary of Defense, to make an annual comprehensive survey and to report annually to the Congress on the operation and progress of the military justice system under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and to recommend improvements wherever necessary.

For further information, contact the Clerk, United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, 450 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20442-0001. Phone, 202-761-1448. Fax, 202-761-4672.

United States Tax Court

This is a court of record under Article I of the Constitution of the United States (26 U.S.C. 7441). Currently an independent judicial body in the legislative branch, the court was originally created as the United States Board of Tax Appeals, an independent agency in the executive branch, by the Revenue Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 336) and continued by the Revenue Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 105), the Internal Revenue Codes of 1939, 1954, and 1986. The name was changed to the Tax Court of the United States by the Revenue Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 957), and the Article I status and change in name to United States Tax Court were effected by the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 730).

The court is composed of 19 judges. Its strength is augmented by senior judges who may be recalled by the chief judge to perform further judicial duties and by special trial judges who are appointed by the chief judge and serve at the pleasure of the court. The chief judge is elected biennially from among the 19 judges of the court.

The matters over which the Court has jurisdiction are set forth in the various sections of title 26 of the U.S. Code.

At the option of the individual taxpayer, simplified procedures may be utilized for the trials of small tax cases, provided that in a case conducted under these procedures the decision of the court would be final and not subject to review by any court. The jurisdictional maximum for such cases is $50,000 for any disputed year.

All decisions, other than small tax case decisions, are subject to review by the courts of appeals and thereafter by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the granting of a writ of certiorari.

The office of the court and all of its judges are located in Washington, D.C., with the exception of a field office located in Los Angeles, CA. The court conducts trial sessions at various locations within the United States as reasonably convenient to taxpayers as practicable. Each trial session is conducted by a single judge or a special trial judge. All proceedings are public and are conducted judicially in accordance with the court's Rules of Practice and the rules of evidence applicable in trials without a jury in the
U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. A fee of $60 is prescribed for the filing of a petition. Practice before the court is limited to practitioners admitted under the court's Rules.

For further information, contact the Administrative Office, United States Tax Court, 400 Second Street NW., Washington, DC 20217. Phone, 202-606-8751.

United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims  The United States Court of Veterans Appeals was established on November 18, 1988 (102 Stat. 4105, 38 U.S.C. 7251) pursuant to Article I of the Constitution, and given exclusive jurisdiction to review decisions of the Board of Veterans Appeals. The court was renamed the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims by the Veterans Programs Enhancement Act of 1998 (38 U.S.C. 7251 note). The court may not review the schedule of ratings for disabilities or actions of the Secretary in adopting or revising that schedule. Decisions of the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims may be appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

The court consists of a chief judge and at least two, but not more than six, associate judges. All judges are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for terms of 15 years.

The court's principal office is in the District of Columbia, but the court can also act at any place within the United States.


Other Courts There have also been created two courts of local jurisdiction for the District of Columbia: the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and the Superior Court.

Business of the Federal Courts

The business of all the Federal courts described here, except the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, the Tax Court, the Court Appeals for Veterans Claims, and the District of Columbia courts, is discussed in detail in the text and tables of the Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (1940-98).

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20544
Phone, 202-502-2600

Director
Deputy Director
Associate Director, Management and Operations
Audit Officer
Management Coordination and Planning Officer
Program Assessment Officer
Associate Director and General Counsel
Deputy General Counsel
Assistant Director, Office of Judicial Conference Executive Secretariat
Deputy Assistant Director
Assistant Director, Office of Legislative Affairs

Leonidas Ralph Mecham (Vacancy)
Clarence A. (Pete) Lee, Jr.
David L. Gellman
Cathy A. McCarthy
Duane Rex Lee
William R. Burchill, Jr.
Robert K. Loesche
Karen K. Siegel
Wendy Jennis
Michael W. Blommer
Deputy Assistant Director
Assistant Director, Office of Public Affairs
Deputy Assistant Director
Assistant Director, Office of Court Programs
Deputy Assistant Director for Court Administration
Chief, Court Administration Policy Staff
Chief, Appellate Court and Circuit Administration Division
Chief, Bankruptcy Court Administration Division
Chief, Defender Services Division
Chief, District Court Administration Division
Chief, Federal Corrections and Supervision Division
Assistant Director, Office of Facilities, Security, and Administrative Services
Deputy Assistant Director
Chief, Policy and Resource Management Staff
Chief, Administrative Office Personnel Office
Chief, Administrative Services Office
Chief, Court Security Office
Chief, Contracts Division
Chief, Space and Facilities Division
Assistant Director, Office of Finance and Budget
Deputy Assistant Director
Chief, Economy Subcommittee Support Office
Financial Liaison Officer
Chief, Accounting and Financial Systems Division
Chief, Budget Division
Assistant Director, Office of Human Resources and Statistics
Deputy Assistant Director
Chief, Employee Relations Office
Chief, Human Resources Division
Chief, Program and Workforce Development Division
Chief, Statistics Division
Assistant Director, Office of Information Technology
Chief, Computer Security and Independent Testing Office
Chief, Technology Enhancement Office
Chief, Technology Policy, Planning, and Acquisitions Office
Chief, Applications Management and Development Division
Chief, Networks and Systems Integration Division
Chief, Technology Training and Support Division

ARTHUR E. WHITE
CHARLES D. CONNOR
DAVID A. SELLERS
NOEL J. AUGUSTYN
ROBERT LOWNEY
ABEL J. MATTOS
JOHN P. HEHMAN
GLEN K. PALMAN
THEODORE J. LIDZ
ROBERT LOWNEY
JOHN M. HUGHES
ROSS EISENMAN
WILLIAM J. LEHMAN
NANCY LEE BRADSHAW
LAURA C. MINOR
DENNIS P. CHAPAS
FRED MCBRIDE
WILLIAM J. LEHMAN
GEORGE H. SCHAFER
GREGORY D. CUMMINGS
DIANE VANDENBERG
PENNY JACOBS FLEMING
PHILIP L. MCKINNEY
BRUCE JOHNSON, Acting
ALTON C. RESSELLER
R. TOWNSEND ROBINSON
TRUDI M. MORRISON
CHARLOTTE G. PEDDICORD
MAURICE E. WHITE
STEVEN R. SCHLESINGER
PAMELA B. WHITE
FRANK S. DOZIER
RICHARD D. FENNELL
MELVIN J. BRYSON
GARY L. BOCKWEG
CHARLES M. MAYER
DENNIS E. MOREY, Acting
The Administrative Office of the United States Courts is charged with the nonjudicial, administrative business of the United States Courts, including the maintenance of workload statistics and the disbursement of funds appropriated for the maintenance of the U.S. judicial system.

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts was created by act of August 7, 1939 (28 U.S.C. 601). The Office was established November 6, 1939. Its Director and Deputy Director are appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States after consultation with the Judicial Conference.

**Administering the Courts** The Director is the administrative officer of the courts of the United States (except the Supreme Court). Under the guidance of the Judicial Conference of the United States the Director is required, among other things, to:

- supervise all administrative matters relating to the offices of clerks and other clerical and administrative personnel of the courts;
- examine the state of the dockets of the courts, secure information as to the courts' need of assistance, and prepare and transmit quarterly to the chief judges of the circuits statistical data and reports as to the business of the courts;
- submit to the annual meeting of the Judicial Conference of the United States, at least 2 weeks prior thereto, a report of the activities of the Administrative Office and the state of the business of the courts;
- fix the compensation of employees of the courts whose compensation is not otherwise fixed by law;
- regulate and pay annuities to widows and surviving dependent children of judges;
- disburse moneys appropriated for the maintenance and operation of the courts;
- examine accounts of court officers;
- regulate travel of judicial personnel;
- provide accommodations and supplies for the courts and their clerical and administrative personnel;
- establish and maintain programs for the certification and utilization of court interpreters and the provision of special interpretation services in the courts; and
- perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Supreme Court or the Judicial Conference of the United States.

The Director is also responsible for the preparation and submission of the budget of the courts, which shall be transmitted by the Office of Management and Budget to Congress without change.

**Probation Officers** The Administrative Office exercises general supervision of the accounts and practices of the Federal probation offices, subject to primary control by the respective district courts that they serve. The Office publishes quarterly, in cooperation with the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, a magazine entitled *Federal Probation*, which is a journal "of correctional philosophy and practice."

The Director also has responsibility with respect to the establishment of pretrial services in the district courts under the Pretrial Services Act of 1982 (18 U.S.C. 3152). These offices report to their respective courts information concerning pretrial release of persons charged with Federal offenses and supervise such persons who are released to their custody.

**Bankruptcy** The Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984 (28 U.S.C. 151) provided that
the bankruptcy judges for each judicial district shall constitute a unit of the district court to be known as the bankruptcy court. Bankruptcy judges are appointed by the courts of appeals in such numbers as authorized by Congress and serve for a term of 14 years as judicial officers of the district courts.

This act placed jurisdiction in the district courts over all cases under title 11, United States Code, and all proceedings arising in or related to cases under that title (28 U.S.C. 1334). The district court may provide for such cases and proceedings to be referred to its bankruptcy judges (as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 157).

The Director of the Administrative Office recommends to the Judicial Conference the official duty stations and places of holding court of bankruptcy judges, surveys the need for additional bankruptcy judgeships to be recommended to Congress, and determines the staff needs of bankruptcy judges and the clerks of the bankruptcy courts.

**Federal Magistrate Judges**

Under the Federal Magistrates Act, as amended (28 U.S.C. 631), the Director of the Administrative Office, under the supervision and direction of the Judicial Conference, exercises general supervision over administrative matters in offices of United States magistrate judges, compiles and evaluates statistical data relating to such offices, and submits reports thereon to the Conference. The Director reports annually to Congress on the business that has come before United States magistrate judges and also prepares legal and administrative manuals for the use of the magistrate judges. The act provides for surveys to be conducted by the Administrative Office of the conditions in the judicial districts in order to make recommendations as to the number, location, and salaries of magistrate judges, which are determined by the Conference subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

**Federal Defenders**

The Criminal Justice Act (18 U.S.C. 3006A) establishes the procedure for the appointment of counsel in Federal criminal cases for individuals who are unable to afford adequate representation under plans adopted by each district court. The act also permits the establishment of Federal public defender or Federal community defender organizations by the district courts in districts where at least 200 persons annually require the appointment of counsel. Two adjacent districts may be combined to reach this total.

Each defender organization submits to the Director of the Administrative Office an annual report of its activities along with a proposed budget or, in the case of community defender organizations, a proposed grant for the coming year. The Director is responsible for the submission of the proposed budgets and grants to the Judicial Conference for approval. The Director also makes payments to the defender organizations out of appropriations in accordance with the approved budgets and grants, as well as compensating private counsel appointed to defend criminal cases in the United States courts.

**Sources of Information**

Information may be obtained from the following offices:

Bankruptcy Judges Division. Phone, 202-502-1900.
Budget Division. Phone, 202-502-2100.
Defender Services Division. Phone, 202-502-1670.
Federal Corrections and Supervision Division. Phone, 202-502-1610.
General Counsel. Phone, 202-502-1100.
Human Resources Division. Phone, 202-502-3100.
Judicial Conference Executive Secretariat. Phone, 202-502-2400.
Legislative Affairs Office. Phone, 202-502-1700.
Magistrate Judges Division. Phone, 202-502-1830.
Public Affairs Office. Phone, 202-502-2600.
Statistics Division. Phone, 202-502-1440.
FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER
Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building,
One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20002-8003

Director RYA W. ZOBEL
Deputy Director RUSSELL R. WHEELER
Director of Research JAMES B. EAGLIN
Director of Judicial Education JOHN S. COOKE
Director of Court Education EMILY Z. HUEBNER
Director of Communications Policy and Design SYLVAN A. SOBEL

The Federal Judicial Center is the judicial branch’s agency for policy research and continuing education.

The Federal Judicial Center was created by act of December 20, 1967 (28 U.S.C. 620), to further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in the courts of the United States.

The Center’s basic policies and activities are determined by its Board, which is composed of the Chief Justice of the United States, who is permanent Chairman of the Board by statute, and two judges of the U.S. courts of appeals, three judges of the U.S. district courts, one bankruptcy judge, and one magistrate judge, all of whom are elected for 4-year terms by the Judicial Conference of the United States. The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is also a permanent member of the Board.

Pursuant to statute the Center:
—develops and administers orientation and continuing education programs for Federal judges, Federal defenders, and nonjudicial court personnel, including probation officers, pretrial services officers, and clerks’ office employees;
—conducts empirical and exploratory research and evaluation on Federal judicial processes, court management, and sentencing and its consequences, usually for the committees of the Judicial Conference or the courts themselves;
—produces research reports, training manuals, satellite broadcasts, video programs, and periodicals about the Federal courts;
—provides guidance and advice and maintains data and records to assist those interested in documenting and conserving the history of the Federal courts; and
—cooperates with and assists other agencies and organizations in providing advice to improve the administration of justice in the courts of foreign countries.

Sources of Information
Information may be obtained from the following offices:

Director and Deputy Director’s Office. Phone, 202-502-4162, or 202-502-4164. Fax, 202-502-4099.
Court Education Division. Phone, 202-502-4141. Fax, 202-502-4088.
Personnel Office. Phone, 202-502-4165. Fax,
The United States Sentencing Commission develops sentencing policies and practices for the Federal criminal justice system.

The United States Sentencing Commission was established as an independent agency in the judicial branch of the Federal Government by the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (28 U.S.C. 991 et seq. and 18 U.S.C. 3551 et seq.). The Commission establishes sentencing policies and practices for the Federal courts, including guidelines prescribing the appropriate form and severity of punishment for offenders convicted of Federal crimes.

The Commission is composed of seven voting members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for 6-year terms, and two nonvoting members. One of the voting members is appointed Chairperson.

The Commission evaluates the effects of the sentencing guidelines on the criminal justice system, advises Congress regarding the modification or enactment of statutes relating to criminal law and sentencing matters, establishes a research and development program on sentencing issues, and performs other related duties.

In executing its duties, the Commission promulgates and distributes in electronic form through the Internet, at http://www.fjc.gov/.

Publications Single copies of most Federal Judicial Center publications are available free of charge. Phone, 202-502-4153. Fax, 202-502-4077.

For further information, contact the Federal Judicial Center, Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20002-8003. For a recorded message and office directory, dial 202-502-4000 on a touch-tone phone.
Probation System guidelines to be used in determining sentences to be imposed in criminal cases, general policy statements regarding the application of guidelines, and policy statements on the appropriate use of probation and supervised release revocation provisions. These sentencing guidelines and policy statements are designed to further the purposes of just punishment, deterrence, incapacitation, and rehabilitation; provide fairness in meeting the purposes of sentencing; avoid unwarranted disparity; and reflect advancement in the knowledge of human behavior as it relates to the criminal justice process.

In addition, the Commission provides training, conducts research on sentencing-related issues, and serves as an information resource for Congress, criminal justice practitioners, and the public.

**Sources of Information**

**Electronic Access**  Commission information and materials may be obtained electronically. Internet, http://www.ussc.gov/.

**Guideline Application Assistance Helpline**  Phone, 202-502-4545.

**Public Information**  Information concerning Commission activities is available from the Office of Publishing and Public Affairs. Phone, 202-502-4590.

Executive Branch
EXECUTIVE BRANCH

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Article II, section 1, of the Constitution provides that “[t]he executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, . . . together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term . . . .’ In addition to the powers set forth in the Constitution, the statutes have conferred upon the President specific authority and responsibility covering a wide range of matters (United States Code Index).

The President is the administrative head of the executive branch of the Government, which includes numerous agencies, both temporary and permanent, as well as the 14 executive departments.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet, a creation of custom and tradition dating back to George Washington’s administration, functions at the pleasure of the President. Its purpose is to advise the President upon any subject, relating to the duties of the respective offices, on which he requests information (pursuant to Article II, section 2, of the Constitution).

The Cabinet is composed of the heads of the 14 executive departments—the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, Treasury, and Veterans Affairs, and the Attorney General. Additionally, in the Clinton administration, Cabinet-level rank has been accorded to: the Chief of Staff to the President; the Director of Central Intelligence; the Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers; the Counselor to the President; the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency; the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency; the Director, Office of Management and Budget; the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy; the Administrator, Small Business Administration; the U.S. Representative to the United Nations; and the U.S. Trade Representative. The Vice President also participates in Cabinet meetings, and from time to time, other individuals are invited to participate in discussions of particular subjects. A Secretary to the Cabinet is designated to provide for the orderly handling and followup of matters brought before the Cabinet.
THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE VICE PRESIDENT  AL GORE

Article II, section I, of the Constitution provides that the President “shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years . . . together with the Vice President . . . .” In addition to his role as President of the Senate, the Vice President is empowered to succeed to the Presidency, pursuant to Article II and the 20th and 25th amendments to the Constitution.

The executive functions of the Vice President include participation in Cabinet meetings and, by statute, membership on the National Security Council and the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1939 (5 U.S.C. 133-133r, 133t note), various agencies were transferred to the Executive Office of the President by the President’s Reorganization Plans I and II of 1939 (5 U.S.C. app.), effective July 1, 1939. Executive Order 8248 of September 8, 1939, established the divisions of the Executive Office and defined their functions. Subsequently, Presidents have used Executive orders, reorganization plans, and legislative initiatives to reorganize the Executive Office to make its composition compatible with the goals of their administrations.

The White House Office
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20500
Phone, 202-456-1414

Chief of Staff to the President  JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President  SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL
Assistant to the President and Cabinet Secretary  THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR.
Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady  MELANNE VERVEER
Assistant to the President and Counselor to the Chief of Staff  KAREN TRAMONTANO
Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel to the President  BRUCE LINDSEY
Assistant to the President and Director of Advance  DAN K. ROSENTHAL
Assistant to the President and Director of Communications  LORETTA UCELLI
Assistant to the President and Director of Intergovernmental Affairs  MICKEY IBARRA
Assistant to the President and Director of Legislative Affairs  LAWRENCE J. STEIN
Assistant to the President and Director of Political Affairs  MINYON MOORE
Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Personnel  BOB NASH
Assistant to the President and Director of Public Liaison  Mary Elizabeth Cahill
Assistant to the President and Director of Scheduling  Stephanie Streett
Assistant to the President and Director of Special Projects  Todd Stern
Assistant to the President and Director of Speechwriting  Michael A. Waldman
Assistant to the President and Director of the President’s Initiative for One America  Robert B. Johnson
Assistant to the President and Press Secretary  Joseph Lockhart
Assistant to the President and Special Envoy to the Americas  Kenneth H. Mackay
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary  Sean P. Maloney
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy and Director of the Domestic Policy Council  Bruce N. Reed
Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and Director of the National Economic Council  Gene Sperling
Assistant to the President for Management and Administration  Virginia M. Apuzzo
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs  Samuel R. Berger
Assistants to the President and Deputy Chiefs of Staff  Maria Echaveste, Stephen J. Ricchetti
Associate Counsels to the President  Meredith Cabe, Dawn Chirwa, Amy Comstock, Dimitri Nionakis, Michael E. O’Connor, Michelle Peterson, Karl Racine, Peter F. Rundlet, Sarah Wilson, Lisa Winston
Counsel to the President  Charles F. Ruff
Counselor to the President  Ann F. Lewis
Deputy Assistant to the President and Advisor to the First Lady for the Millennium Program  Ellen Lovell
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Cabinet Secretary  Kris M. Balderston
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff to the First Lady  Shirley Sagawa
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel to the President  Cheryl Mills
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Intergovernmental Affairs  Fred DuVal
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Legislative Affairs  Janet Murguia
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Political Affairs  Linda L. Moore
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Public Liaison  Laura Efurd
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Staff Secretary  (vacancy)
Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Communications  Marsha Berry
Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Oval Office Operations

NANCY HERNREICH

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Scheduling for the First Lady

PATRICIA SOLIS DOYLE

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Special Projects

KELLY CRAIGHED

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Military Office

JOSEPH J. SIMMONS IV

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director, Office of Administration

MARK F. LINDSAY

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director, Women’s Initiatives and Outreach

JENNIFER M. LURAY

Deputy Assistant to the President and Senior Legislative Counsel

LYNN CUTLER

Deputy Assistant to the President and Social Secretary

CAPRICIA MARSHALL

Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

ELENA KAGAN

Deputy Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and Deputy Director of the National Economic Council

SALLY KATZEN

Deputy Assistant to the President for Health Policy

CHRISTOPHER C. JENNINGS

Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs and Senate Liaison

TRACEY THORNTON

Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

DONALD L. KERRICK

Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Deputy National Security Advisor

MARSHA SCOTT, D. VANESSA WEAVER

Deputy Assistants to the President and Deputy Directors of Presidential Personnel

BEVERLY BARNES, JENNIFER PALMIERI, RICHARD SIEWERT, JR., BARRY J. TOIV

Deputy Assistants to the President and Deputy Press Secretaries

CHARLES BRAIN, ALPHONSO MALDON

Deputy Assistants to the President for Legislative Affairs (House)

JAMES B. STEINBERG

Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Deputy National Security Advisor

JOEL P. JOHNSON

Senior Adviser to the President for Policy and Communications

DOUGLAS B. SOSNIK

Senior Advisor to the President for Policy and Strategy

STEVEN REICH (VACANCY)

Senior Associate Counsel to the President

BARBARA WOOLLEY

Special Assistant to the President and Associate Director of Public Liaison

FRANCISCO SANCHEZ

Special Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the Special Envoy to the Americas

DANIEL BURKHARDT

Special Assistant to the President and Director of Correspondence and Presidential Messages

ANN MCCOY

Special Assistant to the President and Director of Personal Correspondence
Special Assistant to the President and Director of Press Advance          ANNE M. EDWARDS
Special Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Travel Office  SUSAN L. HAZARD
Special Assistant to the President and Director of White House Operations  JOHN DANKOWSKI
Special Assistant to the President and Director, Visitors Office  MELINDA BATES
Special Assistant to the President and Principal Deputy Director of Advance  DOUGLAS J. BAND
Special Assistant to the President and Records Manager  JANIS F. KEARNEY
Special Assistant to the President and Senior Advisor for Public Liaison   RICHARD SOCARIDES
Special Assistant to the President and Senior Deputy Director of Scheduling  SARA LATHAM
Special Assistant to the President and Senior Speechwriter  LAURA SCHILLER
Special Assistant to the President and Trip Director  KIRK HANLIN
Special Assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs  ANNE E. MCGUIRE
Special Assistant to the President for Policy Planning  THOMAS FREEDMAN
Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison and Staff Director  CHERYL M. CARTER
Special Assistants to the President and Assistant Press Secretaries  NANDA CHITRE, JULIA PAYNE
Special Assistants to the President and Associate Directors of Presidential Personnel  CHARLES DUNCAN, VEROICA DE LA GARZA, HEATHER MARABETI
Special Assistants to the President and Deputy Directors of Communications  STEPHANIE CUTTER, THOMAS D. JANENDA
Special Assistants to the President and Deputy Directors of Presidential Advance  JAYCEE PRIBULSKY, CHRISTOPHER WAYNE
Special Assistants to the President and Deputy Directors of Presidential Scheduling  LAURA A. GRAHAM, AVIVA STEINBERG, CECILY C. WILLIAMS
Special Assistants to the President and Presidential Speechwriters  JUNE SHIH, LISA JORDAN TAMAGN, LOWELL WEISS
Special Assistants to the President and Senior Presidential Speechwriters  PAUL GLASTRIS, JEFFREY SHESOL
Special Assistants to the President for Domestic Policy  IRENE BUENO, NICOLE RABNER, CYNTHIA RICE
Special Assistants to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs  BARABRA BOSTICK-HUNT, WILLIAM WHITE
Special Assistants to the President for Legislative Affairs (House)  BRODERICK JOHNSON, LISA KOUNTOUPES
Special Assistants to the President for Legislative Affairs (Senate)  ROGER BALLANTE, CAROLINE FREDICKSON, JOEL WIGINTON
Special Counsel to the President for Civil Rights  EDWARD CORREA
Special Counsel to the President for Nominations  MARK CHILDRESS
The White House Office serves the President in the performance of the many detailed activities incident to his immediate office.

The staff of the President facilitates and maintains communication with the Congress, the individual Members of the Congress, the heads of executive agencies, the press and other information media, and the general public. The various Assistants to the President assist the President in such matters as he may direct.

Office of the Vice President of the United States
Old Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20501
Phone, 202-456-2326

Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff and Counselor to the Vice President
RONALD A. KLAIN

Deputy Chief of Staff
MONICA MAPLES DIXON

Counsel to the Vice President
CHARLES BURSON

National Security Advisor for the Vice President
LEON S. FUERTH

Director of Legislative Affairs for the Vice President
KAY CASSTEVENS

Executive Assistant to the Vice President
PATRICIA MCHUGH

Chief of Staff to Mrs. Gore
AUDREY HAYNES

Chief Domestic Policy Advisor for the Vice President
DAVID BEIER

Senior Advisor to the Vice President
MICHAEL FELDMAN

Senior Policy Advisor for the Vice President
MORLEY WINOGRAD

Director of Correspondence for the Vice President
BILL MASON

Director of Scheduling and Advance for the Vice President
LISA BERG

Political Director
MAURICE DANIEL

The Office of the Vice President serves the Vice President in the performance of the many detailed activities incident to his immediate office.

Council of Economic Advisers
Old Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20502

Chairman
JANET L. YELLEN

Members
REBECCA M. BLANK, (vacancy)

Chief of Staff
AUDREY CHOI
The Council of Economic Advisers primarily performs an analysis and appraisal of the national economy for the purpose of providing policy recommendations to the President.

The Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) was established in the Executive Office of the President by the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1023). It now functions under that statute and Reorganization Plan No. 9 of 1953 (5 U.S.C. app.), effective August 1, 1953. The Council consists of three members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the members is designated by the President as Chairman.

The Council analyzes the national economy and its various segments; advises the President on economic developments; appraises the economic programs and policies of the Federal Government; recommends to the President policies for economic growth and stability; assists in the preparation of the economic reports of the President to the Congress; and prepares the Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers.


The Council on Environmental Quality formulates and recommends national policies to promote the improvement of the quality of the environment.

The Council on Environmental Quality
Room 360, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20501
Phone, 202-456-6224
722 Jackson Place N.W., Washington, DC 20503

Chair
Chief of Staff
General Counsel
Deputy General Counsel
Associate Director for Communications
Associate Director for Congressional Relations
Associate Director for the Global Environment
Associate Director for Land Management and Transportation
Associate Director for Natural Resources
Associate Director for NEPA
Associate Director for External Affairs
Associate Director for Sustainable Development
Associate Director for Toxins and Environmental Protection
Special Assistant to the Chair for Outreach and Strategic Planning
Special Assistants to the Chair
Administrative Officer

Chair
Chief of Staff
General Counsel
Deputy General Counsel
Associate Director for Communications
Associate Director for Congressional Relations
Associate Director for the Global Environment
Associate Director for Land Management and Transportation
Associate Director for Natural Resources
Associate Director for NEPA
Associate Director for External Affairs
Associate Director for Sustainable Development
Associate Director for Toxins and Environmental Protection
Special Assistant to the Chair for Outreach and Strategic Planning
Special Assistants to the Chair
Administrative Officer

George T. Frampton, Jr., Acting
Wesley Warren
Dinah Bear
Ellen Athas
Elliot Diringer
Judy Jablow
David Sandalow
Linda Lance
Sally Ericsson
(vacancy)
Beth Viola
Keith Laughlin
Brad Campbell
Michael Terrell
Robert Kapla, Nancy Marlow
Carolyn Mosley
The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) was established within the Executive Office of the President by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). The Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.) established the Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ) to provide professional and administrative support for the Council. The Council and OEQ are collectively referred to as the Council on Environmental Quality, and the CEQ Chair, who is appointed by the President, serves as the Director of OEQ. The Council develops policies which bring into productive harmony the Nation’s social, economic, and environmental priorities, with the goal of improving the quality of Federal decisionmaking. As required by NEPA, CEQ evaluates, coordinates, and mediates Federal activities; advises and assists the President on both national and international environmental policy matters; and prepares the President’s annual environmental quality report to Congress. In addition, it oversees Federal agency and department implementation of NEPA.


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National Security Council

*Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20506*

*Phone, 202-456-1414*

**Members:**
- The President: WILLIAM J. CLINTON
- The Vice President: AL GORE
- The Secretary of State: MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT
- The Secretary of Defense: WILLIAM S. COHEN

**Statutory Advisers:**
- Director of Central Intelligence: GEORGE J. TENET
- Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff: GEN. HENRY H. SHELTON, USA

**Standing Participants:**
- The Secretary of the Treasury: ROBERT E. RUBIN
- U.S. Representative to the United Nations: PETER BURLEIGH, Acting
- Chief of Staff to the President: JOHN PODESTA
- Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs: SAMUEL R. BERGER
- Assistant to the President for Economic Policy: GENE SPERLING

**Officials:**
- Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs: SAMUEL R. BERGER
- Deputy Assistants to the President for National Security Affairs: DONALD L. KERRICK, JAMES B. STEINBERG
- Executive Secretary: GLYN T. DAVIES

The National Security Council was established by the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (50 U.S.C. 402). The Council was placed in the Executive Office of the President by the National Security Act of 1980 (50 U.S.C. 402a).
Office of the President by Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1949 (5 U.S.C. app.). The National Security Council is chaired by the President. Its statutory members, in addition to the President, are the Vice President and the Secretaries of State and Defense. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the statutory military adviser to the Council, and the Director of Central Intelligence is its intelligence adviser. The Secretary of the Treasury, the U.S. Representative to the United Nations, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and the Attorney General are invited to all meetings of the Council. The Director of National Drug Control Policy are invited to attend meetings pertaining to their jurisdictions; other officials are invited, as appropriate.

The Council advises and assists the President in integrating all aspects of national security policy as it affects the United States—domestic, foreign, military, intelligence, and economic—in conjunction with the National Economic Council.

For further information, contact the National Security Council, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202-456-1414.

Office of Administration

Old Executive Office Building
725 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20503
Phone, 202-395-6963

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director
General Counsel and Chief of Staff
MARK F. LINDSAY

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director
General Counsel and Chief of Staff
MICHAEL J. LYLE

Associate Director for Facilities Management
LARRY E. HANDELAND

Associate Director for Facilities Management
CHRISTINA VAN FOSSAN, Acting

Associate Director for Financial Management
MARY ANN NOWELL

Associate Director for Financial Management
CHARLES SIGMAN

Associate Director for General Services
DOUGLAS H. BIRCH

Associate Director for Human Resources
MARY COUTTS BECK

Associate Director for Information Systems and Technology
DOROTHY E. CLEAL

Associate Director for Library and Research Services
MARTIN J. GIBBS

Financial Manager
MARY ANN NOWELL

The Office of Administration was established within the Executive Office of the President by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977 (5 U.S.C. app.). The Office was activated, effective December 4, 1977, by Executive Order 12028 of December 12, 1977.

The Office of Administration provides administrative support services to all units within the Executive Office of the President. The services provided include information, personnel, and financial management; data processing; library services; records maintenance; and general office operations, such as mail, messenger, printing, procurement, and supply services.

For further information, contact the Office of the Director, Office of Administration, Washington, DC 20503. Phone, 202-456-2861.
Office of Management and Budget

Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503
Phone, 202-395-3080

Director
Deputy Director
Deputy Director for Management
Executive Associate Director
Associate Director for Legislative Affairs
Associate Director for Administration
Senior Advisor to the Director
Senior Advisor to the Deputy Director
Senior Adviser to the Deputy Director for Management
General Counsel
Associate Director for Communications
Associate Director for Economic Policy
Assistant Director for Budget
Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis and Systems
Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Review and Concepts
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference
Associate Director for National Security and International Affairs
Deputy Associate Director, National Security Division
Deputy Associate Director, International Affairs Division
Associate Director for Education, Income Maintenance, and Labor
Deputy Associate Director for Education, Income Maintenance, and Labor
Associate Director for Health and Personnel
Deputy Associate Director for Health
Deputy Associate Director for VA/Personnel
Associate Director for General Government
Deputy Associate Director, Transportation, Commerce, Justice, and Services Division
Deputy Associate Director, Housing, Treasury, and Finance Division
Associate Director for Natural Resources, Energy, and Science
Deputy Associate Director, Natural Resources Division
Deputy Associate Director, Energy and Science Division
Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs
Deputy Administrator for Information and Regulatory Management
Controller
Deputy Controller

JACOB J. LEW
SYLVIA M. MATHEWS
EDWARD DESEVE
JOSHUA GOTBAUM
CHARLES KIEFFER, Acting
CLARENCE C. CRAWFORD
ROB NABORS
ADRIENNA ERBACH
WILLIAM HALTER
ROBERT DAMUS
LINDA RICCA
JOSEPH MINARIK
DICK EMERY
PHIL DAME
ROBERT E. BARKER
JAMES J. JUKES
BOB KYLE
DAVID MORRISON
RODNEY BENT
BARBARA CHOW
BARRY WHITE
DANNY MENDELSON
BARRY CLENDENIN
BRUCE LONG
MICHAEL DEICH
KENNETH SCHWARTZ
ALAN RHINESMITH
ELGIE HOLSTEIN
RONALD COGSWELL
KATHY PEROFF
DONALD R. ARBUCKLE, Acting
DONALD R. ARBUCKLE
(NAVACANCY)
NORWOOD JACKSON
The Office of Management and Budget evaluates, formulates, and coordinates management procedures and program objectives within and among Federal departments and agencies. It also controls the administration of the Federal budget, while routinely providing the President with recommendations regarding budget proposals and relevant legislative enactments.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), formerly the Bureau of the Budget, was established in the Executive Office of the President pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1939 (5 U.S.C. app.), effective July 1, 1939.

By Executive Order 11541 of July 1, 1970, all functions transferred to the President of the United States by part I of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. app.) were delegated to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, to be carried out by the Director under the direction of the President, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977 (5 U.S.C. app.) and Executive orders issued pursuant to that plan further amended the functions of OMB.

The Office's primary functions are:

— to assist the President in developing and maintaining effective government by reviewing the organizational structure and management procedures of the executive branch to ensure that the intended results are achieved;
— to assist in developing efficient coordinating mechanisms to implement Government activities and to expand interagency cooperation;
— to assist the President in preparing the budget and in formulating the Government's fiscal program;
— to supervise and control the administration of the budget;
— to assist the President by clearing and coordinating departmental advice on proposed legislation and by making recommendations effecting Presidential action on legislative enactments, in accordance with past practice;
— to assist in developing regulatory reform proposals and programs for 

Sources of Information

Employment Various civil service examinations and registers are used for filling positions, such as economist, budget examiner, and management analyst. Inquiries on employment should be directed to the Human Resources Division, Office of Administration, Washington, DC 20500. Phone, 202-395-1088.
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Executive Office of the President, Washington, DC 20503

Director
DONALD VEREEN
JANET L. CRIST
BARRY R. MCCAFFREY

Deputy Director
JOHN CARNEVALE
CHARLES A. BLANCHARD
DAN SCHECTER, Acting

Chief of Staff
DENNIS GREENHOUSE

Director of Programs, Budget, and Evaluation
TOM UMBERG

Legal Counsel
DENNIS GREENHOUSE

Deputy Director for Demand Reduction

Deputy Director for Supply Reduction

Assistant Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs

Assistant Director for Legislative Affairs

Director, Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center

Director of Administration

ALBERT BRANDENSTEIN

The Office of National Drug Control Policy coordinates Federal, State, and local efforts to control illegal drug abuse and devises national strategies to effectively carry out antidrug activities.


The Director of National Drug Control Policy is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director is assisted by the Deputy Director for Demand Reduction and the Deputy Director for Supply Reduction. The Bureau of State and Local Affairs is a separate division of the Office, headed by an Associate Director for National Drug Control Policy.

The Director of National Drug Control Policy is responsible for establishing policies, objectives, and priorities for the National Drug Control Program, and for annually promulgating a National Drug Control Strategy to be submitted to the Congress by the President. The Director advises the President regarding necessary changes in the organization, management, budgeting, and personnel allocation of Federal agencies involved in drug enforcement activities, and is also responsible for notifying Federal agencies if their policies are not in compliance with their responsibilities under the National Drug Control Strategy.

Sources of Information

Employment Inquiries regarding employment should be directed to the
Personnel Section, Office of National Drug Control Policy (phone, 202-395-6748) or the Executive Office, Office of Administration (phone, 202-395-5892). **Publications** To receive ONDCP publications about drugs and crime, to get specific drug-related data, to obtain customized bibliographic searches, and to find out about data availability and other information resources that may meet your needs, contact the ONDCP Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse. Phone, 800-666-3332. Fax, 301-251-5212. E-mail, askncjrs@aspensys.com. Internet, http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/.

For further information, contact the Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, Washington, DC 20503. Phone, 202-395-6700.

**Office of Policy Development**

**Domestic Policy Council**

*Room 216, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20502*

Phone, 202-456-2216

Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy and Director of the Domestic Policy Council  **BRUCE N. REED**

Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy  **ELENA KAGAN**

Deputy Assistant to the President for Health Policy  **CHRISTOPHER C. JENNINGS**

Special Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the Domestic Policy Council  **PAUL WEINSTEIN, JR.**

Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Policy Planning  **THOMAS FREEDMAN**

Special Assistants to the President for Domestic Policy  **IRENE BUENO, JOSE CERDA, NICOLE RABNER, CYNTHIA RICE**

Director of National AIDS Policy  **SANDRA THURMAN**

Deputy Director of National AIDS Policy  **TODD SUMMERS**

**National Economic Council**

*Room 235, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20502*

Phone, 202-456-6630

Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and Director of the National Economic Council  **GENE SPERLING**

Deputy Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and Deputy Director of the National Economic Council  **SALLY KATZEN**

Deputy Assistant to the President for International Economic Policy and Deputy Director of the National Economic Council  **LAEL BRAINARD**

Special Assistants to the President for Economic Policy  **THOMAS KALIL, JEFFREY LIEBMAN, DOROTHY ROBYN, CECILIA ROUSE**

Special Assistants to the President for International Economic Policy  **HOLLY HAMMONDS, RICHARD SAMANS**
The Office of Policy Development is comprised of the Domestic Policy Council and the National Economic Council, which are responsible for advising and assisting the President in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of domestic and economic policy. The Office of Policy Development also provides support for other policy development and implementation activities as directed by the President.

**Domestic Policy Council**

The Domestic Policy Council was established on August 16, 1993, by Executive Order 12859. The Council oversees development and implementation of the President’s domestic policy agenda and ensures coordination and communication among the heads of relevant Federal offices and agencies.

**National Economic Council**

The National Economic Council was created on January 25, 1993, by Executive Order 12835, to coordinate the economic policymaking process and provide economic policy advice to the President. The Council also ensures that economic policy decisions and programs are consistent with the President’s stated goals, and monitors the implementation of the President’s economic goals.

**Office of Science and Technology Policy**

*Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20502*


Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, and Director  
Neal Lane

Associate Director for Environment  
Rosina Bierbaum

Associate Director for National Security and International Affairs  
(Vacancy)

Associate Director for Science  
Arthur Bielenstock

Associate Director for Technology  
Duncan Moore

Executive Secretary for the National Science and Technology Council and the President’s Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology  
Joan Porter

The Office of Science and Technology Policy was established within the Executive Office of the President by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6611). The Office serves as a source of scientific, engineering, and technological analysis and judgment for the President with respect to major policies, plans, and programs of the Federal Government. In carrying out this
mission, the Office advises the President of scientific and technological considerations involved in areas of national concern, including the economy, national security, health, foreign relations, and the environment; evaluates the scale, quality, and effectiveness of the Federal effort in science and technology; provides advice and assistance to the President, the Office of Management and Budget, and Federal agencies throughout the Federal budget development process; and assists the President in providing leadership and coordination for the research and development programs of the Federal Government.


Office of the United States Trade Representative
600 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20508
Phone, 202-395-3230

United States Trade Representative
CHARLENE BARSHEFSKY

Deputy U.S. Trade Representative
(Washington)
RITA HAYES

Deputy U.S. Trade Representative (Geneva)
NANCY LEAMOND

Chief of Staff
PETER SCHER

Special Trade Negotiator
ROBERT NOVICK

Counselor to the U.S. Trade Representative
SUSAN ESSERMAN

General Counsel
C. DONALD JOHNSON

Chief Textile Negotiator
J. PATE FELTS

Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Intergovernmental Affairs and Public Liaison
JANE BRADLEY

Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Monitoring and Enforcement
JAY ZIEGLER

Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Public/Media Affairs
ELIZABETH ARKY

Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Congressional Affairs
DAVID WALTERS

Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Economic Affairs
FRED MONTGOMERY

Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Policy Coordination
JAMES MURPHY

Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Agricultural Affairs
JON ROSENAUM

Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Trade and Development
DOROTHY DWOSKIN

Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for World Trade Organization (WTO) and Multilateral Affairs
JOSEPH PAPOVICH

Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Industry
ROBERT CASSIDY

Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for China
DONALD PHILLIPS

Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Asia and the Pacific
The United States Trade Representative is responsible for directing all trade negotiations of and formulating trade policy for the United States.

The Office of the United States Trade Representative was created as the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations by Executive Order 11075 of January 15, 1963. The Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2171) established the Office as an agency of the Executive Office of the President charged with administering the trade agreements program under the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1654), the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1801), and the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2101). Other powers and responsibilities for coordinating trade policy were assigned to the Office by the Trade Act of 1974 and by the President in Executive Order 11846 of March 27, 1975, as amended. Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979 (5 U.S.C. app.), implemented by Executive Order 12188 of January 4, 1980, charged the Office with responsibility for setting and administering overall trade policy. It also provides that the United States Trade Representative shall be chief representative of the United States for:

— all activities concerning the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;
— discussions, meetings, and negotiations in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development when such activities deal primarily with trade and commodity issues;
— negotiations in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other multilateral institutions when such negotiations deal primarily with trade and commodity issues;
— other bilateral and multilateral negotiations when trade, including East-West trade, or commodities is the primary issue;
— negotiations under sections 704 and 734 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671c and 1673c); and
— negotiations concerning direct investment incentives and disincentives and bilateral investment issues concerning barriers to investment.

The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 codified these prior authorities and added additional authority, including the implementation of section 301 actions (regarding enforcement of U.S. rights under international trade agreements).

The Office is headed by the United States Trade Representative, a Cabinet-level official with the rank of Ambassador, who is directly responsible to the President. There are three Deputy United States Trade Representatives, who also hold the rank of Ambassador, two located in Washington and one in Geneva. The Chief Textile Negotiator also holds the rank of Ambassador.

The United States Trade Representative serves as an ex officio member of the Boards of Directors of the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and serves on the National Advisory Council for International Monetary and Financial Policy.
For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Office of the United States Trade Representative, 600 Seventeenth Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506. Phone, 202-395-3230.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250


SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
Deputy Secretary
Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services
Deputy Under Secretaries
Administrator, Farm Service Agency
Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service
Administrator, Risk Management Agency
Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services
Deputy Under Secretary
Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service
Executive Director, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion
Under Secretary for Food Safety
Administrator, Food Safety and Inspection Service
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment
Deputy Under Secretary for Forestry
Deputy Under Secretary for Conservation
Chief, Forest Service
Chief, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics
Deputy Under Secretary
Administrator, Agricultural Research Service
Administrator, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service
Administrator, Economic Research Service
Administrator, National Agricultural Statistics Service
Under Secretary for Rural Development
Deputy Under Secretaries
Administrator, Rural Business-Cooperative Service

DAN Glickman
RICHARD ROMINGER
AUGUST SCHUMACHER
THOMAS L. GRAU
JAMES SCHROEDER
KEITH KELLY
TIM GALVIN
KEN ACKERMAN
SHIRLEY WATKINS
JULIE PARADIS
SAMUEL CHAMBERS, JR.
RAJEN S. ANAND
CATHERINE WOTEKI
THOMAS BILLY
JAMES LYONS
ANNE KEYS KENNEDY
GLENDA HUMISTON
MIKE DOMBECK
PEARLIE S. REED
MILEY GONZALEZ
EILEEN KENNEDY
FLOYD HORN
COLIEN HEFFERAN, Acting
SUSAN E. OFFUTT
DONALD BAY
JILL LONG-THOMPSON
ARTHUR C. CAMPBELL
INGA SMULKSTYS
DAYTON WATKINS

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The Department of Agriculture works to improve and maintain farm income and to develop and expand markets abroad for agricultural products. The Department helps to curb and to cure poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. It works to enhance the
environment and to maintain production capacity by helping landowners protect the soil, water, forests, and other natural resources. Rural development, credit, and conservation programs are key resources for carrying out national growth policies. Department research findings directly or indirectly benefit all Americans. The Department, through inspection and grading services, safeguards and ensures standards of quality in the daily food supply.

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) was created by act of May 15, 1862 (7 U.S.C. 2201), and was administered by a Commissioner of Agriculture until 1889 (5 U.S.C. 511, 514, 516). By act of February 9, 1889 (7 U.S.C. 2202, 2208, 2212), the powers and duties of the Department were enlarged. The Department was made the eighth executive department in the Federal Government, and the Commissioner became the Secretary of Agriculture. The Department was reorganized under the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 6901 note).

In carrying out its work in the program mission areas, USDA relies on the support of departmental administration staff, as well as the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Communications, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations, Office of the Inspector General, and the Office of the General Counsel.

Rural Development

The rural development mission of USDA is to assist rural Americans in using their abilities to improve their quality of life. To accomplish this, USDA works to foster new cooperative relationships among Government, industry, and communities. The mission is carried out by the Rural Housing Service, which includes rural housing and rural community facility loan and grant programs; the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, which includes business and cooperative development programs; and the Rural Utilities Service, which includes telephone, electric, water, and sewer programs. Approximately 850 rural development field offices provide frontline delivery of all rural development loan and grant programs at the local level.

The Office of Community Development provides technical assistance, training, monitoring, and support to USDA field staff and communities participating in the empowerment zones and enterprise communities initiative and other community development initiatives. Focusing on communities of greatest need, with severe problems of long-term endemic poverty, the program works with other USDA agencies, Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private organizations and universities in a combined effort to develop and promote comprehensive community and economic development in rural America.

Rural Business-Cooperative Service

The mission of the Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS) is to enhance the quality of life for all rural Americans by providing leadership in building competitive businesses and sustainable cooperatives that can prosper in the global marketplace. To meet business credit needs in under-served areas, RBS business programs are usually leveraged with commercial, cooperative, or other private sector lenders. RBS business programs include: Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas This program provides information to farmers and other rural users on a variety of sustainable agricultural practices that include both cropping and livestock operations. It
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE offers reliable, practical information on production techniques and practices that reduce costs and that are environmentally friendly. Farmers can request such information by telephone at 800-346-9140 (toll-free).

**Business and Industry Direct Loans**
This program provides loans to public entities and private parties who cannot obtain credit from other sources. Loans to private parties can be made for improving, developing, or financing business and industry, creating jobs, and improving the economic and environmental climate in rural communities, including pollution abatement. Assistance is available in rural areas (all areas other than cities or unincorporated areas of more than 50,000 people and their immediately adjacent urbanized areas).

Eligible applicants include any legally organized entity, including a cooperative, corporation, partnership, trust, or other profit or nonprofit entity, Indian tribe or federally recognized tribal group, municipality, county, or other political subdivision of a State. Applicants need not have been denied credit elsewhere to apply for this program. The maximum aggregate guaranteed loan amount that can be offered to any one borrower under this program is $25 million.

**Cooperative Services**
This program helps farmers and rural communities become self-reliant through the use of cooperative organizations. Studies are conducted to support cooperatives that market farm products, purchase production supplies, and perform related business services. These studies concentrate on the financial, organizational, legal, social, and economic aspects of cooperative activity. Technical assistance and research is provided to improve cooperative performance in organizing new cooperatives, merging existing cooperatives, changing business structures, and developing strategies for growth. Applied research is conducted to give farmers and rural communities expert assistance pertaining to their cooperatives. The program also collects and publishes statistics regarding the role and scope of cooperative activity in U.S. agriculture. The Service’s bimonthly magazine, *Rural Cooperatives*, reports current developments and research for cooperative management leadership.

**Intermediary Relending Program Loans**
These loans finance business facilities and community development projects in rural areas, including cities with populations of less than 25,000. The Service lends these funds to intermediaries, which in turn provide loans to recipients who are developing business facilities or community development projects. Eligible intermediaries include public bodies, nonprofit corporations, Indian tribes, and cooperatives.

**National Sheep Industry Improvement Center**
The Center promotes strategic development activities to strengthen and enhance the production and marketing
of sheep and goat products in the United States. It works to improve infrastructure development, business development, and market and environmental research and designs unique responses to the needs of the industries for their long-term sustainable development. The Center's board of directors oversees its activities and operates a revolving fund for loans and grants.

**Rural Business Enterprise Grants** These grants help public bodies, nonprofit corporations, and federally recognized Indian tribal groups finance and facilitate development of small and emerging private business enterprises located in rural areas (all areas other than cities or unincorporated areas of more than 50,000 people and their immediately adjacent urbanized areas). Grant funds can pay for the acquisition and development of land and the construction of buildings, plants, equipment, access streets and roads, parking areas, utility and service extensions, refinancing, and fees for professional services, as well as technical assistance and related training, startup costs and working capital, financial assistance to a third party, production of television programs targeted to rural residents, and rural distance learning networks.

**Rural Business Opportunity Grants** This program promotes sustainable economic development in rural communities with exceptional needs. Funds are provided for technical assistance, training, and planning activities that improve economic conditions. Applicants must be located in rural areas (all areas other than cities or unincorporated areas of more than 50,000 people and their immediately adjacent urbanized areas). Nonprofit corporations and public bodies, Indian tribes, and cooperatives are eligible for a maximum of $1.5 million per grant.

**Rural Cooperative Development Grants** These grants finance the establishment and operation of centers for cooperative development. The primary purpose of this program is to enhance the economic condition of rural areas through the development of new cooperatives and improving operations of existing cooperatives. Eligible applicants are nonprofit organizations, including institutions of higher education.

**Rural Cooperative Opportunities and Problems Research** This program encourages research, funded through cooperative agreements, on critical issues vital to the development and sustainability of agricultural and other rural cooperatives as a means of improving the quality of life in America's rural communities. Eligible applicants are institutions of higher learning and nonprofit organizations that have a capacity to conduct research on cooperative-related issues.

**Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants** These loans and grants finance economic development and job creation projects based on sound economic plans in rural areas having a population of less than 2,500 residents. Loans and grants are available to any Rural Utilities Service electric or telecommunications borrower to assist in developing rural areas from an economic standpoint, to create new job opportunities, and to help retain existing employment. Loans at zero interest are made primarily to finance business startup ventures and business expansion projects. Grants are made to telephone and electric utilities to establish revolving loan programs operated at the local level. The revolving loan program provides capital to nonprofit entities and municipal organizations to finance community facilities which promote job creation in rural areas, for facilities which extend or improve medical care to rural residents; and for facilities which promote education and training to enhance marketable job skills for rural residents.

**Rural Venture Capital Demonstration Program** To demonstrate the usefulness of guarantees to attract increased investment in private business enterprises in rural areas, this program designates up to 10 community development venture capital organizations to establish a rural business private investment pool to make equity investments in rural private business enterprises. The program is available in rural areas (all areas other than cities or unincorporated areas of...
more than 50,000 people and their immediately adjacent urbanized areas).

For further information, contact Rural Development, Legislative and Public Affairs Staff, Stop 0705, Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250-0320. Phone, 202-720-6903.

Rural Housing Service

The Rural Housing Service (RHS) provides affordable rental housing, homeownership opportunities, and essential community facilities to rural Americans through a broad array of direct loan, guarantee, and grant programs. Rural residents and communities may inquire about any of these programs through local and State rural development offices.

The Service provides financial and management assistance through the following types of loans:

Guaranteed Single-Family Housing (SFH) Loan Programs

The Rural Housing Service guarantees loans made by commercial lenders to moderate-income rural residents (up to 115 percent median income for an area). Eligible applicants must have sufficient income and acceptable credit but lack the downpayment to secure a loan without assistance. RHS provides up to 100 percent financing for eligible borrowers and guarantees participating lenders against most losses.

Direct Single-Family Housing Loan Program

Section 502 loans are made to people with incomes less than 80 percent of area median to build, purchase, repair, and refinance rural homes. The maximum term is 38 years. Loans may be made for 100 percent of the appraised value. Borrowers may qualify for annual subsidy on the loan, which can reduce the interest rate to as low as 1 percent. Cosigners on promissory notes may be permitted for applicants who may lack repayment ability.

Builders may obtain "conditional commitments" as assurances to a builder or seller that if their houses meet RHS lending requirements, RHS may make loans to qualified applicants.

Home Improvement and Repair Loans and Grants

An owner-occupant may obtain a section 504 loan of up to $15,000, or in the case of senior citizens 62 years of age or older, a grant of up to $7,500, to remove health and safety hazards from a home. These loans, available to very low income families, are made at 1 percent interest.

Self-Help Housing Loans

Self-help direct SFH loans assist groups of six to eight very low and low income families to build their own home by providing "sweat equity" which reduces the families' mortgage. The families must agree to work together on each other's homes until they are complete. In most cases, self-help participants use the Section 502 Direct program for mortgage financing.

Rural Housing Site Loans

Loans are also available to private or public nonprofit organizations to purchase sites for the development of housing for very low and low income families. Loans are repayable in 2 years.

Direct and Guaranteed Multi-Family Housing Loans

Loans are made to private, nonprofit corporations, consumer cooperatives, State or local public agencies, and individuals or organizations operating on a nonprofit or limited profit basis to provide rental or cooperative housing in rural areas for persons of very low, low, and moderate income. For direct loans, no downpayment is required from nonprofit organizations. A 3 or 5 percent downpayment is required from other applicants. The maximum term is 50 years, with a 30-year repayment option, and the interest rate may be reduced to 1 percent to make rents affordable to very low and low income families. Rental assistance may be available to defray rent paid by very low income families. Guaranteed loans bear an interest rate negotiated by the lender and borrower. Interest credit is available on a small number of loans to assist with affordability to very low income families.

Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants

Farm labor housing loans and grants enable farmers, public or private nonprofit organizations, or units of local
government to build, buy, or rehabilitate farm labor housing. The interest rate is 1 percent and is repaid over 33 years. Grants may be made in connection with a loan to a public/private nonprofit organization or unit of government to ensure affordability of the units to farm workers.

**Housing Preservation Grants** These grants are made to a public body or public/private nonprofit organization to provide assistance to homeowners and landlords to repair and rehabilitate housing for very low and low income families in rural areas. Financial assistance provided by grantees may include loans, grants, interest reduction on loans, or similar assistance. Up to 20 percent of the grant may be used for program administration.

**Housing the Homeless** The Service offers SFH real-estate-owned property to nonprofit organizations or public bodies for transitional housing for the homeless. Qualifying organizations may lease nonprogram property if they can show a documented need in the community for the type of housing use proposed and the financial ability to meet proposed housing costs.

**Community Program Loans** Direct and guaranteed loans and grants are authorized to public and quasi-public bodies, nonprofit associations, and Indian tribes for essential community facilities such as health care centers, public safety buildings and vehicles, and child care centers. Necessary related equipment may also be purchased. The interest rate is set quarterly for direct loans and is based on yields of municipal bonds. Guaranteed loans bear an interest rate negotiated by the lender and the borrower. RHS guarantees a lender against losses up to 90 percent of principal and interest. Community facility assistance may be provided to towns populated up to 50,000. Nondiscrimination in employment and occupancy is required.

For further information, contact Rural Development, Legislative and Public Affairs Staff, Stop 0705, Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250–0320. Phone, 202–720–6903.

**Rural Utilities Service**

The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) is a credit agency that assists rural electric and telecommunications utilities in obtaining financing and administers a nationwide water and waste loan and grant program to improve the quality of life and promote economic development in rural America. A total of 890 rural electric and 900 rural utilities in 47 States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia have received financial assistance. Approximately 7,200 rural communities are currently served through financial assistance received from water and waste loans and grants.

**Electric Program** The Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U.S.C. 901–950b), authorizes RUS to provide loans for improving electric service to persons in rural areas, as defined by the Bureau of the Census. Preference is given to nonprofit and cooperative associations and to public bodies. With RUS assistance, rural electric utilities have obtained financing to construct electric generating plants and transmission and distribution lines to provide reliable electric service.

**Telecommunications Program** In 1949, RUS (then the Rural Electrification Administration) was authorized to make loans to provide telephone service in rural areas. Congress directed that the rural telephone program be conducted to “assure the availability of adequate telephone service to the widest practicable number of rural users of such service.” About 75 percent of the telephone systems financed by the agency are commercial companies, and about 25 percent are subscriber-owned cooperatives.

**Loans** Loans are made in accordance with the Act and are subject to the provisions of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1991. By law, RUS direct electric loans are made or insured at a municipal rate, but not greater than 7 percent. In cases of hardship, the Administrator may approve loans for electric or telecommunications infrastructure at an
Telecommunications loans are also available at Treasury rates of interest. The Service also obtains funds from the Department of the Treasury’s Federal Financing Bank (FFB), which it lends to borrowers, primarily for large-scale electric and telecommunication facilities, at an interest rate equal to the cost of money paid by FFB, plus one-eighth of 1 percent. RUS may also guarantee electric and telecommunications loans from private sources.

**Supplemental Financing** A 1973 statement of congressional policy—not part of the law—said, in part, “... that rural electric and telephone systems should be encouraged and assisted in developing their resources and ability to achieve the financial strength needed to enable them to satisfy their credit needs from their own financial organizations and other sources at reasonable rates and terms consistent with the loan applicant’s ability to pay and achievement of the act’s objectives.”

When RUS approves electric loans, it requires most borrowers to obtain 30 percent of their loan needs from nonagency sources without an agency guarantee. These nonagency sources include the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation, which is owned by electric cooperatives, and the National Bank for Cooperatives.

Telecommunications borrowers obtain supplemental financing from the Rural Telephone Bank (RTB), a U.S. agency established in 1971. Loans are made to telecommunications systems able to meet RTB requirements. Bank loans are made for the same purposes as loans made to RUS but bear interest at a rate consistent with the Bank’s cost of money.

The Rural Telephone Bank is managed by a 13-member board of directors. The Administrator of RUS serves as Governor of the Bank until conversion to private ownership, control, and operation. This will take place when 51 percent of the class A stock issued to the United States and outstanding at any time after September 30, 1995, has been fully redeemed and retired. The Bank board holds at least four regularly scheduled meetings a year. Activities of RTB are carried out by RUS employees and the Department’s Office of the General Counsel.

**Water and Waste Direct and Guaranteed Loan Program** Direct loans may be made to develop water and wastewater systems, including solid waste disposal and storm drainage, in rural areas, cities, and towns with a population of 10,000 or less.

Funds are available to public entities, such as municipalities, counties, special-purpose districts, and Indian tribes. In addition, funds may be made available to nonprofit corporations. Priority is given to public entities in areas with less than 5,500 people to restore a deteriorating water supply or to improve, enlarge, or modify a water facility or an inadequate waste facility. Preference is given to requests which involve the merging of small facilities and those serving low-income communities.

Applicants must be unable to obtain funds from other sources at reasonable rates and terms. The maximum term for all loans is 40 years. However, no repayment period will exceed State statutes or the useful life of the facility. Interest rates may be obtained from USDA Rural Development field offices.

Guaranteed loans may be made for the same purpose as direct loans. They are made and serviced by lenders such as banks and savings and loan associations. Normally, guarantees will not exceed 80 percent on any loss of interest or principal on the loan.

**Water and Waste Disposal Grants** Grants may be made to reduce water and waste disposal costs to a reasonable level for users of the system. Grants may be made, in some instances, up to 75 percent of eligible project costs. Requirements for applicants are the same as for loans.

**Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants** Grants may be made up to 100 percent of project costs to assist rural communities experiencing a significant decline in quantity or quality of drinking water. Grants can be made to rural cities or towns with populations not exceeding the State’s
Technical Assistance and Training Grants

Grants are available for nonprofit organizations to provide rural water and waste system officials with technical assistance and training on a wide range of issues relating to the delivery of water and waste service to rural residents. Legislation requires that at least 1 percent but no more than 3 percent of the funds appropriated for water and waste disposal grants be set aside for these grants.

Solid Waste Management Grants

Grants are available for nonprofit organizations and public bodies to provide technical assistance and training to rural areas and towns with populations under 10,000 to reduce or eliminate pollution of water resources and improve planning and management of solid waste facilities.

Rural Water Circuit Rider Technical Assistance Program

Since 1980, the National Rural Water Association has provided, by contract, technical assistance to rural water systems. Circuit riders assist rural water districts with solving operational, financial, and management problems. The assistance may be requested by rural water systems or by RUS. When circuit riders are not working on specific requests, they call on rural water systems to offer assistance. The program complements RUS water and waste loan supervision responsibilities.

Distance Learning and Medical Link Grant Program

The 1990 farm bill authorized the Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grant Program to provide grants to rural schools and health care providers. The 1996 farm bill reauthorized the grant program and established a new loan component. The program helps rural schools and health care providers invest in telecommunications facilities and equipment to bring to rural areas educational and medical resources that otherwise might be unavailable.

For further information, contact the Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture, Room 4051-S, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250-0320. Phone, 202-720-1255.

Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Corporation

As an independent entity within USDA, the Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Corporation (AARCC) provides and monitors financial assistance for the development and commercialization of new nonfood and nonfeed products made from agricultural/forestry commodities. By law, AARCC is administered by an 11-member board comprising representatives for processing, financial, producer, and scientific interests.

The Corporation’s mission is to assist the private sector in closing the gap between research results and commercialization of industrial nonfood and nonfeed products made from farm and forestry materials. It also seeks to expand market opportunities through development of value-added industrial products and promotion of environmentally friendly products. Any private individual or firm may apply for assistance. While most of the Corporation’s clients are small firms, nonprofit organizations and large businesses have also been successful applicants. Universities and similar institutions may participate as well.

The Corporation can supply financial assistance at the precommercialization stage of a project—that point in a project when the costs are the greatest and the ability to obtain lending from traditional sources is the most difficult. Financial assistance is in the form of a repayable cooperative agreement and includes a repayment portion that recognizes the
investment risk taken by AARCC. Applicants are expected to provide at least a 1:1 match when seeking funding from AARCC. The Corporation receives an annual appropriation from Congress and operates under a revolving fund. As Corporation-funded projects become profitable and reimburse AARCC, the money will be returned to the fund to help finance future projects.

For further information, contact the Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Corporation, Room 0156, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250-0401. Phone, 202-690-1633.

Marketing and Regulatory Programs

This mission area includes marketing and regulatory programs other than those concerned with food safety.

Agricultural Marketing Service

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on April 2, 1972, under the authority of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 (5 U.S.C. app.) and other authorities. The Service administers standardization, grading, certification, market news, marketing orders, research and promotion, and regulatory programs.

Market News

The Service provides current, unbiased information to producers, processors, distributors, and others to assist them in the orderly marketing and distribution of farm commodities. Information is collected on supplies, demand, prices, movement, location, quality, condition, and other market data on farm products in specific markets and marketing areas. The data is disseminated nationally via a modern satellite system and is shared with several countries. The Service also assists countries in developing their own marketing information systems.

Standardization, Grading, and Classing

Grade standards have been established for about 230 agricultural commodities to help buyers and sellers trade on agreed-upon quality levels. Standards are developed with the benefit of views from those in the industries directly affected and others interested. The Service also participates in developing international standards to facilitate trade.

Grading and classing services are provided to certify the grade and quality of products. These grading services are provided to buyers and sellers of live cattle, swine, sheep, meat, poultry, eggs, rabbits, fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, peanuts, dairy products, and tobacco. Classing services are provided to buyers and sellers of cotton and cotton products. These services are mainly voluntary and are provided upon request and for a fee. The Service also is responsible for the certification of turpentine and other naval stores products, and the testing of seed.

Laboratory Testing

The Service provides scientific and laboratory support to its commodity programs relating to testing of microbiological and chemical factors in food products through grading, certification, acceptance, and regulatory programs; testing of peanuts for aflatoxin; testing of imported flue-cured and burley tobacco for pesticide residues; and testing seeds for germination and purity. The agency also carries out quality assurance and safety oversight activities with respect to the Service’s commodity division laboratory and testing activities relating to milk market administrators, resident grading programs, and State and private laboratory programs.

The Service also administers the Pesticide Data Program which, in cooperation with States, samples and analyzes 33 agricultural commodities for pesticide residues. It shares residue test results with the Environmental Protection Agency and other public agencies.

Food Quality Assurance

Under a governmentwide quality assurance program, AMS is responsible for the development and revision of specifications used by Federal agencies.
in procuring food for military and civilian uses. The Service coordinates and approves certification programs designed to ensure that purchased products conform to the specification requirements.

**Section 32 Programs** Under section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c), 30 percent of customs receipts collected during each calendar year are automatically appropriated for expanding outlets for various commodities. Portions of these funds are transferred to the Food and Nutrition Service of USDA and to the Department of Commerce. Remaining funds are used to purchase commodities for the National School Lunch Program and other feeding programs, for diversion to other outlets, and for administering agreement and order programs.

**Regulatory Programs** The Service administers several regulatory programs designed collectively to protect producers, handlers, and consumers of agricultural commodities from financial loss or personal injury resulting from careless, deceptive, or fraudulent marketing practices. Such regulatory programs encourage fair trading practices in the marketing of fruits and vegetables, require truth in seed labeling and in advertising.

Under the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1031–1056), the Service provides voluntary laboratory analyses of egg products, and monitors the disposition of restricted shell eggs—eggs that are a potential health hazard.

**Marketing Agreements and Orders** These programs, under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), help to establish and maintain orderly marketing conditions for certain commodities. Milk marketing orders establish minimum prices that handlers or distributors are required to pay producers. Programs for fruits, vegetables, and related specialty crops like nuts and spearmint oil help stabilize supplies and market prices. In some cases, they also authorize research and market development activities, including advertising supported by assessments that handlers pay. Through orderly marketing, adjusting the supply to demand, and avoiding unreasonable fluctuations during the marketing season, the income of producers is increased by normal market forces, and consumer interests are protected through quality and quantity control.

Federal marketing orders originate with a request from a producer group to the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary can conduct hearings and referenda based on the producer group’s proposal for a marketing order. Producer and handler assessments finance their operations.

In carrying out the Government role, the Service ensures that persons interested in the development and operation of the programs have a fair hearing and that each marketing order works according to Federal law and established rules and guidelines.

**Plant Variety Protection Program** Under authority of the Plant Variety Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 2321 et seq.), the Service administers a program that provides for the issuance of “certificates of plant variety protection.” These certificates afford developers of novel varieties of sexually reproduced plants exclusive rights to sell, reproduce, import, or export such varieties, or use them in the production of hybrids or different varieties for a period of 20 years for non-woody plants and 25 years for woody plants.

**Research and Promotion Programs** The Service monitors certain industry-sponsored research, promotion, and information programs authorized by Federal laws. These programs provide farmers with a means to finance and operate various research, promotion, and information activities for cotton, potatoes, eggs, milk and dairy products, beef, pork, honey, watermelon, mushrooms, soybeans, and popcorn.

**Transportation Programs** The Service is also responsible for the development of an efficient transportation system for rural America that begins at the farm gate and moves agricultural and other rural products through the Nation’s highways, railroads, airports, and
waterways, and into the domestic and international marketplace. To accomplish this, AMS conducts economic studies and analyses of these systems, and represents agricultural and rural transportation interests in policy and regulatory forums. To provide direct assistance to the transportation community, AMS supplies research and technical information to producers, producer groups, shippers, exporters, rural communities, carriers, governmental agencies, and universities.


**Other Programs** Other marketing service activities include financial grants to States for marketing improvement projects. The agency also has responsibility for the conduct of studies of the facilities and methods used in the physical distribution of food and other farm products; for research designed to improve the handling of all agricultural products as they move from farm to consumers; and for increasing marketing efficiency by developing improved operating methods, facilities, and equipment for processing, handling, and distributing dairy, poultry, and meat products.

The Agricultural Marketing Service manages the Pesticide Recordkeeping Program in coordination with the National Agricultural Statistics Service and the Environmental Protection Agency. The Service has developed educational programs and assists State agencies in inspecting applicator records.

**Field Organization** Programs and activities in the field are carried out through a variety of different types of organizations reporting to their respective Washington components.

For further information, contact the Information Staff, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-8999.

**Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service**

[For the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7, Part 371]

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) was reestablished by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 14, 1977, pursuant to authority contained in 5 U.S.C. 301 and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 (5 U.S.C. app.).

The Service was established to conduct regulatory and control programs to protect and improve animal and plant health for the benefit of man and the environment. In cooperation with State governments, the agency administers Federal laws and regulations pertaining to animal and plant health and quarantine, humane treatment of animals, and the control and eradication of pests and diseases. Regulations to prevent the introduction or interstate spread of certain animal or plant pests or diseases are also enforced by the Service. It also carries out research and operational activities to reduce crop and livestock depredations caused by birds, rodents, and predators.

**Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs** Plant protection officials are responsible for programs to control or eradicate plant pests and diseases. These programs are carried out in cooperation with the States involved, other Federal agencies, farmers, and private organizations. Pest control programs use a single tool or a combination of pest control techniques, both chemical and nonchemical, which are both effective and safe.

Agricultural quarantine inspection officials administer Federal regulations
that prohibit or restrict the entry of foreign pests and plants, plant products, animal products and byproducts, and other materials that may harbor pests or diseases. Inspection service is maintained at all major sea, air, border, and interior ports of entry in the continental United States and in Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Bahamas, and Bermuda. Services also are provided on a regular or on-call basis at some 500 outlying ports and military installations throughout the country.

Other responsibilities include the inspection and certification of domestic commodities for export; regulation of the import and export of endangered plant species and of genetically engineered organisms and products that present a plant pest risk; and ensuring that imported seed is free of noxious weeds.

Veterinary Services Animal health officials are responsible for programs to protect and improve the health, quality, and marketability of U.S. animals and animal products. The programs are carried out through cooperative links with States, foreign governments, livestock producers, and other Federal Agencies.

Service officials exclude, control, and eradicate animal pests and diseases by carrying out eradication and control programs for certain diseases, providing diagnostic services, and gathering and disseminating information regarding animal health in the United States through land, air, and ocean ports. They also certify as to the health status of animals and animal products being exported to other countries and respond to animal disease incursions or epidemics which threaten the health status of U.S. livestock and poultry.

The Service also administers a Federal law intended to ensure that all veterinary biological products, whether developed by conventional or new biotechnological procedures, used in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of animal disease are safe, pure, potent, and effective. The Service regulates firms that manufacture veterinary biological products subject to the act, including licensing the manufacturing establishment and its products, inspecting production facilities and production methods, and testing products under a surveillance program.

Animal Care The Service administers Federal laws concerned with the humane care and handling of all warm-blooded animals bought, sold, and transported—including common carriers—in commerce and used or intended for use as pets at the wholesale level, or used or intended for use in exhibitions or for research purposes. The agency also enforces the Horse Protection Act of 1970, which prohibits the soring of horses at shows and sales.

International Services Service activities in the international arena include conducting cooperative plant and animal pest and disease control, eradication, and surveillance programs in foreign countries. These programs provide a first line of defense for the United States against threats such as screwworm, medfly, foot-and-mouth disease, and other exotic diseases and pests. The Service also provides international representation concerning sanitary and phytosanitary technical trade issues, and manages programs for overseas preclearance of commodities, passengers, and U.S. military activities.

Wildlife Services Wildlife Services officials cooperate with States, counties, local communities, and agricultural producer groups to reduce crop and livestock depredations caused by birds, rodents, and predators. Using methods and techniques that are biologically sound, environmentally acceptable, and economically feasible, they participate in efforts to educate and advise farmers and ranchers on proper uses of control methods and techniques; they suppress serious nuisances and threats to public health and safety caused by birds, rodents, and other wildlife in urban and rural communities; and they work with airport managers to reduce risks of bird strikes. In addition, they conduct research into predator-prey relationships, new control methods, and more efficient and safe uses of present methods such as toxicants, repellants and attractants,
biological controls, scare devices, and habitat alteration.

For further information, contact Legislative and Public Affairs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-2511.

Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration

The Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) was established in 1994 to facilitate the marketing of livestock, poultry, meat, cereals, oilseeds, and related agricultural products and promote fair and competitive trading practices for the overall benefit of consumers and American agriculture. The agency’s mission is carried out in two different segments of American agriculture: the Federal Grain Inspection Service provides the U.S. grain market with Federal quality standards and a uniform system for applying them, and the Packers and Stockyards Programs ensures open and competitive markets for livestock, meat, and poultry.

The Administration also certifies State central filing systems for notification of liens against farm products. GIPSA is responsible for establishing official U.S. standards for grain and other assigned commodities, and for administrating a nationwide official inspection and weighing system. It may, in response to formal application, authorize private and State agencies to perform official services under the authority contained in the act.

Two of GIPSA’s three grain inspection divisions are located in Washington, DC; the third is located in Kansas City, MO. Most employees work in field offices around the Nation.

Inspection The United States Grain Standards Act requires that, with some exceptions, all U.S. export grain be officially inspected. At export port locations, inspection is performed by GIPSA or by State agencies that have been delegated export inspection authority by the Administrator. For domestic grain, marketed at inland locations, the Administrator designates private and State agencies to provide official inspection services upon request. Both export and domestic services are provided on a fee basis.

To ensure that the official U.S. grain standards are applied uniformly nationwide, GIPSA’s field offices provide oversight, guidance, and assistance to non-Federal agencies performing inspection activities, both at export and inland inspection points.

Buyers and sellers may request appeal inspections of original inspection results, first from a field office and then, if desired, from GIPSA’s Board of Appeals and Review. The Administration maintains a quality control program to monitor the national inspection system and to ensure that all field locations accurately and uniformly apply the U.S. grain standards.

Weighing Official weighing of U.S. export grain is performed at port locations by GIPSA or by State agencies that have been delegated export weighing authority by the Administrator. For domestic grain marketed at inland locations, the weighing services may be provided by GIPSA or by designated private or State agencies. Weighing services are provided on a fee basis, upon request.

As with inspection activities, GIPSA field offices provide oversight, guidance, and assistance to non-Federal agencies performing official weighing services. With the support of the Association of American Railroads and user fees, it conducts a railroad track scale-testing program which includes an annual testing service for all State and railroad company-owned master scales. GIPSA is the only entity, public or private, which connects all railroad track scales to the national standards.

Standardization The Administration is responsible for establishing, maintaining, and, as needed, revising official U.S. standards. Such standards exist for corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flaxseed, sorghum, soybeans, triticale, sunflower seed, canola, and mixed grain. It is authorized to perform applied research to develop methods of improving accuracy and uniformity in grading grain.
It is also responsible for standardization and inspection activities for rice, dry beans, peas, lentils, hay, straw, hops, and related processed grain commodities under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1621). Although standards no longer exist for hay, straw, and hops, GIPSA maintains inspection procedures for and retains authority to inspect these commodities.

**Methods Development**  The Administration’s methods development activities include applied research or tests that produce new or improved techniques for measuring grain quality. Examples include new knowledge gained through study of how to establish the framework for real-time grain inspection and develop reference methods to maintain consistency and standardization in the grain inspection system, and the comparison of different techniques for evaluation of end use quality in wheat. Included in this program area are also the development of a new wheat classification system, evaluation of prototype wheat hardness meters, and adapting measurement techniques for pesticides, mycotoxins, heavy metals, vitamins, and grain odor for use in the official grain inspection system.

**Compliance**  The Administration’s compliance activities ensure accurate and uniform implementation of the act, applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, and related regulations—including designating States and private agencies to carry out official inspection and weighing functions and monitoring, and overseeing and reviewing the operations of such agencies to ensure adequate performance.

The agency administers a registration program for all firms that export grain from the United States. In conjunction with the Office of the Inspector General, it carries out a program for investigating reported violations, and initiates followup and corrective actions when appropriate. The total compliance program ensures the integrity of the national inspection and weighing system.

**Packers and Stockyards Activities**  The Packers and Stockyards Act is an antitrust, trade practice, and financial protection law. Its principal purpose is to maintain effective competition and fair trade practices in the marketing of livestock, meat, and poultry for the protection of livestock and poultry producers. Members of the livestock, poultry, and meat industries are also protected against unfair or monopolistic practices of competitors. The act also protects consumers against unfair business practices in the marketing of meats and poultry and against restrictions of competition that could unduly affect meat and poultry prices.

The provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act are enforced by investigations of violations of the act with emphasis on payment protection; detecting instances of commercial bribery, fraud in livestock marketing, and false weighing; requiring adequate bond coverage for commission firms, dealers, and packers; and the surveillance of marketing methods at public markets and in geographical market areas of the country.

For further information, contact the Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-0219.

**Food Safety**

**Food Safety and Inspection Service**  The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on June 17, 1981, pursuant to authority contained in 5 U.S.C. 301 and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 (5 U.S.C. app.). At that time, the Service was delegated authority for regulating the meat and poultry industry to ensure
Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products Inspection

Federal meat and poultry inspection is mandatory for the following animals and birds used for human food: cattle, calves, swine, goats, sheep, lambs, horses (and other equines), chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and guineas. The work includes inspection of each animal or bird at slaughter, and inspection of processed products during various stages of production. Under the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1031–1056), the Service conducts mandatory, continuous inspection of the production of liquid, dried, and frozen egg products, to ensure that egg products are safe, wholesome, unadulterated, and accurately labeled. The Service tests samples of egg products, and meat and poultry products for microbial and chemical contaminants to monitor trends for enforcement purposes.

Each product label must be approved by the agency before products can be sold. The agency monitors meat and poultry products in storage, distribution, and retail channels; and takes necessary compliance actions to protect the public, including detention of products, voluntary product recalls, court-ordered seizures of products, administrative withdrawal of inspection, and referral for criminal prosecution. The Service also conducts State programs for the inspection of meat and poultry products sold in intrastate commerce.

The Service monitors livestock upon arrival at federally inspected facilities to ensure compliance with the Humane Slaughter Act (7 U.S.C. 1901–1906); conducts voluntary reimbursed inspection for rabbits, other domestic food animals, bison, other exotic food animals (9 U.S.C. 3521), ratites, and certain egg products not covered by the inspection law (7 U.S.C. 1621–1627); and ensures that inedible egg products and inedible products from meat or poultry, such as offal rendered for animal feed, are properly identified and isolated from edible products (21 U.S.C. 1031–1056 and 7 U.S.C. 1624, respectively).

The Service maintains a toll-free meat and poultry hotline (800–535–4555; in the Washington metropolitan area, 202–720–5604) to answer questions about labeling and safe handling of meat and poultry, meat and poultry products, and egg products. The hotline is also accessible (on the same extension) by TDD.


Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services

The mission of the Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services is to reduce hunger and food insecurity, in partnership with cooperating organizations, by providing access to food, a healthful diet, and nutrition education to children and needy people in a manner that supports American agriculture.

Food and Nutrition Service

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers the USDA food assistance programs. These programs, which serve one in six Americans, represent our Nation’s commitment to the principle that no one in this country should fear hunger or experience want. They provide a Federal safety net to people in need. The goals of the programs are to
provide needy persons with access to a more nutritious diet, to improve the eating habits of the Nation’s children, and to help America’s farmers by providing an outlet for distributing foods purchased under farmer assistance authorities.

Many of the food programs administered by FNS originated long before the agency was established in 1969. The Food Stamp Program, now the cornerstone of USDA food assistance, began in its modern form in 1961, but it originated as the Food Stamp Plan to help those in need in the 1930’s. The National School Lunch Program also has it roots in Depression-era efforts to help low-income children. Today, its mission encompasses teaching children about nutrition and improving the nutrition standards of school meals. The Needy Family Program, which has evolved into the Food Distribution Program on Indian reservations, was the primary means of food assistance during the Great Depression.

The Service works in partnership with the States in all its programs. State and local agencies determine most administrative details regarding distribution of food benefits and eligibility of participants, and FNS provides commodities and funding for additional food and to cover administrative costs. FNS administers the following food assistance programs:

— The Food Stamp Program provides food benefits through State and local welfare agencies to needy persons to increase their food purchasing power. The benefits are used by program participants to buy food in retail stores approved by the Food and Nutrition Service to accept and redeem the benefits.

— The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) improves the health of low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and nonbreastfeeding postpartum women, and infants and children up to 5 years of age by providing them with specific nutritious food supplements, nutrition education, and health care referrals.

— The WIC Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program provides WIC participants with increased access to fresh produce. WIC participants receive coupons to purchase fresh fruits and vegetables from authorized farmers.

— The Commodity Supplemental Food Program provides a package of foods monthly to low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, their infants and children under age 6, and the elderly. Nutrition education is also provided through this program.

— The National School Lunch Program supports nonprofit food services in elementary and secondary schools and in residential child-care institutions. More than half of the meals served through these institutions are free or at reduced cost.

— The School Breakfast Program supplements the National School Lunch Program by supporting schools in providing needy children with free or low cost breakfasts that meet established nutritional standards.

— The Special Milk Program for Children provides milk for children in those schools, summer camps, and child-care institutions that have no federally supported meal programs.

— The Child and Adult Care Food Program provides cash and commodities for meals for preschool and school-aged children in child-care facilities and for functionally impaired adults in facilities that provide nonresidential care for such individuals.

— The Summer Food Service Program for Children helps various organizations get nutritious meals to needy preschool and school-aged children during the summer months and during school vacations.

— The Emergency Food Assistance Program provides State agencies with commodities for distribution to food banks, food pantries, soup kitchens, and other charitable institutions throughout the country, with administrative funds to assist in distribution.

— The Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations and the Trust Territories provides an extensive package of commodities monthly to low-income households on or near Indian reservations in lieu of food stamps. This program is administered at the local...
level by Indian tribal organizations or State agencies.

— The Nutrition Program for the Elderly provides cash and commodities to States for meals for senior citizens. The food is delivered through senior citizen centers or meals-on-wheels programs.

— The Nutrition Assistance Programs for Puerto Rico and the Northern Marianas are block grant programs that replace the Food Stamp Programs in these two territories and provide cash and coupons to resident participants.

— The Nutrition Education and Training Program grants funds to States for the development and dissemination of nutrition information and materials to children and for inservice training of food service and teaching personnel.

No person may be discriminated against because of race, color, sex, creed, national origin, or handicap in the programs administered by the Food and Consumer Service.


Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion

The Center coordinates nutrition policy in USDA and provides overall leadership in nutrition education for the American public. It also coordinates with the Department of Health and Human Services in the review, revision, and dissemination of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, the Federal Government’s statement of nutrition policy formed by a consensus of scientific and medical professionals.


Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services

Through the Farm Service Agency (FSA), this mission area administers farm commodity, crop insurance, and resource conservation programs for farmers and ranchers, and makes loans through a network of State and county offices. Agency programs are directed at agricultural producers or, in the case of loans, at those with farming experience.

Farm Service Agency

The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 significantly changed U.S. agricultural policy by removing the link between income support payments and farm prices. The law provided that farmers who participated in the wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice programs in any one of the previous 5 years could enter into 7-year production flexibility contracts and receive a series of shrinking transaction payments based on past subsidies, through fiscal year 2002. These payments are independent of farm prices and specific crop production, in contrast to the past, when deficiency payments were based on farm prices and the production of specific crops. The Federal Government no longer requires land to be idled or denies payments if farmers switch from their historical crop. The contract, however, requires participating producers to comply with existing conservation plans for the farm, wetland provisions, and planting flexibility provisions, as well as to keep the land in agricultural uses.

The law provided for a one-time signup which ended August 1, 1996. There will be no additional signups except for land coming out of the Conservation Reserve Program.

Farm Service Agency (FSA) programs are described below.

Commodity Loan Programs The Agency administers commodity loan programs for wheat, rice, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, oilseeds, tobacco, mohair, honey, peanuts, upland and extra-long-staple cotton, and sugar. It
provides operating personnel for the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), which supports the prices of some agricultural commodities through loans and purchases. This provides farmers with interim financing and helps maintain balanced and adequate supplies of farm commodities, and their orderly distribution, throughout the year and during times of surplus and scarcity. Instead of immediately selling the crop after harvest, a farmer who grows one or more of most field crops can store the produce and take out a “nonrecourse” loan for its value, pledging the crop itself as collateral. “Nonrecourse” means that the producer can discharge debts in full by forfeiting or delivering the commodity to the Government.

A producer must have entered into a production flexibility contract to be eligible for nonrecourse marketing assistance loans for wheat, feed grains, rice, and upland cotton. Any production of a contract commodity by a producer who has entered into a production flexibility contract is eligible for loans. Nonrecourse loans are also available for oilseeds, tobacco, mohair, honey, peanuts, extra-long-staple cotton, raw cane sugar, and refined beet sugar, regardless of whether the producer has entered into a production flexibility contract is eligible for loans.

Emergency Assistance In the aftermath of a natural disaster, FSA makes available a variety of emergency assistance programs to farmers in counties that have been designated or declared disaster areas, including cost-share assistance to producers who do not have enough feed to maintain livestock because of a loss of a substantial amount of their normal feed production. Emergency loans are also available. In the event of a national emergency, FSA is responsible for ensuring adequate food production and distribution, as well as the continued availability of feed, seed, fertilizer, and farm machinery.

Farm Loans The Agency offers direct and guaranteed farm ownership and operating loan programs to farmers who are temporarily unable to obtain private commercial credit. Often, these are beginning farmers who can’t qualify for conventional loans because they have insufficient net worth. The Agency also helps established farmers who have suffered financial setbacks from natural disasters or whose resources are too limited to maintain profitable farming operations.

Under the guaranteed loan program, the Agency guarantees qualifying loans made by conventional agricultural lenders for up to 90 percent of principal. Farmers must apply to a conventional lender, who then arranges for the guarantee.

For those unable to qualify for a guaranteed loan, FSA also lends directly to borrowers. To qualify for a direct farm ownership or operating loan, the applicant must be able to show sufficient repayment ability and pledge enough collateral to fully secure the loan. Funding authorities for direct loans are limited, and applicants may have to wait until funds become available.

Conservation Programs The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) protects the Nation’s most fragile farmland by encouraging farmers to stop growing crops on highly erodible and other environmentally sensitive acreage. In return for planting a protective cover of grass or trees on vulnerable property, the owner receives a rental payment each year of a multi-year contract. Cost-share payments are also available to help establish permanent areas of grass, legumes, trees, windbreaks, or plants
that improve water quality and give shelter and food to wildlife.

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program is an initiative established as part of the highly successful CRP. This new program expands CRP’s effectiveness by allowing USDA to work in partnership with State and local interests to meet specific conservation objectives.

The Agency also works with other USDA agencies to deliver conservation programs, including the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, which helps farmers and ranchers improve their property to protect the environment and conserve soil and water resources.


**Commodity Credit Corporation**

The Commodity Credit Corporation was organized October 17, 1933, pursuant to Executive Order 6340 of October 16, 1933, under the laws of the State of Delaware, as an agency of the United States. From October 17, 1933, to July 1, 1939, the Corporation was managed and operated in close affiliation with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. On July 1, 1939, the agency was transferred to the Department of Agriculture by the President’s Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1939 (5 U.S.C. app.). Approval of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act on June 29, 1948 (15 U.S.C. 714), subsequently amended, established the Corporation, effective July 1, 1948, as an agency and instrumentality of the United States under a permanent Federal charter.

The Corporation stabilizes, supports, and protects farm income and prices, assists in maintaining balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities and their products, and facilitates the orderly distribution of commodities.

The Corporation is managed by a Board of Directors, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is an ex officio Director and Chairman of the Board. The Board consists of seven members (in addition to the Secretary of Agriculture), who are appointed by the President of the United States.

The Corporation is capitalized at $100 million and has statutory authority to borrow up to $30 billion from the U.S. Treasury. It utilizes the personnel and facilities of the Farm Service Agency and, in certain foreign assistance operations, the Foreign Agricultural Service to carry out its activities.

A commodity office in Kansas City, MO, has specific responsibilities for the acquisition, handling, storage, and disposal of commodities and products held by the Corporation.

**Foreign Assistance** Under Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1691), the Corporation carries out assigned foreign assistance activities, such as guaranteeing the credit sale of U.S. agricultural commodities abroad. Major emphasis is also being directed toward meeting the needs of developing nations under the Food for Peace Act of 1966 (7 U.S.C. 1691), which further amends the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Under these authorities, agricultural commodities are supplied and exported to combat hunger and malnutrition and to encourage economic development in developing countries. In addition, the Corporation supplies commodities under the Food for Progress Program to provide assistance to developing democracies.

The Corporation encourages U.S. financial institutions to provide financing to developing countries under the Export Credit Guarantee Programs administered by the Foreign Agricultural Service.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Branch, Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, Stop 0506, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-5237. Internet, http://www.fsa.usda.gov/. For information about Commodity Credit Corporation export programs, contact the Information Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture. Phone, 202-720-3448.
Risk Management Agency

The Risk Management Agency (RMA) helps to stabilize the agricultural economy by providing a sound system of crop insurance. Mandated by the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (7 U.S.C. 6933), RMA administers the programs of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC), authorized by the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), and has oversight for other programs related to the risk management of U.S. crops and commodities.

The Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services serves as Chairman of the seven-member FCIC Board of Directors. Other members of the Board are the Under Secretary for Research Education and Economics, the RMA Administrator, and four non-Government members: three active farmers and one expert on crop insurance. The Board’s primary purpose is to oversee the administration of the Federal crop insurance program.

FCIC reinsures 18 insurance companies and a program in Puerto Rico. RMA’s national offices are located in Washington, DC, and Kansas City, MO. Field offices include 10 Regional Service Offices and 6 Compliance Field Offices.

Coverage is now available on over 75 percent of the value of total U.S. crop production. Generally, multiple peril crop insurance (MPCI) policies insure farmers and ranchers against unexpected production losses from natural causes, including drought, excessive moisture, hail, wind, flooding, hurricanes, tornadoes, and lightning. Policies do not cover losses resulting from neglect, poor farming practices, or theft. Standard MPCI policies are based on the producers’ actual production history. To make coverage affordable, premiums are subsidized.

RMA also reinsures several revenue based plans of insurance. Generally, revenue insurance provides protection against loss of income due to low yields, prices, or both. One plan, Crop Revenue Coverage, is widely available on corn, grain sorghum, cotton, soybeans, and wheat. Producers must purchase crop insurance by the sales closing date established for the crop they wish to insure. Policies are sold and serviced by private crop insurance agents and companies.


Foreign Agricultural Service

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) has primary responsibility for USDA’s overseas market information, access, and development programs. It also administers USDA’s export assistance and foreign food assistance programs. The Service carries out its tasks through its network of agricultural counselors, attachés, and trade officers stationed overseas and its U.S.-based team of analysts, marketing specialists, negotiators, and other professionals.

The Foreign Agricultural Service maintains a worldwide agricultural intelligence and reporting system through its attaché service with staff posted in more than 75 countries around the world. They represent the Department of Agriculture and provide information and data on foreign government agricultural policies, analyses of supply and demand conditions, commercial trade relationships, and market opportunities. They report on more than 100 farm commodities, weather, economic factors, and related subjects that affect agriculture and agricultural trade.

At the Foreign Agricultural Service in Washington, DC, agricultural economists and marketing specialists analyze these and other reports. These analyses are supplemented by accumulated background information and by the Crop Condition Assessment system, which
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE analyzes Landsat satellite weather and other data.

To improve access for U.S. farm products abroad, FAS international trade policy specialists coordinate and direct USDA’s responsibilities in international trade agreement programs and negotiations. They maintain an ongoing effort to reduce foreign trade barriers and practices that discourage the export of U.S. farm products.

To follow foreign governmental actions that affect the market for U.S. agricultural commodities, FAS relies on its agricultural counselors and attachés. In Washington, a staff of international trade specialists analyzes the trade policies and practices of foreign governments to ensure conduct in conformance with international treaty obligations. During international negotiations, FAS provides staff and support for U.S. agricultural representation.

The Service has a continuing market development program to create, maintain, and expand commercial export markets for U.S. agricultural products. It carries out programs with nonprofit commodity groups, trade associations, and State agriculture departments and their regional associations. It manages market opportunity referral services and organizes trade fairs and sales teams.

The Service’s Office of the General Sales Manager also oversees agricultural functions under the Public Law 480 Food for Peace Program, title I (7 U.S.C. 1701); section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1431); the Food for Progress Program authorized by the Food for Progress Act of 1985; and the Commodity Credit Corporation’s (CCC) Export Credit Guarantee Program, Intermediate Export Credit Guarantee Program, Supplier Credit Guarantee Program, Facility Guarantee Program, and Emerging Markets Program.

The Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM–102) and the Intermediate Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM–103) encourage the development or expansion of overseas markets for U.S. agricultural commodities by providing guarantees on private financing of U.S. exports to foreign buyers purchasing on credit terms. The foreign buyer contracts for the purchase of U.S. commodities on a deferred-payment basis of 3 years or fewer under GSM–102, or between 3 and 7 years under GSM–103. The foreign buyer’s bank issues a letter of credit to guarantee payment to the U.S. exporter or an assignee U.S. lending institution. To receive the payment guarantee, the exporter registers the sale with CCC prior to export and pays a guarantee fee. The payment guarantee is implemented only if the foreign bank fails to pay the exporter or the assignee U.S. lending institution.

The CCC considers coverage on sales of any U.S. agricultural commodity that has the potential of expanding U.S. export markets. A U.S. exporter, private foreign buyer, or foreign government may submit requests that may result in authorized guarantee coverage.

Under the Supplier Credit Guarantee Program, CCC guarantees a portion of a payment due from an importer under short-term financing (up to 180 days) that an exporter has extended directly to the importer for the purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products. This direct credit must be secured by a promissory note signed by the importer. Regulations for this program are found in 7 CFR part 1493, subpart D.

Under the Facility Guarantee Program, CCC guarantees to facilitate the financing of manufactured goods and services exported from the United States to improve or establish agriculture-related facilities in emerging markets. The Facility Guarantee Program is designed to enhance sales of U.S. agricultural commodities and products to emerging markets where the demand for such commodities and products may be constricted due to inadequate storage, processing, or handling capabilities. Facility Guarantee Program regulations are a subpart of the GSM–102 and GSM–103 regulations (7 CFR part 1493).

The Emerging Markets Program was authorized by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 and amended by the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 to promote agricultural exports to emerging markets through the sharing of U.S.
agricultural expertise by technical assistance. Technical assistance must develop, maintain, or expand markets for U.S. agricultural exports in emerging markets; improve the effectiveness of food and rural business systems in emerging markets, including potential reductions in trade barriers; and increase prospects for U.S. trade and investment in these countries.

Several export assistance programs are designed to counter or offset the adverse effects from competitors’ unfair trade practices on U.S. agriculture. These programs include the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) and the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP).

Under EEP, USDA provides CCC-owned commodities or cash as export bonuses to make U.S. commodities more competitive in the world marketplace. The DEIP and EEP programs are similar, but DEIP is restricted to dairy products.

The Foreign Agricultural Service is also responsible for sales of CCC-owned surplus commodities to private traders, foreign governments, and nonprofit organizations. However, surplus commodities have not been available since fiscal year 1995.

The Market Access Program, provides cost-share assistance to trade promotion organizations, cooperatives, and small businesses to help fund their market development activities overseas.

The Service helps other USDA agencies, U.S. universities, and others enhance America’s agricultural competitiveness globally; and increases income and food availability in developing nations by mobilizing expertise for agriculturally led economic growth.

The Service’s programs enhance U.S. agriculture’s competitiveness by providing U.S. agriculturalists and scientists with linkages to world resources. These linkages often produce new germplasm and technologies that can be vital to improving our current agricultural base and producing new and alternative products. They also foster relationships and understandings that result in trade opportunities and strengthened strategic and political ties.

The Service is a link between the technical expertise of the U.S. agricultural community and Third World nations. By sharing agricultural knowledge with less-developed nations, the United States provides tools to help build stable economies and a more prosperous world. In the process, less-developed nations overcome the barriers of hunger and poverty and gain the economic means to buy needed goods and services in the world marketplace.

The Service also manages programs to exchange visits, germplasm, and technologies between U.S. and international scientists; supports collaborative research projects of mutual interest to the United States and other nations; taps the U.S. agricultural community to provide technical assistance and professional development and training programs to assist economic development in lower income nations; serves as U.S. liaison with international organizations; and organizes overseas trade and investment missions.

These activities serve the needs of other USDA agencies, the Agency for International Development, other public and private institutions, foreign nations, development banks, and the U.S. university and agricultural communities.


Research, Education, and Economics

This mission area’s main focus is to create, apply, and transfer knowledge and technology to provide affordable food and fiber, ensure food safety and nutrition, and support rural development and natural resource needs of people by
Agricultural Research Service

The Agricultural Research Service conducts research to develop and transfer solutions to agricultural problems of high national priority. It provides information access and dissemination to ensure high-quality, safe food and other agricultural products; assess the nutritional needs of Americans; sustain a competitive agricultural economy; enhance the natural resource base and the environment; and provide economic opportunities for rural citizens, communities, and society as a whole.

All administrative and management responsibilities of the four Research, Education, and Economic agencies—Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES), Economic Research Service, and National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)—are administered by the ARS Administrative and Financial Management Unit headquartered in Washington, DC.

Research activities are carried out at 103 domestic locations (including Puerto Rico) and 3 overseas locations. Much of this research is conducted in cooperation with partners in State universities and experiment stations, other Federal agencies, and private organizations. A national program staff, headquartered in Beltsville, MD, is the focal point in the overall planning and coordination of ARS’ research programs. Day-to-day management of the respective programs for specific field locations is assigned to eight area offices.

Area Offices—Agricultural Research Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beltsville Area—Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, National Arboretum, Washington, DC</td>
<td>Bldg. 003, Beltsville Agricultural Research Ctr. W., Beltsville, MD 20705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midsouth Area—AL, KY, LA, MS, TN</td>
<td>P.O. Box 225, Stoneville, MS 38776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest Area—IA, IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI</td>
<td>1815 N. University St., Peoria, IL 61604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic Area—CT, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, WV</td>
<td>Suite 150, 1201 Oakridge Rd., Fort Collins, CO 80525–5562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Plains Area—CO, KS, MT, ND, NE, SD, UT, WY</td>
<td>600 E. Mermaid Ln., Philadelphia, PA 19103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific West Area—AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA</td>
<td>800 Buchanan St., Albany, CA 94710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Atlantic Area—FL, GA, NC, PR, SC, VI, VA</td>
<td>P.O. Box 5677, Athens, GA 30604–5677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Plains Area—AR, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>Suite 230, 7607 Eastmark Dr., College Station, TX 77840</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The National Agricultural Library (NAL), administered by ARS, provides information services over a broad range of agricultural interests to a wide cross-section of users, from research scientists to the general public. The Library assists its users through a variety of specialized information centers. Its staff uses advanced information technologies to generate new information products, creating an electronic library as it improves access to the knowledge stored in its multimedia collection of more than 2 million items.

Information is made available through loans, photocopies, reference services, and literature searches. A subject profiling system for selective searches of agricultural data bases is available for USDA scientists. Citations to the agricultural literature are stored in the Agricultural Online Access (AGRICOLA) data base, available through online computer systems and on compact disc.

The Library also distributes in the United States the AGRIS data base of citations to the agricultural literature prepared by centers in various parts of the world and coordinated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

For further information, contact the Information Staff, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Room 1-2250, 5601 Sunnyside Avenue, Beltsville, MD 20705–5128. Phone, 301–504–1638. Fax, 301–504–1648.

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service
(CSREES) expands the research and higher education functions of the former Cooperative State Research Service and the education and outreach functions of the former Extension Service. The result is better customer service and an enhanced ability to respond to national priorities.

The Service links the research and education resources and activities of USDA and works with the following institutions: land-grant institutions in each State, territory, and the District of Columbia; more than 130 colleges of agriculture; 59 agricultural experiment stations; 57 cooperative extension services; 63 schools of forestry; sixteen 1890 historically Black land-grant institutions and Tuskegee University; 27 colleges of veterinary medicine; 42 schools and colleges of family and consumer services; twenty-nine 1994 Native American land-grant institutions; and 127 Hispanic-serving institutions, including 81 members and 45 associate members of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities.

In cooperation with its partners and customers, CSREES provides the focus to advance a global system of research, extension, and higher education in the food and agricultural sciences and related environmental and human sciences to benefit people, communities, and the Nation.

The Service’s mission emphasizes partnerships with the public and private sectors to maximize the effectiveness of limited resources. Its programs increase and provide access to scientific knowledge; strengthen the capabilities of land-grant and other institutions in research, extension, and higher education; increase access to and use of improved communication and network systems; and promote informed decisionmaking by producers, families, and social conditions in the United States and globally. These conditions include improved agricultural and other economic enterprises; safer, cleaner water, food, and air; enhanced stewardship and management of natural resources; healthier, more responsible and more productive individuals, families, and communities; and a stable, secure, diverse, and affordable national food supply.

The Service provides research, extension, and education leadership through programs in Plant and Animal Systems; Natural Resources and Environment; Economic and Community Systems; Families, 4-H, and Nutrition; Partnerships; Competitive Research Grants and Awards Management; Science and Education Resources Development; and Communications, Technology, Distance Education, and Special Programs.

The Service’s partnership with the land-grant universities and their representatives is critical to the effective shared planning, delivery, and accountability for research, higher education, and extension programs.

As a recognized leader in the design, organization, and application of advanced communication technologies and in meeting the growing demand for enhanced distance education capabilities, CSREES provides essential community access to research and education knowledge and connects the private citizen to other Federal Government information.


Economic Research Service

The mission of the Economic Research Service is to provide economic and other social science information and analysis for public and private decisions on agriculture, food, natural resources, and rural America. The Service produces such information for use by the general public and to help the executive and legislative branches develop, administer, and evaluate agricultural and rural policies and programs.

The Service produces economic information through a program of research and analysis on: domestic and international agricultural developments; statistical indicators of food and
consumer issues and concerns, including nutrition education and food assistance, food safety regulation, determinants of consumer demand for quality and safety, and food marketing trends and developments; agricultural resource and environmental issues; and the effect of public and private actions and policies on national rural and agricultural conditions, including the transformation of the rural economy, the financial performance of the farm sector, and the implications of changing farm credit and financial market structures.

For further information, contact the Information Services Division, Economics Research Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20036-5831. Phone, 202-694-5100. Fax, 202-694-5641.

Office of Energy The Office of Energy serves as the focal point for all energy-related matters within the Department. The Office is responsible for developing and coordinating all USDA energy policies; reviewing and evaluating all USDA energy and energy-related programs; evaluating the economics of new nonfood uses for agricultural crops; serving as economic liaison on new uses issues; and providing liaison with the Department of Energy and other Federal agencies and departments on energy activities that may affect agriculture and rural America. A major component of this is the responsibility for the coordination and evaluation of the departmental Biofuels Program.

The Office also represents the Department in meetings with agriculture, industry, and consumer groups to discuss effects of departmental energy policies, programs, and proposals on the agricultural sector and rural economy.


National Agricultural Statistics Service

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) prepares estimates and reports on production, supply, price, chemical use, and other items necessary for the orderly operation of the U.S. agricultural economy.

The reports include statistics on field crops, fruits and vegetables, dairy, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, aquaculture, and related commodities or processed products. Other estimates concern farm numbers, farm production expenditures, agricultural chemical use, prices received by farmers for products sold, prices paid for commodities and services, indexes of prices received and paid, parity prices, farm employment, and farm wage rates.

The Service prepares these estimates through a complex system of sample surveys of producers, processors, buyers, and others associated with agriculture. Information is gathered by mail, telephone, personal interviews, and field visits.

Beginning in fiscal year 1997 NASS is responsible for conducting the census of agriculture, formerly conducted by the Bureau of the Census, Commerce Department. The census of agriculture is taken every 5 years and provides comprehensive data on the agricultural economy down to the county level. Periodic reports are also issued on irrigation and horticultural specialities.

The 45 State-Federal offices, serving all 50 States, and the national office prepare weekly, monthly, annual, and other periodic reports for free distribution to the news media, Congress, and survey respondents. The reports are also available, free of charge, on the Internet, at http://www.usda.gov/nass/. Information on crop and livestock products appears in about 400 reports issued annually. Cooperative agreements with State agencies also permit preparation and publication of estimates of individual crops and livestock by counties in most States.

The Service performs reimbursable survey work and statistical consulting services for other Federal and State agencies and provides technical assistance for developing agricultural data systems in other countries.
Natural Resources and Environment

This mission area is responsible for fostering sound stewardship of 75 percent of the Nation's total land area. Ecosystems are the underpinning for the Department's operating philosophy in this area, in order to maximize stewardship of our natural resources. This approach ensures that products, values, services, and uses desired by people are produced in ways that sustain healthy, productive ecosystems.

Forest Service

[For the Forest Service statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 200.1]

The Forest Service was created by the Transfer Act of February 1, 1905 (16 U.S.C. 472), which transferred the Federal forest reserves and the responsibility for their management from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

Objectives

The Forest Service has the Federal responsibility for national leadership in forestry. As set forth in law, its mission is to achieve quality land management under the sustainable, multiple-use management concept to meet the diverse needs of people. To accomplish this goal, it has adopted objectives which include:

— advocating a conservation ethic in promoting the health, productivity, diversity, and beauty of forests and associated lands;
— listening to people and responding to their diverse needs in making decisions;
— protecting and managing the national forests and grasslands to best demonstrate the sustainable, multiple-use management concept;
— providing technical and financial assistance to State and private forest landowners, encouraging them toward active stewardship and quality land management in meeting their specific objectives;
— providing technical and financial assistance to cities and communities to improve their natural environment by planting trees and caring for their forests;
— providing international technical assistance and scientific exchanges to sustain and enhance global resources and to encourage quality land management;
— assisting States and communities in using the forests wisely to promote rural economic development and a quality rural environment;
— developing and providing scientific and technical knowledge, improving our capability to protect, manage, and use forests and rangelands; and
— providing work, training, and education to the unemployed, underemployed, elderly, youth, and the disadvantaged.

National Forest System

The Service manages 155 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and 8 land utilization projects on over 191 million acres in 44 States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico under the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield. The Nation’s tremendous need for wood and paper products is balanced with the other vital, renewable resources or benefits that the national forests and grasslands provide: recreation and natural beauty, wildlife habitat, livestock forage, and water supplies. The guiding principle is the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run.

These lands are protected as much as possible from wildfire, epidemics of disease and insect pests, erosion, floods, and water and air pollution. Burned areas get emergency seeding treatment to prevent massive erosion and stream
siltation. Roads and trails are built where needed to allow for closely regulated timber harvesting and to give the public access to outdoor recreation areas and provide scenic drives and hikes. Picnic, camping, water-sport, skiing, and other areas are provided with facilities for public convenience and enjoyment. Timber harvesting methods are used that will protect the land and streams, assure rapid renewal of the forest, provide food and cover for wildlife and fish, and have minimum impact on scenic and recreation values. Local communities benefit from the logging and milling activities. These lands also provide needed oil, gas, and minerals. Rangelands are improved for millions of livestock and game animals. The national forests provide a refuge for many species of endangered birds, animals, and fish. Some 34.6 million acres are set aside as wilderness and 175,000 acres as primitive areas where timber will not be harvested.

Cooperation With the States The Service provides national leadership and financial and technical assistance to non-Federal forest landowners, operators, processors of forest products, and urban forestry interests. Through its cooperative State and private forestry programs, the Service protects and improves the quality of air, water, soil, and open space and encourages uses of natural resources on non-Federal lands that best meet the needs of the Nation, while protecting the environment.

Cooperative programs are carried out through the State foresters or equivalent State officials, who receive grant funding under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2101). Cooperators at the State and local levels provide the delivery system for most State and private forestry programs.

Grant funds and technical assistance are available for rural forestry assistance, forestry incentives, insect and disease control, urban forestry assistance, rural fire prevention and control, organization management assistance, State forest resource planning, and technology implementation.

The Service also cooperates with other USDA agencies in providing leadership and technical assistance for the forestry aspects of conservation programs.

The Service's State and private forestry program staff also ensure that the Service and its cooperators keep abreast of the best knowledge and technology in carrying out its programs, and they help to develop technology transfer plans for implementing research results for a broad range of potential users.

Forest Research The Service performs basic and applied research to develop the scientific information and technology needed to protect, manage, use, and sustain the natural resources of the Nation's 1.6 billion acres of forests and rangelands. This research is conducted through a network of 6 forest experiment stations, a Forest Products Laboratory, and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry, including research work units at 77 project locations throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Trust Islands. Under the authority of the McSweeney-McNary Act of May 22, 1928, as amended and supplemented (45 Stat. 699), research is often performed in cooperation with many of the State agricultural colleges. The Service's forest research strategy focuses on three major program components: understanding the structure and functions of forest and range ecosystems; understanding how people perceive and value the protection, management, and use of natural resources; and determining which protection, management, and utilization practices are most suitable for sustainable production and use of the world's natural resources.

International Forestry The Office of International Programs was established within the USDA's Forest Service in response to the U.S. commitment to support natural resource conservation around the world. Its mandate is to provide assistance that promotes sustainable development and global environmental stability, particularly in key countries important in global climate change. This mandate includes a national goal for sustainable management of all forests by the year 2000, investigating research topics with
implications for global forest management, and sharing resource management experience with colleagues around the world.

Responsibility for global stewardship is shared by the entire Forest Service. The Office mobilizes support of all Forest Service units—Research, National Forest System, State and Private Forestry, Operations, and Programs and Legislation—to work with other governmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and international organizations in four major international areas: strategic planning and policy development, training and technical assistance, scientific exchange, and disaster relief.

Human Resource Programs

The Service operates the Youth Conservation Corps and the Volunteers in the National Forests programs and participates with the Department of Labor on several human resource programs that involve the Nation’s citizens, both young and old, in forestry-related activities. Included in these programs are the Job Corps and the Senior Community Service Employment Program. These programs annually accomplish millions of dollars worth of conservation work, while providing participants with such benefits as training, paid employment, and meaningful outdoor experience.

Field Offices—Forest Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Station/Area</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| National Forest System Regions
1. Northern Federal Bldg. (P.O. Box 7669), Missoula, MT 59807
2. Rocky Mountain 740 Simms St., P.O. Box 25127, Lakewood, CO 80225
3. Southwestern 517 Gold Ave. SW., Albuquerque, NM 87102
4. Intermountain 324 25th St., Ogden, UT 84401
5. Pacific Southwest 630 Sansome St., San Francisco, CA 94111
6. Pacific Northwest 333 SW. 1st Ave., P.O. Box 3623, Portland, OR 97208
7. Southern 1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., Atlanta, GA 30367
8. Eastern 310 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53203
9. Alaska Federal Office Bldg. (P.O. Box 21628), Juneau, AK 99802
| Research Stations—Director
1. Forest Products Laboratory 1 Gifford Pinchot Dr., Madison, WI 53705
3. Northeastern Suite 200, 100 Matson Ford Rd., P.O. Box 6775, Radnor, PA 19087-4585
4. Pacific Northwest 333 SW. 1st Ave., P.O. Box 3890, Portland, OR 97208
5. Pacific Southwest 800 Buchanan St., P.O. Box 245, Albany, CA 94710
6. Rocky Mountain 240 W. Prospect Ave., Fort Collins, CO 80526
7. Southern 200 Weaver Blvd., P.O. Box 2860, Asheville, NC 28802

8. State and Private Forestry Areas
   1. Northeastern Suite 200, 100 Matson Ford Rd., P.O. Box 6775, Radnor, PA 19087-4585
   2. International Institute of Tropical Forestry UPR Experimental Station Grounds, Botanical Garden, Call Box 25000, Rio Piedras, PR 00929

1 There is no Region 7.
2 In Regions 1 through 6, 8, and 10, State and private forestry activities are directed from regional headquarters.
approaches to reduce soil erosion, improve soil and water quantity and quality, improve and conserve wetlands, enhance fish and wildlife habitat, improve air quality, improve pasture and range condition, reduce upstream flooding, and improve woodlands. Every year, more than 1 million land users receive these technical services, which are channeled through nearly 3,000 conservation districts across the United States and its territories.

**Natural Resources Inventory**  The Natural Resources Inventory (NRI) is a report issued every 5 years on how well the Nation is sustaining natural resources on non-Federal land. This report contains the most comprehensive and statistically reliable data of its kind in the world. The Inventory provides data on the kind and amount of soil, water, vegetation, and related resources; the effects of current land use and management practices on the present and future supply and condition of soil, water, and vegetation; and the changes and trends in the use, extent, and condition of these resources. Inventory data and analytical software are available to the public on CD-ROM.

**National Cooperative Soil Survey**  The National Cooperative Soil Survey provides the public with local information on the uses and capabilities of their soils. The published soil survey for a county or other designated area includes maps and interpretations that are the foundation for farm planning and other private land use decisions as well as for resource planning and policy by Federal, State, and local governments. The surveys are conducted cooperatively with other Federal, State, and local agencies and land grant universities. The Service is the national and world leader in soil classification and soil mapping, and is now expanding its work in soil quality.

**Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting Program**  This program collects snowpack moisture data and forecasts seasonal water supplies for streams that derive most of their water from snowmelt. It helps farm operators, rural communities, and municipalities manage water resources through water supply forecasts. It also provides hydrometeorological data for regulating reservoir storage and managing streamflow. The Snow Supply Program is conducted in 11 Western States and Alaska.

**Plant Materials Program**  At 26 plant materials centers across the country, NRCS tests, selects, and ensures the commercial availability of new and improved conservation plants for erosion reduction, wetland restoration, water quality improvement, streambank and riparian area protection, coastal dune stabilization, biomass production, carbon sequestration, and other needs. The Plant Materials Program is a cooperative effort with conservation districts, other Federal and State agencies, commercial businesses, and seed and nursery associations.

**River Basin Surveys and Investigations**  This program involves NRCS with Federal, State, and local agencies in river basin surveys and investigations, flood hazard analysis, and floodplain management assistance. It addresses a variety of natural resource concerns: water quality, water conservation, wetlands protection, agricultural drought, rural development, municipal and industrial water needs, and fish and wildlife habitat.

**Small Watersheds Program**  The Small Watersheds Program helps local sponsoring groups to voluntarily plan and install watershed protection projects on private lands. These projects include flood prevention, water quality improvement, soil erosion and sediment reduction, rural and municipal water supply, irrigation water management, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, and wetlands restoration. The Service helps local community groups, government entities, and private landowners working together using an integrated, comprehensive watershed approach to natural resource planning.

**Flood Prevention Program**  This program applies to 11 specific flood prevention projects covering about 35 million acres in 11 States. It provides help in flood prevention, water
management, and reduction of erosion sedimentation. It also can help in developing recreational facilities and improving fish and wildlife habitat. **Emergency Watershed Protection Program** This program provides emergency assistance to safeguard lives and property in jeopardy due to sudden watershed impairment by natural disasters. Emergency work includes quickly establishing a protective plant cover on denuded land and stream banks; opening dangerously restricted channels; and repairing diversions and levees. An emergency area need not be declared a national disaster area to be eligible for help under this program. **Great Plains Conservation Program** This program (GPCP) helps bring about long-term solutions to natural resource problems in the 10 Great Plains States. It is aimed at total conservation treatment of entire farms or ranches. Participation in GPCP is voluntary and provides technical assistance and a long-term cost-share contract between the participant and NRCS. The program has been effective in addressing the needs of socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers and the needs of American Indian farmers and ranchers. In addition to providing significant erosion and sediment reduction benefits, it addresses problems related to water quality, wildlife habitat protection, and other environmental concerns. **Resource Conservation and Development Program** This program (RC&D) is a locally driven program—an opportunity for civic-oriented groups to work together sharing knowledge and resources in solving common problems facing their region. The program offers aid in balancing the environmental, economic, and social needs of an area. A USDA coordinator helps each designated RC&D council plan, develop, and carry out programs for resource conservation, water management, community development, and environmental enhancement. **Rural Abandoned Mine Program** This program (RAMP) helps protect people and the environment from the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices and promotes the development of soil and water resources on unreclaimed mine land. It provides technical and financial assistance to land users who voluntarily enter into 5- to 10-year contracts for the reclamation of eligible land and water. **Wetlands Reserve Program** Under this program, USDA purchases easements from agricultural land owners who voluntarily agree to restore and protect wetlands. Service employees help these owners develop plans to retire critical wetland habitat from crop production. The primary objectives are to preserve and restore wetlands, improve wildlife habitat, and protect migratory waterfowl. **Water Bank Program** The Service helps landowners protect, improve, or restore wetlands by identifying eligible lands, helping owners develop conservation plans, and implementing necessary land treatments. Through 10-year rental agreements between USDA and landowners, the Water Bank Program protects important nesting, breeding, and feeding areas for migratory waterfowl. Other benefits of the program include water conservation, erosion control, flood control, and landscape beautification. **Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program** This voluntary incentive program supports the Nation’s commitment to water quality in the Colorado River, which provides water to more than 18 million people in parts of seven Western States and Mexico. The Service provides financial and technical assistance to control salt loading to the Colorado River from both natural and human-caused sources. Among the remedies used are management practices to prevent irrigation-induced erosion. **Forestry Incentives Program** This program helps to increase the Nation’s supply of products from nonindustrial private forest lands. This also ensures more effective use of existing forest lands and, over time, helps to prevent shortages and price increases for forest products. The program shares the cost incurred by landowners for tree planting and timberstand improvement. **Farmland Protection Program (FPP)** This new program protects soil by
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

encouraging landowners to limit conversion of their farmland to nonagricultural uses. States, Indian tribes, or local governments administer all aspects of acquiring lands that are in FPP except when it is more effective and efficient for the Federal Government to do so. Funds for FPP come from the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Program is authorized by the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 to protect between 170,000 and 340,000 acres of farmland.

Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) This Program assists producers with environmental and natural resource conservation improvements on their agricultural lands. One-half of the available funds are for conservation activities related to livestock production. Technical assistance, cost-share payments, incentive payments, and education focus on priority areas and natural resource concerns identified in cooperation with State technical committees. The program uses 5- to 10-year contracts based on conservation plans, as well as a priority evaluation process to maximize environmental benefits per dollar expended. The Secretary of Agriculture, through the rulemaking process, establishes criteria for EQIP assistance, including determining standards for large livestock operations which will be ineligible for cost sharing to construct animal waste management facilities.

Conservation Farm Option This pilot program for producers of wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice is open to owners or operators of farms that have a production flexibility contract. Under the program, producers may receive one consolidated USDA program payment in lieu of a list of specified payments. The producers must implement a conservation plan that addresses soil, water, and related resources; water quality; wetlands; and wildlife habitat. Participation is voluntary and is based on a 10-year contract.

Farms-for-the-Future Program This program guarantees USDA loans and subsidizes interest on State loans to purchase agricultural land or development rights to preserve vital farmland resources for future generations. The money also can be reinvested by the States to generate earnings for future farmland protection efforts.

For further information, contact the Management Services Division, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013. Phone, 202-690-4811.

Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250
Phone, 202-314-3300

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Deputy Director
Associate Director
Program Director, Center for Applied Technology
Program Director, Correspondence Study
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The Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is a continuing education school offering career-related training to adults. It is self-supporting and does not receive direct appropriated funds from Congress or the Department of Agriculture. Fees charged individuals and Government agencies are nominal. Courses are planned with the assistance of Government professionals and specialists.

The faculty is mostly part-time and is drawn from throughout Government and the community at large. They are selected because of their professional and specialized knowledge and experience and thus bring a practicality and experience to their classrooms. Faculty holding regular Government positions take annual leave or leave without pay when teaching during their normal work hours.

The school does not grant degrees but does provide planned sequences of courses leading to certificates of accomplishment in a number of occupational and career fields important to government. Training areas include management, auditing, computer science, communications, foreign language, procurement, financial management, and others.

The Graduate School’s objective is to improve Government services by providing needed continuing education and training opportunities for Government employees and agencies. The Graduate School, administered by a Director and governed by a General Administration Board appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on September 2, 1921, pursuant to act of May 15, 1862 (7 U.S.C. 2201); joint resolution of April 12, 1892 (27 Stat. 395); and the Deficiencies Appropriation Act of March 3, 1901 (20 U.S.C. 91).

In July 1995, through a memorandum of understanding between the U.S. Office of Personnel Management and the Department of Agriculture, the Graduate School acquired many of the training offices formerly operated by the Office of Personnel Management.

For further information, contact the Communications Office, Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 160, 600 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20024. Phone, 202-401-9129.

Sources of Information

Consumer Activities Educational, organizational, and financial assistance is offered to consumers and their families in such fields as rural housing and farm operating programs, improved nutrition, family living and recreation, food stamp, school lunch, donated foods, and other food programs. Contact the Office of Public Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

Contracts and Small Business Activities To obtain information about contracting or subcontracting opportunities, attending small business outreach activities, or how to do business with USDA, contact the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.
Employment  Most jobs in the Department are in the competitive service and are filled by applicants who have established eligibility under an appropriate examination administered by the Office of Personnel Management or Department Special Examining Units.

General employment inquiries should be directed to the agencies.

Persons interested in employment in the Food and Consumer Service should contact the regional offices located in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, San Francisco, and Robbinsville, NJ, or the national headquarters in Alexandria, VA. Phone, 703-305-2351.


In addition, all Forest Service field offices (addresses indicated in the preceding text) accept employment applications.

Environment  Educational, organizational, technical, and financial assistance is offered to local citizens, organizations, and communities in such fields as watershed protection, flood prevention, soil and water conservation practices to reduce erosion and sedimentation, community water and waste disposal systems, safe use of pesticides, and the development of pesticide alternatives.

Contact the nearest county extension agent or USDA office, or write to the Office of Communications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-2791.

Films  Motion pictures on a variety of agricultural subjects are available for loan through various State Extension Service film libraries. Contact the Video, Teleconference, and Radio Center, Office of Communications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, for a listing of cooperating film libraries. Phone, 202-720-6072.

Color filmstrips and slide sets on a variety of subjects are available for purchase. For a listing of titles and prices, contact the Photography Center, Office of Communications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-6633.

Whistleblower Hotline  Persons wishing to register complaints of alleged improprieties concerning the Department should contact one of the regional offices or the Inspector General’s whistleblower hotline. Phone, 800-424-9121 (toll-free, outside Washington, DC); 202-690-1622 (within the Washington, DC, metropolitan area); or 202-690-1202 (TDD). Fax, 202-690-2474.

Reading Rooms  Located at each USDA agency at addresses indicated in the preceding text.

Speakers  Contact the nearest Department of Agriculture office or county Extension agent. In the District of Columbia, contact the Office of Public Liaison, Office of Communications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-2798.

For further information concerning the Department of Agriculture, contact the Office of Communications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-2791. Internet, http://www.usda.gov/
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Assistant to the Secretary and Director, Office of Policy and Strategic Planning
Executive Assistant to the Secretary
Director, Office of White House Liaison
Executive Secretary
Deputy Secretary of Commerce
Senior Advisor and Counselor to the Deputy Secretary
Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
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Deputy General Counsel
Counselor to the General Counsel
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Assistant General Counsel for Legislation and Regulation
Assistant General Counsel for Finance and Litigation
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Chief Counsel for Export Administration
Chief Counsel for Import Administration
Chief Counsel for International Commerce
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Chief Counsel for Technology Administration
Director, Commercial Law Development Program
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Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental Affairs
Inspector General
Deputy Inspector General
Counsel to the Inspector General
Assistant Inspector General for Auditing
Assistant Inspector General for Investigations
Assistant Inspector General for Systems Evaluation
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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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Associate Commissioner and Chief Financial Officer
DENNIS SHAW
The Department of Commerce encourages, serves, and promotes the Nation’s international trade, economic growth, and technological advancement. The Department provides a wide variety of programs through the competitive free enterprise system. It offers assistance and information to increase America’s competitiveness in the world economy; administers programs to prevent unfair foreign trade competition; provides social and economic statistics and analyses for business and government planners; provides research and support for the increased use of scientific, engineering, and technological development; works to improve our understanding and benefits of the Earth’s physical environment and oceanic resources; grants patents and registers trademarks; develops policies and conducts research on telecommunications; provides assistance to promote domestic economic development; and assists in the growth of minority businesses.

The Department of Commerce was designated as such by act of March 4, 1913 (15 U.S.C. 1501), which reorganized the Department of Commerce and Labor, created by act of February 14, 1903 (15 U.S.C. 1501), by transferring all labor activities into a new, separate Department of Labor. The Department of Commerce (DOC) is composed of the Office of the Secretary and the operating units.

### Office of the Secretary

**Secretary** The Secretary is responsible for the administration of all functions and authorities assigned to the Department of Commerce and for advising the President on Federal policy and programs affecting the industrial and commercial segments of the national economy. The Secretary is served by the offices of Deputy Secretary, Inspector General, General Counsel, and the Assistant Secretaries of Administration, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, and Public Affairs. Other offices whose public purposes are widely administered are detailed below.

**Business Liaison** This office develops and promotes a cooperative working
relationship and ensures effective communication between the Department of Commerce and the business community. The Office’s objectives are to keep the business community aware of Department and administration resources, policies, and programs, and to keep Department and administration officials aware of issues of concern to business. The Office also promotes business involvement in departmental policymaking and program development, and provides technical assistance to businesses that desire help in dealing with the Government.

For further information, call 202-482-3942.

**Consumer Affairs** The Office of Consumer Affairs seeks to promote a better understanding between businesses and consumers, to help businesses improve the quality of their services, to educate consumers to make wise purchasing decisions, and to provide the consumer viewpoint in the development of policy. The Office assists consumers with marketplace issues and educates them about resources that are available to help them; publishes guides to help businesses respond to consumer needs; and represents and coordinates the Department’s consumer affairs activities with consumer groups, other Federal, State, county, and municipal government agencies, and international organizations.

For further information, contact the Office of Consumer Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room H5718, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-482-5001. Fax, 202-482-6007. E-mail, caffairs@doc.gov.

**Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization** The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) serves as the principal departmental advocate for small, minority, and women business owners. It assures that small firms fully participate in Commerce programs and receive the maximum amount of Commerce contract and subcontract dollars.

The Office is the focal point of the Department’s constant efforts to increase awards to small firms by searching for opportunities to match with the capabilities of small, minority, and women-owned firms.

It informs the small business community about Commerce opportunities by publishing the Annual Forecast of Contracts, by individual counseling, and by participating with other Federal agencies and trade associations at procurement fairs.

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization was established by the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 644).

For further information, call 202-482-1472.

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**Economics and Statistics Administration**

The Under Secretary for Economic Affairs advises the Secretary and other Government officials on matters relating to economic developments and forecasts and on the development of macroeconomic and microeconomic policy. The Under Secretary, as Administrator of the Economics and Statistics Administration, exercises general supervision over the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Current economic data are available to the public through the STAT-USA Internet (http://www.stat-usa.gov/), the National Trade Data Bank, and the Economic Bulletin Board.

For further information, call 800-782-8872.
Bureau of the Census

For the Bureau of the Census statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Sept. 16, 1975, 40 FR 42765.

The Bureau of the Census was established as a permanent office by act of March 6, 1902 (32 Stat. 51). The major functions of the Bureau are authorized by the Constitution, which provides that a census of population shall be taken every 10 years, and by laws codified as title 13 of the United States Code. The law also provides that the information collected by the Bureau from individual persons, households, or establishments be kept strictly confidential and be used only for statistical purposes.

The principal functions of the Bureau include:

— decennial censuses of population and housing;
— quinquennial censuses of State and local governments, manufacturers, mineral industries, distributive trades, construction industries, and transportation;
— current surveys that provide information on many of the subjects covered in the censuses at monthly, quarterly, annual, or other intervals;
— compilation of current statistics on U.S. foreign trade, including data on imports, exports, and shipping;
— special censuses at the request and expense of States and local government units;
— publication of estimates and projections of the population;
— publication of current data on population and housing characteristics; and
— current reports on manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, services, construction, imports and exports, State and local government finances and employment, and other subjects.

The Bureau makes available statistical results of its censuses, surveys, and other programs to the public through printed reports, computer tape, CD-ROM’s, the Internet, and other media and prepares special tabulations sponsored and paid for by data users. It also produces statistical compendia, catalogs, guides, and directories that are useful in locating information on specific subjects. Upon request, the Bureau makes searches of decennial census records and furnishes certificates to individuals for use as evidence of age, relationship, or place of birth. A fee is charged for searches.

Field Organization—Bureau of the Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATLANTA—AL, FL, GA</td>
<td>Suite 3200, 101 Marietta St. NW., Atlanta, GA 30303–2700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON—CT, MA, ME, NH, NY (all counties not listed under the New York Regional Office), PR, RI, VT, and VT</td>
<td>Suite 301, 2 Copley Pl., P.O. Box 9108, Boston, MA 02117–9108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARLOTTE—KY, NC, SC, TN, VA</td>
<td>Suite 106, 901 Center Park Dr., Charlotte, NC 28217–2935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHICAGO—IL, IN, WI</td>
<td>Suite 5501, 2255 Enterprise Dr., Westchester, IL 60154–5800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DALLAS—LA, MS, TX</td>
<td>Suite 210, 6303 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, TX 75235–5269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENVER—CO, MT, NE, ND, NM, NV, SD, UT, and WY</td>
<td>Suite 100, 6900 W. Jefferson Ave., Denver, CO 80235–2032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DETROIT—MI, OH, WV</td>
<td>P.O. Box 33405, 1395 Brewery Park Blvd., Detroit, MI 48207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANSAS CITY—AR, IA, KS, MN, MO, OK</td>
<td>Suite 600, 400 State Ave., Kansas City, KS 66101–2410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOS ANGELES—CA (counties of Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Tulare, and Ventura), HI</td>
<td>Suite 300, 15350 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, CA 91406–4224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW YORK—NJ (counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren), NY (counties of Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester)</td>
<td>Rm. 37–100, 26 Federal Plz., New York, NY 10278–0044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Field Organization—Bureau of the Census—Continued

Office Address
PHILADELPHIA—DC, DE, MD, NJ (all counties not listed under the New York Regional Office), PA
21st Fl., 1601 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19103–2395
SEATTLE—AK, CA (all counties not listed under the Los Angeles Regional Office), ID, OR, WA
Rm. 5100, 700 5th Ave., Seattle, WA 98104–5018

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20233. Phone, 301–457–2904. Fax, 301–457–3670.

Bureau of Economic Analysis

[For the Bureau of Economic Analysis statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Dec. 29, 1980, 45 FR 85496]

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is the Nation’s economic accountant—integrating and interpreting a variety of source data to draw a complete and consistent picture of the U.S. economy. Its economic accounts provide information on such key issues as economic growth, regional development, and the Nation’s position in the world economy.

The national income and product accounts—featuring gross domestic product—provide a quantitative view of the production, distribution, and use of the Nation’s output. The Bureau also prepares estimates of the Nation’s tangible wealth and input-output tables that show how industries interact.

The regional economic accounts provide estimates of personal income, population, and employment for regions, States, and metropolitan areas. The Bureau also prepares estimates of gross State product.

The international economic accounts encompass U.S. international transactions (balance of payments) with foreign countries and the international investment position of the United States. The Bureau provides survey-based data on foreign direct investment in the U.S. and U.S. direct investment abroad.


Bureau of Export Administration

[For the Bureau of Export Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of June 7, 1988, 53 FR 20881]

The Bureau of Export Administration was established as a separate agency within the Department of Commerce on October 1, 1987, to separate the functions of export promotion and export control as mandated by the Export Administration Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. app. 2401 et seq.).

The Bureau directs the Nation’s dual-use export control policy. Major functions include processing license applications and enforcing export control laws. These activities are central not only to fighting proliferation, but also to pursuing other national security, short supply, and foreign policy goals.

Export Administration The Office of Export Administration is responsible for export control policy and licensing activities relating to dual-use goods and technologies. The Office implements commercial encryption policy and is responsible for supporting defense industrial- and technology-based issues to ensure that the United States remains competitive in those sectors and
subsectors critical to our national security.

**Export Enforcement** The Office of Export Enforcement investigates suspected violations of U.S. export control laws, enforces the antiboycott regulations, and develops and implements preventive enforcement measures. Enforcement agents work with the export industry to detect and prevent illegal shipments, and they work with other U.S. Government agencies and foreign governments on export enforcement issues.

### Field Offices—Bureau of Export Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Area</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Rm. 350, 10 Causeway St., 02222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Rm. 622, 525 S. Griffin St., 75202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Plaines, IL</td>
<td>Suite 300, 2400 E. Devon Ave., 60018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Segundo, CA</td>
<td>Suite 720, 222 N. Sepulveda Blvd., 90245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Lauderdale, FL</td>
<td>Suite 26D, 200 E. Lasolas Blvd., 33301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herndon, VA</td>
<td>Suite 1125, 381 Elden St., 20170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irvine, CA</td>
<td>Suite 310, 2801 Main St., 92914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica, NY</td>
<td>Rm. 205A, Halmar Cargo Bldg., 75, JFK Airport, 11430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose, CA</td>
<td>Suite 250, 96 N. 3rd St., 95112–5519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staten Island, NY</td>
<td>Suite 104, 1200 South Ave., 10314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport Beach, CA</td>
<td>Suite 345, 3300 N. Irvine Ave., 92660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara, CA</td>
<td>Suite 333, 5201 Great America Pkwy., 95054</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Export Administration, Office of Public Affairs, Room 3897, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-482-2721.

### Economic Development Administration

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) was created in 1965 under the Public Works and Economic Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3121) as part of an effort to target Federal resources to economically distressed areas and to help develop local economies in the United States. It was mandated to assist rural and urban communities that were outside the mainstream economy and that, as a result, lagged in economic development, industrial growth, and personal income.

The Administration’s economic development assistance programs (EDAP’s) are carried out through a network of headquarters and regional personnel. It provides grants for public works and development facilities, planning and coordination, defense conversion, and other financial assistance that help to reduce substantial and persistent unemployment in economically distressed areas.

Public works and development facilities grants support infrastructure projects that foster the establishment or expansion of industrial and commercial businesses, supporting the retention and creation of jobs.

Planning grants support the design and implementation of effective economic development policies and programs, by local development organizations, in States and communities. Technical assistance grants provide for local feasibility and industry studies, management and operational assistance, natural resource development, and export promotion. In addition, EDA funds a network of university centers that provides technical assistance.

Research, evaluation, and demonstration funds are used to support studies about the causes of economic distress and to seek solutions to counteract and prevent such problems.

Economic readjustment grants help communities adjust to a gradual erosion or sudden dislocation of their local economic structure.

Defense conversion grants assist communities adversely affected by Department of Defense base closures.
and defense contract cutbacks, as well as Department of Energy realignments, by providing development tools that can be effectively and easily implemented.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance Program provides technical assistance to certified firms and industries which have been economically injured by the impact of decreased imports. Comprehensive technical assistance is provided through the Department's wide-ranging network of assistance centers.

### Regional Offices—Economic Development Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 1820, 401 W. Peachtree St. NW., 30308-3510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Contact Atlanta Regional Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Contact Atlanta Regional Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Contact Atlanta Regional Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Suite 200, 771 Corporate Dr., Lexington, KY 40503-5477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Contact Atlanta Regional Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina and South Carolina</td>
<td>Rm. 840, 1835 Assembly St., Columbia, SC 29201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Suite 200, 771 Corporate Dr., Lexington, KY 40503-5477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, TX</td>
<td>Suite 200, 327 Congress Ave., 78701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Rm. 2509, 700 W. Capitol St., Little Rock, AR 72201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Rm. 1025, 501 Magazine St., New Orleans, LA 70130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Contact Austin Regional Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Contact Austin Regional Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Suite 855, 111 N. Canal, 60606-7204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>104 Federal Bldg., 515 W. 1st St., Duiith, MN 55802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Rm. 607, 200 N. High St., Columbus, OH 43214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Contact Chicago Regional Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Rm. 104, 515 W. 1st St., Duluth, MN 55802</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Rm. 607, 200 N. High St., Columbus, OH 43214</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Suite 670, 1244 Speer Blvd., 80204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado and Kansas</td>
<td>Rm. 632, 1244 Speer Blvd., Denver, CO 80204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Rm. 593A, 210 Walnut St., Des Moines, IA 50309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Rm. B-2, 608 E. Cherry St., Columbia, MO 65201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>Rm. 196, Federal Bldg., Helena, MT 59626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota and South Dakota</td>
<td>Rm. 216, 102 4th Ave. SE., Aberdeen, SD 57401</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Rm. 593A, 210 Walnut St., Des Moines, IA 50309</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utah and Wyoming</td>
<td>125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Suite 140 S., Independence Sq. W., 19106</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>District of Columbia</td>
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<td>Delaware</td>
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<td>Maine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maryland and Virginia</td>
<td>Rm. 474, 400 N. 8th St., Richmond, VA 23240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Contact Philadelphia Regional Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Contact Philadelphia Regional Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire and Vermont</td>
<td>Suite 209, 143 N. Main St., Concord, NH 03301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Suite 104, 620 Erie Blvd. W., Syracuse, NY 13204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1933A New Bernick Hwy., Bloomsburg, PA 17815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands</td>
<td>Suite 602, 654 Munoz Rivera Ave., Hato Rey, PR 00918-1738</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Contact Philadelphia Regional Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>Rm. 141, 405 Capital St., Charleston, WV 25301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>Rm. 1836, 915 2nd Ave., 98174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Rm. G-80, 605 W. 4th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501-7594</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Rm. 441, 304 N. 8th St., Boise, ID 83702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Suite 244, 121 SW. Salmon St., Portland, OR 97204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Rm. 136B, 280 1st St., San Jose, CA 95112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Suite 411, 801 1st St., Sacramento, CA 95814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and Northern Marianas.</td>
<td>Suite 205, 283 S. Lake Ave., Pasadena, CA 91101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Rm. 441, 304 N. 8th St., Boise, ID 83702</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Suite 244, 121 SW. Salmon St., Portland, OR 97204</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Contact Seattle Regional Office</td>
</tr>
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</table>

For further information, contact the Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-482-2309. Fax, 202-482-0995.
International Trade Administration

[For the International Trade Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Jan. 25, 1980, 45 FR 6148]

The International Trade Administration was established on January 2, 1980, by the Secretary of Commerce to promote world trade and to strengthen the international trade and investment position of the United States.

The Administration is headed by the Under Secretary for International Trade, who coordinates all issues concerning trade promotion, international commercial policy, market access, and trade law enforcement. The Administration is responsible for nonagricultural trade operations of the U.S. Government and supports the trade policy negotiation efforts of the U.S. Trade Representative.

Import Administration The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration defends American industry against injurious and unfair trade practices by administering efficiently, fairly, and in a manner consistent with U.S. international trade obligations the antidumping and countervailing duty laws of the United States; the machine tool arrangements with Japan and Taiwan under the President's Machine Tool Program. The Office ensures the proper administration of foreign trade zones and advises the Secretary on establishment of new zones; and administers programs governing watch assemblies, and other statutory import programs.

Market Access and Compliance The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Market Access and Compliance advises on the analysis, formulation, and implementation of U.S. international economic policies and carries out programs to promote international trade, improve access by U.S. companies to overseas markets, and strengthen the international trade and investment position of the United States. Through the five regional Deputy Assistant Secretaries (Europe; Western Hemisphere; Asia and the Pacific; Africa and the Near East; and Japan), the Office analyzes and develops recommendations for region- and country-specific international economic, trade, and investment policy strategies and objectives. In addition, the Office is responsible for implementing, monitoring, and enforcing foreign compliance with bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.

Trade Development The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Trade Development advises on international trade and investment policies pertaining to U.S. industrial sectors, carries out programs to strengthen domestic export competitiveness, and promotes U.S. industry participation in international markets. The Office manages an integrated trade development program that includes industry analysis, advocacy support, and trade assistance organized by industry sectors.

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service The U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service develops, produces, markets, and manages an effective line of high-quality products and services geared to the marketing information needs of the U.S. exporting and international business community. The Service delivers programs through 100 U.S. export assistance centers located in the United States, and 140 posts located in 78 countries throughout the world. It supports overseas trade promotion events; manages a variety of export promotion services and products; promotes U.S. products and services throughout the world market; conducts conferences and seminars in the United States; and assists State and private-sector organizations on export financing.

Domestic Offices—International Trade Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director/Manager</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama (Rm. 707, 950 22d St. N., Birmingham, 35203)</td>
<td>George Norton</td>
<td>205–731–1331</td>
<td>205–731–0076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Domestic Offices—International Trade Administration—Continued

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director/Manager</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska (Suite 700, 3601 C St., Anchorage, 99503)</td>
<td>Chuck Becker</td>
<td>907-271-6237</td>
<td>907-271-6242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona (Suite 970, 2901 N. Central Ave., 85012)</td>
<td>Frank Woods</td>
<td>602-640-2513</td>
<td>602-640-2518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucson (166 W. Alameda, 85726)</td>
<td>Eric Nielsen</td>
<td>520-670-5540</td>
<td>520-791-5413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas (Suite 700, 425 W. Capitol Ave., Little Rock, 72201)</td>
<td>Lon J. Hardin</td>
<td>501-324-5794</td>
<td>501-324-7980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresno (390-B Fri Ave., Clovis, 93611)</td>
<td>Eduardo Torres</td>
<td>209-325-1619</td>
<td>209-325-1647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Beach (Suite 1670, 1 World Trade Ctr., 90831)</td>
<td>Joe Sachs</td>
<td>562-980-4550</td>
<td>562-980-4561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles (Suite 172, 350 S. Figueroa St., 90071)</td>
<td>Richard Swanson</td>
<td>213-694-6784</td>
<td>213-694-8799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monterey (Suite 200, 411 Pacific St., 93940)</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
<td>408-641-9850</td>
<td>408-641-9849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport Beach (Suite 305, 3300 Irvine Ave., 92660)</td>
<td>Paul Tumbakos</td>
<td>714-660-1688</td>
<td>714-660-8039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland (Suite 740, 530 Water St., 94607)</td>
<td>Raq Shea</td>
<td>510-273-7350</td>
<td>510-251-7352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario (Suite 121, 2940 Inland Empire Blvd., 91764)</td>
<td>Fred Laturessia</td>
<td>909-466-4134</td>
<td>909-466-4140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxnard (Suite 2000, 300 Esplanade Dr., 93030)</td>
<td>Gerald Vaughn</td>
<td>805-961-8150</td>
<td>805-981-1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento (2d Fl., 917 7th St., 95814)</td>
<td>Dale Wright</td>
<td>916-486-5155</td>
<td>916-486-5923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego (Suite 230, 6363 Greenwich Dr., 92122)</td>
<td>Matt Andersen</td>
<td>619-557-5395</td>
<td>619-557-6176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco (14th Fl., 250 Montgomery St., 94104)</td>
<td>Stephan Crawford</td>
<td>415-705-2390</td>
<td>415-705-2297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose (Suite 1001, 1 Park Center Plz., 95113)</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
<td>408-271-7300</td>
<td>408-271-7307</td>
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<tr>
<td>Santa Clara (Rm. 456, 5201 Great America Pkwy., 95054)</td>
<td>R.J. Donovan</td>
<td>408-970-4610</td>
<td>408-970-4618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis (Suite 650, 2345 Grand, 64108)</td>
<td>Thomas A. Strauss</td>
<td>816-410-9201</td>
<td>816-410-9202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City (Suite 650, 2345 Grand, 64108)</td>
<td>Michael Keaveny</td>
<td>410-962-4539</td>
<td>410-962-4529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston (Suite 307, 164 Northern Ave., 02210)</td>
<td>Frank J. O’Connor</td>
<td>617-424-5990</td>
<td>617-424-5992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marlborough (Unit 102, 200 Blaine Dr., 01752)</td>
<td>William Davis</td>
<td>508-276-6470</td>
<td>508-378-3773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City (Suite 700, 3601 C St., 64101)</td>
<td>Mark Peters</td>
<td>816-410-9201</td>
<td>816-410-9202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis (Suite 303, 8162 Maryland Ave., 63105)</td>
<td>Randall J. LaBounty</td>
<td>314-425-3002</td>
<td>314-425-3381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska (1113 O St., Omaha, 68137)</td>
<td>Meredith Bond</td>
<td>402-221-3664</td>
<td>402-221-3668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada (152 1755 E. Plumb La., Reno, 89502)</td>
<td>Jere Dabbs</td>
<td>702-784-5023</td>
<td>702-784-5343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire (17 New Hampshire Ave., Portsmouth, 03801-2838)</td>
<td>Susan Berry</td>
<td>603-334-6074</td>
<td>603-334-6110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Newark (9th Fl., One Gateway Center, 07102)</td>
<td>William Spiller</td>
<td>201-645-4682</td>
<td>201-645-4783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Director/Manager</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trenton (Suite 100, Bldg. 6, 3131 Princeton Pk., 08648)</td>
<td>Rod Stuart</td>
<td>609-989-2100</td>
<td>609-989-2395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico (1110 St. Francis Dr., Santa Fe, 87503)</td>
<td>Sandra Necessary</td>
<td>505-287-5394</td>
<td>505-287-1526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>George Buchanan</td>
<td>716-551-4532</td>
<td>716-551-5290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo (Rm. 1304, 111 W. Huron St., 14202)</td>
<td>K. L. Fredericks</td>
<td>212-860-6200</td>
<td>212-860-6203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlem (Suite 904, 160 W. 125th St., New York, 10027)</td>
<td>George Soterios</td>
<td>516-739-1765</td>
<td>516-739-3310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island (Rm. 207, 1550 Franklin Ave., Mineola 11501)</td>
<td>John Lavelle, Acting</td>
<td>212-466-5222</td>
<td>212-264-1356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York (Rm. 635, 6 World Trade Ctr., 10048)</td>
<td>Joan Kananian</td>
<td>914-682-6712</td>
<td>914-682-4698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westchester (Suite 209, 707 Westchester Ave., White Plains, 10604)</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Roger Fortner</td>
<td>704-333-4886</td>
<td>704-332-2661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte (Suite 435, 521 E. Morehead St., 28202)</td>
<td>John Schmonsees, Acting</td>
<td>910-333-5345</td>
<td>910-333-5158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensboro (Suite 400, 400 W. Market St., 27401)</td>
<td>Ronald E. Kramer</td>
<td>612-348-1638</td>
<td>612-348-1650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota (Suite 2240, 45 S. 7th St., Minneapolis, MN 55402)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Michael Miller</td>
<td>513-684-2944</td>
<td>513-684-3227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati (Suite 2650, 36 E. 7th St., 45202)</td>
<td>Susan Strumbel</td>
<td>513-684-2944</td>
<td>513-684-3227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus (Suite 1400, 2 Nationwide Pkz., 43215)</td>
<td>Mary Beth Double</td>
<td>614-365-9510</td>
<td>614-365-9598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toledo (300 Madison Ave., 43604)</td>
<td>Robert Abramoffs</td>
<td>419-241-0693</td>
<td>419-241-6684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Ronald L. Wilson</td>
<td>405-231-5302</td>
<td>405-231-4211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma City (Suite 330, 301 NW 63rd St., 73116)</td>
<td>Mark Wells</td>
<td>918-581-7560</td>
<td>918-584-8413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulsa (Suite 1420, 700 N. Greenwood Ave., 74106)</td>
<td>Susan L. Hallett</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Eugene (Suite 13, 1445 Willamette St., 97401-4003) (Vacancy)</td>
<td>541-465-6655</td>
<td>541-465-7004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland (Suite 242, 121 SW Salmon St., 97204)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Deborah Doherty</td>
<td>717-321-4510</td>
<td>717-321-4505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg (Rm. 850, 228 Walnut St., 17108-1698)</td>
<td>Rod Stuart</td>
<td>215-597-6101</td>
<td>215-597-6123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia (Suite 1501, 615 Chestnut St., 19106)</td>
<td>Ted Ann</td>
<td>412-395-5050</td>
<td>412-395-4875</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh (2002 Federal Bldg, 100 Liberty Ave., 15222)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico (Rm. G-55, Chardon Ave., San Juan (Hato Rey), 00918)</td>
<td>J. Enrique Vilella</td>
<td>787-766-5555</td>
<td>787-766-5692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island (One W. Exchange St., Providence, 02903)</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
<td>401-526-5104</td>
<td>401-528-5006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>David Kuhlmeier</td>
<td>803-727-4051</td>
<td>803-727-4052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston (81 Mary St., 29403)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbia (Suite 172, 1835 Assembly St., 29201)</td>
<td>Ann Watts</td>
<td>803-765-3438</td>
<td>803-253-3614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenville (Suite 109, Bldg. 1, 555 N. Pleasantburg Dr., 29607)</td>
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<td>South Dakota (Rm. SS-29A, 2001 S. Summit Ave., Sioux Falls, 57197)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Sylvia Burns</td>
<td>703-524-2885</td>
<td>703-524-2649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knoxville (Suite 301, 600 W. Summit Hill, 37902-2011)</td>
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<td>Memphis (Suite 348, 650 E. Parkway S., 38104)</td>
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<td>Nashville (Suite 114, 404 James Robertson Pkwy, 37219)</td>
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<td>Texas</td>
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<td>Austin (2d Fl., 1700 Congress, 78701)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Worth (711 Houston Street, 76102)</td>
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<td>Houston (Suite 1160, 500 Dallas, 77002)</td>
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<td>San Antonio (3d Fl., 203 S. 3rd St., 78205)</td>
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<td>Utah (Suite 221, 324 S. State St., Salt Lake City, 84111)</td>
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<td>Vermont (National Life Building, Drawer 20, Montpelier, 05602-0501)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Sylvia Burns</td>
<td>703-524-2885</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arlington (Suite 1300, 1616 N. Fort Myer Dr., 22209)</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
<td>Sylvia Burns</td>
<td>703-524-2885</td>
<td>703-524-2649</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seattle (Suite 650, 2001 6th Ave., 98121)</td>
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<td>Spokane (Suite 400, 801 W. Riverside Ave., 99201)</td>
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<td>Tacoma (Suite 410, 950 Pacific Ave., 98401)</td>
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<td>Wheeling (316 Washington Ave., 26003)</td>
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<td>Wisconsin (Rm. 599, 517 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, 53202)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wyoming (Suite 680, 1625 Broadway, Denver, 80202)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Region (Suite 2450, 401 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, MD 21220)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-Eastern Region (Suite 2025, 36 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, OH 45202)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-Western Region (Suite 1011, 8182 Maryland Ave., St. Louis, MO 63105)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Region (144 Fl., 250 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94104)</td>
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</table>
Minority Business Development Agency

[For the Minority Business Development Agency statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Mar. 17, 1972, 37 FR 5650, as amended]

The Minority Business Development Agency, formerly the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, was established by the Secretary of Commerce on November 1, 1979, and operates under the authority of Executive Order 11625 of October 13, 1971. The Agency develops and coordinates a national program for minority business enterprise.

The Agency was created to assist minority businesses in achieving effective and equitable participation in the American free enterprise system and in overcoming social and economic disadvantages that have limited their participation in the past. The Agency provides national policies and leadership in forming and strengthening a partnership of business, industry, and government with the Nation's minority businesses.

Business development services are provided to the minority business community through three vehicles: the Minority Business Opportunity Committees which disseminate information on business opportunities; the Minority Business Development Centers that provide management and technical assistance and other business development services; and Electronic Commerce which includes a Web page on the Internet that will show how to start a business and use of the Electronic Commerce to electronically match business with contract opportunities.

The Agency promotes and coordinates the efforts of other Federal agencies in assisting or providing market opportunities for minority business. It coordinates opportunities for minority firms in the private sector. Through such public and private cooperative activities, the Agency promotes the participation of Federal, State, and local governments, and business and industry in directing resources for the development of strong minority businesses.

Regional Offices—Minority Business Development Agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 1715, 401 W. Peachtree St. NW., 30308-3516</td>
<td>Robert Henderson</td>
<td>404-730-3300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Suite 1406, 55 E. Monroe St., 60603</td>
<td>David Vega</td>
<td>312-353-0182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Suite 7B23, 1100 Commerce St., 75242</td>
<td>John Iglehart</td>
<td>214-767-8001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>Suite 3720, 26 Federal Plz., 10278</td>
<td>Heyward Davenport</td>
<td>212-364-9262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 1280, 221 Main St., 94105</td>
<td>Melda Cabrera</td>
<td>415-734-9300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District Offices—Minority Business Development Agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Officer</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Rm. 418, 10 Causeway St., 02222-1041</td>
<td>Rochelle K. Schwartz</td>
<td>617-565-6850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Monte, CA</td>
<td>Suite 455, 9660 Flair Dr., 91713</td>
<td>Rodolfo Guerra</td>
<td>818-453-8636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
<td>Rm. 1314, 51 SW, 1st Ave., 33130</td>
<td>Rodolfo Suarez</td>
<td>305-536-5054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Rm. 10128, 600 Arch St., 19106</td>
<td>Alfonso C. Jackson</td>
<td>215-697-9236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) was formed on October 3, 1970, by Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. app.). Its principal functions are authorized by Title 15, Chapter 9, United States Code (National Weather Service); Title 33, Chapter 17, United States Code (National Ocean survey), and Title 16, Chapter 9, United States Code (National Marine Fisheries Service).

NOAA is the largest bureau within the Department of Commerce and is integral to providing the Department with an environmental perspective on issues having an impact on the Nation's resources and its economy. NOAA's mission entails environmental assessment, prediction, and stewardship. It is dedicated to monitoring and assessing the state of the environment in order to make accurate and timely forecasts to protect life, property, and natural resources, as well as to promote the economic well-being of the United States and to enhance its environmental security. As the Nation's premier environmental steward, NOAA is committed to protecting America's ocean, coastal, and living marine resources while promoting sustainable economic development.

In order to undertake its mission, NOAA has a strategic plan of seven interrelated goals falling under two broad themes of (1) environmental assessment and prediction with the goals of advancing short-term warnings and forecasts, implement seasonal to interannual climate forecasts, predict and assess decadal-to-centennial climate change, and promote safe navigation, and (2) environmental stewardship, comprised of the goals to build sustainable fisheries, recover protected species, and sustain healthy coastal ecosystems.

NOAA is structured into five primary component line offices. These are the National Weather Service, the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the National Ocean Service, and the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research.

**National Weather Service**

The National Weather Service (NWS) provides daily forecasts and warnings for severe weather events such as hurricanes, tornadoes, winter storms, flooding, and tsunamis. With its modernization program, NWS will be able to maximize its use of advanced computer technology to capture, integrate, and analyze Doppler radar imagery and data from satellites and automated surface instruments, and to speed up the dissemination of its forecasts and warnings. This will allow NWS to provide the public with more localized, timely, and accurate forecasts, increasing the lead time it has to prepare for severe weather events. NWS also provides services in support of aviation and marine activities, agriculture, forestry, and urban air quality control.

For further information, contact the National Weather Service, 1325 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3283. Phone, 301-713-0689. Fax, 301-713-0610. Internet, http://www.nws.noaa.gov/.

**National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service**

The National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) operates the Nation's civilian geostationary and polar-orbiting environmental satellites. It also manages the largest collection of atmospheric, geophysical, and oceanographic data in the world. From these sources, NESDIS develops and provides, through various media, environmental data for forecasts, national security, and weather warnings to protect life and property. This data is
also used to assist in energy distribution, the development of global food supplies, the management of natural resources, and in the recovery of downed pilots and mariners in distress.

For further information, contact the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service, Room 2069, 4401 Suitland Road, Suitland, MD 20233. Phone, 301-457-5115. Fax, 301-457-5276. Internet, http://www.noaa.gov/nesdis/nesdis.html.

National Marine Fisheries Service

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) supports the management, conservation, and sustainable development of domestic and international living marine resources. NMFS is involved in the stock assessment of the Nation’s multi-billion dollar marine fisheries, protecting marine mammals and threatened species, habitat conservation operations, trade and industry assistance, and fishery enforcement activities.


National Ocean Service

The National Ocean Service (NOS) works to balance the Nation’s use of coastal resources through research, management, and policy. NOS monitors the health of U.S. coasts by examining how human use and natural events impact coastal ecosystems. Coastal communities rely on NOS for information about natural hazards so they can more effectively reduce or eliminate the destructive effects of coastal hazards. NOS assesses the damage caused by hazardous material spills and works to restore or replace the affected coastal resources. Through varied programs, NOS protects wetlands, water quality, beaches, and wildlife. In addition, NOS provides a wide range of navigational products and data that help vessels move safely through U.S. waters and provides the basic set of information that establishes the latitude, longitude, and elevation framework necessary for the Nation’s surveying, navigation, positioning, and mapping activities.

For further information, contact the National Ocean Service, Room 13231, SSMC 4, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-3070. Fax, 301-713-4307. Internet, http://www.nos.noaa.gov/.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research

The Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) carries out research into such phenomena as El Niño, global warming, ozone depletion, solar storms that can disrupt telecommunications and electrical power systems, and coastal and Great Lakes ecosystems. OAR conducts and directs its research programs in coastal, marine, atmospheric, and space sciences through its own laboratories and offices, as well as through networks of university-based programs across the country.

For further information, contact the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Room 11627, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-2458. Fax, 301-713-0163. Internet, http://www.oar.noaa.gov/.

Office of NOAA Corps Operations

NOAA also maintains a fleet of ships and aircraft under the auspices of its Office of NOAA Corps Operations. These are used for scientific, engineering, and technical services, as well as to serve as research platforms for gathering critical marine and atmospheric data in support of a number of NOAA’s research programs. This includes flying “hurricane hunter” aircraft into nature’s most turbulent storms to collect data critical to hurricane research.

For further information, contact the Office of NOAA Corps Operations, Room 12857, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910±3282. Phone, 301-713-1045.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address/Telephone</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern region</td>
<td>Rm. 1A26, 819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, TX 76102–6171. Phone, 817–978–2651. Fax, 817–334–4187.</td>
<td>X. William Proenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western region</td>
<td>Rm. 1A26, 819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, TX 76102–6171. Phone, 817–978–2651. Fax, 817–334–4187.</td>
<td>X. William Proenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific region</td>
<td>Suite 2200, 737 Bishop St., Honolulu, HI 96813. Phone, 808–522–6416. Fax, 808–522–5569.</td>
<td>Richard H. Hagemeyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Address/Telephone</td>
<td>Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Satellite operations</td>
<td>Rm. 0135, 5200 Auth Rd., Suitland, MD 20746. Phone, 301-457-5130. Fax, 301-457-5175.</td>
<td>Gary K. Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satellite data processing and distribution</td>
<td>Rm. 1069, 5200 Auth Rd., Suitland, MD 20746. Phone, 301-457-5120. Fax, 301-457-5184.</td>
<td>Helen M. Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and applications</td>
<td>NOAA Science Center, 5200 Auth Rd., Camp Springs, MD 20933. Phone, 301-763-8127. Fax, 301-763-8108.</td>
<td>James Purdom, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Oceanographic Data Center</td>
<td>1315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-3300. Fax, 301-713-3300.</td>
<td>Henry Frey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Ocean Service</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>Rm. 13632, 1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-3074. Fax, 301-713-4269.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Programs</td>
<td>Rm. 13442, 1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-3078. Fax, 301-713-4263.</td>
<td>Charles N. Ehler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAA Coastal Services Center</td>
<td>2234 S. Holston Ave., Charleston, SC 29405-2409. Phone, 843-740-1200. Fax, 843-740-1224.</td>
<td>Margaret Davidson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services</td>
<td>Rm. 6633, 1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-3222. Fax, 301-713-4392.</td>
<td>Richard Barazato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science</td>
<td>Rm. 13508, 1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-3060. Fax, 301-713-4270.</td>
<td>Don Scavia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast survey</td>
<td>Rm. 615, 1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-2770. Fax, 301-713-4019.</td>
<td>David B. McFarland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautical charting</td>
<td>Rm. 3426, 1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-2619. Fax, 301-713-4587.</td>
<td>Terry M. Laydom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Geodetic Survey</td>
<td>Rm. 8657, 1315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-3222. Fax, 301-713-4175.</td>
<td>Charles W. Challstrom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Response and Restoration</td>
<td>Rm. 6633, 1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-2989. Fax, 301-713-4387.</td>
<td>David M. Kennedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean and coastal resource management</td>
<td>Rm. 11523, 1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-3155. Fax, 301-713-4012.</td>
<td>Jeffrey R. Benoit</td>
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<td>Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>Rm. 11627, 1315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-2458. Fax, 301-713-1063.</td>
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<td>Environmental Research Laboratories</td>
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<td>Aeronomy Laboratory</td>
<td>Rm. 2204, Bldg. 24, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80303. Phone, 303-497-3134. Fax, 303-497-5340.</td>
<td>Daniel L. Albritton</td>
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<td>Air Resources Laboratory</td>
<td>Rm. 3151, 1315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-0694. ext. 100. Fax, 301-713-0295.</td>
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<td>Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory</td>
<td>4301 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami, FL 33149. Phone, 305-361-4300. Fax, 305-361-4449.</td>
<td>Kristina Katsaros</td>
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<td>Climate Diagnostics Center</td>
<td>Rm. 247, RL-3, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80303. Phone, 303-497-6878. Fax, 303-497-7013.</td>
<td>Randall Dole</td>
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<td>Climate Monitoring and Diagnostics Laboratory</td>
<td>Rm. A336, RL-3, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80303. Phone, 303-497-6974. Fax, 303-497-6975.</td>
<td>David Hofmann</td>
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<td>Environmental Technology Laboratory</td>
<td>Rm. A450, RL-3, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80303. Phone, 303-497-6291. Fax, 303-497-6200.</td>
<td>Steven Clifford</td>
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<td>Forecast Systems Laboratory</td>
<td>Rm. 615, RL-3, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80303. Phone, 303-497-6818. Fax, 303-497-6821.</td>
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<td>Address/Telephone</td>
<td>Director</td>
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<td>Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory</td>
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<td>National Severe Storms Laboratory</td>
<td>1313 Halley Circle, Norman, OK 73069. Phone, 405-366-0426. Fax, 405-366-0472.</td>
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<td>Space Environment Center</td>
<td>Rm. 3050, Bldg. 1, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80303. Phone, 303-497-3314. Fax, 303-497-3665.</td>
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<td>National Undersea Research Program</td>
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<td>Barbara S.P. Moore</td>
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<td>National Sea Grant College Program</td>
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<td>Office of Research and Technology Applications</td>
<td>Rm. 6811, 14th St. and Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-482-2291.</td>
<td>Joe Bishop</td>
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<td>Office of Finance and Administration</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
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<td>Office of Civil Rights</td>
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<td>Office of Audit and Internal Control</td>
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<td>Barbara Martin</td>
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<td>Office of Management and Budget</td>
<td>Rm. 6863, 14th St. and Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-482-6226.</td>
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<td>Office of Finance</td>
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<td>Environmental Compliance Staff</td>
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<td>Information Systems Office</td>
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<td>Acquisition, Grants, and Facilities Services Office</td>
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<td>Central Administrative Support Center</td>
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<td>Rear Adm. John C. Albright, USN</td>
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<td>Commissioned Personnel Center</td>
<td>1315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-3475.</td>
<td>Capt. Evelyn Fields, USN</td>
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<td>Rear Adm. John C. Albright, USN</td>
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<td>Aircraft Operations Center</td>
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<td>Capt. George C. Player III, USN</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
National Telecommunications and Information Administration

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) was established in 1978 pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977 (5 U.S.C. app.) and Executive Order 12046 of March 27, 1978 (3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 158), by combining the Office of Telecommunications Policy, Executive Office of the President, and the Department of Commerce’s Office of Telecommunications to form a new agency reporting to the Secretary of Commerce. Its functions are detailed in the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901 et seq.).

The Public Telecommunications Facilities Program (PTFP) was transferred to NTIA in 1979 from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare pursuant to the Public Telecommunications Financing Act of 1978 (47 U.S.C. 390 et seq.), to take advantage of NTIA’s technical and policy expertise. Also, NTIA administers the National Endowment for Children’s Educational Television under title 47 United States Code, section 394.

The Administration’s principal responsibilities and functions include:

— serving as the principal executive branch adviser to the President on telecommunications and information policy;
— developing and presenting U.S. plans and policies at international communications conferences and related meetings;
— prescribing policies for and managing Federal use of the radio frequency spectrum, in accordance with Executive Order 12046, issued under section 305 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 305);
— serving as the principal Federal telecommunications research and engineering laboratory, through NTIA’s Institute for Telecommunication Sciences (ITS), headquartered in Boulder, Colorado;
— providing grants through the Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure Assistance Program for planning and demonstration projects to promote the goals of the development and widespread availability of advanced telecommunications technologies, to enhance the delivery of social services and generally serve the public interest, to promote access to government information and increase civic participation, and to support the development of an advanced nationwide telecommunications and information infrastructure;
— providing grants through the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program to extend delivery of public telecommunications services to U.S. citizens, to increase ownership and management by women and minorities, and to strengthen the capabilities of existing public broadcasting stations to provide telecommunications services; and
— monitoring grants awarded through the National Endowment for Children’s Educational Television to enhance the creation and production of educational television programming for children to develop fundamental intellectual skills.
Patent and Trademark Office

[For the Patent and Trademark Office statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Apr. 14, 1975, 40 FR 16707]

The patent system was established by Congress “...to promote the progress of...the useful arts...” under Article I, section 8, U.S. Constitution (title 35, United States Code: Patents). The registration of trademarks is based on the commerce clause of the U.S. Constitution (title 15, United States Code, chapter 22: Trademarks). The Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) grants patents and registers trademarks to qualified applicants.

The Office examines applications for patents to determine if the applicants are entitled to patents under the law and grants the patents when they are so entitled. The patent law provides for the granting of patents in three major categories: utility patents, design patents, and plant patents. The term of a design patent is 14 years from the date of grant. The term of utility and plant patents is 20 years measured from the earliest effective U.S. filing date, if the application for patent was filed on or after June 8, 1995. For utility or plant patents that were in force on June 8, 1995, or that result from an application filed prior to June 8, 1995, the term shall be the longer of 17 years measured from the date of grant or 20 years measured from the earliest effective U.S. filing date.

All utility patents are subject to the payment of maintenance fees. Effective June 8, 1995, applicants may file provisional applications for patents in the PTO. Provisional applications are available for utility and plant inventions but not design inventions. Provisional applications are not examined and will become abandoned by operation of law within one year of the filing date of the provisional application. The provisional application itself cannot mature into a patent. However, if applicants wish to obtain a patent on the invention disclosed in a provisional application, applicants must file a nonprovisional application not later than 12 months from the filing date of the provisional application.

The Office also issues Statutory Invention Registrations, which have the defensive but not the enforceable attributes of a patent. It also processes international applications for patents under the provisions of the Patent Cooperation Treaty as an International Searching Authority under Chapter I of the Treaty and as an International Preliminary Examining Authority under Chapter II of the Treaty.

Over 201,551 patents providing inventors with exclusive rights were issued for the fiscal year of 1998. Effective January 1, 1996, patentees have the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling the invention throughout the U.S. or importing the invention into the U.S. during the term of their patent. Patents and trademarks may be reviewed and searched in the PTO and in over 80 patent and trademark depository libraries throughout the country. The patent system fosters innovation, investment in developing and marketing inventions, and prompt disclosure of technological information.

About 106,279 trademarks were registered for fiscal year 1998, and 6,504 trademark registrations were renewed. A trademark includes any distinctive word, name, symbol, device, or any combination thereof adopted and used, or intended to be used, by a manufacturer or merchant to identify his goods or services and distinguish them from those manufactured or sold by others. Trademarks, registered for 10 years, with renewal rights of equal term, are examined by the Office for compliance with various statutory
requirements to prevent unfair
competition and consumer deception.
In addition to the examination of
patent and trademark applications,
issuance of patents, and registration of
trademarks, the Patent and Trademark
Office:
—sells printed copies of issued patents
and trademark registrations;
—records and indexes documents
transferring ownership;
—maintains a scientific library and
search files containing over 30 million
documents, including U.S. and foreign
patents and U.S. trademarks;
—provides search rooms for the public
to research their applications;
—hears and decides appeals from
prospective inventors and trademark
applicants;
—participates in legal proceedings
involving the issue of patents or
registration of trademarks;
—advocates strengthening intellectual
property protection worldwide;
—compiles the Official Gazettes, a
weekly notice of patents issued and
trademarks registered by the Office,
including other information; and
—maintains a roster of patent agents
and attorneys qualified and recognized
to practice before the Office.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington,
DC 20231. Phone, 703-305-8341. The Office's operations are located at 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington,
VA 22202.

Technology Administration

The Technology Administration was
established by Congress in 1988 (15
U.S.C. 3704). It is headed by the Under
Secretary for Technology, who serves as
a principal adviser to the Secretary of
Commerce and as the Department's
spokesperson for science and technology
issues.

The Technology Administration serves
as the premier technology agency
working with U.S. industry in addressing
competitiveness and in exercising
leadership both within the Department
of Commerce and governmentwide. It
discharges this role through the Office
of Technology Policy (OTP) by advocating
coherent policies for maximizing the
impact of technology on economic
growth; through the National Institute
of Standards and Technology (NIST) by
carrying out technology programs with
U.S. industry; and through the National
Technical Information Service (NTIS) by
disseminating technology information.
The Office of Space Commercialization,
in the Office of the Under Secretary,
develops policies fostering the
competitiveness of the U.S. commercial
space sector.

For further information, call 202-482-1575.

Office of Technology Policy

The primary role of the Office of
Technology Policy is to offer assistance
to private sector and government
communities in advocating and pursuing
policies that maximize the impact of
technology on economic growth, and by
exercising leadership to define the role
of government in supporting U.S.
industrial competitiveness in the post-
cold war environment. The Office serves
as a liaison to the private sector,
identifying barriers to the rapid
commercialization of technology,
eliciting support for Administration
civilian technology policies, and
ensuring that industry's interests are
reflected in standards and technology
agreements and civilian technology
policy. It also assists Federal, State, and
local officials, industry, and academic
institutions in promoting the
technological growth and
competitiveness of the U.S. economy.

For further information, call 202-482-5687.
National Institute of Standards and Technology

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) assists industry in developing technology to improve product quality, modernize manufacturing processes, ensure product reliability, and facilitate rapid commercialization of products based on new scientific discoveries.

The Institute's primary mission is to promote U.S. economic growth by working with industry to develop and apply technology, measurements, and standards. It carries out this mission through four major programs:

— measurement and standards laboratories that provide technical leadership for vital components of the Nation's technology infrastructure needed by U.S. industry to continually improve its products and services. Research is mainly performed in the areas of electronics and electrical engineering, manufacturing engineering, chemical science and technology, physics, materials science and engineering, building and fire research, and information technology;

— a rigorously competitive Advanced Technology Program that provides cost-shared awards to industry to develop high-risk enabling technologies with broad economic potential;

— a Manufacturing Extension Partnership, a nationwide network of extension centers and experts offering technical and business assistance to smaller manufacturers in adopting new technologies and business practices; and

— a highly visible quality outreach program associated with the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award that recognizes continuous improvements in quality management by U.S. manufacturers, service companies, education institutions, and health care organizations.

For further information, call 301-975-NIST (301-975-6478). Fax, 301-926-1630. E-mail, inquiries@nist.gov. Internet, http://www.nist.gov/.

National Technical Information Service

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) is the Nation's largest central clearinghouse and governmentwide resource for scientific, technical, engineering, and other business-related information. NTIS is largely a self-supporting agency, using revenue earned from the sale of its products and services to cover most of its costs. It acquires information from U.S. Government agencies and their contractors and grantees, as well as from foreign, primarily governmental, sources. Under the American Technology Preeminence Act, all Federal agencies are required to transfer unclassified scientific, technical, and engineering information resulting from federally funded research and development activities to NTIS.

The NTIS collection of more than 3 million works covers a broad array of subjects and includes reports on the results of research and development and scientific studies on manufacturing processes, current events, and foreign and domestic trade; business and management studies; social, economic, and trade statistics; computer software and databases; health care reports, manuals, and data; environmental handbooks, regulations, economic studies, and applied technologies; directories to Federal laboratory and technical resources; and global competitive intelligence. The collection also includes audiovisual training materials in such areas as foreign languages, workplace safety and health, law enforcement, and fire services.

Information products in the NTIS collection are cataloged in the NTIS Bibliographic Database, which is available on-line through commercial vendors, on CD-ROM from NTIS, and for recently acquired materials, via FedWorld, NTIS' on-line information network. FedWorld also provides public access to thousands of Government documents, connects to dozens of Federal on-line systems, and offers instant electronic delivery of selected NTIS products.
In addition to its information product offerings to the public, NTIS offers a broad range of services to assist Federal agencies in meeting their information dissemination needs. Services include Web site development, hosting, and interactive communications; development and replications of diskette and CD-ROM products; duplication of audio, visual, and multimedia materials; and warehousing and distribution of information items in virtually any format.

NTIS also operates a joint venture program. Through partnership agreements with private individuals, firms, and other organizations, NTIS seeks to develop new information products and to open new channels of sales and distribution for its materials.

For further information, contact the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Phone, 800-553-NTIS. Internet, http://www.ntis.gov/.

**Sources of Information**

**Age and Citizenship** Age search and citizenship information is available from the Personal Census Search Unit, Bureau of the Census, National Processing Center, P.O. Box 1545, Jeffersonville, IN 47131. Phone, 812-218-3046.

**Consumer Affairs** Information is available to businesses and consumers regarding good business practices and resolving consumer complaints. Tip sheets, in English and Spanish, on how to resolve complaints and consumer bulletins, describing programs in the Department of Commerce, are available. Many publications are available on the Internet at http://www.doc.gov/. Phone, 202-482-5001. Fax, 202-482-6007. Consumer response line, 202-482-8021. Internet, http://www.doc.gov/oca/. E-mail, caffairs@doc.gov. For further information, contact the Office of Consumer Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce, Rm. H5718, Washington, DC 20230.

**Economic Conversion Information** The Office of Economic Conversion Information is a clearinghouse for communities, businesses, and workers seeking to obtain information regarding defense adjustment and economic development. The Office's database contains descriptions and contact numbers of Federal, State, and local programs; guides and models for economic development; and many other related items. For further information, contact the Office of Economic Conversion Information, Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 800-345-1222. Internet, http://www.doc.gov/eda/, or http://netsite.esa.doc.gov/oeci/.

**Employment** Information is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.doc.gov/ohrm/. Phone, 202-482-5138.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has field employment offices at the Western Administrative Support Center, Bin C15700, 7600 Sand Point Way N.E., Seattle, WA 98115 (phone, 206-526-6294); the Mountain Administrative Support Center, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80303 (phone, 303-497-6332); the Central Administrative Support Center, 601 East Twelfth Street, Kansas City, MO 64106 (phone, 816-426-2056); and the Eastern Administrative Support Center, 200 World Trade Center, Norfolk, VA 23510-1624 (phone, 757-441-6516).

**Environment** The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration conducts research and gathers data about the oceans, atmosphere, space, and Sun, and applies this knowledge to science and service in ways that touch the lives of all Americans, including warning of dangerous weather, charting seas and skies, guiding our use and protection of ocean and coastal resources, and improving our understanding and stewardship of the environment which sustains us all. For further information, contact the Office of

The Patent and Trademark Office has priority programs for advancement of examination of certain patent applications where the invention could materially enhance the quality of the environment of mankind. For further information, contact the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Office of Petitions, Washington, DC 20231. Phone, 703-305-9282.


**Publications**  The titles of selected publications are printed below with the operating units responsible for their issuance. These and other publications dealing with a wide range of business, economic, environmental, scientific, and technical matters are announced in the weekly Business Service Checklist, which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone, 202-512-1800.

The Secretary’s Annual Report to Congress and Serving the Nation, two publications which describe the missions, functions, and accomplishments of Commerce agencies and offices, are available by writing the Department of Commerce, Office of Public Affairs, Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street N.W., Room 5610, Washington, DC, or by calling 202-219-3605 for the Annual Report and 202-482-4901 for Serving the Nation.

Further information on Commerce publications is available at any of the Department’s International Trade Administration export assistance centers.

**Lists of Other Documents**  Individuals with access to fax machines can dial 202-501-1191 (Flash Facts) to obtain lists of other publication contacts, Secretarial speeches and biographies, press releases, audiovisuals, Commerce bureau public affairs contacts, and Department programs by subject.

**Bureau of the Census**  Numerous publications presenting statistical information on a wide variety of subjects are available from the Government Printing Office, including the following: Census Catalog and Guide; Statistical Abstract of the U.S.; Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970; County and City Data Book, 1994; and State and Metropolitan Area Data Book, 1997-1998.

Employment opportunities, data highlights, large data files, access tools, and other material are available on the World Wide Web. Internet, http://www.census.gov/. E-mail, webmaster@census.gov.

**Bureau of Economic Analysis**  Publications available from the Government Printing Office include the following: Survey of Current Business; Benchmark Input-Output Accounts of the United States, 1992; and U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: 1994 Benchmark Survey. Current and historical estimates, general information, and employment opportunities are available through the Internet, at http://www.bea.doc.gov/. BEA data products are described in the Catalog of Products, which is available on the BEA website or by request from the BEA Order Desk (phone, 800-704-0415). For more information, contact the Public Information Office. Phone, 202-606-9900. E-mail, webmaster@bea.doc.gov.

**Bureau of Export Administration**  The Bureau’s website (Internet, http://www.bxa.doc.gov/) provides guidance on topics of interest to exporters and companies in defense-related industries. Publications available on the site include the Bureau’s annual report, foreign
policy report, and international diversification and defense market assessment guides. The Government Printing Office, in conjunction with the Bureau, has created a website that contains an up-to-date database of the entire export administration regulations, including the commerce control list, the commerce country chart, and the denied persons list (Internet, http://www.gpo.gov/bxa/). The Exporter Counseling Division has offices in Washington, DC (phone, 202-482-4811; fax, 202-482-3617) and on the West Coast (phone 949-660-0144, or 408-998-7402; fax, 949-660-9347, or 408-998-7470). For enforcement-related questions, contact the partnership-in-security hotline (phone, 800-424-2980).

International Trade Administration The Administration maintains a website, (Internet, http://www.ita.doc.gov/), which offers the single best place for individuals or firms seeking reports, documents, import case/regulations, texts of international agreements like NAFTA and GATT, market research, and points of contact for assistance in exporting, obtaining remedies from unfair trading practices, or receiving help with market access problems. Customers are able to review comprehensive information on how to export, search for trade information by either industry or by country, learn how to petition against unfairly priced imports, and obtain information on a number of useful international trade related products like overseas trade leads and agent distributor reports. The website also features E-mail addresses and locations for trade contacts in Washington, overseas, in major exporting centers in the U.S., and in other parts of the Federal Government.


National Technical Information Service To place an order, request the Catalog of NTIS Products and Services, or other general inquiries, contact the NTIS Sales Desk from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (eastern time) (phone, 800-553-NTIS; fax, 703-321-8547; TDD, 703-605-6043; Internet, http://www.ntis.gov/). To inquire about NTIS information services for other Federal agencies, call 703-605-6540.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration The Administration provides technical memoranda, technical reports, monographs, nautical and aeronautical charts, coastal zone maps, data tapes, and a wide variety of raw and processed environmental data. Information on NOAA products is available through the Internet, at http://www.noaa.gov/. Contact the Office of Public and Constituent Affairs, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-482-6090. Fax, 202-482-3154.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration Several hundred Technical Reports, Technical Memoranda, Special Publications, Contractor Reports, and other information products have been published by NTIA or its predecessor agency since 1970. The publications are available from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230 (phone, 202-482-1551); or the National
Telecommunications and Information Administration, Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, Department of Commerce, Boulder, CO 80302 (phone, 303-497-3572). Electronic information can be obtained from the NTIA homepage (Internet, http://www.ntia.doc.gov/).


**Small Business and Minority Business Activities** Contact the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization. Phone, 202-482-1715.


<table>
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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Program Integration)</td>
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<td>Alice C. Maroni</td>
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<td>Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation</td>
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<td>Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence)</td>
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<td>General Counsel</td>
<td>Judith A. Miller</td>
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<td>Philip E. Coyle III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>Donald Mansuso, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Intelligence Oversight)</td>
<td>George B. Lotz II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Administration and Management</td>
<td>D.O. Cooke</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Joint Chiefs of Staff</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>Gen. Henry H. Shelton, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice Chairman</td>
<td>Gen. Joseph W. Ralston, USAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff, Army</td>
<td>Gen. Dennis J. Reimer, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Naval Operations</td>
<td>Adm. Jay L. Johnson, USN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff, Air Force</td>
<td>Gen. Michael E. Ryan, USAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commandant, Marine Corps</td>
<td>Gen. Charles C. Krulak, USMC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Joint Staff</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>VICE ADM. Vernon E. Clark, USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vice Director</td>
<td>Maj. Gen. Stephen T. Rippe, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director for Manpower and Personnel—J-1</td>
<td>Brig. Gen. Patrick O. Adams, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Intelligence—J-2</td>
<td>Rear Adm. Thomas R. Wilson, USN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director for Operations—J-3</td>
<td>VICE ADM. Scott A. Fry, USN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director for Logistics—J-4</td>
<td>Lt. Gen. John M. McDuffie, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director for Strategic Plans and Policy—J-5</td>
<td>VICE ADM. John S. Redd, USN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director for Operational Plans and Interoperability—J-7</td>
<td>Maj. Gen. George F. Close, Jr., USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Department of Defense is responsible for providing the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of our country.

The major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, consisting of about 1.4 million men and women on active duty. They are backed, in case of emergency, by the 1.5 million members of the Reserve and National Guard. In addition, there are about 742,000 civilian employees in the Defense Department.

Under the President, who is also Commander in Chief, the Secretary of Defense exercises authority, direction, and control over the Department, which includes the separately organized military departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force, the Joint Chiefs of Staff providing military advice, the unified combatant commands, and various defense agencies established for specific purposes.

The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 redesignated the National Military Establishment as the Department of Defense and established it as an executive department (10 U.S.C. 111), with the Secretary of Defense as its head. Since that time, many legislative and administrative changes have occurred, evolving the Department into the structure under which it currently operates.

Structure

The Department of Defense is composed of the Office of the Secretary of Defense; the military departments and the military services within those departments; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff; the unified combatant commands; the Defense agencies; DOD field activities; and such other offices, agencies, activities, and commands as may be established or designated by law, or by the President or the Secretary of Defense.

In providing immediate staff assistance and advice to the Secretary of Defense, the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Joint Staff, though separately identified and organized, function in full coordination and cooperation.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense includes the offices of the Deputy Secretary of Defense; the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology; the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy; the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer; the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness; the Director of Defense Research and Engineering; Assistant Secretaries of Defense; the General Counsel; the Inspector General; the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation; and such other staff offices as the Secretary of Defense establishes to assist him in carrying out his duties and responsibilities. The heads of these offices are staff advisers to the Secretary and perform such functions as he assigns to them.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff consist of the Chairman; the Vice Chairman; the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force; and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. Supported, subject to the authority of the Chairman, by the Joint Staff, they constitute the immediate military staff of the Secretary of Defense. The Chairman is the principal military adviser to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. The other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are the senior military officers of their respective services and are military advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. The Vice Chairman
of the Joint Chiefs acts as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman.

Each military department (the Department of the Navy includes naval aviation and the United States Marine Corps) is separately organized under its own Secretary and functions under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of each military department is responsible to the Secretary of Defense for the operation and efficiency of his department. Orders to the military departments are issued through the Secretaries of these departments, or their designees, by the Secretary of Defense or under authority specifically delegated in writing by the Secretary of Defense or provided by law.

The commanders of the unified combatant commands are responsible to the President and the Secretary of Defense for accomplishing the military missions assigned to them and exercising command authority over forces assigned to them. The operational chain of command runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense to the commanders of the unified combatant commands. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff functions within the chain of command by transmitting the orders of the President or the Secretary of Defense to the commanders of the unified combatant commands.

Office of the Secretary of Defense

Secretary of Defense The Secretary of Defense is the principal defense policy adviser to the President and is responsible for the formulation of general defense policy and policy related to DOD, and for the execution of approved policy. Under the direction of the President, the Secretary exercises authority, direction, and control over the Department of Defense.

Deputy Secretary of Defense The Deputy Secretary of Defense is delegated full power and authority to act for the Secretary of Defense and to exercise the powers of the Secretary on any and all matters for which the Secretary is authorized to act pursuant to law.

Acquisition and Technology The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology is the principal staff assistant and adviser to the Secretary of Defense for all matters relating to the acquisition system, research and development, test and evaluation, production, logistics, military construction, procurement, and economic affairs. The Under Secretary serves as the Defense acquisition executive with responsibility for supervising the performance of the entire Department acquisition system and chairing the Defense Acquisition Board.

Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence (C3I)) is the principal staff assistant and adviser to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense for achieving and maintaining information superiority in support of DOD missions, while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (C3I) also serves as the DOD Chief Information Officer regarding information management and information technology.

Financial Management The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer is the principal adviser and assistant to the Secretary of Defense for budget and fiscal matters, including financial management, accounting policy and systems, budget formulation and execution, contract audit administration and organization, and analyses of force planning and programming as a part of the process upon which DOD force structure, system acquisition, and other resource allocation actions are based. Through the Under Secretary, resource management information is collected, analyzed, and reported to the Office of Management and Budget, the Congress,
the General Accounting Office, and other agencies. Supervision, direction, and review of the preparation and execution of the defense budget is provided.

Operational Test and Evaluation
The Director of Operational Test and Evaluation serves as the principal staff assistant and adviser to the Secretary of Defense on operational test and evaluation in the Department of Defense and is the principal test and evaluation official within the senior management of the Department.

Personnel and Readiness
The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness is the principal staff assistant and adviser to the Secretary of Defense for policy matters relating to the structure and readiness of the Total Force. Functional areas include: readiness; civilian and military personnel policies, programs, and systems; civilian and military equal opportunity programs; health policies, programs, and activities; Reserve Component programs, policies, and activities; family policy, dependent’s education, and personnel support programs; and mobilization planning and requirements.

Policy
The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy is the principal staff assistant to the Secretary of Defense for policy matters relating to overall international security policy and political-military affairs. Functional areas include NATO affairs; net assessments; foreign military sales; arms limitation agreements; international trade and technology security; regional security affairs; special operations and low-intensity conflict; integration of departmental plans and policies with overall national security objectives; drug control policy, requirements, priorities, systems, resources, and programs; and issuance of policy guidance affecting departmental programs.

In addition, the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense are assisted by a special staff of assistants to include the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs; the General Counsel; the Inspector General; the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs; the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Intelligence Oversight); the Director of Administration and Management; and such other officers as the Secretary of Defense establishes to assist him in carrying out his duties and responsibilities.

Joint Chiefs of Staff

Joint Chiefs of Staff
The Joint Chiefs of Staff consist of the Chairman; the Vice Chairman; the Chief of Staff of the Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; the Chief of Staff of the Air Force; and the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the principal military adviser to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. The other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are military advisers who may provide additional information upon request from the President, the National Security Council, or the Secretary of Defense. They may also submit their advice when it does not agree with that of the Chairman.

Subject to the authority of the President and the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is responsible for:

— assisting the President and the Secretary of Defense in providing for the strategic direction and planning of the Armed Forces;

— allocating resources to fulfill strategic plans;

— making recommendations for the assignment of responsibilities within the Armed Forces in accordance with and in support of those logistic and mobility plans;
— comparing the capabilities of
American and allied Armed Forces with
those of potential adversaries;
— preparing and reviewing
contingency plans that conform to policy
guidance from the President and the
Secretary of Defense;
— preparing joint logistic and mobility
plans to support contingency plans; and
— recommending assignment of
logistic and mobility responsibilities to
the Armed Forces to fulfill logistic and
mobility plans.

The Chairman advises the Secretary of
Defense on critical deficiencies and
strengths in force capabilities (including
manpower, logistic, and mobility
support) and assesses the effect of such
deficiencies and strengths on meeting
national security objectives and policy
and on strategic plans. He establishes
and maintains a uniform system for
evaluating the preparedness of each
unified combatant command to carry out
assigned missions.

The Chairman advises the Secretary of
Defense on the priorities of the
requirements identified by the
commanders of the unified combatant
commands and on the extent to which
program recommendations and budget
proposals of the military departments
and other DOD components for a fiscal
year conform with priorities established
in requirements of the unified combatant
commands. He is responsible for
submitting to the Secretary alternative
program recommendations and budget
proposals with guidance provided by the
Secretary, in order to achieve greater
conformance with priorities established
by the unified combatant commands.

Additionally, the Chairman:
— formulates doctrine and training
policies and coordinates military
education and training;
— represents the United States on the
Military Staff Committee of the United
Nations;
— performs such other duties as may
be prescribed by law or by the President
and the Secretary of Defense;
— convenes and presides over regular
meetings of the Joint Chiefs of Staff;
— assists the Joint Chiefs in carrying on
their business as promptly as practicable;
and
— schedules issues for consideration
by the Joint Chiefs.

The Chairman, while so serving, holds
the grade of general or admiral and
outranks all other officers of the Armed
Forces.

The Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs
performs duties assigned by the
Chairman, with the approval of the
Secretary of Defense. The Vice Chairman
acts as Chairman when there is a
vacancy in the office of the Chairman, or
in the absence or disability of the
Chairman. The Vice Chairman, while so
serving, holds the grade of general or
admiral and outranks all other officers of
the Armed Forces except the Chairman
of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Joint Staff

The Joint Staff under the Chairman of the
Joint Chiefs of Staff assists the Chairman
and, subject to the authority of the
Chairman, the other members of the
Joint Chiefs of Staff, in carrying out their
responsibilities.

The Joint Staff is headed by a Director
who is selected by the Chairman in
consultation with the other members of
the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and with the
approval of the Secretary of Defense.
Officers assigned to serve on the Joint
Staff are selected by the Chairman in
approximate equal numbers from the
Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air
Force. The Joint Staff is composed of all
members of the Armed Forces and
civilian employees assigned or detailed
to permanent duty to perform the
functions assigned to the Chairman of
the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
Unified Combatant Commands

The unified combatant commands are military commands with broad continuing missions for maintaining the security and defense of the United States against attack; supporting and advancing the national policies and interests of the United States and discharging U.S. military responsibilities in their area of responsibility; and preparing plans, conducting operations, and coordinating activities of the forces assigned to them in accordance with the directives of higher authority. Subject to the direction of the President, the commanders of the unified combatant commands exercise command authority over forces assigned to them under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense.

The operational chain of command runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense to the commanders of the unified combatant commands. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff functions within the chain of command by transmitting to the commanders of the unified combatant commands the orders of the President or the Secretary of Defense. Subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff serves as the spokesman for the commanders of the unified combatant commands, especially on the operational requirements of their commands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Commander</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Command</td>
<td>USACOM, Suite 200, 1562 Mitscher Ave., Norfolk, VA 23511-2488.</td>
<td>Adm. Harold W. Gehman, Jr., USN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Command</td>
<td>USEUCOM, CMR 450, Box 7100, APO AE 09705.</td>
<td>Gen. Wesley K. Clark, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Command</td>
<td>USPACOM, Box 64028, Camp H.M. Smith, HI 96861-4058.</td>
<td>Adm. Dennis C. Blair, USN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Command</td>
<td>USSOUTHCOM, 3511 NW. 91st Ave., Miami, FL 33172.</td>
<td>Gen. Charles E. Wilhelm, USMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Operations Command</td>
<td>USSOCOM, 7701 Tampa Point Blvd., MacDill AFB, FL 33621-5323.</td>
<td>Gen. Peter J. Schoomaker, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Command</td>
<td>USSTRATCOM, Suite 2A1, 901 SAC Blvd., Offutt AFB, NE 68113-6000.</td>
<td>Adm. Richard W. Mies, USN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Command</td>
<td>USTRANSCOM, Rm. 310, 508 Scott Dr., Scott AFB, IL 62225-5357.</td>
<td>Gen. Charles T. Robertson, Jr., USAF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

Audiovisual Products  Certain Department of Defense productions on film and videotapes, CD-ROM’s, and other audiovisual products such as stock footage and still photographs are available to the public. Usually, they are created by the Department to support training, documentation, and internal information objectives. No admission or any other fees may be charged for exhibition of the productions, and they must be exhibited in their entirety, including all titles at the beginning and end. No portion may be reproduced, edited, or cut in any manner. An up-to-date, full-text searchable listing of the Department’s inventory of film, videotape, and interactive multimedia titles is available on the Internet. For information and obtaining productions, contact the following sources:

On the defense visual information site on the Internet (http://dodimagery.osd.mil/) select “Search DAVIS/DITIS”.
For newer productions, contact the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Phone, 703-605-6000.

—For older productions, contact the Motion Picture, Sound, and Video Branch (NWDNM), National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Phone, 301-713-7050.

—For CD-ROM's, stock footage, and still photographs, contact the Defense Visual Information Center, 1363 Z Street, Building 2730, March Air Reserve Base, CA 92518-2073. Phone, 909-413-2515.

There is usually a fee charged for the Department's audiovisual and multimedia products.

Contracts and Small Business Activities

DOD Directives and Instructions
Correspondence and Directives Directorate, Washington Headquarters Services, Room 2A286, 1155 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1155. Phone, 703-697-4111.

Employment
Almost all positions are in the competitive service and are filled from civil service registers. College recruiting requirements are limited primarily to management intern positions at the B.S. and M.S. levels. For additional information, inquiries should be addressed to the Human Resource Services Center, Washington Headquarters Services, Room 2E22, AMC Building, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001. Phone, 703-617-7211. Internet, http://www.hrsc.osd.mil/.

Pentagon Tours
Guided tours of the Pentagon are available Monday through Friday, from 9 a.m. through 3 p.m., excluding Federal holidays. The 75-minute tour starts on the hour at the Metro entrance to the Pentagon and is approximately one mile long. Groups of more than 100 should schedule the tour 2 weeks in advance. Wheelchairs are available at no cost. For further information or reservations, contact Pentagon Tours, Director for Programs and Community Relations, 1400 Defense Pentagon, Room 1E776, Washington, DC 20301-1400. Phone, 703-695-1776.

Speakers
Civilian and military representatives of the Department of Defense are available to speak on a variety of defense subjects in response to invitations, usually at no cost to the local sponsor. However, speakers may accept transportation, meals, and lodging, if offered by the sponsor of the public event in which they are to participate. Written requests for speakers should be addressed to the Director for Programs and Community Relations, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, 1400 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1400 (phone, 703-695-3845); or to the public affairs officer of the nearest military installation.

Telephone Directory


DOD FIELD ACTIVITIES

American Forces Information Service
The American Forces Information Service (AFIS) was established in 1977 under the authority, direction, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. AFIS provides DOD internal information to U.S. forces worldwide in order to promote and sustain military
unit and individual readiness, quality of life, and morale. AFIS trains DOD public affairs, broadcast, and visual information professionals and provides communications services to support the informational needs of military commanders and combat forces through the entire range of military operations and contingencies.

The Armed Forces Radio and Television Service, the Current News “Early Bird” Service, the Television-Audio Support Activity, the Defense Information School, the Defense Visual Information Center, the DOD Joint Combat Center, the DOD joint visual information services distribution activity, and the worldwide operations of the Stars and Stripes newspapers function under the Director of American Forces Information Service. AFIS internal directorates and operating activities provide news, features, photography, videography, news clippings, and other internal command information products and services to DOD. In addition, AFIS provides policy guidance and oversight for departmental periodicals and pamphlets, military command newspapers, the broadcast elements of the military departments, DOD audiovisual matters, and public affairs and visual information training.


Department of Defense Human Resources Activity The Department of Defense Human Resources Activity was formed through the merger of the Defense Manpower Data Center with the Civilian Personnel Management Service. This field activity falls under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness. The mission of DHRA includes supporting the OUSD (P&R) in planning and formulating civilian personnel programs; providing policy support; developing and managing DOD civilian personnel information systems and civilian personnel administrative services for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, and Defense Agencies; collecting and maintaining an archive of automated manpower, personnel, training, and financial data bases for DOD to support the information requirements of the OUSD (P&R) and other members of the DOD manpower, personnel, and training communities; conducting large-scale surveys of DOD personnel; developing and managing selection tests used for entry into the military; and maintaining data and systems used to determine entitlements for DOD benefits such as medical, exchange, and commissary.

(Department of Defense Education Activity, 4040 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203-1635. Phone, 703-696-4236.)
In addition, the Chancellor for Education and Professional Development promotes academic quality and cost-effectiveness of educational institutions, professional development programs, and courses of instruction for civilians. The Permanent Day Travel/Ready Reserve Travel Implementation Office plans and executes changes to existing permanent and reserve duty travel policies and processes.

(Department of Defense Human Resources Activity, Headquarters, Suite 200, 4040 Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203-1613. Phone, 703-696-1036.)

Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office The Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) was established July 16, 1993, under the authority, direction, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs and provides centralized management of prisoner of war/missing personnel affairs within the Department of Defense. DPMO’s responsibilities include leadership and policy oversight for all efforts to reach an accounting for Americans still unaccounted for as a result of U.S. involvement in past conflicts since World War II as well as the recovery and accounting of those Americans isolated in harm’s way in future conflicts.

DPMO is the lead proponent for prisoner of war/missing personnel matters, including policy and oversight within the Department of Defense of the entire process for investigation and recovery related to missing persons (which includes matters related to search, rescue, escape, and evasion), and the procedures to be followed by Department of Defense boards of inquiry relating to missing persons and by officials reviewing the reports of such boards. The Office represents the Department of Defense in negotiations with officials of foreign governments regarding efforts to achieve the fullest possible accounting of missing American service members and other designated civilian personnel; assembles and maintains data bases on U.S. military and civilian personnel who are or were prisoners of war or missing as a result of a hostile action; prescribes uniform procedures for determination of the status of missing personnel and for systematic, comprehensive, and timely collection, analysis, review, dissemination, and periodic update of information related to missing personnel; declassifies Department of Defense documents for disclosure and release in accordance with section 1082 of Public Law 102-190 (50 U.S.C. 435 note), Executive Order 12812, and Executive Order 12958; and maintains channels of communication on prisoner of war/missing personnel matters between the Department of Defense and the Congress, prisoner of war/missing personnel families, and the American public through periodic consultations and other appropriate measures. DPMO coordinates with the interagency community, the Joint Staff, services, and unified combatant commands to provide policy, control, and oversight over all personnel recovery and accounting matters. The Office promulgates policy and oversees implementation of these policies throughout the Department. DPMO is also responsible for policy oversight of Code of Conduct training throughout the Department of Defense and represents the Department on the National Search and Rescue Committee.


Office of Economic Adjustment The Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) is a DOD field activity under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology. OEA is responsible for planning and managing the Department’s defense economic adjustment programs and for assisting Federal, State, and local officials in cooperative efforts to alleviate any serious social and economic side effects resulting from major departmental realignments or other actions.

(Office of Economic Adjustment, Department of Defense, Suite 200, 400 Army Navy Drive, Arlington, VA 22202-2884. Phone, 703-604-6020.)
TRICARE Management Activity  The TRICARE Management Activity (TMA) was formed on February 10, 1998, from the consolidation of the TRICARE Support Office (formerly Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) headquarters), the Defense Medical Programs Activity, and the integration of health management program functions formerly located in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs. TMA is a DOD field activity of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness and operates under the authority, direction, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs. The mission of TMA is to manage TRICARE; administer and manage the Defense Health Program appropriation; provide operational direction and support to the Uniformed Services in the management and administration of the TRICARE program; and administer CHAMPUS.

(Washington Headquarters Services, Department of Defense, Room 3D972, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1155. Phone, 703-695-4436.)

Washington Headquarters Services  The Director of Administration and Management serves in a dual capacity as the Director of Washington Headquarters Services (WHS). The mission of WHS is to administer specified DOD-wide operational programs and provide administrative support and services to certain DOD activities. Responsibilities include financial management and accounting, personnel management, office services, security, correspondence, directives and records management, facilities management, law enforcement, information and data systems, voting assistance program, privacy program, freedom of information, mandatory declassification, security and policy review, and other administrative support and services, as required.

(TRICARE Management Activity, Suite 810, Skyline 5, 5111 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3206. Phone, 703-881-6909. Fax, 703-881-8706.)
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
  Confidential Assistant
  F. WHITTEN PETERS, Acting
  (vacancy)
  (vacancy)
  Military Assistant
  F. WHITTEN PETERS
  (vacancy)
  Under Secretary of the Air Force
  Confidential Assistant
  ELAINE BROCK
  ROBERT D. BAUERLEIN
  MAJ. GEN. TAME H. WALTERS, JR.
  Deputy Under Secretary (International Affairs)
  Principal Assistant Deputy Under Secretary
  (International Affairs)
  BRIG. GEN. HOWARD G. DEWOLF,
  BRIG. GEN. JEFFREY B. KOHLER
  ANTHONY J. DELUCA
  Assistant Deputy Under Secretaries
  (International Affairs)
  Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business
  Utilization
  Assistant Secretary (Manpower, Reserve Affairs,
  Installations, and Environment)
  Executive Director, Air Force Board for
  Correction of Military Records
  Director, Air Force Personnel Council
  Director, Air Force Civilian Appellate
  Review Office
  Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
  (Manpower, Reserve Affairs,
  Installations, and Environment)
  Deputy Assistant Secretary (Force
  Management and Personnel)
  Deputy Assistant Secretary (Reserve Affairs)
  Bryan E. Sharratt
  Jimmy G. Dishner
  Thomas W.L. McCall, Jr.
  Deputy Assistant Secretary (Installations)
  Deputy Assistant Secretary (Environment,
  Safety, and Occupational Health)
  Deputy Assistant Secretary (Equal
  Opportunity)
  Assistant Secretary (Financial Management and
  Comptroller of the Air Force)
  Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
  (Financial Management)
  Superintendent, Executive Services
  Director, Budget and Appropriations
  Liaison
  Director, Budget Management and
  Execution
  Director, Budget Investment
  Director, Budget Operations and
  Personnel
  Director, Budget Programs
  Ruby B. DeMesme
  Mack M. Burton
  Col. Kenneth M. Parsons
  Sophie A. Clark
  Phillip P. Upschulte
  Mary L. Keener
  Bryan E. Sharratt
  Jimmy G. Dishner
  Thomas W.L. McCall, Jr.
  Dennis M. Collins
  Robert F. Hale
  James R. Speer
  Sr. M. Sgt. Preston Dunn
  Maj. Gen. George T. Stringer
  Col. Philip E. Ruter
  Robert W. Zook
  Michael J. Novel, Acting
  Brig. Gen. Everett G. Odgers
  Col. Dave Price
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Cost and Economics)</td>
<td>JOSEPH T. KAMMERER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Management Systems)</td>
<td>A. ERNEST FITZGERALD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Financial Operations)</td>
<td>JOHN J. NETHERY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary (Acquisition)</td>
<td>ARTHUR L. MONEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (Acquisition)</td>
<td>LT. GEN. GREGORY S. MARTIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (Management)</td>
<td>DARLENE A. DRYUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Area Director, Information Dominance</td>
<td>BRIG. GEN. DAVID A. NAGY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Contracting)</td>
<td>BRIG. GEN. FRANK J. ANDERSON, JR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Management Policy and Program Integration)</td>
<td>BLAISE J. DURANTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Area Director, Global Reach</td>
<td>BRIG. GEN. ARTHUR J. LICHTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Special Programs</td>
<td>COL. DAVID E. HAMILTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Area Director, Global Power</td>
<td>MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND P. HUOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Area Director, Space and Nuclear Deterrence</td>
<td>BRIG. GEN. JOHN L. CLAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Science, Technology, and Engineering)</td>
<td>HELMUT HELLWIG</td>
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<td>Air Force Program Executive Officers:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Airlift and Trainers</td>
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<td>Fighter and Bomber Programs</td>
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<td>Weapons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Joint Strike Fighter Technology Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary (Space)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (Space)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Space Plans and Policy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Special Projects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Space Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Counsel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inspector General of the Air Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative Assistant to the Secretary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief, Civilian Personnel Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Plans, Programs, and Budget</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief, Military Personnel Division</td>
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<td>Director, Security and Special Programs</td>
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<td>Auditor General of the Air Force</td>
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<td>Director, Legislative Liaison</td>
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<td>Chief, Congressional Inquiry Division</td>
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<td>Director, Public Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Air Staff</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>GEN. MICHAEL E. RYAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice Chief of Staff</td>
<td>GEN. RALPH E. EBERHART</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Vice Chief of Staff</td>
<td>LT. GEN. DAVID L. VESELY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Department of the Air Force (USAF) was established as part of the National Military Establishment by the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 502) and came into being on September 18, 1947. The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 redesignated the National Military Establishment as the Department of Defense, established it as an executive department, and made the Department of the Air Force a military department within the Department of Defense (63 Stat. 578). The Department of the Air Force is separately organized under the Secretary of the Air Force. It operates under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense (10 U.S.C. 8010). The Department consists of the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Air Staff, and field organizations.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Office of the Secretary consists of the offices of the Under Secretary, four Assistant Secretaries, the General Counsel, the Administrative Assistant, Legislative Liaison, Public Affairs, International Affairs, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, the Auditor General, and the Inspector General.
General. The heads of these offices are staff advisers to the Secretary for functions the Secretary assigns to them. The Department of the Air Force is administered by the Secretary of the Air Force, who is responsible for and has the authority to conduct all affairs of the Department. The Secretary’s responsibilities include matters pertaining to organization, training, logistical support, maintenance, welfare of personnel, administrative, recruiting, research and development, and other activities prescribed by the President or the Secretary of Defense. The principal assistant to the Secretary is the Under Secretary, who acts with the full authority of the Secretary on all affairs of the Department.

AIR STAFF

The mission of the Air Staff is to furnish professional assistance to the Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretaries of the Air Force and to the Chief of Staff in executing their responsibilities. Structure. The Air Staff is a management headquarters functional organization under the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force. Functions and Activities. Air Staff functions are specialized into well-defined areas to effect the management principles of functionality, integration, flexibility, simplicity, and decentralization. The Air Staff retains those management functions that legally cannot be delegated or decentralized, are needed by the Secretary and Chief of Staff, are essential to respond promptly to the Secretary of Defense, or are required to determine the design and structure of the Air Force in the future. Chief of Staff. The Chief of Staff is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Air Force for the efficiency and operational readiness of the USAF. He is a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) of the Department of Defense. The Chief of Staff is assisted by the Vice Chief of Staff in all areas of responsibility except JCS. Special Staff. The Special Staff is an adjunct to the Chief of Staff, independent of the basic staff structure, and provides advisory and support services to both the Chief of Staff and the Air Staff. The Special Staff consists of: the Chief of Safety; the Director of Security Forces; the Air Force Historian; the Chief Scientist of the Air Force; the Chief of Air Force Reserve; the National Guard Bureau; the Scientific Advisory Board; the Judge Advocate General; the Director, Test and Evaluation; the Surgeon General; the Chief of the Chaplain Service; the Director of Communications and Information; and the Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force. Deputy Chiefs of Staff. The Deputy Chiefs of Staff function primarily as a coordinating level on policy matters and represent the corporate structure.

FIELD ORGANIZATIONS

The major commands, field operating agencies, and direct reporting units together represent the field organizations of the Air Force. These are organized primarily on a functional basis in the United States and on an area basis overseas. These commands are responsible for accomplishing certain phases of the worldwide activities of the Air Force. They also are responsible for organizing, administering, equipping, and training their subordinate elements for the accomplishment of assigned missions.
Major Commands

The Continental U.S. Commands

Air Combat Command This Command operates Air Force bombers and CONUS-based, combat-coded fighter and attack aircraft. It organizes, trains, equips, and maintains combat-ready forces for rapid deployment and employment while ensuring strategic air defense forces are ready to meet the challenges of peacetime air sovereignty and wartime air defense.

Air Force Materiel Command This Command advances, integrates, and uses technology to develop, test, acquire, and sustain weapons systems. It also performs single-manager continuous product and process improvement throughout a product’s life cycle. The Command contributes to combat superiority, readiness, and sustainability.

Air Mobility Command This Command provides airlift, air refueling, special air mission, and aeromedical evacuation for U.S. forces. It also supplies forces to theater commands to support wartime tasking.

Air Force Reserve Command This Command supports the Air Force mission of defending the United States through control and exploitation of air and space. It plays an integral role in the day-to-day Air Force mission and is not a force held in reserve for possible war or contingency operations.

Air Force Space Command This Command operates space and ballistic missile systems, including ballistic missile warning, space control, spacelift, and satellite operations.

Air Force Special Operations Command This Command provides the air component of U.S. Special Operations Command, deploying specialized air power and delivering special operations combat power.

Air Education and Training Command This Command recruits, accesses, commissions, educates, and trains Air Force enlisted and officer personnel. It provides basic military training, initial and advanced technical training, flying training, and professional military and degree-granting professional education. The Command also conducts joint, medical service, readiness, and Air Force security assistance training.

Overseas Commands

Pacific Air Forces The Command is responsible for planning, conducting, and coordinating offensive and defensive air operations in the Pacific and Asian theaters.

United States Air Forces in Europe The Command plans, conducts, controls, coordinates, and supports air and space operations to achieve United States national and NATO objectives.

Overseas Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Commander</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Air Forces</td>
<td>Hickam AFB, HI 96853–5420</td>
<td>Gen. Patrick K. Gamble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Commander</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Combat Command</td>
<td>Langley AFB, VA 23665–2788</td>
<td>Gen. Richard E. Hawley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Education and Training Command</td>
<td>Randolph AFB, TX 78150–4324</td>
<td>Gen. Lloyd W. Newton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Space Command</td>
<td>Peterson AFB, CO 80914–4020</td>
<td>Gen. Richard B. Myers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Mobility Command</td>
<td>Scott AFB, IL 62225–5310</td>
<td>Gen. Charles T. Robertson, Jr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Field Operating Agencies

Air Force Agency for Modeling and Simulation The Agency implements policies and standards and supports field operations in the areas of modeling and simulation.

Air Force Audit Agency The Agency provides all levels of Air Force management with independent internal audit and appraisal of financial, operational, management, and support activities. Reports of audits evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of program management.


Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence The Center provides the Air Force with services in environmental remediation, compliance, planning, and pollution prevention, as well as construction management and facilities design.

Air Force Center for Quality and Management Innovation The Center provides support to the Air Force corporate structure on a wide range of resource issues, improves Air Force-wide functional processes, advises on opportunities for outsourcing and privatization, and defines manpower requirements for organizations and processes.

Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency The Agency maximizes Air Force civil engineers’ capabilities in base and contingency operations by providing tools, practices, and professional support for readiness, training, technical support, management practices, automation support, vehicles and equipment, and research, development, and acquisition consultation.

Air Force Communications Agency The Agency ensures that command, control, communications, and computer systems used by USAF warfighters are integrated and interoperable. It develops and validates C4 architectures, technical standards, technical reference codes, policies, processes and procedures, and technical solutions, supporting information superiority through technical excellence.

Air Force Cost Analysis Agency The Agency provides independent cost analysis support and develops Air Force component cost analyses for weapons systems acquisition programs and automated information systems as required by DOD directives. It conducts a full research program in cost models and data bases and maintains a cost library.

Air Force Flight Standards Agency The Agency performs worldwide inspection of airfields, navigation systems, and instrument approaches. It provides flight standards to develop Air Force instrument requirements, and certifies procedures and directives for cockpit display and navigation systems. It also provides air traffic control and airlift procedures and evaluates air traffic control systems and airspace management procedures.

Air Force Frequency Management Agency The Agency develops USAF policy and procedures for radio frequency spectrum management in support of air and space combat operations. It also represents Air Force requirements to regulatory agencies. The Agency analyzes and processes allocations and assignments for all Air Force spectrum-dependent equipment.

Air Force Historical Research Agency The Agency serves as a repository for Air Force historical records and provides research facilities for scholars and the general public.

Air Force History Support Office The Office researches, writes, and publishes books and other studies on Air Force history and provides historical support to Air Force headquarters.

Air Force Inspection Agency The Agency provides the the Air Force Inspector General with an independent
assessment of leadership, fighting capability, and resource management. It assesses operational readiness and management effectiveness and efficiency; recommends improvements to existing methods for fulfilling missions; and conducts inquiries and investigations of allegations regarding personnel and activities.

**Air Force Legal Services Agency**  The Agency provides legal services in the functional areas of military justice, patents, claims and tort litigation, general litigation, labor law, preventive law, and legal aid.

**Air Force Logistics Management Agency**  The Agency conducts studies and develops, analyzes, tests, evaluates, and recommends new or improved concepts, methods, systems, or procedures to improve logistics efficiency and effectiveness.

**Air Force Management Engineering Agency**  The Agency ensures the best possible use of Air Force resources through the development and application of process improvement tools and techniques in partnership with customers.

**Air Force Medical Operations Agency**  The Agency assists the USAF Surgeon General in developing plans, programs, and policies for the medical service, aerospace medicine, clinical investigations, quality assurance, health promotion, family advocacy, bioenvironmental engineering, military public health, and radioactive material management.

**Air Force Medical Support Agency**  The Agency assists the USAF Surgeon General in developing programs, policies, and practices relating to health care in peace and war.

**Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness Office**  The Office is responsible for Air Force-related national security emergency preparedness functions, including military support to civil authorities, civil defense, and law enforcement agencies and planning for continuity of operations during emergencies.

**Air Force News Agency**  The Agency gathers information and packages and disseminates electronic and printed news and information products. It manages and operationally controls Air Force Internal Information, the Army and Air Force Hometown News Service, the Air Force Broadcasting Service, and the Air Force Armed Forces Radio and Television outlets worldwide; operates the Air Force hotline; and provides electronic information through the Air Force bulletin board and the Internet.

**Air Force Office of Special Investigations**  The Office provides criminal investigative and counterintelligence information and services to commanders worldwide in order to identify and prevent criminal activity that may threaten Air Force resources.

**Air Force Operations Group**  The Group is responsible for the Headquarters Air Force Operations Center, Air Force Emergency Operations Center, the President’s Operational Weather Forecaster, the Chief of Staff Current Operations Briefing Team, and the Status of Resources and Training System. It develops policy, funding, and support for Air Force participation in Joint Chiefs of Staff exercises and all Air Force readiness programs. It also organizes, manages, and trains the Air Force Crisis Action Team.

**Air Force Pentagon Communications Agency**  The Agency provides 24-hour communications and computer support to high-level customers in the Secretary of Defense’s office, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Air Force Secretary, and the Air Staff.

**Air Force Personnel Center**  The Center manages personnel programs and policies affecting Air Force personnel and ensures the availability of appropriate personnel to perform the missions of unit commanders worldwide.


**Air Force Program Executive Office**  The Office manages and is directly accountable for the cost, schedule, and
performance of major and selected acquisition programs.

**Air Force Real Estate Agency** The Agency acquires, manages, and disposes of land for the Air Force worldwide and maintains a complete land and facilities inventory.


**Air Force Safety Center** The Center implements and executes Air Force safety and nuclear surety policies, plans, and programs.

**Air Force Services Agency** The Agency provides technical assistance to programs contributing to readiness and improved productivity, including programs promoting fitness, *esprit de corps*, and increased quality of life. It also operates central systems for field support.

**Air Force Studies and Analyses Agency** The Agency performs studies to assist and support the Air Force decision-making process. It performs independent studies and evaluations of Air Force requirements, proposals, plans, and programs, while providing comparisons and trade-off analyses. The Agency also evaluates critical technical and operational issues and monitors applicable tests and evaluations that address such issues.

**Air Force Technical Applications Center** The Center monitors compliance with various nuclear treaties. It provides real-time reporting of nuclear weapons tests and operates a global network of sensors and analytical laboratories to monitor foreign nuclear activity. It conducts research and development of proliferation detection technologies for all weapons of mass destruction.

**Air Intelligence Agency** The Agency provides intelligence services to support Air Force operations through flexible collection, tailored air and space intelligence, weapons monitoring, and information warfare products and services.

**Air National Guard Readiness Center** The Center performs the operational and technical tasks associated with manning, equipping, and training Air National Guard units to required readiness levels.

**Air Reserve Personnel Center** The Center provides personnel support and administration for the men and women of the reserve components. It maintains the master personnel records for members of the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve not on extended active duty.

**Air Weather Service** The Service provides centralized weather services to the Air Force, Army joint staff, designated unified commands, and other agencies, ensuring standardization of procedures and interoperability within the USAF weather system and assessing its technical performance and effectiveness.

**Joint Services Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Agency** The Agency serves as DOD’s executive agent for the Joint Chiefs of Staff operational evasion and escape matters; code of conduct, survival, evasion, resistance, and escape training; and DOD’s POW/MIA program.

### Field Operating Agencies

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<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Commander/Director</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Audit Agency</td>
<td>Washington, DC 20330–1125</td>
<td>Jackie Crawford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Base Conversion Agency</td>
<td>Arlington, VA 22202–2908</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence</td>
<td>Brooks AFB, TX 78235–5318</td>
<td>Gary M. Erickson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Center for Quality and Management Innovation</td>
<td>Randolph AFB, TX 78150–4451</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency</td>
<td>Tyndall AFB, FL 32403–5319</td>
<td>Col. Donald J. Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Flight Standards Agency</td>
<td>Washington, DC 20330–1480</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Historical Research Agency</td>
<td>Maxwell AFB, AL 36112–6424</td>
<td>Col. Richard Rauschkolb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force History Support Office</td>
<td>Bolling AFB, Washington, DC 20332–4113</td>
<td>Jacob Neufeld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Inspection Agency</td>
<td>Kirtland AFB, NM 87117–5670</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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### Field Operating Agencies—Continued

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<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Legal Services Agency</td>
<td>Bolling AFB, Washington, DC 20332</td>
<td>Col. Richard F. Rohenberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air Force Logistics Management Agency</td>
<td>Maxwell AFB, AL 36114–3206</td>
<td>Col. Russell G. Stafford</td>
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<td>Air Force Medical Support Agency</td>
<td>Brooks AFB, TX 78235–5121</td>
<td>Col. Richard Rushmore</td>
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<td>Air Force News Agency</td>
<td>Kelly AFB, TX 78241–5601</td>
<td>Col. Teddy G. Tilma</td>
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<td>Air Force Pentagon Communications Agency</td>
<td>Washington, DC 20330–1600</td>
<td>Col. Richard Hange</td>
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<td>Air Force Personnel Center</td>
<td>Randolph AFB, TX 78150–4703</td>
<td>Maj. Gen. Donald A. Lamontagne</td>
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<td>Air Force Program Executive Office</td>
<td>Washington, DC 20330–1060</td>
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<td>Air Force Services Agency</td>
<td>Randolph AFB, TX 78150–4755</td>
<td>Col. David F. Honeycut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Studies and Analyses Agency</td>
<td>Washington, DC 20330–1570</td>
<td>Col. Thomas A. Cardwell III</td>
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<td>Air Force Technical Applications Center</td>
<td>Patrick AFB, FL 32925–3002</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air National Guard Readiness Center</td>
<td>Andrews AFB, MD 20331–5157</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air Weather Service</td>
<td>Scott AFB, IL 62225–5206</td>
<td>Col. Charles French</td>
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### Direct Reporting Units

**11th Wing**  
The Wing provides support for Headquarters Air Force and other Air Force units in the National Capital Region, including day-to-day operations of Bolling Air Force Base. The Wing plans and directs the Air Force Band and the Air Force Honor Guard support to ceremony activities of the Air Force Chief of Staff, the Air Force Secretary, the White House, and Arlington National Cemetery.

**Air Force Communication and Information Center**  
The Center applies information technology to improve operations processes and manages all Air Force information technology systems.

**Air Force Doctrine Center**  
The Center develops and publishes basic and operational level doctrine for the USAF. It provides USAF input into joint and multinational doctrine development, ensures that Air Force doctrine is consistent with policy and joint doctrine, and serves as the Air Force's primary source of expertise for military operations other than war doctrine and strategy development as well as training, education, exercises, and simulations.

**Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center**  
The Center plans and conducts test and evaluation procedures to determine operational effectiveness and suitability of new or modified USAF systems and their capacity to meet mission needs.

**Air Force Security Forces Center**  
The Center ensures quick and effective security responses to protect U.S. personnel around the globe.

**U.S. Air Force Academy**  
The Academy provides academic and military instruction and experience to prepare future USAF career officers. Graduates receive Bachelor of Science degrees in one of 26 academic majors and commissions as second lieutenants.

### Direct Reporting Units

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
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<th>Commander</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11th Wing</td>
<td>Bolling AFB, Washington, DC 20332–0101</td>
<td>Col. Duane W. Deal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Communications and Information Center</td>
<td>Washington, DC 20330–1290</td>
<td>Lt. Gen. William J. Donahue</td>
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Direct Reporting Units—Continued

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<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Address</th>
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</thead>
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For further information concerning the Department of the Air Force, contact the Office of the Director of Public Affairs, Department of the Air Force, 1670 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330–1670. Phone, 703-697-6061.
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
Special Assistant and Counselor
Special Assistant for Interagency Affairs
Under Secretary of the Army
Senior Military Assistant
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology)
Military Deputy to the Assistant Secretary (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)
Principal Deputy
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Environment)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
General Counsel
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army
Deputy Administrative Assistant
Director, Executive Communications and Control
Director, Information Systems for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers
Vice Director
The Inspector General
Deputy Commander (Investigations and Oversight)
Auditor General
Military Assistant
Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (International Affairs)
Chief of Staff for Army International Affairs
Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Operations Research)
Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Operations Research)
Chief of Legislative Liaison
Military Assistant
Chief of Public Affairs
Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
Office of the Chief of Staff:
Chief of Staff, United States Army

LOUIS CALDERA
JAMES M. GELB
BERT K. MIZUSAWA
BERNARD D. ROSTKER
COL. KENNETH M. YOUNGER
PAUL J. HOFFER
LT. GEN. PAUL J. KERN
JOSEPH W. WESTPHAL
BRIAN E. BURKE
HELEN T. MCCOY
MAHLON APER IV
P.T. HENRY
WILLIAM T. COLEMAN III
JOEL B. HUDSON
SANDRA R. RILEY
COL. DONALD WOOLFOLK
LT. GEN. WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL
DAVID BORLAND
LT. GEN. LARRY R. JORDAN
MAJ. GEN. MICHAEL W. ACKERMAN
FRANCIS E. REARDON
LT. COL. WILLIAM J. RISSE
LT. GEN. C. M. KICKLIGHTER, USA (RET.)
WILLIAM D. BARR
WALTER W. HOLLUS
ROBERT G. HINKLE
MAJ. GEN. BRUCE SCOTT
COL. JAMES M. BOYLE
MAJ. GEN. JOHN G. MEYER, JR.
TRACEY L. PINSON
GEN. DENNIS J. REIMER
Vice Chief of Staff
Assistant Vice Chief of Staff
Director of the Army Staff

Army Staff:
Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans
Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel
Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
Chief of Engineers
The Surgeon General
Chief, National Guard Bureau
Chief, Army Reserve
The Judge Advocate General
Chief of Chaplains

Major Army Commands:
Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command
Commanding General, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Commanding General, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command
Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Command
Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
Commanding General, U.S. Army Medical Command
Commanding General, U.S. Army Military District of Washington
Commanding General, U.S. Army Military Traffic Management Command
Commanding General, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
Commanding General, U.S. Army Special Operations Command
Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
Commanding General, U.S. Army South
Commanding General, 8th U.S. Army
Commanding General, U.S. Army Pacific
Commanding General, U.S. Army Europe and 7th Army

The mission of the Department of the Army is to organize, train, and equip active duty and reserve forces for the preservation of peace, security, and the defense of our Nation. As part of our national military team, the Army focuses on land operations; its soldiers must be trained with modern arms and equipment and be ready to respond quickly. The Army also administers programs aimed at protecting the environment, improving waterway navigation, flood and beach erosion control, and water resource development. It provides military assistance to Federal, State, and local government agencies, including natural disaster relief assistance.
The American Continental Army, now called the United States Army, was established by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1775, more than a year before the Declaration of Independence.

The Department of War was established as an executive department at the seat of government by act approved August 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 49). The Secretary of War was established as its head.

The National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401) created the National Military Establishment, and the Department of War was designated the Department of the Army. The title of its Secretary became Secretary of the Army (5 U.S.C. 171).

The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 578) provided that the Department of the Army be a military department within the Department of Defense.

The Army Organization Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 263) provided the statutory basis for the internal organization of the Army and the Department of the Army. The act consolidated and revised the numerous earlier laws, incorporated various adjustments made necessary by the National Security Act of 1947 and other postwar enactments, and provided for the organization of the Department of the Army in a single comprehensive statute, with certain minor exceptions. In general, the act followed the policy of vesting broad organizational powers in the Secretary of the Army, subject to delegation by the Secretary, rather than specifying duties of subordinate officers (10 U.S.C. 3012, 3062).

Army Secretariat

Secretary The Secretary of the Army is the head of the Department of the Army. Subject to the direction, authority, and control of the President as Commander in Chief and of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army is responsible for and has the authority to conduct all affairs of the Department of the Army, including its organization, administration, operation, efficiency, and such other activities as may be prescribed by the President or the Secretary of Defense as authorized by law.

Certain civilian functions, such as comptroller, acquisition, inspector general, auditing and information management, are also under the authority of the Army Secretariat. Additionally, the Secretary is responsible for civil functions, such as oversight of the Panama Canal Commission and execution of the Panama Canal Treaty; the civil works program of the Corps of Engineers; Arlington and Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemeteries; and such other activities of a civil nature as may be prescribed by higher authority or authorized by law.

Principal Assistants The Under Secretary of the Army is the primary assistant to the Secretary. Other principal assistants include: the Assistant Secretaries, General Counsel, Administrative Assistant, the several Directors and Chiefs, the Auditor General, and the Chairman of the Army Reserve Forces Policy Committee.

Army Policy Council The Council is the senior policy advisory council of the Department of the Army. It provides the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary's principal civilian and military assistants with a forum for the discussion of Army subjects of significant policy interest and an opportunity for members to consult with other members on matters arising within their specific areas of responsibility.

For further information, call 703-695-7922.
Army Staff

The Army Staff, presided over by the Chief of Staff, is the military staff of the Secretary of the Army. The Army Staff renders professional advice and assistance to the Secretary of the Army, the Under Secretary of the Army, the Assistant Secretaries of the Army, and other officials of the Army Secretariat. It is the duty of the Army Staff to:

— prepare for employment of the Army and for such recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping, training, mobilizing, and demobilizing of the Army as will assist the execution of any power, duty, or function of the Secretary or the Chief of Staff;
— investigate and report upon the efficiency of the Army and its preparation for military operations;
— act as the agent of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff in coordinating the action of all organizations of the Department of the Army; and
— perform such other duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

Chief of Staff  The Chief of Staff is the principal military adviser to the Secretary of the Army and is charged with the planning, development, execution, review, and analysis of the Army programs. The Chief of Staff, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, supervises the members and organization of the Army and performs the duties prescribed by the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401) and other laws. The Chief of Staff is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Army for the efficiency of the Army, its state of preparation for military operations, and plans therefor.

Department of the Army Program Areas

Military Operations and Plans  This area includes: determination of requirements and priorities for, and the employment of, Army forces strategy formation; mid-range, long-range, and regional strategy application; arms control, negotiation, and disarmament; national security affairs; joint service matters; net assessment; politico-military affairs; force mobilization and demobilization; force planning, programming structuring, development, analysis and management; operational readiness; overall roles and missions; collective security; individual and unit training; psychological operations; information operations; unconventional warfare; counterterrorism; operations security; signal security; military aspects of space and sea; special plans; table of equipment development and approval; electronic warfare; nuclear and chemical matters; civil affairs; military support of civil defense; civil disturbance; domestic actions; audiovisual activities; command and control; automation and communications programs and activities; management of the program for law enforcement, correction and crime prevention for military members of the Army; and physical security.

Personnel  This area includes: management of military and civilian personnel for overall integrated support of the Army, including policies and programs for manpower utilization standards, allocation and documentation, career development, equal opportunity, leadership, alcohol and drug abuse control, promotion, retention, and separation; military compensation, transportation, and travel entitlements; repatriation plans and operations; the personnel aspects of housing management; and research and development related to training personnel, manpower systems, and human factors.

Reserve Components  This area includes: management of individual and unit readiness and mobilization for Reserve Components, comprised of the
Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve.

**Intelligence** This area includes: management of Army intelligence with responsibility for policy formulation, planning, programming, budgeting, evaluation, and oversight of intelligence activities. The Army staff is responsible for the following major intelligence disciplines: imagery intelligence, signals intelligence, human intelligence, measurements and signatures intelligence, and counterintelligence and security countermeasures.

**Management-Comptrollership** This area includes: review and analysis of Army programs and major Army commands; management information systems in the financial area, progress and statistical reporting, and reports control; financial management, budgeting, finance and accounting, cost analysis, economic analysis, military pay and allowances, resource management, and productivity and value improvement; regulatory policies and programs pertaining to the overall management of the Army; and legislative policies and programs pertaining to appropriation acts affecting the Army.

**Materiel Acquisition** This area includes: management of Army research, development and materiel acquisition; planning, programming, budgeting and execution for the acquisition of materiel obtained by the procurement appropriations for the Army; materiel life cycle management from concept phase through disposition; and international acquisition programs.

**Information Management** This area includes: automation, communications, audiovisual, records management, publications, and information management.

**Logistics** This area includes: management of Department of the Army logistical activities for the movement and maintenance of forces; logistical planning and support of Army and joint service operations; materiel and supply management and maintenance; transportation; and Army interservice supply operations.

**Engineering** This area includes: management of Army engineering, construction, installations, family housing, real estate, facilities requirements and stationing, and real property maintenance activities; environmental preservation and improvement activities; applicable research and development activities for engineer missions to include environmental sciences; Army topographic and military geographic information activities; and engineer aspects of Army strategic and operational plans.

**Civil Functions** Civil functions of the Department of the Army include the Civil Works Program, the administration of Arlington and Soldiers' Home National Cemeteries, and other related matters. The Army's Civil Works Program, a responsibility of the Corps of Engineers under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Army, dates back to 1824 and is the Nation's major Federal water resources development activity and involves engineering works such as major dams, reservoirs, levees, harbors, waterways, locks, and many other types of structures. These works provide flood protection for cities and major river valleys, reduce the cost of transportation, supply water for municipal and industrial use, generate hydroelectric power, provide recreational opportunities for vast numbers of people, regulate the rivers for many purposes including the improvement of water quality, protect the shores of oceans and lakes, and provide other types of benefits. Planning assistance is also provided to States and other non-Federal entities for the comprehensive management of water resources, including pollution abatement works. In addition, through the Civil Works Program the Federal Government protects the navigable waters and wetlands of the United States under legislation empowering the Secretary of the Army to prohibit activities that would reduce their value to the Nation.

**Medical** This area includes: management of health services for the Army and, as directed for other services,
agencies, and organizations; health standards for Army personnel; health professional education and training; career management authority over commissioned and warrant officer personnel of the Army Medical Department; medical research, materiel development, testing and evaluation; policies concerning health aspects of Army environmental programs and prevention of disease; and planning, programming, and budgeting for Army-wide health services.

**Inspection**  This area includes: management of inquiries, inspections, and reports on matters affecting the performance of mission and the state of discipline, efficiency, economy, and morale of the Department of the Army.

**Religious**  This area includes: management of religious and moral leadership and chaplain support activities Armywide; religious ministrations, religious education, pastoral care, and counseling for Army military personnel; liaison with the ecclesiastical agencies; chapel construction requirements and design approval; and career management of clergymen serving in the Chaplains Branch.

**Legal**  This area includes: legal advisory services, including international and operational law, provided for all military personnel and agencies of the Army; review and final action as designee of the Secretary of the Army on complaints of wrongs by service personnel submitted under the Uniform Code of Military Justice; administration of military justice and civil law matters pertaining to the Army; administration of Army claims and legal assistance services; appellate review of court-martial records as provided by the Uniform Code of Military Justice; general court-martial records custodianship; records administration for proceedings of inquiry and military commissions; liaison with the Department of Justice and other Federal and State agencies on litigation and legal proceedings concerning the Army; Government ethics and standards of conduct; and management of Judge Advocate General’s Corps officers.

**Public Affairs**  This area includes media relations, command information, and community relations services, as well as preparation of information plans and programs in support of Army basic plans and programs.

**History**  This area includes: advisory and coordination service provided on historical matters, including historical properties; formulation and execution of the Army Historical Program; and preparation and publication of histories required by the Army.

### Major Army Commands

**United States Army Materiel Command**  
The U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) is the Army’s principal materiel developer. AMC’s missions include the development of weapon systems, advanced research on future technologies, and maintenance and distribution of spare parts and equipment. AMC works closely with industry, academe, the other military services, and other Government agencies to develop, test, and acquire every piece of equipment that soldiers and units need to accomplish their missions.

For further information, contact AMC. Phone, 703-617-9625. Internet, http://www.amc.army.mil/.

**United States Army Criminal Investigation Command**  
The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) investigates felony violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and other criminal provisions of the United States Code in which the Army has an interest. CID also provides protective services for senior Defense Department and Army leaders and supports field
commanders and communities to solve major and violent crimes.


United States Army Forces Command  The U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) trains, mobilizes, deploys, and sustains combat-ready forces capable of responding rapidly to crises worldwide. FORSCOM is the Army component of U.S. Atlantic Command. Consequently, the FORSCOM commander functions as commander of the Army forces of this unified command and plans for and provides military support to civil authorities, including response to natural disasters and civil emergencies.

For further information, contact FORSCOM. Phone, 404±464±5054. Internet, http://www.forscom.army.mil/.

United States Army Intelligence and Security Command  The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) plans and conducts intelligence, security, and information operations for military commanders and national decisionmakers.

For further information, contact INSCOM. Phone, 703±706±1603. Internet, http://www.vulcan.belvoir.army.mil/.

United States Army Military District of Washington  The U.S. Army Military District of Washington conducts security and disaster-relief operations in the National Capital Region (NCR), provides base operations support to Army and other Defense Department organizations in the NCR, and conducts official and public events on behalf of the Nation’s civilian and military leadership.


United States Army Medical Command  The U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) provides direction and planning for the Army Medical Department in conjunction with the Office of the Surgeon General. It develops and integrates doctrine, training, leader development, organization, and materiel for Army health services. MEDCOM also allocates resources and evaluates delivery of services.

For further information, contact MEDCOM. Phone, 703-681-3000. Internet, http://www.armymedicine.army.mil/.

Military Traffic Management Command  The U.S. Army Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) manages, for the Department of Defense, the worldwide transportation of troops, equipment, and personal property during peace and war. This entails single-port management, transportation, and traffic-management services, deployment planning and engineering, and development of new technologies. MTMC is also the link between DOD shippers and the commercial surface transportation industry, and maintains a presence in 22 ports worldwide as DOD’s port manager.

For further information, contact MTMC. Phone, 703-681-6724. Internet, http://mtmc.army.mil/.

U.S. Army South  The U.S. Army South (USARSO) acts as the primary land component for United States Southern Command and provides support to U.S. Embassies and military groups throughout Central and South America and the Caribbean. USARSO is a major hub for deploying U.S. Army Reserve and National Guard forces to participate in humanitarian and civic assistance exercises in underdeveloped portions of countries in Latin America. It frequently supports missions to conduct search and rescue missions and render disaster assistance requested by host governments through U.S. Embassies.

United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) serves as the architect for the 21st century Army, while ensuring that the Army is prepared to fight and win wars today. It does this through training, doctrine, and combat developments. To assist in these efforts, TRADOC integrates the activities of battlefield laboratories that develop and experiment with concepts in battlefield dynamics.


United States Army Corps of Engineers

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) provides engineering, construction management, and environmental services in peace and war. The civil works program includes navigation, flood damage reduction, recreation, hydropower, environmental regulation, and other missions. The military program includes construction of Army and Air Force facilities, base realignment and closure activities, installation support, military contingency support, environmental restoration, strategic mobility, and international activities. USACE provides real estate acquisition, management, and disposal for the Army and Air Force, and researches and develops advanced technology for mobility/countermobility, force protection, and sustainment engineering. It also supports several Federal agencies and responds to natural disasters and other emergencies as the Nation’s primary engineering agency.

For further information, contact USACE. Phone, 202-761-0000. Internet, http://www.usace.army.mil/.

United States Army Europe

As U.S. European Command’s primary land component, U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) monitors armed conflicts and potential flashpoints throughout a 98-nation area. The U.S. Army’s largest forward-deployed command, USAREUR supports NATO and U.S. bilateral, multinational, and unilateral objectives. It supports U.S. Army forces in the European Command area; receives and assists in the reception, staging, and onward movement and integration of U.S. forces; establishes, operates, and expands operational lines of communication; and supports U.S. combat commanders and joint and combined commanders.


U.S. Army Pacific

The U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) provides trained and ready forces in support of military operations and peacetime engagements in the Asia-Pacific area of operations. USARPAC carries out a cooperative engagement strategy known as the Expanded Relations Program with the 41 Asian and Pacific nations within or bordering its area of responsibility. These countries include The Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Japan, Mongolia, Russia, China, South Korea, India, Bangladesh, Australia, New Zealand, Marshall Islands, and Papua New Guinea.

For further information, contact USARPAC. Phone, 808-438-2206. Internet, http://www.usarpac.army.mil/.

U.S. Army Special Operations Command

The U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) trains, equips, deploys, and sustains Army special operations forces for worldwide special operations supporting regional combatant commanders and country ambassadors. USASOC soldiers deploy to numerous countries conducting missions such as peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, demining, and foreign internal defense. USASOC includes special forces, rangers, civil affairs, psychological operations, special operations aviation, and signal and support.

For further information, contact USASOC. Phone, 910-432-3000. Internet, http://www.usasoc.soc.mil/.

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command

The U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) is the proponent for space and national missile defense, a materiel developer, and the Army’s integrator for theater operations.
United States Military Academy
West Point, NY 10996

Superintendent
Commandant of Cadets
Dean of the Academic Board

The United States Military Academy is located at West Point, N.Y. The course is of 4 years’ duration, during which the cadets receive, besides a general education, theoretical and practical training as junior officers. Cadets who complete the course satisfactorily receive the degree of Bachelor of Science and a commission as second lieutenant in the Army.

For further general information concerning the United States Military Academy, contact the Public Affairs Office, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY 10996. Phone, 914-938-4261. For information about Military Academy admission criteria and policies, contact the Office of the Registrar, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY 10996.

Sources of Information

Arlington and Soldiers’ and Airmen’s Home National Cemeteries For information write to the Superintendent, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA 22211-5003. Phone, 703-695-3175.

Army Historical Program For information concerning the Army Historical Program, write to the U.S. Army Center of Military History, HQDA (DAMH), Franklin Court Building, 1099 14th Street NW., Washington, DC 20005-3402. Phone, 202-761-5400. Information on Army historical publications, archival and artifact resources, unit history, and other areas of public interest is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/.

Civilian Employment Employment inquiries and applications should be directed to the following: (1) For employment in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area: Personnel and Employment Service—Washington, Suite 1125, 1700 North Moore Street, Arlington, VA 22209 (phone, 703-588-1473); (2) For employment outside the Washington, DC, metropolitan area: address or apply directly to the Army installation where employment is desired, Attn: Civilian Personnel Office; (3) For employment overseas: U.S. Army Civilian Personnel Center, Attn: PECC-CSS, Hoffman II Building, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-0300 (phone, 703-325-8712).

Contracts Contract procurement policies and procedures are the responsibility of the Deputy for Procurement, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition), Room 2E661, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0103. Phone, 703-695-4101.

Environment Contact the Public Affairs Office, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, DC 20314-1000, phone, 202-761-0010; or the nearest Corps of
Engineers Division or District Office located in most major cities throughout the United States.

Films, Videotapes, and Videodiscs Requests for loan of Army-produced films, videotapes, and videodiscs should be addressed to the Visual Information Support Centers of Army installations. Army productions are available for sale from the National Audiovisual Center (NAC), Washington, DC 20409-3701. Department of the Army pamphlet 25-90, Visual Information Products Catalog, lists the products that have been cleared for public release.

Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Requests Requests should be addressed to the Information Management Officer of the Army installation or activity responsible for the requested information.

Military Traffic Management Command Information concerning military transportation news and issues is available electronically through the Internet, at http://mtmc.army.mil/.

Public Affairs and Community Relations For official Army information and community relations, contact the Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, Department of the Army, Washington, DC 20310-1508. Phone, 703-697-5081. During nonoffice hours, call 703-697-4200.

Publications Requests should be addressed to the Information Management Officer of the Army activity that publishes the requested publication. Official publications published by Headquarters, Department of the Army, are available from the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, Attn: Order Preprocessing Section, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161-2171. Phone, 703-487-4600. If it is uncertain which Army activity published the publication, requests should be addressed to the Publishing Division, U.S. Army Publications and Printing Command, Room 1050, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22331-0301. Phone, 202-325-6292.

Research Industry may obtain information on long-range research and development plans concerning future materiel requirements and objectives from the Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, Attn: AMCPA, 5001 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, VA 22333-0001.

Small Business Activities Aids to assist small businesses in obtaining defense procurement contracts are available through the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Room 2A712, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0106. Phone, 703-697-2868.

Speakers Civilian organizations desiring an Army speaker may contact a nearby Army installation or write or call the Community Relations Division, Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, Department of the Army, Washington, DC 20310-1508. Phone, 703-697-5081. Requests for Army Reserve speakers may be addressed to HQDA (DAAR-PA), Washington, DC 20310-2423, or the local Army Reserve Center. Organizations in the Washington, DC, area desiring chaplain speakers may contact the Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army, Washington, DC 20310-2700. Phone, 703-601-1140. Information on speakers may be obtained by contacting the Public Affairs Office, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, DC 20314, or the nearest Corps of Engineer Division or District Office.

Military Career and Training Opportunities Information on all phases of Army enlistments and specialized training are available by writing the United States Army Recruiting Command, Fort Sheridan, IL 60037. Phone, 312-926-3322.

Army Health Professions For information concerning career opportunities in Army Health Professions, write to HQDA (SGPS-PD), Skyline No. 5, 5100 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3258. Phone, 703-681-8022.

Army ROTC The Army Reserve Officers’ Training Corps is an
educational program designed to develop college-educated officers for the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the Army Reserve. For information, write or contact the Professor of Military Science at the nearest college or university offering the program, or the Army ROTC Regional Headquarters in your area.

Army National Guard  For information concerning individual training opportunities in the National Guard, contact the Army National Guard, ARO-OAC-ME, Edgewood, MD 21010-5420. Phone, 301-671-4789.

Chaplains Corps  For information concerning career opportunities as a chaplain, write to the Office, Chief of Chaplains, HQDA (DACH-PER), Washington, DC 20310-2700. Phone, 703-601-1172.

Commissioning Opportunities for Women  All commissioning sources available to men are available to women.

Judge Advocate General’s Corps  For information concerning career opportunities as a lawyer, military and civilian, write to the Personnel, Plans, and Training Office, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, HQDA (DAJA-PT), Washington, DC 20310-2200. Phone, 703-588-6799.

Officer Candidate Schools  Members of the Active Army and Reserve Components may attend the 14-week course at Fort Benning, GA.

United States Military Academy  For information write to the Director of Admissions, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY 10996. Phone, 914-938-4041.

For further information concerning the Department of the Army, contact the Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, DC 20310-1508. Phone, 703-697-5081. Internet, http://www.army.mil/.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

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Col. D.G. Dotterrer, USMC
Comdr. R.P. Girrier, USN
Capt. C.R. Quigley, USN
Comdr. J.W. Houck, JAGC, USN
Rear Adm. R.C. Williamson, USN
Capt. J. Langknecht, USN
Jerry M. Hultin
Capt. J.A. Russack, USN
Col. A.X. Butler, USMC
Roy L. Carter
D.L. Hathaway

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT AND NAVAL AIDE

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Under Secretary of the Navy

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(Vacancy)
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Christine C. Muth
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Edward L. Saul
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Deputy for Acquisition and Business
Management/Competition Advocate
General
Director, Acquisition Career Management
Acquisition Reform Executive
Chief of Naval Research
Program Executive Officers/Direct Reporting
Program Managers

U.S. Navy
Chief of Naval Operations
Vice Chief of Naval Operations
Deputy Chief, Manpower and Personnel
Director of Naval Intelligence
Deputy Chief, Logistics
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Director of Naval Training
Deputy Chief, Resources, Warfare
Requirements and Assessments
Director of Navy Staff
Director of Naval Nuclear Propulsion
Program
Director of Test and Evaluation and
Technology Requirements
Surgeon General of the Navy
Director of Naval Reserve
Oceanographer of the Navy
Chief of Chaplains of the Navy/Director of
Religious Ministries
Special Assistant for Public Affairs Support
Special Assistant for Safety Matters
Special Assistant for Inspection Support
Special Assistant for Legal Services
Special Assistant for Legislative Support
Special Assistant for Naval Investigative
Matters and Security
Special Assistant for Material Inspections
and Surveys

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W. H. Haubenstein
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Rear Adm. J. Chenevey, USN;
Rear Adm. B. Cobb, USN; Rear
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USN
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Vice Adm. R. A. Nelson, MC, USN
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Vice Adm. W. G. Ellis, USN
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Vice Adm. L. F. Gunn, USN
Rear Adm. J. D. Hutson, JAGC,
USN
Rear Adm. N. R. Ryan, USN
David L. Brant
Rear Adm. H. F. Herrera, USN
Major Shore Commands:

Director, Strategic Systems Program: Rear Adm. J.F. Shipway, USN
Commander, Naval Air Systems Command: Vice Adm. J.A. Lockard, USN
Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command: Rear Adm. J.A. Gauss, USN
Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command: Rear Adm. L.M. Smith, CEC, USN
Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command: Vice Adm. G.P. Nanos, Jr., USN
Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command: Rear Adm. D.E. Hickman, SC, USN
Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Rear Adm. R.A. Nelson, MC, USN
Chief of Naval Personnel: Vice Adm. D.T. Oliver, USN
Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command: Rear Adm. K.E. Barbor, USN
Commander, Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command: Capt. G. Allison, USN
Director, Office of Naval Intelligence: Rear Adm. L.E. Jacoby, USN
Commander, Naval Security Group Command: Rear Adm. H.W. Whiton, USN
Chief of Naval Education and Training: Rear Adm. J.W. Craine, Jr., USN
Commander, Naval Legal Service Command: Rear Adm. D.J. Guter, JAGC, USN
Commander, Naval Warfare Development Command: Rear Adm. B.J. Smith, USN
Commander, Naval Space Command: Rear Adm. T.E. Zelibor, USN

Major Fleet Commands:

Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet: Adm. J.P. Reason, USN
Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet: Adm. J.W. Prueher, USN
Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe: Adm. J.O. Ellis, Jr., USN
Commander, Military Sealift Command: Vice Adm. J.B. Perkins III, USN
Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command: Vice Adm. C.W. Moore, Jr., USN
Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command: Rear Adm. T.R. Richards, USN
Commander, Naval Reserve Force: Rear Adm. J.B. Totushek, USN
Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force: Rear Adm. S.H. Baker, USN

U.S. Marine Corps

Commandant of the Marine Corps: Gen. C.C. Krulak, USMC
Military Secretary to the Commandant: Col. J.R. Allen, USMC
Aide-de-Camp: Maj. M.A. Ryan, USMC
Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps: Gen. T.R. Dake, USMC
Aide-de-Camp: Maj. G.C. Lewis, USMC
Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps: Sgt. Maj. L.G. Lee, USMC
Director, Marine Corps Staff: Maj. Gen. D.F. Bice, USMC
Secretary of the General Staff: Col. M.K. Hicks, USMC
Director, Special Projects Directorate: Col. R.M. Bachiller, USMC
Counsel for the Commandant: Peter M. Murphy
Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, Policies, and Operations: Lt. Gen. M.R. Steele, USMC
Director, Operations Division: Brig. Gen. J.C. Huly, USMC
Director, Plans Division: Brig. Gen. C. Cortez, USMC
Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation: Lt. Gen. F. McCorkle, USMC
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation and Policy, and Requirements Division</td>
<td>BRIG. GEN. E.N. GARDNER, JR., USMC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Reserve Affairs</td>
<td>LT. GEN. J.W. KLIMP, USMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Reserve Affairs</td>
<td>D.S. HOWELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Reserve Affairs Division</td>
<td>MAJ. GEN. T.P. MURRAY, USMC</td>
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<td>Director, Personnel Management Division</td>
<td>BRIG. GEN. R.M. FLANAGAN, USMC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Manpower Plans and Policy Division</td>
<td>BRIG. GEN. J.N. MATTIS, USMC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics</td>
<td>MAJ. GEN. B.B. HIGGIN botham, USMC</td>
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<td>Director, Facilities and Services Division</td>
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<td>Director, Fiscal Division</td>
<td>H.L. DIXSON</td>
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<td>Assistant Chief of Staff for Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence</td>
<td>BRIG. GEN. R.M. SHEA, USMC</td>
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<td>Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff</td>
<td>M.H. DECKER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Intelligence</td>
<td>COL. D.W. HURLEY, USMC</td>
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<td>Legislative Assistant to the Commandant</td>
<td>BRIG. GEN. T.L. PAUL, USMC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Public Affairs</td>
<td>BRIG. GEN. W.A. WHITLOW, USMC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps</td>
<td>BRIG. GEN. T.G. HESS, USMC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Administration and Resource Management</td>
<td>L.J. KELLY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Marine Corps History and Museums</td>
<td>COL. M.F. MONIGAN, USMC</td>
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<tr>
<td>President, Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board</td>
<td>BRIG. GEN. J.T. CONWAY, USMC</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Medical Officer, U.S. Marine Corps</td>
<td>REAR ADM. J. JOHNSON, USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Dental Officer, U.S. Marine Corps</td>
<td>CAPT. G. KVASKA, USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Chaplain, U.S. Marine Corps</td>
<td>CAPT. J.R. LAMONDE, USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commanding General, Marine Corps</td>
<td>MAJ. GEN. G.L. PARKS, USMC</td>
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<td>Recruiting Command</td>
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<td>Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command</td>
<td>LT. GEN. J.E. RHODES, USMC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command</td>
<td>BRIG. GEN. J.M. FEIGLEY, USMC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Quantico</td>
<td>BRIG. GEN. F.C. WILSON, USMC</td>
</tr>
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[For the Department of the Navy statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 32, Part 700]
The United States Navy was founded on October 13, 1775, when Congress enacted the first legislation creating the Continental Navy of the American Revolution. The Department of the Navy and the Office of Secretary of the Navy were established by act of April 30, 1798 (10 U.S.C. 5011, 5031). For 9 years prior to that date, by act of August 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 49), the conduct of naval affairs was under the Secretary of War. The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 provided that the Department of the Navy be a military department within the Department of Defense (63 Stat. 578).

The Secretary of the Navy is appointed by the President as the head of the Department of the Navy and is responsible to the Secretary of Defense for the operation and efficiency of the Navy (10 U.S.C. 5031).

The organization of the Department of the Navy is reflected in the organization chart and personnel listing. The Department of the Navy includes the U.S. Coast Guard when it is operating as a Service in the Navy.

**Office of the Secretary of the Navy**

**Secretary of the Navy**

The Secretary of the Navy is the head of the Department of the Navy, responsible for the policies and control of the Department of the Navy, including its organization, administration, functioning, and efficiency. The members of the Secretary’s executive administration assist in the discharge of the responsibilities of the Secretary of the Navy.

During the temporary absence of the Secretary of the Navy, the Under Secretary of the Navy is next in succession to act as the Secretary of the Navy. The Under Secretary functions as deputy and principal assistant to the Secretary, and acts with full authority of the Secretary in the general management of the Department.

**Civilian Executive Assistants**

The Civilian Executive Assistants to the Secretary of the Navy are the Under Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy, and the General Counsel of the Navy. It is the policy of the Secretary to assign departmentwide responsibilities essential to the efficient administration of the Department of the Navy to the Civilian Executive Assistants.

Each Civilian Executive Assistant, within an assigned area of responsibility, is the principal adviser and assistant to the Secretary on the administration of the affairs of the Department of the Navy. The Civilian Executive Assistants carry out their duties in harmony with the statutory positions of the Chief of Naval Operations, who is the principal military adviser and executive to the Secretary regarding naval matters, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps, who is the principal military adviser and executive regarding Marine Corps matters. Each Civilian Executive Assistant is authorized and directed to act for the Secretary within his or her assigned area of responsibility.

**The Staff Assistants**

The Staff Assistants to the Secretary of the Navy are the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Research, the Chief of Legislative Affairs, the Director, Office of Program Appraisal, the Naval Inspector General, the Auditor General of the Navy, the Chief of Information, and the heads of such other offices and boards established by law or by the Secretary for the purpose of assisting the Secretary or one or more of the Civilian Executive
Assistants in the administration of the Department of the Navy.

**Judge Advocate General** The Judge Advocate General is the senior officer and head of the Judge Advocate General’s Corps, and the Office of the Judge Advocate General. The Judge Advocate General provides or supervises the provision of all legal advice and related services throughout the Department of the Navy, except for the advice and services provided by the General Counsel. He also performs functions required or authorized by law; provides legal and policy advice to the Secretary of the Navy on military justice, ethics, administrative law, claims, environmental law, operational and international law and treaty interpretation, and litigation involving these issues; and acts on other matters as directed by the Secretary.

The Judge Advocate General also supervises the administration of military justice throughout the Department of the Navy, performs functions required or authorized by the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and provides technical supervision for the Naval Justice School at Newport, RI.

The Judge Advocate General maintains a close working relationship with the General Counsel on all matters of common interest.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Navy, Washington Navy Yard, Suite 3000, 1322 Patterson Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20374. Phone, 202-685-5193.

**Chief of Naval Research** The Chief of Naval Research commands the Office of the Chief of Naval Research, the Office of Naval Research, the Office of Naval Technology, and assigned shore activities. The Office of Naval Research performs such duties as the Secretary of the Navy prescribes relating to the encouragement, promotion, planning, initiation, and coordination of naval research; the conduct of naval research in augmentation of and in conjunction with the research and development conducted by other agencies and offices of the Department of the Navy; and the supervision, administration, and control of activities within or for the Department of the Navy relating to patents, inventions, trademarks, copyrights and royalty payments, and matters connected therewith.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Office of Naval Research, Ballston Tower One, 800 North Quincy Street, Arlington, VA 22217-5660. Phone, 703-696-5031. Fax, 703-696-5940.

**Chief of Legislative Affairs** The Chief of Legislative Affairs plans, develops, and coordinates relationships between the Department of the Navy and members of congressional committees and their staffs which are necessary in the transaction of official Government business (except appropriations matters) affecting the Department of the Navy; and furnishes staff support, advice, and assistance to the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and all other principal civilian and military officials of the Department of the Navy concerning congressional aspects of the Department’s policies, plans, and programs.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350-1300. Phone, 703-695-0395. Fax, 703-697-0353.

**Office of Program Appraisal** The Director, Office of Program Appraisal, directs the Office of Program Appraisal which assists the Secretary of the Navy in assuring that existing and proposed Navy and Marine Corps programs provide the optimum means of achieving the objectives of the Department of the Navy.

For further information, contact the Office of Program Appraisal, Department of the Navy, Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350-1400. Phone, 703-697-9396.

**Naval Inspector General** The Naval Inspector General inspects, investigates, or inquires into any and all matters of importance to the Department of the Navy, with particular emphasis on readiness, including but not limited to effectiveness, efficiency, economy, and integrity; exercises broad supervision, general guidance, and coordination for
all Department of the Navy inspection, evaluation, and appraisal organizations; identifies areas of weakness in the Department relating to matters of integrity and efficiency and provides appropriate recommendations for improvement; receives allegations of inefficiency, misconduct, impropriety, mismanagement, or violations of law and investigates or refers for investigation, as appropriate; and serves as principal adviser to the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps on all inspection and investigation matters.

In addition, the Naval Inspector General provides an alternative to the normal chain of command for receipt of complaints of personnel; serves as the official to whom employees may complain without fear of reprisal; provides oversight of intelligence and special activities; cooperates with the Inspector General, Department of Defense; serves as the Department of the Navy coordinator for fraud, waste, and efficiency matters; serves as program management and focal point for the Department of the Navy Hotline programs; and investigates fraud or corruption relating to procurement activities affecting the Department of the Navy.


Chief of Information The Chief of Information is the direct representative of the Secretary of the Navy in all public affairs and internal relations matters. The Chief of Information is authorized to implement Navy public affairs and internal relations policies and to coordinate those Navy and Marine Corps activities of mutual interest.

For further information, contact the Office of the Chief of Naval Information, 1200 Navy Pentagon, Room 2D332, Washington, DC 20350–1200. Phone, 703-695-0965.

Naval Criminal Investigative Service The Director, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, commands a worldwide organization with representation in more than 160 geographic locations to provide criminal investigative, counterintelligence, law enforcement and physical security, and information and personnel security support to the Navy and Marine Corps, both ashore and afloat. The Naval Criminal Investigative Service is comprised of law enforcement professionals who are investigators, crime laboratory technicians, technical investigative specialists, security specialists, and administrative support personnel.

For further information, contact the Director, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20388–5000. Phone, 202-433-8800; or contact the Operations Control Center/Headquarters Duty Officer at 202-433-9323.

Personnel Boards The Naval Council of Personnel Boards, comprised of the Naval Discharge Review Board, Naval Complaints Review Board, Naval Clemency and Parole Board, and the Physical Evaluation Board administers, under the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), personnel services and support as indicated by each component board’s title.

The Naval Discharge Review Board reviews, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1553, upon its own motion or upon request by or on behalf of former Navy and Marine Corps members, the type and reason for discharge or dismissal received by that former member, except a discharge or
dismissal by reason of the sentence of general court-martial. It determines whether, under reasonable standards of naval law and discipline, a discharge or dismissal should be changed and, if so, what change should be made.

The Naval Complaints Review Board reviews, upon request, decisional documents and/or index entries created by the Naval Discharge Review Board after April 1, 1977. The Naval Complaints Review Board determines whether decisional documents conform to those applicable regulations of the Department of Defense and the Department of the Navy.

The Naval Clemency and Parole Board reviews, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 953–954, Navy and Marine Corps court-martial cases referred to it and grants or denies clemency; and, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 952, reviews and directs that parole be granted or denied in cases referred to it for review.

The Physical Evaluation Board organizes and administers disability evaluations within the Department of the Navy, pursuant to 10 U.S.C., chapter 61, and other applicable provisions of law and regulation. It is comprised of the Record Review Panel, regional hearing panels at Bethesda, MD, and San Diego, CA, and disability evaluation system counselors located at major medical centers. The system considers evidence concerning disabilities of personnel and determines the appropriate disposition in each case.

For further information, contact the Naval Council of Personnel Boards, Department of the Navy, Washington Navy Yard, Room 309, 720 Kennon Street SE, Washington, DC 20374. Phone, 202-685-6408.

Naval Records The Board for Correction of Naval Records is a statutory civilian board established, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 1552, to relieve the Congress of the burden and necessity of considering private relief legislation for the correction of errors and injustices suffered by members and former members of the Navy and Marine Corps. The Secretary of the Navy, acting through this board of civilians of the executive part of the Department, is authorized to take action consistent with law and regulation to correct naval or military records of the Department of the Navy where such action is necessary or appropriate to correct an error or to remove an injustice. The Board represents the highest echelon of review of administrative errors and injustices. The Board reviews, on application, actions taken by various boards and officials in the Department.

For further information, contact the Board for Correction of Naval Records, Department of the Navy, Room 2432, Navy Annex, Washington, DC 20370-5100. Phone, 703-614-1402.

United States Navy

Chief of Naval Operations

In the performance of his duties within the Department of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) takes precedence above all other officers of the naval service. He is the Navy member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Chief of Naval Operations, under the Secretary of the Navy, exercises command over certain central executive organizations, assigned shore activities, and the Operating Forces of the Navy.

The Chief of Naval Operations plans for and provides the manpower, material, weapons, facilities, and services to support the needs of the Navy, with the exception of the Fleet Marine Forces; maintains water transportation services, including sea transportation services for the Department of Defense; directs the Naval Reserve; and exercises authority for matters of naval administration, including matters related to customs and traditions of the naval service, security, intelligence, discipline, naval communications, and naval operations.

The Chief of Naval Operations exercises area coordination authority
over all shore activities of the Department of the Navy to ensure that total efforts afford adequate support to the combatant forces and are coordinated among themselves to assure economy and efficiency of operation.

Operating Forces of the Navy

The Operating Forces of the Navy are responsible for naval operations necessary to carry out the Department of the Navy’s role in upholding and advancing the national policies and interests of the United States. The Operating Forces of the Navy include the several fleets, seagoing forces, Fleet Marine Forces and other assigned Marine Corps forces, the Military Sealift Command, Naval Reserve forces, and other forces and activities as may be assigned by the President or the Secretary of the Navy. The Chief of Naval Operations is responsible for the command and administration of the Operating Forces of the Navy.

The Pacific Fleet is composed of ships, submarines, and aircraft operating throughout the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The Atlantic Fleet is composed of ships, submarines, and aircraft that operate throughout the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

The Naval Forces, Europe, includes forces assigned by the Chief of Naval Operations or made available from either the Pacific or Atlantic Fleet to operate in the European theater.

The Military Sealift Command provides ocean transportation (by Government-owned or commercial vessels) for personnel and cargo of all components of the Department of Defense and as authorized for other Federal agencies; operates and maintains underway replenishment ships and other vessels providing mobile logistic support to elements of the combatant fleets; and operates ships in support of scientific projects and other programs for Federal agencies.

Other major commands of the Operating Forces of the Navy are the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command; Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force; Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command; and Commander, Naval Reserve Force.

Navy Command Structure

The Chief of Naval Operations manages and supports the Operating Forces of the Navy through the following executive and functional organization structure.

Chief of Naval Operations The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations is the headquarters of the Navy which advises and assists the Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, and the Chief of Naval Operations in the discharge of their responsibilities. The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations was established basically in its present structure by Executive Order 9635 of September 29, 1945, and later by act of March 5, 1948 (10 U.S.C. 141, 171, 5036(b), 5081–5088); and by act of October 1, 1986 (10 U.S.C. 111 note).

Sea Systems The Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command, provides material support to the Navy and Marine Corps, and for mobilization purposes to the Department of Defense and Department of Transportation, for ships, submarines, and other sea platforms, shipboard combat systems and components, other surface and undersea warfare and weapons systems, and ordnance expendables not specifically assigned to other system commands.

For further information, contact the Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, DC 20362–5101. Phone, 703–602–3328.

Air Systems The Commander, Naval Air Systems Command, provides for the material support to the Navy and Marine Corps for aircraft, airborne weapon systems, avionics, related photographic and support equipment, ranges, and targets.

For further information, contact the Commander, Naval Air Systems Command, Naval Air Warfare Center, Patuxent River, MD 20570. Phone, 301–342–3282.

Space and Naval Warfare Systems The Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, provides technical and material support to the Department of the Navy for space systems;
command, control, communications, and intelligence systems; and electronic warfare and undersea surveillance.

For further information, contact the Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command, 4301 Pacific Highway, San Diego, CA 92110. Phone, 619-524-7059.

Supply Systems  The Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command, provides for the material support to the Navy and Marine Corps for materials, supplies, and supporting services by providing supply management policies and methods and administering related support service systems.

For further information, contact the Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command, 5450 Carlisle Pike, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055-0791. Phone, 717-790-6906.

Naval Facilities  The Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, provides for material and technical support to the Navy and Marine Corps for shore facilities, real property and utilities, fixed ocean systems and structures, transportation and construction equipment, energy, environmental and natural resources management, and support of the Naval Construction Forces.


Strategic Systems  The Director, Strategic Systems Programs, provides for the development, production, and material support to the Navy for fleet ballistic missile and strategic weapon systems, including the missiles, platforms, and associated equipment; security, training of personnel, and the installation and direction of necessary supporting facilities.

For further information, contact the Director, Strategic Systems Programs, Department of the Navy, 1931 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202-3518. Phone, 703-607-2715.

Naval Personnel  The Chief of Naval Personnel directs the procurement, distribution, administration, and career motivation of the military personnel of the regular and reserve components of the United States Navy to meet the quantitative and qualitative manpower requirements determined by the Chief of Naval Operations. He also directs the management and administration of the Navy Civilian Personnel/Equal Employment Opportunity Programs and develops servicewide programs for improved human resources management.

For further information, contact the Naval Personnel Command, Department of the Navy, Federal Office Building 2, Washington, DC 20370-5000. Phone, 703-614-1271.

Naval Medicine  The Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:
—directs the provision of medical and dental services for Navy and Marine Corps personnel and other persons authorized by law;
—ensures that health care program policies are optimally executed through the acquisition and effective utilization of financial and manpower resources;
—maintains all assigned activities in a proper state of material and personnel readiness to fulfill assigned peacetime and contingency mission taskings;
—administers the execution and implementation of contingency support plans and programs that provide for an effective medical and dental readiness capability;
—acquires, trains, and maintains a force of professional and technical personnel;
—provides professional and technical medical and dental service to the Fleet, Fleet Marine Force, and shore activities of the Navy;
—ensures that assigned activities are able to achieve successful accreditation and recognition by appropriate governmental and civilian agencies and commissions; and
—ensures cooperation with civil authorities in matters pertaining to public health disasters and other emergencies, in conjunction with maintaining and safeguarding the health of Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

For further information, contact the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, Twenty-third and E Streets NW., Washington, DC 20372-5120. Phone, 202-762-3701.

Oceanography  The Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography
Command, and the Superintendent, U.S. Naval Observatory, are responsible for the science, technology, engineering, operations, and those personnel and facilities associated with each, which are essential to explore the ocean and the atmosphere and to provide astronomical data and time for naval and related national objectives. Oceanography examines how naval operations are influenced by the physical environment and applies its findings to the development of technology and methods for improving naval operations.

The Naval Oceanographic Program embraces five major disciplines of physical science to investigate the nature and behavior of the ocean environment in which the Navy operates. They are:

- **Hydrography**—to collect data for the charting of the oceans and to establish geodetic references for navigation;
- **Oceanography**—to define the characteristics of the water volume for use in ocean reporting and prediction, and studies of underwater acoustics, water dynamics, corrosion, and other factors influencing the performance of naval systems;
- **Meteorology**—to define the characteristics of the atmosphere for use in weather reporting and prediction, and studies of upper atmosphere winds and currents, refractive indices for radar performance, and similar factors;
- **Astrometry**—to determine the position and motions of celestial bodies required for accurate navigation, operational support, and use in calculating precise geodetic positions and azimuth references on Earth; and
- **Precise Time**—to determine, provide, and manage the distribution of precise time and time interval (frequency), both atomic and astronomical, for use in electronic navigation and command, control, and communications.


**Computers and Telecommunications**
The Commander, Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command, performs functions to provide, operate, and maintain all Navy ashore communications resources and all non-tactical information and resources for command, control, and administration of the Navy and those elements of the Defense Communications System assigned to the Navy.

For further information, contact the Commander, Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command, 4401 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20390-5290. Phone, 202-685-1085.

**Cryptology**
The Commander, Naval Security Group Command, performs cryptologic functions; provides, operates, and maintains an adequate Naval Security Group; approves requirements for the use of existing Naval Security Group capabilities and resources; and coordinates the execution of approved cryptologic programs.

For further information, contact the Commander, Naval Security Group Command, 9800 Savage Road, Fort Meade, MD 20755. Phone, 240-573-3000.

**Intelligence**
The Director, Office of Naval Intelligence, ensures the fulfillment of the intelligence requirements and responsibilities of the Department of the Navy.

For further information, contact the Director, Office of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy, 4600 Silver Hill Road, Washington, D.C. 20389-5000. Phone, 202-763-3552; or 301-763-3557 (hotline).

**Education and Training**
The mission of the Chief of Naval Education and Training is to:
- provide assigned shore-based education and training for Navy, certain Marine Corps, and other personnel in support of the Fleet, Naval Shore Establishment, Naval Reserve, Interservice Training Program, and Security Assistance Program;
- develop specifically designated education and training afloat programs for the Fleet;
- execute the Navy’s responsibility for voluntary education and dependent education;
— participate with research and development activities in the development and implementation of the most effective teaching and training systems and devices for optimal education and training; and
— perform such other functions as directed.

For further information, contact the Chief of Naval Education and Training, Naval Air Station, Department of the Navy, Pensacola, FL 32508-5100. Phone, 904-452-4858.

Navy Warfare Development Command
The Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command, is the primary point of contact for the development of Department of the Navy operational and warfighting concepts and is charged with:
— planning and coordinating experiments employing emerging operational concepts;
— representing the Department of the Navy with joint and other service laboratories and facilities and tactical development commands;
— acting as the Department of the Navy point of contact for naval doctrine and joint combined doctrine development;
— ensuring naval and joint doctrine are forwarded for incorporation in training and educational curricula; and
— publishing and disseminating naval doctrine.

For further information, contact the Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command, 686 Chushing Road, Newport, RI 02841. Phone, 401-841-4262.

Coast Guard
The Commandant of the Coast Guard reports to the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations when the Coast Guard is operating as a service in the Navy, and represents the Coast Guard before the Joint Chiefs of Staff. During such service, Coast Guard operations are integrated and uniform with Department of the Navy operations to the maximum extent possible. The Commandant of the Coast Guard organizes, trains, prepares, and maintains the readiness of the Coast Guard for the performance of national defense missions, as directed. The Commandant also maintains a security capability; enforces Federal laws and regulations on and under the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and develops, establishes, maintains, and operates aids to maritime navigation and ice breaking and rescue facilities, with due regard to the requirements of national defense.

United States Marine Corps
Commandant of the Marine Corps,
Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380-0001

The United States Marine Corps was established on November 10, 1775, by resolution of the Continental Congress. Marine Corps composition and functions are detailed in 10 U.S.C. 5063.

The Marine Corps, which is part of the Department of the Navy, is the smallest of the Nation’s combat forces and is the only service specifically tasked by Congress to be able to fight in the air, on land, and at sea. Although marines fight in each of these dimensions, they are primarily a maritime force, inextricably linked with the Navy to move from the sea to fight on land.

For most of the country’s history, integrated Navy-Marine Corps expeditionary forces have been routinely forward deployed around the world. The Marine Corps is tasked by law to be “the most ready when the Nation is least ready.” All marines, regardless of speciality, are fundamentally the same, forged from a common experience in boot camp or officer training, sharing a common set of values, and trained as a
The Marine Corps conducts entry-level training for its enlisted marines at two bases, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, SC, and Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, CA. Officer candidates are evaluated at Officer Candidate School at Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, VA.

The Marine Corps has a global perspective which is not focused on any particular threat. While the primary responsibility for winning wars lies with the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the Marine Corps wins battles, ever ready to respond to international “brush fires.” Marines train to be first on the scene to respond to attacks on the United States or its interests, acts of political violence against Americans abroad, disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, or evacuation of Americans from foreign countries. Operating from Navy ships afloat, the Navy-Marine team provides a unique range of options for the country’s leadership. At sea, these units can operate from a protected sea base, unencumbered by political constraints often encountered by U.S. forces based in foreign countries.

At the very basic level, the Marine Corps uses a system of ranks similar to that of the U.S. Army. Ground units are organized into squads, platoons, battalions, regiments, divisions, etc., also similar to the Army. Marine aviation units are organized into squadrons, groups, and wings, similar to the Air Force and Navy. However, the size, number, and composition of Marine Corps ground and aviation units differ from the other services. Expanding on this basic organizational framework, the Marine Corps employs a versatile and flexible organizational approach by task organizing its units for deployments and contingencies. These are called Marine Air Ground Task Forces (MAGTF’s), which can emphasize whatever capability is required to accomplish the mission. Regardless of size, all MAGTF’s share four common elements, which vary in size and composition according to the mission: Command Element, Ground Combat Element, Aviation Combat Element, and Combat Service Support Element. MAGTF’s are organized, trained, and equipped to conduct operations across three dimensions: air, land, and sea. Through a combination of strategic basing and prepositioning of equipment, global forward operations, and an ability to rapidly deploy by air and sea, MAGTF’s provide a building block approach to deploying Marine Corps combat power.

The Marine Corps also has other marines and units that provide specialized support and capabilities. Marine Security Guards provide security at each U.S. Embassy around the world. The Marine Corps Security Force Battalion, headquartered in Norfolk, VA, provides mobile training teams to support antiterrorism training at naval installations and maintains Fleet Antiterrorist Security Teams for deployment as directed by the Chief of Naval Operations. With the advent of the chemical and biological weapons threat, the Marine Corps has created the Chemical Biological Incident Response Force, based at Camp Lejeune, N.C., to respond on short notice to chemical or biological incidents worldwide.

### Marine Corps Districts

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<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>605 Stewart Ave., Garden City, NY 11530–4761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>Bldg. 54, Suite 3, New Cumberland, PA 17072–0806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>Marine Corps Recruit Depot, P.O. Box 19201, Parris Island, SC 29905–9201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>Bldg. 10, Naval Support Activity, New Orleans, LA 70142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>3805 E. 155th St., Kansas City, MO 64147–1309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>3704 Hochmuth Ave., San Diego, CA 92140–5191</td>
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The United States Naval Academy is the undergraduate college of the naval service. Through its comprehensive 4-year program, which stresses excellence in academics, physical education, professional training, conduct, and honor, the Academy prepares young men and women morally, mentally, and physically to be professional officers in the Navy and Marine Corps. All graduates receive a bachelor of science degree in 1 of 18 majors.

For further information concerning the United States Naval Academy, contact the Superintendent, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD 21402-5018.

Sources of Information

**Astronomy** The United States Naval Observatory provides the astronomical data and precise time required by the Navy and other components of the Department of Defense for navigation, precise positioning, and command, control, and communications. These data also are made available to other Government agencies and to the general public. To broaden the understanding of the mission, functions, and programs of the Naval Observatory, regular night tours and special group day tours are conducted. The night tours are open to the general public and are given every Monday night, except on Federal holidays. Information concerning activities of the observatory and public tours may be obtained by writing to the Superintendent, Naval Observatory, Washington, DC 20392-5100. Phone, 202-762-1538.

**Civilian Employment** Information about civilian employment opportunities within the Department of the Navy in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area can be obtained from the Office of Civilian Personnel Management, Northeast Region, Washington Detachment, 801 North Randolph Street, Arlington, VA 22203-1927 (phone, 703-696-4567); or the Commandant of the Marine Corps (ARCA), Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380 (phone, 703-697-7474).

**Consumer Activities** Research programs of the Office of the Chief of Naval Research cover a broad spectrum of scientific fields, primarily for the needs of the Navy, but much information is of interest to the public. Inquiries on specific research programs should be directed to the Office of Naval Research, ONR (Code 10), 800 North Quincy Street, Arlington, VA 22217-5660. Phone, 703-696-5031. Inquiries on specific technology programs should be directed to the Director, Office of Naval Technology, ONT (Code 20), 800 North Quincy Street, Arlington, VA 22217-5000. Phone, 703-696-5115.

**Contracts and Small Business Activities** Information in these areas can be obtained from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Engineering, and Systems), Department of the Navy, 2211 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22244-5120 (phone, 703-602-2700). Information pertaining specifically to the Marine Corps in the areas of small businesses, minority-owned businesses, and labor surplus activities can be obtained from the Marine Corps Small Business Specialist (LS), Installations and Logistics Department, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380. Phone, 703-696-1022.

**Environment** For information on environmental protection and natural resources management programs of the Navy and Marine Corps, contact the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Environment), Environment and Safety, 1000 Navy
Pentagon, Room 4A686, Washington, DC, 20350-1000. Phone, 703-614-1304.

**General Inquiries** Navy and Marine Corps recruiting offices, installation commanders, and Commanding Officers of Marine Corps Districts (see listing in the preceding text) can answer general inquiries concerning the Navy and Marine Corps and their community and public information programs.

Also, the Chief of Information makes accurate and timely information about the Navy available so that the general public, the press, and Congress may understand and assess the Navy’s programs, operations, and needs; coordinates Navy participation in community events; and supervises the Navy’s internal information programs. Phone, 703-697-5342.

**Speakers and Films** Information can be obtained on the following: speakers (phone, 703-697-8711); films (phone, 703-697-5342); and the Naval Recruiting Exhibit Center (phone, 904-452-5348). For information concerning the Navy, contact the Office of Information, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20350. Phone, 202-695-0965. For information on Marine Corps speakers, contact the Director of Public Affairs, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380-0001; or contact the Director of any Marine Corps District (see listing in the preceding text).

**Military Career and Training Opportunities**

**Marine Corps** The Marine Corps provides opportunities for training in a variety of technical skills that are necessary in support of ground and aviation combat operations. Radar operation and repair, meteorology, engineer equipment and automotive mechanics, artillery and armor repair, data processing, communications-electronics, jet aircraft repair, avionics, and air control are but a few specialized fields available.

The Marine Corps participates in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps Program for commissioning officers in the Marine Corps.

Platoon Leaders Class is a Marine Corps program for commissioning officers in the Marine Corps Reserve. Freshmen, sophomores, or juniors in an accredited college may apply. The Program provides financial assistance to undergraduates.

The Officer Candidate Class is another program for commissioning officers in the Marine Corps Reserve. Applicants must be college graduates or in their senior year.

Information on the above programs is available at most civilian educational institutions and Navy and Marine Corps recruiting stations. Local telephone directories list the address and telephone number of the Recruiting Station and Officer Selection Officer under U.S. Government. Interested persons also may write directly to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (M&RA), Washington, DC 20380-0001. Phone, 703-614-2914.

Information concerning Marine Corps Reserve opportunities can be obtained from local Marine Corps recruiting stations or Marine Corps Reserve Drill Centers. Interested persons may also write directly to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (M&RA, RA), Washington, DC 20380-0001.

For further information concerning the Navy and Marine Corps, contact the Office of Information, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20350 (phone, 703-697-7391); or the Legislative Assistant to the Commandant and Director of Public Affairs, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC 20380 (phone, 703-614-1492).
DEFENSE AGENCIES

Ballistic Missile Defense Organization
The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-7100
Phone, 703-697-4040

Director
Deputy Director
Executive Director
Chief of Staff

LT. GEN. LESTER LYLES, USAF
REAR ADM. RICHARD WEST, USN
ROBERT SNYDER
CHARLES RANDOW

[For the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 32, Part 388]

The Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO) (formerly the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization) was established as a separate agency of the Department of Defense and is Presidentially chartered and mandated by Congress to develop ballistic and cruise missile defense systems that are capable of providing a limited defense of the United States and a flexible, interoperable family of theater missile defense systems that may be forward deployed to protect elements of the U.S. Armed Forces and allies of the United States. BMDO is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology.

The agency’s mission is to manage and direct DOD’s ballistic missile defense acquisition programs, which include theater missile defense, and to develop and deploy, if directed, a national missile defense program designed to protect the United States from a long-range missile threat posed by rogue nations. The agency also is responsible for the continuing research and development of follow-on technologies that are relevant for long-term ballistic missile defense. These programs will build a technical foundation for evolutionary growth in future ballistic missile defenses. In developing these programs, the agency utilizes the services of the Military Departments, the Department of Energy, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, private industries, and educational and research institutions.

For further information, contact Management Operations, Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, Washington, DC 20301-7100. Phone, 703-693-1532.
Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
3701 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203-1714
Phone, 703-696-2444

Director
F. L. Fernandez
Deputy Director
Jane Alexander

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency is a separately organized agency within the Department of Defense under a Director appointed by the Secretary of Defense. The Agency, under the authority, direction, and control of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E), engages in advanced basic and applied research and development projects essential to the Department of Defense, and conducts prototype projects that embody technology that may be incorporated into joint programs, programs in support of deployed U.S. forces, selected Military Department programs, or dual-use programs and, on request, assists the Military Departments in their research and development efforts.

In this regard, the Agency arranges, manages, and directs the performance of work connected with assigned advanced projects by the Military Departments, other government agencies, individuals, private business entities, and educational or research institutions, as appropriate; recommends through the DDR&E to the Secretary of Defense assignment of advanced projects to the Agency; keeps the DDR&E, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Departments, and other Department of Defense agencies informed on significant new developments and technological advances within assigned projects; and performs other such functions as the Secretary of Defense or the DDR&E may assign.

For further information, contact the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, 3701 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203-1714. Phone, 703-696-2444 or 703-696-0104.

Defense Commissary Agency
1300 "E" Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801-1800

Director
Maj. Gen. Richard E. Beale, Jr., USA (Ret.)
Executive Director for Operations
John F. McGowan
Executive Director for Support
Crosby H. Johnson

The Defense Commissary Agency was established by direction of the Secretary of Defense on November 9, 1990, and operates under DOD Directive 5105.55. The Defense Commissary Agency is a defense agency subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness and the operational supervision of the Commissary Operating Board.

The Agency is responsible for providing an efficient and effective worldwide system of commissaries for reselling groceries and household supplies at low, practical prices.
(consistent with quality) to members of the Military Services, their families, and other authorized patrons, while maintaining high standards of quality, facilities, products, and service. Commissary savings are a valued part of military pay and benefits. They are also important in recruitment and reenlistment of the all-volunteer force.

Sources of Information

Employment General employment inquiries should be addressed to Defense Commissary Agency, Human Resources Business Unit, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333–0000. Phone, 703–617–0807 or 703–617–0809.


Publication How To Do Business with DeCA is available free of charge from the Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, at the address above.


Defense Contract Audit Agency

Suite 2135, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–6219
Phone, 703–767–3200

Director WILLIAM H. REED
Deputy Director MICHAEL J. THIBAULT

The Defense Contract Audit Agency was established in 1965 and operates under Department of Defense Directive 5105.36 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

The Agency performs all necessary contract audit functions for the Department of Defense and provides accounting and financial advisory services to all Defense components responsible for procurement and contract administration. These services are provided in connection with the negotiation, administration, and settlement of contracts and subcontracts. They include evaluating the acceptability of costs claimed or proposed by contractors and reviewing the efficiency and economy of contractor operations. Other Government agencies may request the Agency’s services under appropriate arrangements.

The Agency manages its operations through 5 regional offices responsible for approximately 81 field audit offices throughout the United States and overseas. Each region is responsible for the contract auditing function in its assigned area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL</td>
<td>Suite 300, 106 Decker Ct., Irving, TX 75062–2795</td>
<td>Francis P. Summers, Jr.</td>
<td>214–650–4859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN</td>
<td>Suite 300, 2400 Lake Park Dr., Smyrna, GA 30080–7644</td>
<td>Richard R. Buhre</td>
<td>770–319–4400</td>
</tr>
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Regional Offices—Defense Contract Audit Agency—Continued

<table>
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<th>Region</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WESTERN</td>
<td>Suite 300, 16700 Valley View Ave., La Mirada, CA 90638-5630</td>
<td>Robert W. Matter</td>
<td>714-228-7001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact the Executive Officer, Defense Contract Audit Agency, Suite 2135, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6219. Phone, 703-767-3265. Information regarding employment may be obtained from the regional offices.

Defense Finance and Accounting Service
Room 425, Crystal Mall 3, Arlington, VA 22240-5291
Phone, 703-607-2616

Director  THOMAS R. BLOOM
Deputy Director  (vacancy)

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service was established by direction of the Secretary of Defense on November 26, 1990, and operates under DOD Directive 5118.5. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

The Service is responsible for making all payments, including payroll and contracts, and for maintaining all finance and accounting records for the Department of Defense. The Service is responsible for preparing annual financial statements for DOD in accordance with the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990. The Service is also responsible for the consolidation, standardization, upgrading, and integration of finance and accounting requirements, functions, processes, operations, and systems in the Department.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Room 228, Crystal Mall 3, Arlington, VA 22240-5291. Phone, 703-607-2716.

Defense Information Systems Agency
701 South Courthouse Road, Arlington, VA 22204-2199
Phone, 703-607-6900

Director  LT. GEN. DAVID J. KELLEY, USA
Vice Director  MAJ. GEN. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, USAF
Chief of Staff  COL. A. FRANK WHITEHEAD, USA

The Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), originally established as the Defense Communications Agency, is a combat support agency of the Department of Defense. DISA is under the authority, direction, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for
The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was established by DOD Directive 5105.21, effective October 1, 1961, under provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.). DIA is under the authority, direction, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence.

The Defense Intelligence Agency is a combat support agency committed to the provision of timely, objective, and cogent military intelligence to the warfighters—soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines—and to the decisionmakers and policymakers of DOD and the Federal Government. To accomplish its assigned mission, DIA produces military intelligence for national foreign intelligence and counterintelligence products; coordinates all DOD intelligence collection requirements; operates the Central Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT) Organization; manages the Defense Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Service and the Defense Attaché System; operates the Joint Military Intelligence College; and provides foreign intelligence and counterintelligence.
support to the Secretary of Defense and
the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
The Director of DIA coordinates the
Defense General Intelligence and
Applications Program, an element of the
DOD Joint Military Intelligence Program,
and manages the General Defense
Intelligence Program within the National
Foreign Intelligence Program.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Defense Intelligence Agency, Washington, DC

Defense Legal Services Agency
The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1600
Phone, 703-695-3341

Director (General Counsel, Department of Defense)
JUDITH A. MILLER
Principal Deputy Director (Principal Deputy General Counsel)
DOUGLAS A. DWORKIN

The Defense Legal Services Agency was
established August 12, 1981. It is
currently chartered under DOD
Directive 5145.4. The Agency is under
the authority, direction, and control of
the General Counsel of the Department
of Defense, who also serves as its
Director.
The Agency provides legal advice and
services for Defense agencies and DOD
field activities. It also provides technical
support and assistance for development
of the Department’s legislative program;
coordinates positions on legislation and
Presidential Executive orders; provides a
centralized legislative and congressional
document reference and distribution
point for the Department; and maintains
the Department’s historical legislative
files. In addition, the Agency includes
the Defense Office of Hearings and
Appeals program and the DOD
Standards of Conduct Office.

For further information, contact the Administrative Officer, Defense Legal Services Agency, The Pentagon,
Washington, DC 20301-1600. Phone, 703-697-8343.

Defense Logistics Agency
Suite 2533, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221
Phone, 703-767-6666

Director
LT. GEN. H.T. GLISSON, USA
Principal Deputy Director
REAR ADM. E.R. CHAMBERLIN, USN

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) was
established by the Secretary of Defense and operates under Department of
Defense Directive 5105.22 and is under
the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for
Acquisition and Technology. It supports both the logistics requirement of the
Military Services and their acquisition of weapons and other materiel. Support begins with joint planning with the Services for parts for a new weapons system, extends through production, and concludes with the disposal of material which is obsolete, worn out, or no longer needed. The Agency provides logistics support, contract administration services, and technical services to all branches of the military and to a number of Federal agencies.

Within the Agency's Defense Logistics Support Command (DLSC), professional logisticians buy and manage a vast number and variety of items used by all of the Military Services and some civilian agencies. The Military Services determine their requirements for supplies and materiel and establish their priorities. Agency supply centers consolidate the Services' requirements and procure the supplies in sufficient quantities to meet the Services' projected needs, critical to maintaining the readiness of our forces. The Agency manages supplies in eight commodity areas: fuel, food, clothing, construction material, electronic supplies, general supplies, industrial supplies, and medical supplies. The DLSC also manages the distribution function for the Agency through the Defense Distribution Center. Distribution is defined as all actions involving the receipt of new procurements, redistributions, and field returns; storage of materiel, including care of materiel and supplies in storage; the issuance of materiel; consolidation and containerization of materiel; preservation, packaging, packing, and marking; physical inventory; quality control; traffic management; other transportation services, unit materiel fielding, and set assembly/disassembly; and transshipment and minor repair.

The Agency’s Defense Contract Management Command (DCMC) administers contracts awarded to industry by the Military Services, DLA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, other Federal agencies, and foreign governments. The DCMC is responsible for ensuring that procured materiel is of satisfactory quality and is delivered when and where needed. Services of the DCMC include but are not limited to establishing overhead rates, approving progress payments, negotiations, property management, quality assurance, manufacturing, engineering, law, safety, small business assistance, and contractor employment compliance. These duties are performed at or near contractor plants through a complex of offices which vary in size, depending on workload and the concentration of Government contractors in the area.

**Other Logistics Support Services**  
The Defense Logistics Information Service is the Department of Defense’s consolidated site for managing all supply cataloging functions. As such, it manages the Federal Supply Catalog System, which lists a National Stock Number and description of over 6 million items. This catalog system is used throughout the Federal Government. The Center also maintains a database of information used to design, purchase, transport, store, transfer, and dispose of Government supplies.

The Defense National Stockpile of strategic and critical materials is maintained to reduce the Nation’s dependence upon foreign sources of supply for such materials in times of national emergency. The Defense National Stockpile Center is authorized to procure and dispose of materials as needed.

The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service provides for the redistribution and disposal of DOD equipment and supplies no longer needed by the original user. Assets are matched against requirements of the Military Services and Federal agencies and transferred as needed. When equipment becomes surplus, it is offered to the General Services Administration and State agencies, after which it is offered for sale to the public. The Service is a worldwide organization with offices on many major military installations.
Primary Level Field Activities—Defense Logistics Agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Commander</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEFENSE SUPPLY CENTERS:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defense Supply Center, Columbus</td>
<td>Brig. Gen. M.L. Saunders, USAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Supply Center, Richmond</td>
<td>Rear Adm. D.H. Stone, USN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Industrial Supply Center</td>
<td>N. Ranalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Supply Center, Philadelphia</td>
<td>Brig. Gen. D.G. Mongeon, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defense Energy Supply Center</td>
<td>Gary Thurber</td>
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<td>DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION CENTER:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defense Distribution Center</td>
<td>Brig. Gen. B. Doomick, USA</td>
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<td>DEFENSE SERVICE CENTERS:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defense Logistics Information Service</td>
<td>Col. R.L. Songer, USMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service</td>
<td>Col. R.E. Mansfield, USAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense National Stockpile Center</td>
<td>R.H. Connelly</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>Col. E. Harrington, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>Col. L.S. Johnson, USAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>Capt. S.M. McCann, SC, USN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

**DOD Surplus Sales Program**

Questions concerning this program or placement on the Department of Defense bidders list should be addressed to DOD Surplus Sales, International Sales Office, 74 Washington Avenue North, Battle Creek, MI 49017-3092. Phone, 800-468-8289.

**Employment**

For the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, inquiries and applications should be addressed to Defense Logistics Agency, Attn: DASC-R, Suite 2533, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221. Phone, 703-767-7100.

Schools interested in participating in the Agency’s job recruitment program should direct inquiries to the Defense Logistics Agency, Attn: CAHS, Suite 2533, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221.

**Environment**

For information concerning the Agency’s program, contact the Defense Logistics Agency, Attn: CAAE, Suite 2533, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221. Phone, 703-767-6303.

**Procurement and Small Business Activities**


For further information, contact the Defense Logistics Agency, Suite 2533, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221. Phone, 703-767-6666.

**Defense Security Cooperation Agency**

2800 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-2800

Director                                      | LT. GEN. MICHAEL S. DAVISON, JR., USA |
Deputy Director                               | ROBERT KELTZ                          |

The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (formerly the Defense Security Assistance Agency) was established October 1, 1998, by the Secretary of Defense under the Department of Defense reform initiative. The Agency is chartered under DOD Directive 5105.38 and operates under the authority, direction, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Acquisition.
Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

Under its new and expanded mission, the Agency executes the traditional security assistance functions such as military assistance, international military education and training, and foreign military sales, as well as program management responsibilities for humanitarian assistance and demining, and foreign comparative testing functions.


### Defense Security Service

1340 Braddock Place, Alexandria, VA 22314-1651
Phone, 703-325-9471

| Director | STEVEN T. SCHANZER |
| Deputy Director for Policy | RENE DAVIS-HARDING |
| Chief Operating Officer | JUDITH M. HUGHES |
| Comptroller | DELORES I. MOELLER |

The Defense Security Service (formerly the Defense Investigative Service) was established by the Secretary of Defense in the Defense Reform Initiative dated November 1997. The Service is chartered by Department of Defense Directive 5105.42 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence.

The Service provides a full range of security support services for the Department of Defense, other Federal Government agencies, defense contractors, and other authorized customers. It is responsible for all personnel security investigations for Department components and, when authorized, investigations for other U.S. Government activities. These include investigation of allegations of subversive affiliations, adverse suitability information, or any other situation that requires resolution to complete the personnel security investigation. The Service is also responsible for industrial security management; automated systems security; polygraph research, education, training, and examinations; and security research, education, and training.

#### Operating Locations and Centers—Defense Investigative Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Chief/Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arlington, VA 22202-3283</td>
<td>Raphael G. Syah (C), Steve Hampton (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA 02210-2192</td>
<td>Kevin W. Cox (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL 60607-4599</td>
<td>Steve Wimbourne (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Leavenworth, KS 66027-2300</td>
<td>Floyd Carter (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill AFB, UT 84056-5825</td>
<td>John Styrisk (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irving, TX 75063-2739</td>
<td>Richard M. Barry (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakewood, WA 98459-3129</td>
<td>Shaun Schertz (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Beach, CA 90831-0622</td>
<td>David Hopkins (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis, MN 55450</td>
<td>Steve Patnode (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Holly, NJ 08060-3802</td>
<td>Robert K. Sholinsky (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA 95814-2610</td>
<td>Sandy Decker (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smyrna, GA 30080-7606</td>
<td>Patricia Dodson (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Beach, VA 23462-5400</td>
<td>James M. Pitman (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus, OH 43213-1138</td>
<td>Dominique Brothers (C), Timmy Sarlin (C)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, Defense Security Service, 1340 Braddock Place, Alexandria, VA 22314-1651. Phone, 703-325-6059.
Defense Threat Reduction Agency
45045 Aviation Drive, Dulles, VA 20166-7517

Director
Deputy Director

JAY C. DAVIS
MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM F. MOORE,
USAF

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) was established as a separate agency of the Department of Defense on October 1, 1998, by DOD Directive 5105.62. DTRA was formed by the consolidation of selected elements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Defense Special Weapons Agency, the On-Site Inspection Agency, and the Defense Technology Security Administration. DTRA is a combat support agency of the Department of Defense and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology. DTRA is responsible for threat reduction to the United States and its allies from nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC), and other special weapons, as well as advanced conventional weapons. Through the execution of technology security activities, cooperative threat reduction programs, arms control treaty monitoring and on-site inspection, force protection, NBC defense, and counterproliferation, DTRA supports the U.S. nuclear deterrent and provides technical support on weapons of mass destruction matters to DOD components.


National Imagery and Mapping Agency
4600 Sangamore Road, Bethesda, MD 20816-5003

Director
Deputy Director

LT. GEN. JAMES C. KING, USA
LEO HAZLEWOOD
ROBERTA E. LENCZOWSKI
WILLIAM R. ALLDER, JR.
W. DOUGLAS SMITH
COL. MICHAEL THOMPSON, USA

The National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) was established on October 1, 1996, as a member of the intelligence community and a Department of Defense combat support agency. It is chartered under DOD Directive 5105.60, pursuant to the National Imagery and Mapping Agency Act of 1996 (10 U.S.C. 441 et seq.). NIMA operates under the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense, with the advice of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and in accordance with the policies and priorities established by the Director of Central Intelligence. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence exercises overall supervision over NIMA.

The Agency is responsible for providing timely, relevant, and accurate
imagery, imagery intelligence, and geospatial information in support of the national security objectives of the United States. With a vision of guaranteeing the information edge, NIMA is committed to delivering the imagery and geospatial information that gives national policymakers and military users information superiority in a rapidly changing global environment.

NIMA supports national policy objectives by committing substantial imagery analysis resources to national priorities, especially as they relate to diplomatic and regional security policy, arms control and treaty monitoring activities, counterterrorism, nonproliferation, chemical and biological warfare, and information operations activities.

NIMA also provides geospatial information, such as natural and cultural feature data, elevation data, controlled imagery, international boundaries, and place names necessary to understanding the context of intelligence information. This information supports a full range of diplomatic, disaster relief, countermobility, no-fly zone enforcement, force protection, and humanitarian and multi-national peacekeeping activities.

NIMA also provides accurate and current geospatial information required by the unified combatant commands to plan, operate, and if necessary, fight and win. NIMA’s strategy supports operational readiness through a concentrated investment in geospatial foundation data, including controlled imagery, digital elevation data, and selected feature information, which can be rapidly augmented and fused with other spatially referenced information, such as intelligence, weather, and logistics data. The result is an integrated digital view of the mission space that is crucial for diplomatic, military, and civil relief operations.

NIMA is headquartered in Bethesda, MD, and operates major facilities in Washington, DC, Reston, VA, and St. Louis, MO.

For further information, contact the National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 4600 Sangamore Road, Bethesda, MD 20816-5003. Phone, 800-826-0342, or 301-227-7386. Fax, 301-227-7638. Internet, http://www.nima.mil/.

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National Security Agency/Central Security Service

Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6000

Director

Maj. Gen. Michael V. Hayden, USAF

Deputy Director

Barbara A. McNamara

The National Security Agency was established by Presidential directive in 1952 as a separately organized agency within the Department of Defense. In this directive, the President designated the Secretary of Defense as Executive Agent for the signals intelligence and communications security activities of the Government. In 1972, the Central Security Service was established, also in accordance with a Presidential memorandum, to provide a more unified cryptologic organization within the Department of Defense, with control over the signals intelligence activities of the military services. In 1986, NSA was designated a combat support agency of DOD.

As the U.S. cryptologic organization, NSA/CSS employs the Nation’s premier codemakers and codebreakers. It ensures an informed, alert, and secure
environment for U.S. warfighters and American policymakers. The cryptologic resources of NSA/CSS, foreign signals intelligence (SIGINT) and information systems security (INFOSEC), unite to provide U.S. policymakers with intelligence information derived from America's adversaries while protecting U.S. signals and information systems from exploitation by those same adversaries.

Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981, describes in more detail the responsibilities of the National Security Agency.

JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS

Defense Acquisition University
2001 North Beauregard Street, Alexandria, VA 22311-1772
Phone, 703-845-6772

President THOMAS M. CREAN

The Defense Acquisition University (DAU), established pursuant to the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 1701 note), serves as the DOD center for acquisition education, training, research, and publication. The University is structured as an educational consortium, with centralized planning and management of the acquisition education and training activities of Army, Navy, Air Force, and DOD component schools.

The University’s mission is to educate and train military and civilian professionals for effective service in defense acquisition, to centrally manage resources for course development delivery, research, and publications.

For further information, contact the Director for University Operations, Defense Acquisition University, 2001 North Beauregard Street, Alexandria, VA 22311-1772. Phone, 703-845-6763.

Defense Systems Management College
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5565
Phone, 703-805-3363; 800-845-7606 (toll-free)

Commandant REAR ADM. LEONARD VINCENT, USN
Provost RICHARD H. REED

The Defense Systems Management College (DSMC), established July 1, 1971, is a joint service educational institution, and is the largest school in the Defense Acquisition University. The mission of the College is to promote and support the adoption and practice of sound systems management principles by the acquisition workforce through education, research, consulting, and information dissemination.

In addition to a 14-week Advanced Program Management Course, DSMC’s academic program consists of over 30 other courses of 3 days to 4 weeks in duration, all with the purpose of educating DOD acquisition professionals, military and civilian, in a broad spectrum of management activities through formal studies, simulation exercises, and case studies. Many of these courses are mandatory for
certification in various career fields within Service acquisition corps. Individuals from Defense industry and other Federal agencies may attend DSMC courses on a space-available basis. In addition to the main campus located at Fort Belvoir, VA, courses are taught at the four regions of Boston, MA; Huntsville, AL; Los Angeles, CA; and Fort Monmouth, NJ; and at selected on-site locations on an as-requested basis.

For further information, contact the Office of the Registrar, Defense Systems Management College, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060. Phone, 703-805-3003, or 888-284-4906 (toll-free).

Joint Military Intelligence College
Defense Intelligence Analysis Center, Washington, DC 20340-5100
Phone, 202-231-4545

President
A. DENIS CLIFT
Deputy to the President
COL. LEWIS S. WALLACE, JR., USAF
Provost
RONALD D. GARST

The Joint Military Intelligence College (previously the Defense Intelligence College) was established by a Department of Defense directive in 1962. It is a joint service educational institution serving the entire intelligence community and operates under the authority of the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. Its mission is to educate military and civilian intelligence professionals and conduct and disseminate relevant intelligence research.

The College is authorized by Congress to award the Bachelor of Science in Intelligence (BSI) and Master of Science of Strategic Intelligence (MSSI) degrees and also offers two diploma programs: Undergraduate Intelligence Program (UGIP), and Post Graduate Intelligence Program (PGIP). Qualified students may enroll for full- or part-time study at the main campus located at the Defense Intelligence Analysis Center, Bolling Air Force Base. Part-time study is also available at the National Security Agency. Evening and weekend programs are available as well; one is specifically for military reservists and is taught by reserve faculty.

The College is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools.

For further information, contact the Admissions Office, MCA-2, Joint Military Intelligence College, Defense Intelligence Analysis Center, Washington, DC 20340-5100. Phone, 202-231-4545.

National Defense University
Building 62, 300 Fifth Avenue, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-5066
Phone, 202-685-3922

President
LT. GEN. RICHARD A. CHILCOAT, USA
Vice President
DANIEL H. SIMPSON
Chief of Staff
COL. CLYDE M. NEWMAN, USA
The National Defense University was established by the Department of Defense on January 16, 1976, thereby merging the Industrial College of the Armed Forces and the National War College to form a university. Because the two senior service colleges are located at Fort McNair, Washington, DC, their close affiliation reduces administrative costs, provides for the sharing of faculty expertise and educational resources, and promotes a constructive dialog, which benefits both colleges. On August 16, 1981, the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, VA, an institution educating mid-career officers, was incorporated into the National Defense University.

The Institute for National Strategic Studies was created in 1984 as an interdisciplinary research institute staffed by senior civilian and military analysts from all four military services. In 1990, the Information Resources Management College was established to provide graduate-level courses in information resources management. The Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies was added to the National Defense University in 1997, and in 1998, the Defense Leadership and Management Program, the National Security Education Program, and the Office of Net Assessment became the most recent additions.

The mission of the National Defense University is to educate military and civilian leaders through teaching, research, and outreach in national security, military, and national resource strategy; joint and multinational operations; information strategies, operations, and resource management; acquisition; and hemispheric defense studies.

For further information, contact the Personnel, Administration, and Security Office, National Defense University, Building 62, 300 Fifth Avenue, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-5066. Phone, 202-685-2169.

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**The National War College**

*Building 61, 300 D Street, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-5078*

*Phone, 202-685-3715. Fax, 202-685-6461*

**Commandant**

**Rear Adm. Thomas F. Marfiak,**

**USN**

**Dean of Students/Executive Officer**

**Col. John Orell,**

**USA**

**Dean of Faculty and Academic Programs**

**Col. Dave McIntyre,**

**USA**

The National War College provides education in national security policy to selected military officers and career civil service employees of Federal departments and agencies concerned with national security. It is the only senior service college with the primary mission of offering a course of study that emphasizes national security policy formulation and the planning and implementation of national strategy. Its 10-month academic program is an issue-centered study in U.S. national security. The elective program is designed to permit each student to tailor his academic experience to meet individual professional development needs.

For further information, contact the Department of Administration, The National War College, Building 61, 300 D Street, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-5078. Phone, 202-685-3715.
Industrial College of the Armed Forces
Building 59, 408 Fourth Avenue, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-5062
Phone, 202-685-4337


The Industrial College of the Armed Forces is the Nation’s leading educational institution for the study of the resources component of national power and its integration into national security strategy. The College prepares selected military and civilians for senior leadership positions by conducting postgraduate executive-level courses of study and associated research. Its 10-month academic program is organized into two semesters: focusing on national security strategy and management of natural resources, respectively.

For further information, contact the Director of Administration, Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Building 59, 408 Fourth Avenue, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-5062. Phone, 202-685-4333.

Armed Forces Staff College
Norfolk, VA 23511-1702
Phone, 757-443-6202

Commandant: Brig. Gen. Franklin J. Blaisdell, USAF

The Armed Forces Staff College (AFSC), a major component of the National Defense University, is an intermediate- and senior-level joint college in the professional military education system dedicated to the study of the principles, perspectives, and techniques of joint operational planning and warfighting in order to instill a primary commitment to joint and combined teamwork, attitudes, and perspectives. The College accomplishes this mission through three schools: the Joint and Combined Warfighting School (JCWS), the Joint and Combined Staff Officer School (JCSOS), and the Joint Command, Control, and Information Warfare School (JCIWS).

For further information, contact the Department of Academic Affairs, Armed Forces Staff College, 7800 Hampton Boulevard, Norfolk, VA 23511-1702. Phone, 757-443-6185. Fax, 757-443-6034.
Information Resources Management College

Building 62, 300 Fifth Avenue, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-5066
Phone, 202-685-3892

Dean: ROBERT D. CHILDS

The Information Resources Management College (IRMC) was established on March 1, 1990, as a full college of the National Defense University. It provides graduate-level courses in information resources management. The College prepares senior DOD officials for joint management of the information resources component of national power and its integration with, and support to, national strategy.

The College's curriculum is designed to provide a forum where senior Defense professionals—interacting with the faculty—not only gain knowledge, qualifications, and competencies for defense IRM leadership, but contribute to the growth and excellence of the field itself. The premier offering of the college is the 14-week Advanced Management Program (AMP), which is supplemented by a number of advanced studies courses available to students in all colleges of the National Defense University. Additionally, the College offers a series of intensive courses related to specific problematic areas and emerging concepts of IRM, and special symposia, seminars, and workshops focusing on critical IRM issues and directions.

For further information, contact the Registrar, Information Resources Management College, Building 62, 300 Fifth Avenue, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-5066. Phone, 202-685-3892.

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814-4799
Phone, 301-295-3030

President: JAMES A. ZIMBLE
Dean, School of Medicine: VAL G. HEMMING
Dean, Graduate School of Nursing: FAYE G. ABDELLAH

Authorized by act of September 21, 1972 (10 U.S.C. 2112), the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences was established to educate career-oriented medical officers for the Military Departments and the Public Health Service.

The University currently incorporates the F. Edward Hebert School of Medicine (including graduate and continuing education programs) and the Graduate School of Nursing. It is located on the National Naval Medical Center (NNMC) reservation in Bethesda, MD.

Students are selected by procedures recommended by the Board of Regents and prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. The actual selection is carried out by a faculty committee on admissions and is based upon motivation and dedication to a career in the uniformed services and an overall appraisal of the personal and intellectual characteristics of the candidates without regard to sex, race, religion, or national origin. Applicants must be U.S. citizens.

Medical school matriculants will be commissioned officers in one of the
uniformed services. They must meet the physical and personal qualifications for such a commission and must give evidence of a strong commitment to serving as a uniformed medical officer. The graduating medical student is required to serve a period of obligation of not less than 7 years, excluding graduate medical education.

Students of the Graduate School of Nursing must be commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Public Health Service prior to application. Graduate nursing students must serve a commitment determined by their respective service.

For further information, contact the President, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814-4799. Phone, 301-295-3030.
Chief Information Officer (VACANCY)
Deputy Chief Information Officer HAZEL FIERS
Technology Center Director JOSEPH TOZZI
Systems Management Liaison Group Leader DEBRA SCHWEIKERT
Information Management Group Leader WILLIAM BURROW, Acting
Technology Services Group Leader RENALDO HARPER
Special Projects Group Leader STEVEN COREY-BEY
Information Technology Investments and Capital Planning Group Leader HUNG PHAN
Assistant Secretary for Legislation and Congressional Affairs SCOTT FLEMING
Deputy Assistant Secretary (VACANCY)
Director, Legislation Staff THOMAS M. KELLEY
Director, Congressional Affairs Staff GAYLE TAUZIN
Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs GILBERTO MARIO MORENO
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental and Constituent Relations PEGGY KERNS
Director, Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs Coordination CHERYL PARKER-ROSS
Director, Office of Non-Public Education MICHAELE DOYLE
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Regional and Community Services WILSON GOODE
Director, Community Services JOHN McGRATH
Chief Financial Officer THOMAS SKELLY, Acting
Director, Contracts and Purchasing Operations GLENN PERRY
Director, Financial Improvement and Post Audit Operations PHILIP MAESTRI, Acting
Director, Grants Policy and Oversight Staff BLANCA RODRIGUEZ
Director, Financial Management Operations MAUREEN HARRIS
Director, Financial Systems Operations DANNY HARRIS
Assistant Secretary for Regional and Constituent Relations WILSON GOODE
Deputy Director MARY ELLEN DIX
Director, Equal Employment Opportunity Group JAMES R. WHITE
Director, Family Policy Compliance Group LEROY ROOKER
Director, Human Resources Group VERONICA D. TRIETSCH
Director, Management Systems Improvement Group ANN MANHEIMER
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals FRANK J. FUREY
Director, Labor Relations Group JAMES KEENAN
Director, Real Property Group DAVID HAKOLA
Director, Quality Workplace Group TONY CONOUES
Director, Training and Development Group INGRID KOLB
Director, Work/Life Program Group RAY VAN BUSKIRK
Chief Operating Officer GREG WOODS
Director, Policy, Training, and Analysis Service NINA WINKLER
Director, Accounting and Financial Management Service LINDA PAULSEN
Director, Guarantor and Lender Oversight Service LARRY OXENDINE
Director, Program Systems Service GERARD A. RUSSOMANO
The Department of Education establishes policy for, administers, and coordinates most Federal assistance to education. Its mission is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the Nation.

The Department of Education was created by the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3411). The Department is administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Education.

**Office of the Secretary**

**Secretary** The Secretary of Education advises the President on education plans, policies, and programs of the Federal Government. The Secretary also serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the Department, coordinating and overseeing all Department activities, providing support and encouragement to States and localities on matters related to education, and focusing the resources of the Department and the attention of the country on ensuring equal access to education and promoting educational excellence throughout the Nation. The Deputy Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, the Inspector General, the General Counsel, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Chief Information Officer are the principal officers who assist the Secretary in the overall management of the Department.

**Activities**

**Bilingual Education** The Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs administers programs designed to fund activities that assist students with limited English proficiency. The Office administers the discretionary grant competition for 12 grant programs established by law and 1 formula grant program under the Immigrant Education Program. The Office also administers contracts for research and evaluation, technical assistance, and clearinghouse activities to meet the special educational needs of populations with limited English proficiency.

**Civil Rights** The Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights is responsible for ensuring that institutional recipients of Federal financial assistance do not discriminate against American students, faculty, or other individuals on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, or age.

**Educational Research and Improvement** The Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement provides national leadership in expanding fundamental knowledge and improving the quality of education. This Office is responsible for conducting and supporting education-related research activities; monitoring the state of education through the collection and analysis of statistical data; promoting the use and application of research and development to improve instructional practices in the classroom; and disseminating these findings to States and local education entities.

**Elementary and Secondary Education** The Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education formulates policy for, directs, and coordinates the Department’s activities relating to preschool, elementary, and secondary education. Included are grants and contracts to State educational agencies and local school districts, postsecondary schools, and nonprofit organizations for State and local reform, compensatory, migrant, and Indian education; drug-free schools; other school improvement programs; and impact aid.

**Postsecondary Education** The Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education formulates policy and directs and coordinates programs for assistance to postsecondary educational institutions and students pursuing a postsecondary education. Programs include assistance for the improvement and expansion of American educational resources for international studies and services, grants to improve instruction in crucial academic subjects, and construction assistance for academic facilities.

**Special Education and Rehabilitative Services** The Office of Special
Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) provides leadership to ensure that people with disabilities have services, resources, and equal opportunities to learn, work, and live as fully integrated, contributing members of society. OSERS supports programs that serve millions of disabled children, youth, and adults and that impact on the lives of the Nation’s 49 million citizens with disabilities. It coordinates the activities of the Office of Special Education Programs, which works to help States provide quality educational opportunities and early-intervention services to help students with disabilities achieve their goals. OSERS’ Rehabilitation Services Administration, among other efforts, supports State vocational rehabilitation programs that give disabled people the education, job training, and job placement services they need to gain meaningful employment.

OSERS’ National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research supports research and technological programs that are crafting blueprints for a barrier-free, inclusive society.

Student Financial Assistance Programs

The Office of Student Financial Assistance Programs (OSFAP) is headed by the Department’s Chief Operating Officer and is the Federal Government’s first performance based organization. OSFAP directs and coordinates those activities of the Department of Education which provide financial assistance through grants and work and loan programs to students pursuing a postsecondary education. The Federal student financial aid programs include: Stafford loans; Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS); Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS); Federal Insured Student Loans (FISL); consolidated loans; Perkins loans; income contingent loans; Pell grants; College Work-Study Program; Supplemental Educational Opportunities Grants (SEOG); and State Student Incentive Grants (SSIG).

OSFAP provides leadership and direction for the Department of Education in meeting its goals of excellence in credit management and debt collection through the collection of defaulted student loans under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program and the Law Enforcement Education Program, and the collection of overpayments in the Pell Grant Program and Supplemental Educational Opportunities Grant Program.

Vocational and Adult Education

The Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education administers grant, contract, and technical assistance programs for vocational-technical education and for adult education and literacy. The Office is also responsible for coordinating these programs with other Education Department and Federal programs supporting services and research for adult education, literacy, and occupational training.

Regional Offices

Each regional office serves as a center for the dissemination of information and provides technical assistance to State and local educational agencies and other institutions and individuals interested in Federal education activities. Offices are located in Atlanta, GA; Boston, MA; Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; Denver, CO; Kansas City, MO; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; San Francisco, CA; and Seattle, WA.
Federally Aided Corporations

[These Corporations are supported in part by Federal funds appropriated in the budget of the Department of Education.]

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**American Printing House for the Blind**

P.O. Box 6085, Louisville, KY 40206
Phone, 502-895-2405

President
Chairman of the Board

TUCK TINSLEY
JOHN BARR III

The American Printing House for the Blind was incorporated by the Kentucky Legislature in 1858 to assist in the education of the blind by distributing Braille books, talking books, and educational aids without cost to educational institutions educating blind children pursuant to the act “To Promote the Education of the Blind,” as amended (20 Stat. 467), adopted by Congress in 1879.

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**Gallaudet University**

800 Florida Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20002
Phone, 202-651-5000. Internet, http://www.gallaudet.edu/

Chairman, Board of Trustees
President, Gallaudet University
Vice President, Academic Affairs
Vice President, Administration and Business
Vice President, Institutional Advancement
Vice President, Precollege National Mission Programs

GLENN B. ANDERSON
I. KING JORDAN
ROSYLN ROSEN
PAUL KELLY
MARGARETE HALL
JANE K. FERNANDES


Gallaudet University was established to provide a liberal higher education for deaf persons who need special facilities to compensate for their loss of hearing. The primary purpose of the university is to afford its students the intellectual and spiritual development that can be acquired through a study of the liberal arts and sciences.

In addition to its undergraduate program, the University operates a graduate program at the master’s level to prepare teachers and other professional...
personnel to work with persons who are deaf, a research program focusing on problems related to deafness, and continuing education for deaf adults.

**Accreditation** Gallaudet University is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, and the Council on Social Work Education.

**Model Secondary School for the Deaf**
The school was established by act of October 15, 1966 (20 U.S.C. 693), when the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare entered into an agreement with Gallaudet College for the establishment and operation, including construction, of such a facility. It was established as an exemplary educational facility for deaf students of high school age from the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the rest of the Nation on a space-available basis. The school's mission is to provide maximum flexibility in curricula and to encourage the originality, imagination, and innovation needed to satisfy deaf students' high aspirations.

The objectives of the school are to provide day and residential facilities for deaf youth of high school age, in order to prepare them for college or for postsecondary opportunities other than college; to prepare all students to the maximum extent possible to be independent, contributing members of society; and to stimulate the development of similar programs throughout the Nation.

**Kendall Demonstration Elementary School**
The School became the Nation's first demonstration elementary school for the deaf by act of December 24, 1970 (20 U.S.C. 695), which authorized Gallaudet College to operate and maintain it as a model that will experiment in techniques and materials, and to disseminate information from these and future projects to educational facilities for deaf children throughout the country. The School is located on the campus of Gallaudet University and is equipped to serve approximately 200 students.

For further information, contact the Public Relations Office, Gallaudet University, 800 Florida Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20002. Phone, 202-651-5505. Internet, http://www.gallaudet.edu/.

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**Howard University**
2400 Sixth Street N.W., Washington, DC 20059

President
H. PATRICK SWYGERT

Howard University was established by act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 438). It is governed by a 29-member self-perpetuating board of trustees. The University maintains a special relationship with the Federal Government through the Department of Education.

Howard University, jointly supported by congressional appropriations and private funds, is a comprehensive university organization offering instruction in 12 schools and colleges as follows: the college of arts and sciences; the college of dentistry; the college of engineering, architecture, and computer sciences; the college of medicine; the college of pharmacy, nursing, and allied health sciences; the graduate school of arts and sciences; the school of business; the school of communications; the school of divinity; the school of education; the school of law; the school of social work; and a summer school. In addition, Howard University has research institutes and centers in the following areas: drug abuse and addiction; science, space, and technology; African-American resources; cancer; child development;
computational science and engineering; international affairs; sickle cell disease; and small business development.

The University is coeducational and admits students of every race, creed, color, and national origin, but it accepts and discharges a special responsibility for the admission and training of black students.

For further information, contact the Office of University Communications, Howard University, 2400 Sixth Street NW., Washington, DC 20059. Phone, 202-806-0970. Internet, http://www.howard.edu/.

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**National Institute for Literacy**

Suite 730, 1775 T Street NW., Washington, DC 20006

Phone, 202-632-1500

Director, **ANDREW HARTMAN**

The National Institute for Literacy is an independent Federal organization that fosters collaboration and innovation. Its goal is to ensure that all Americans with literacy needs receive the high-quality education and basic skills services necessary to achieve success in the workplace, family, and community.

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**National Technical Institute for the Deaf**

Rochester Institute of Technology

52 Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, NY 14623

Phone, 716-475-6853 (voice/TDD)

President, Rochester Institute of Technology, **ALBERT J. SIMONE**

Dean, National Technical Institute for the Deaf, **T. ALAN HURWITZ**

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID) was established by act of June 8, 1965 (20 U.S.C. 681), and after several years of planning, programs began in 1968. Funded primarily through the Department of Education, it is an integral part of a larger institution known as the Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT).

The presence of NTID at RIT is the first effort to educate large numbers of deaf students within a college campus planned primarily for hearing students. Unique in the world, NTID is a vital part of RIT’s main 1,300-acre campus in suburban Rochester, NY. It provides educational opportunities for qualified students from every State in the Nation and, through educational outreach, publications, and related service, serves deaf persons throughout the world. In addition, NTID conducts research to better understand the role of deafness in education and employment, and to develop innovative teaching techniques. It develops training activities for its faculty and staff, as well as for other professionals working with deaf persons across the country.

One of the major reasons for NTID’s success in helping deaf students join the mainstream of American life is its close working relationship with other RIT colleges in developing career-oriented programs of study. One of RIT’s main strengths over the years has been its...
ability to adapt its educational programs
to technological and social change, and
NTID helps keep that tradition alive. It
has served more than 7,000 deaf
students since 1968.

Deaf graduates from RIT have found
employment throughout the Nation or
have moved on to advanced academic
studies. In academic year 1996–1997, of
those who pursued employment, more
than 96 percent have been placed in
jobs. Of those employed, 71 percent
work in business and industry, more
than 5 percent in government, and the
remaining 24 percent in education and
human services.

The Institutes accept applications from
U.S. residents, as well as a limited
number of international students. An
overall eighth grade achievement level
or above is required, and, except under
special circumstances, an applicant must
have completed a secondary program.
An applicant also must show evidence of
need for special services because of
hearing loss and have an unaided better
ear average of 70dB ISO. International
applicants generally are required to take
the Test of English as a Foreign Language
(ToeFl) and must provide
documentation of availability of financial
resources to meet the full cost of
attending RIT. References are requested.

Both Institutes are accredited by the
Middle States Association of Colleges
and Secondary Schools. Rochester
Institute of Technology also has been
accredited by the Engineers’ Council for
Professional Development, National
Association of Schools of Art, Committee
on Professional Training of American
Chemical Society, Council on Social
Work Education, and the National
Accrediting Agency for Clinical
Laboratory Sciences.

For further information, contact the Rochester
Institute of Technology, National Technical Institute
for the Deaf, Department of Recruitment and
Admissions, Lyndon Baines Johnson Building, 52
Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, NY 14623–5604.
Phone, 716–475–6700.

Sources of Information

Inquiries on the following information
may be directed to the specified office,
Department of Education, 400 Maryland
Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20202.

Contracts and Small Business Activities
Call or write the Office of Small and
Disadvantaged Business Utilization.
Phone, 202–708–9020.

Employment Inquiries and applications
for employment, and inquiries regarding
the college recruitment program, should
be directed to the Human Resources
Group. Phone, 202–401–0553.

Organization Contact the Executive
Office, Office of Management. Phone,

For further information, contact the Information Resources Center, Department of Education, Room 5E248
(FB–6), 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20202. Phone, 800–USA–LEARN. Internet, http://
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20585

SECRETARY OF ENERGY
BILL RICHARDSON
Deputy Secretary
T. J. GLAUTHIER
Under Secretary
ERNEST MONIZ
General Counsel
MARY ANNE SULLIVAN
Inspector General
GREGORY H. FRIEDMAN
Assistant Secretary, Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
JOHN C. ANGELL
Assistant Secretary, International Affairs
CALVIN R. HUMPHREY, Acting
Assistant Secretary, Environment, Safety, and Health
DAVID M. MICHAELS
Assistant Secretary, Fossil Energy
ROBERT W. GEE
Assistant Secretary, Defense Programs
VICTOR H. REIS
Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
DAN W. REICHER
Assistant Secretary, Environmental Management
JAMES M. OWENDOFF, Acting
Assistant Secretary, Nonproliferation and National Security
ROSE E. GOTTEMOELLER
Administrator, Energy Information Administration
JAY E. HAKES
Director, Field Integration
JOHN M. WILCZYNSKI
Director, Fissile Materials Disposition
LAURA S. H. HOLGATE
Director, Public Affairs
BROOKE D. ANDERSON
Director, Worker and Community Transition
ROBERT W. DEGRASSE, JR.
Director of Science
MARTHA A. KREBS
Director of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management
LAKE H. BARRETT, Acting
Director of Hearings and Appeals
GEORGE B. BREZNAY
Director of Intelligence
LAWRENCE H. SANCHEZ
Director of Counterintelligence
EDWARD J. CURRAN
Director of Policy
MARK J. MAZUR
Director of Management and Administration
RICHARD T. FARRELL
Chief Financial Officer
MICHAEL L. TELSON
Chief Information Officer
JOHN M. GILLIGAN
Director of Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology
WILLIAM D. MAGWOOD IV
Director of Economic Impact and Diversity
SARAH J. SUMMERVILLE, Acting
Director, Contract Reform and Privatization Project Office
WALTER S. HOWES
Executive Director of Secretary of Energy Advisory Board
SKILA S. HARRIS
Departmental Representative, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board
MARK B. WHITTAKER
Chair, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
JAMES J. HOECKER
The Department of Energy, in partnership with its customers, is entrusted to contribute to the welfare of the Nation by providing the technical information and the scientific and educational foundation for the technology, policy, and institutional leadership necessary to achieve efficiency in energy use, diversity in energy sources, a more productive and competitive economy, improved environmental quality, and a secure national defense.

The Department of Energy (DOE) was established by the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7131), effective October 1, 1977, pursuant to Executive Order 12009 of September 13, 1977. The act consolidated the major Federal energy functions into one Cabinet-level Department.

Offices managing programs which require large budget outlays or provide technical direction and support are structured to reflect the principal programmatic missions of the Department: energy programs, national security programs, environmental management programs, and science and technology programs. The energy programs area includes the Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy, the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology, the Power Marketing Administrations, and the Energy Information Administration. The national security programs area includes the Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs, the Office of Nonproliferation and National Security, and the Office of Fissile Materials Disposition. The environmental quality programs area includes the Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management and the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management. The science programs area includes the Office of Science and the Laboratory Operations Board and the Research and Development Council, which have been established under the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board to provide advice regarding the strategic direction for the Department's laboratories, and to coordinate and integrate research and development across the Department, respectively.

The Department's organization also includes the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which is an independent regulatory organization within the Department.

Office of the Secretary

Secretary The Secretary provides the overall vision, programmatic leadership, management and direction, and administration of the Department; decides major energy policy and planning issues; acts as the principal spokesperson for the Department; and ensures that effective communication and working relationships with State, local, and tribal governments, the President, the Congress, other Federal agencies and departments, the private sector, and the public are achieved. The Secretary is the principal adviser to the President on energy policies, plans, and programs.

Deputy Secretary The Deputy Secretary acts for the Secretary in the Secretary's absence and assists the Secretary in deciding major energy policy and planning issues and in representing the Department before Congress and the public. The Deputy Secretary, assisted by the Under Secretary, provides daily management guidance and decisionmaking and coordinates the efforts of the energy, weapons/waste cleanup, and science and technology programs to achieve the Department's goals by delivering quality services to the public.

Staff Offices

Field Integration The Office of Field Integration provides centralized responsibility for strategic planning, management coordination, and oversight of the Department's field operations in general; and, specifically, for coordinating program and project planning, execution, and management.
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

SECRETARY
DEPUTY SECRETARY *
UNDER SECRETARY

* Deputy Secretary serves as Chief Operating Officer
assignments of the Department's eight multipurpose operations offices and two field offices managing environmental restoration efforts.

For further information, contact the Director of Resource Management and Services. Phone, 202-586-7438.

International Affairs The Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs formulates and develops international energy policy leads the Department's bilateral and multilateral cooperation, investment, and trade activities; and promotes international science and technology cooperation.

For further information, contact the Director of Resource Management. Phone, 202-586-2555.

Policy The Office of the Director of Policy formulates, analyzes, develops, and coordinates Departmental energy policy, science and technology policy, environmental policy including global change policy, and economic policy. The Office oversees the execution of the Department's strategy for communicating the Administration's and the Department's policies to Congress, stakeholders, and the general public.

For further information, contact the Director of Resource Management. Phone, 202-586-2555.

Departmental Representative to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board The Office of the Departmental Representative to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB) manages the Department's interaction with DNFSB as mandated by law, including achievement of the mutual goal of ensuring protection of public and employee health and safety and the environment by appropriate and timely resolution of DNFSB recommendations and concerns.

For further information, contact the Departmental Representative to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board. Phone, 202-586-3887.

Hearings and Appeals The Office of Hearings and Appeals reviews and issues all final DOE orders of an adjudicatory nature, other than those involving matters over which the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission exercises final jurisdiction. The Office is responsible for conducting hearings, considering, and issuing decisions on appeals from orders of a regulatory or adjudicative nature issued by DOE components and requests for exception or exemption from any regulatory or mandatory requirements. Its Board of Contract Appeals hears and resolves appeals pertaining to contract-related matters. The Board may act as the Department's Contract Adjustment Board, the Financial Assistance Appeal Board, or the Invention Licensing Appeal Board.

For further information, contact the Director of Management Operations. Phone, 202-426-1441.

Economic Impact and Diversity The Office of Economic Impact and Diversity advises the Secretary on the effects of energy policies, regulations, and other actions of the Department and its components on minorities, minority business enterprises, and minority educational institutions, and on ways to ensure that minorities are afforded an opportunity to participate in energy programs of the Department; carries out policy, plan, and oversight functions under sections 8 and 15 of the Small Business Act relating to preferred programs for small businesses, disadvantaged business, labor surplus area concerns, and women-owned businesses; and administers the policy, procedures, plans, and systems of the Department's equal opportunity and civil rights activities.

For further information, contact the Office of Economic Impact and Diversity. Phone, 202-586-8383.

Worker and Community Transition The Office of Worker and Community Transition develops policies and programs necessary to plan for and mitigate the impacts of changing conditions on the workers and communities affected by the Department's mission changes; ensures that those policies and programs are carried out in a way that guarantees fair treatment of all concerned, while at the same time recognizing the unique conditions at each site and in each contract; assists those communities most
affected by the changing missions at Department sites by using the Department's resources to stimulate economic development; and manages a program for disposition of departmental assets.

For further information, contact the Office of Worker and Community Transition. Phone, 202-586-7550.

Secretary of Energy Advisory Board
The Office of the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board provides executive management to the Board, which advises the Secretary of Energy on issues related to the Department of Energy and the Nation’s future energy and national security needs, as well as analysis of scientific, technical, and research and development responsibilities, activities, and operations of the Department.

For further information, contact the Administrative Officer, Office of the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board. Phone, 202-586-8979.

Contract Reform and Privatization
The Contract Reform and Privatization Project Office guides and coordinates the implementation of the Department of Energy’s privatization and contract reform initiatives. Privatization includes the divestiture and transfer of assets and functions of the Department and its contractors to the private sector.

For further information, contact the Contract Reform and Privatization Project Office. Phone, 202-586-0800.

Energy Programs

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy is responsible for formulating and directing programs designed to increase the production and utilization of renewable energy (solar, biomass, wind, geothermal, alcohol fuels, etc.) and improving the energy efficiency of the transportation, buildings, industrial, and utility sectors through support of long-term, high-risk research and development and technology transfer activities. The Assistant Secretary manages the program and facilities of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory through its Golden, CO, field office. The Assistant Secretary also has responsibility for administering, through a network of regional offices, programs that provide financial assistance for State energy planning; weatherization of housing owned by the poor and disadvantaged; the implementation of energy conservation measures by schools and hospitals, local units of government, and public care institutions; and the promotion of energy efficient construction and renovation of Federal facilities.

For further information, contact the Director of Management and Operations. Phone, 202-586-6768.

Fossil Energy
The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy is responsible for research and development programs involving fossil fuels—coal, petroleum, and gas. The fossil energy program involves applied research, exploratory development, and limited proof-of-concept testing targeted to high-risk and high-payoff endeavors. The objective of the program is to provide the general technology and knowledge base that the private sector can use to complete development and initiate commercialization of advanced processes and energy systems. The program is principally executed through the Federal Energy Technology Center located in the field.

The Assistant Secretary also manages the Clean Coal Technology Program, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.

For further information, contact the Office of Communications. Phone, 202-586-6503.

Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology
The Office of Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology manages the Department’s research and development programs associated with fission and fusion energy. This includes programs relating to nuclear reactor development, both civilian and naval, nuclear fuel cycle, and space nuclear applications. The Office manages a program to provide radioactive and stable isotope products to various domestic and international markets for
medical research, health care, and industrial research. In addition, the Office conducts technical analyses and provides advice concerning nonproliferation; assesses alternative nuclear systems and new reactor and fuel cycle concepts; manages depleted uranium hexafluoride activities, highly enriched uranium downblend, natural uranium sales, and uranium enrichment legacy activities; and evaluates proposed advanced nuclear fission energy concepts and technical improvements for possible application to nuclear powerplant systems.

For further information, contact the Director of Management Planning and Analysis. Phone, 301-903-3796.

Energy Information Administration The Energy Information Administration is responsible for the timely and accurate collection, processing, publication, and distribution of data in the areas of energy resource reserves, energy production, demand, consumption, distribution, and technology.

The Administration performs analyses of energy data to assist government and nongovernment users in understanding energy trends. Analyses are prepared on complex, long-term energy trends and the impacts of energy trends on regional and industrial sectors. Special purpose analyses are prepared involving competition within the energy industries, the capital/financial structure of energy companies, and interfuel substitution.

For further information, contact the Director, National Energy Information Center. Phone, 202-586-6537.

National Security Programs

Defense Programs The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs directs the Nation’s nuclear weapons research, development, testing, production, and surveillance program, as well as the production of the special nuclear materials used by the weapons program within the Department, and management of defense nuclear waste and byproducts. The Office ensures the technology base for the surety, reliability, military effectiveness, and credibility of the nuclear weapon stockpile. The Office also manages research in inertial confinement fusion.

For further information, contact the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program Support. Phone, 301-903-4016.

Nonproliferation and National Security

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Nonproliferation and National Security directs the development of the Department’s policy, plans, procedures, and research and development activities relating to arms control, nonproliferation, export controls, and international nuclear safety and safeguard activities; safeguards and secures classified information and protects departmental and DOE contractor facilities and installations; manages the Department’s Emergency Management System, which responds to and mitigates the consequences resulting from operational, energy, and continuity-of-Government emergencies; manages a personnel security program for sensitive positions within the Department; and provides threat assessments and support to headquarters and field offices.

For further information, contact the Director of Resource Management. Phone, 202-586-4544.

Intelligence

The Office of Intelligence ensures that intelligence information requirements of the Secretary and senior departmental policymakers are met and that the Department’s technical, analytical, and research expertise is made available to support U.S. intelligence efforts. The Office ensures effective use of the U.S. Government’s intelligence apparatus in support of the Department of Energy’s needs for information on global nuclear weapons development, nonproliferation, and foreign hydrocarbon, nuclear, and other energy production and consumption.

For further information, contact the Office of Intelligence. Phone, 202-586-2610.

Counterintelligence

The Office of Counterintelligence develops and implements an effective counterintelligence program to identify, neutralize, and deter foreign government or industrial intelligence activities
directed at or involving DOE programs, personnel, facilities, technologies, classified information, and unclassified sensitive information. The Office approves, conducts, and coordinates all policy and investigative matters with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in headquarters and the field.

For further information, contact the Office of Counterintelligence. Phone, 202-586-5901.

**Fissile Materials Disposition**  The Office of Fissile Materials Disposition is responsible for all activities of the Department relating to the management, storage, and disposition of fissile materials from weapons and weapon systems that are excess to national security needs of the United States. The Office coordinates the development of Department of Energy policy regarding these fissile materials and oversees the development of technical and economic analyses and related research and development for this effort.

For further information, contact the Office of Fissile Materials Disposition. Phone, 202-586-2695.

**Environmental Quality Programs**

**Environment, Safety, and Health**  The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety, and Health provides independent oversight of departmental execution of environmental, occupational safety and health, and nuclear/nonnuclear safety and security laws, regulations, and policies; ensures that departmental programs are in compliance with environmental, health, and nuclear/nonnuclear safety protection plans, regulations, and procedures; exercises independent review and approval of environmental impact statements prepared within the Department; and carries out the legal functions of the nuclear safety civil penalty and criminal referral activities.

For further information, contact the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Planning and Administration. Phone, 202-586-9024.

**Environmental Management**  The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management provides program policy guidance and manages the assessment and cleanup of inactive waste sites and facilities, directs a program in safe and effective waste management operations, and develops and implements an aggressive applied waste research and development program to provide innovative environmental technologies that yield permanent disposal solutions at reduced costs. The Office provides centralized management for the Department for waste management operations, and applied research and development programs and activities, including environmental restoration and waste management program policy and guidance to DOE field offices in these areas, and develops plans for the handling, storage, treatment, or disposal of DOE waste material.

For further information, contact the Director of Administrative Services. Phone, 202-586-2661.

**Civilian Radioactive Waste Management**  The Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management has responsibility for the Nuclear Waste Fund and for the management of Federal programs for recommending, constructing, and operating repositories for disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel; interim storage of spent nuclear fuel; monitored retrievable storage; and research, development, and demonstration regarding disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel.

For further information, contact the Director for Human Resources. Phone, 202-586-5975.

**Science Programs**

**Science**  The Office of Science manages the Department's program of basic and applied physical and energy research and development, as well as financial assistance and budgetary priorities for these activities.

The Office manages the basic energy sciences, high energy physics, and fusion energy research programs; administers DOE programs supporting university researchers; funds research in mathematical and computational
sciences critical to the use and development of supercomputers; and administers a financial support program for research and development projects not funded elsewhere in the Department. The Office also manages a research program directed at determining the generic environmental, health, and safety aspects of energy technologies and programs. The Office monitors DOE research and development programs for deficiencies or duplications and, in conjunction with the Assistant Secretary for Congressional, Public, and Intergovernmental Affairs, monitors the international exchange of scientific and technical personnel.

For further information, contact the Associate Director of Resource Management. Phone, 301-903-4944.

Field Structure

DOE Operations and Field Offices and Contractor-Operated Field Installations

The vast majority of the Department’s energy and physical research and development, nuclear weapons research and development, testing and production, environmental restoration, and waste management activities are carried out by contractors who operate Government-owned facilities. Management and administration of Government-owned, contractor-operated facility contracts are the major responsibility of the Department’s eight operations offices and two special purpose field offices. Department operations offices provide a formal link between Department headquarters and the field laboratories and other operating facilities. They also manage programs and projects as assigned from lead headquarters program offices. Routine management guidance, coordination, and oversight of the operations and field offices is provided by the Office of Field Integration. Daily specific program direction for the operations offices is provided by the cognizant Assistant Secretary, Office Director, or program officer.

Operations and Field Offices—Department of Energy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operations Offices</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albuquerque, NM (P.O. Box 5400, 87185-5400)</td>
<td>505–845–6050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (9800 S. Cass Ave., Argonne, IL 60439–4802)</td>
<td>630–252–2110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho Falls, ID (850 Energy Dr., 83401–1563)</td>
<td>208–526–5665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Vegas, NV (P.O. Box 98518, 89193–8518)</td>
<td>702–295–3211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miamisburg, OH (P.O. Box 2001, 37831–8763)</td>
<td>937–865–3977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland, CA (Rm. 702N, 1301 Clay St., 94612–5206)</td>
<td>510–637–1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah River, SC (P.O. Box A, Aiken, SC 29802–0901)</td>
<td>803–725–2405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, VA (P.O. Box 550, 825 Jadwin Ave., 22203–0500)</td>
<td>804–376–7095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field Offices</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miamisburg, OH (P.O. Box 3020, 45343–3020)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Flats, CO (P.O. Box 929, Golden, CO 80402–0929)</td>
<td>303–966–2025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Independent Commission

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

An independent, five-member commission within the Department of Energy, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission sets rates and charges for the transportation and sale for resale of natural gas, and for the transmission and sale at wholesale of electricity. It also licenses hydroelectric power projects. In addition, the Commission establishes rates or charges for the transportation of oil by pipeline, as well as the valuation of such pipelines.

For further information, contact the Office of External Affairs. Phone, 202–208–0055.
Power Administrations

The marketing and transmission of electric power produced at Federal hydroelectric projects and reservoirs is carried out by the Department’s four Power Administrations. Management oversight of the Power Administrations is the responsibility of the Deputy Secretary.

**Bonneville Power Administration** The Administration markets power produced by the Federal Columbia River Power System at the lowest rates, consistent with sound business practices, and gives preference to public entities.

In addition, the Administration is responsible for energy conservation, renewable resource development, and fish and wildlife enhancement under the provisions of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 839 note).

For further information, contact the Bonneville Power Administration, 905 N.E. Eleventh Avenue, Portland, OR 97232-4169. Phone, 503-230-5101.

**Southeastern Power Administration**

The Administration is responsible for the transmission and disposition of surplus electric power and energy generated at reservoir projects in the States of West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

The Administration sets the lowest possible rates to consumers, consistent with sound business principles, and gives preference in the sale of such power and energy to public bodies and cooperatives.

For further information, contact the Southeastern Power Administration, Samuel Elbert Building, 2 Public Square, Elberton, GA 30635-1850. Phone, 706-213-3805.

**Southwestern Power Administration**

The Administration is responsible for the sale and disposition of electric power and energy in the States of Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The Southwestern Power Administration transmits and disposes of the electric power and energy generated at Federal reservoir projects, supplemented by power purchased from public and private utilities, in such a manner as to encourage the most widespread and economical use. The Administration sets the lowest possible rates to consumers, consistent with sound business principles, and gives preference in the sale of power and energy to public bodies and cooperatives.

The Administration also conducts and participates in the comprehensive planning of water resource development in the Southwest.

For further information, contact the Southwestern Power Administration, Suite 1600, Williams Center Tower One, One West Third Street, Tulsa, OK 74103-3532. Phone, 918-595-6601.

**Western Area Power Administration**

The Administration is responsible for the Federal electric power-marketing and transmission functions in 15 central and western States, encompassing a geographic area of 1.3 million square miles. The Administration sells power to cooperatives, municipalities, public utility districts, private utilities, Federal and State agencies, and irrigation districts. The wholesale power customers, in turn, provide service to millions of retail consumers in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

The Administration is responsible for the operation and maintenance of transmission lines, substations, and various auxiliary power facilities in the aforementioned geographic area and also for planning, construction, and operation and maintenance of additional Federal transmission facilities that may be authorized in the future.

For further information, contact the Western Area Power Administration, 1627 Cole Boulevard, Golden, CO 80401-3305. Phone, 303-275-1513.
Sources of Information

Contracts and Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Activities
Information on business opportunities with the Department and its contractors is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.pr.doe.gov/prbus.html. For assistance, call 202-634-4511. For information on existing DOE awards, call 202-586-9051.

Electronic Access Information concerning the Department is available through the Internet, at http://www.doe.gov/.

Employment Most jobs in the Department are in the competitive service. Positions are filled through hiring individuals with Federal civil service status, but may also be filled using lists of competitive eligibles from the Office of Personnel Management or the Department’s special examining units. Contact the Office of Personnel. Phone, 202-586-1234.


Inspector General Hotline Persons who wish to raise issues of concern regarding departmental operations, processes, or practices or who may be aware of or suspect illegal acts or noncriminal violations should contact the hotline. Phone, 202-586-4073.

Office of Scientific and Technical Information The Office manages a system for the centralized collection, announcement, and dissemination of and historical reference to the Department’s scientific and technical information and worldwide energy information. Contact the Office of Scientific and Technical Information, 175 Oak Ridge Turnpike, Oak Ridge, TN 37830-7255. Phone, 423-576-1188.

Public Information Issuances, Press Releases, and Publications For media contacts, call 202-586-5575.

Public Reading Room For information materials on DOE and public access to DOE records, call 202-586-3142.

Whistleblower Assistance Federal or DOE contractor employees wishing to make complaints of alleged wrongdoing against the Department or its contractors should call 202-586-8289.

Director, Office of Facilities Services  
Peggy J. Dodd
Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation  
Margaret A. Hamburg
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Policy Initiatives  
Ann Segal
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Disability, Aging, and Long-Term Care Policy  
Robert Williams
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Health Policy  
Gary Claxton
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Human Services Policy  
Patricia Ruggles
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Program Systems  
Delores L. Parron
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Science Policy  
William Raub
Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs  
Melissa Skolfield
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Policy and Communications  
Lynnette Williams
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Media  
Laurie Boeder
Director, Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Office  
Ross Cirincione
Direct, News Division  
P. Campbell Gardett
Director, Office for Civil Rights  
Thomas E. Perez
Deputy Director  
Omar V. Guerrero
Associate Deputy Director, Management Planning and Evaluation  
Omar V. Guerrero, Acting
Associate Deputy Director, Program Operations  
Ronald Copeland
General Counsel  
Harriet S. Rabb
Deputy General Counsel  
Beverly Dennis III
Deputy General Counsel, Legal Counsel  
(Vacancy)
Deputy General Counsel, Program Review  
Anna D. Kraus
Deputy General Counsel, Regulation  
Marcy Wilder
Associate General Counsel, Business and Administrative Law Division  
Timothy White
Associate General Counsel, Children, Families, and Aging  
Robert Keith
Associate General Counsel, Civil Rights  
George Lyon
Associate General Counsel, Ethics and Special Counsel for Ethics  
Edgar M. Swindell, Acting
Associate General Counsel, Food and Drug Financing  
Margaret J. Porter
Associate General Counsel, Health Care Financing  
Seree Kanner
Associate General Counsel, Legislation  
Sonnda S. Wallace
Associate General Counsel, Public Health Inspector General  
Richard Riseberg
Principal Deputy Inspector General  
June Gibbs Brown
Chief Counsel to the Inspector General  
Michael F. Mangan
Deputy Inspector General, Audit Services  
D. McCarty Thornton
Deputy Inspector General, Evaluation and Inspections  
Thomas D. Roslewicz
Deputy Inspector General, Investigations  
George F. Grob
Deputy Inspector General, Management and Policy  
Dennis J. Duquette

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20201

Assistant Secretary  
Jeanette C. Takamura
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FRANCIS CHESLEY, Acting

Director, Center for Cost and Financing Studies  
ROSS H. ARNETT III

Director, Health Care Information  
CHRISTINE G. WILLIAMS

Director, Organization and Delivery Studies  
IRENE FRASER

Director, Outcomes and Effectiveness Research  
CAROLYN M. CLANCY

Director, Primary Care Research  
DAVID LANIER, Acting

Director, Quality Measurement and Improvement  
GREGG MEYER

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY
1600 Clifton Road NE., Atlanta, GA 30333

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Deputy Administrator  
CLAIRE V. BROOME

Assistant Administrator  
PETER J. MCCUMISKY, Acting

Deputy Assistant Administrator  
MAUREEN LICHTVELD, Acting

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
1600 Clifton Road NE., Atlanta, GA 30333

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Deputy Director for Science and Public Health  
CLAIRE V. BROOME

Associate Director for Global Health  
STEVE BLOUNT

Associate Director, Minority Health  
WALTER W. WILLIAMS

Associate Director, Science  
DIXIE SNIDER

Associate Director, Women’s Health  
KAREN STEINBERG, Acting

Deputy Director for Policy and Legislation  
MARTHA F. KATZ

Associate Director, Washington Office  
DONALD E. SHRIBER

Associate Director, Communication  
VICKI FREIMUTH

Associate Director, Policy Planning, and Evaluation  
KATHY CAHILL

Deputy Director for Program Management  
VIRGINIA S. BALES

Director, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion  
JAMES S. MARKS

Director, National Center for Environmental Health  
RICHARD J. JACKSON

Director, National Center for Health Statistics  
EDWARD J. SONDIK

Director, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention  
HELENE GAYLE

Director, National Center for Infectious Diseases  
JAMES M. HUGHES

Director, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control  
MARK L. ROSENBERG

Director, National Immunization Program  
WALTER A. ORENSTEIN

Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  
LINDA ROSENSTOCK

Director, National Vaccine Program Office  
ROBERT F. BREIMAN
### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- **Director, Epidemiology Program Office**: Stephen B. Thacker
- **Director, Equal Employment Opportunity**: Sue Porter-Anderson
- **Director, Office of Communication**: Vicki Freemuth
- **Director, Office of Global Health**: Steve Blount
- **Director, Office of Health and Safety**: Jonathan Y. Richmond
- **Associate Director for Management and Operations**: Joseph R. Carter, Acting
- **Director, Office of Program Planning and Evaluation**: Kathy Cahill
- **Director, Office of Program Support**: Joseph R. Carter, Acting
- **Director, Office of Women’s Health**: Karen Steinberger, Acting
- **Director, Public Health Practice Program Office**: Edward L. Baker

### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857
Phone, 301-443-1544. Internet, http://www.fda.gov/

- **Commissioner**: Jane E. Henney
- **Deputy Commissioner/Senior Adviser**: Daniel J. Davidson (Vacancy)
- **Administrative Law Judge**: Margaret J. Porter
- **Chief Counsel**: Amanda Bryce Norton
- **Chief Mediator and Ombudsman**: Louis Caputo
- **Special Assistant for Investigations**: John H. Mitchell
- **Lead Deputy Commissioner for Operations**: Michael A. Friedman
- **Associate Commissioner, Consumer Affairs**: Patricia M. Kuntze
- **Associate Commissioner, Health Affairs**: Stuart L. Nightingale
- **Associate Commissioner, Information Resources Management and Chief Information Officer**: William M. Bristow II
- **Associate Commissioner, Legislative Affairs**: Melinda K. Plaisier, Acting
- **Associate Commissioner for Operations**: Randolph F. Wykoff
- **Associate Commissioner, Planning and Evaluation**: Paul L. COPPing
- **Associate Commissioner, Public Affairs**: Lorrie McHugh-Wytkind
- **Associate Commissioner, Regulatory Affairs**: Dennis E. Baker
- **Associate Commissioner, Science**: Bernard A. Schwetz
- **Associate Commissioner for Strategic Management**: Linda A. Suydam
- **Deputy Commissioner, External Affairs**: Sharon Smith Holston
- **Deputy Commissioner, Management and Systems**: Robert J. Byrd
- **Deputy Commissioner, Policy**: William K. Hubbard, Acting
- **Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research**: Kathryn C. Zoon
- **Director, Center for Devices and Radiological Health**: Elizabeth D. Jacobson, Acting
- **Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research**: Janet Woodcock
- **Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition**: Joseph A. Levitt
- **Director, Center for Toxicological Research**: Bernard A. Schwetz
- **Deputy Director, Washington Operations, NCTR**: Ronald F. Coene
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine</td>
<td>Stephen F. Sundlof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, MedWatch</td>
<td>Diane L. Kennedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Equal Employment and</td>
<td>Rosamelia Lecea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Facilities, Acquisitions</td>
<td>James L. Tidmore</td>
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<tr>
<td>and Central Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Financial Management</td>
<td>James Donahue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Human Resources and</td>
<td>Mary L. Babcock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Equal Opportunity and</td>
<td>Walter M. Batts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of International Affairs</td>
<td>Linda R. Horton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of International Policy</td>
<td>Theresa A. Toigo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Special Health Issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Tobacco Programs</td>
<td>Mitchell Zeller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Women’s Health</td>
<td>Audrey Sheppard, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Orphan Products Development</td>
<td>Marlene E. Haffner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Small Business and Community</td>
<td>Beverly Corey, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affairs Staff Liaison</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION**

200 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20201

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>Nancy-Ann Min DeParle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Administrator</td>
<td>Michael Hash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Associate Administrator</td>
<td>Kathleen King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Press Office</td>
<td>Chris Peacock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Legislation</td>
<td>Debbie Chang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Equal Opportunity and</td>
<td>Ramon Suris-Fernandez</td>
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<td>Civil Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Strategic Planning</td>
<td>Barbara Cooper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Actuary, Office of the Actuary</td>
<td>Richard Foster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Communications and</td>
<td>Elizabeth Cusick, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations Support</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Clinical Standards and</td>
<td>Jeffrey Kang, M.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Center for Beneficiary Services</td>
<td>Carol Cronin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Center for Health Plans and</td>
<td>Robert Berenson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Center for Medicaid and State</td>
<td>Sally Richardson</td>
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<td>Operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief of Operations</td>
<td>Steven Pelovitz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Internal Customer</td>
<td>Michael O'Dachowski</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Financial Management</td>
<td>Michele Snyder, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Information Services</td>
<td>Gary G. Christoph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator, Northeastern Consortium</td>
<td>Judy Berek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator, Southern Consortium</td>
<td>Rose Crum-Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrator, Midwestern Consortium</td>
<td>Joe Tilghman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator, Western Consortium</td>
<td>Mary Kay Smith</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>Claude Earl Fox</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Deputy Administrator
Principal Advisor to the Administrator
Chief Medical Officer
Associate Administrator, Bureau of Health Professions
 Associate Administrator, Bureau of Primary Health Care
 Associate Administrator for Field Operations
 Associate Administrator for HIV/AIDS Bureau
 Associate Administrator for Operations, Management and Program Support
 Associate Administrator, Maternal and Child Health Bureau
 Director, Center for Managed Care
 Director, Office for the Advancement of Telehealth
 Director, Office of Communications
 Director, Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights
 Director, Office of Information Resources Technology
 Director, Office of Minority Health
 Director, Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Legislation
 Director, Office of Rural Health Policy
 Director, Office of Special Programs

THOMAS G. MORFORD
DORIS BARNETTE
WILLIAM A. ROBINSON
VINCENT C. RODGERS
Marilyn H. Gaston
Sam Shekar
Joseph F. O'Neill
James J. Corrigan
Peter Van Dyck
Rhoda Abrams
Dena Puskin
Charlotte Mehuron
J. Calvin Adams
Nancy Paquin
M. June Horner
Paul Nannis
Wayne Meyers
Joseph F. O'Neill

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857

Director
Senior Adviser to the Director
Chief Medical Officer
Deputy Director
Director, Field Operations
Director, Headquarters Operations
Director, Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Director, Equal Employment Opportunity and Civil Rights Staff
Director, Public Affairs
Director, Office of Tribal Self-Governance
Director, Office of Tribal Programs
Director, Urban Indian Health Program Staff

Michael H. Trujillo
(vacancy)
Kermit O. Smith
Michel E. Lincoln
Don J. Davis
Lujana L. Reyes
Michael Mahsetky
Cecelia Heftel
Tony Kendricks
Paula Williams
Douglas Black
James Cussen

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892

Director
Deputy Director
Deputy Director, Extramural Research
Deputy Director, Intramural Research
Deputy Director, Management

Harold E. Varmus
Ruth L. Kirschstein
Wendy Baldwin
Michael M. Gottesman
Anthony L. Ittelag
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director, Administration</td>
<td>Leamon M. Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director, AIDS Research</td>
<td>Neal Nathanson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director, Behavioral and Social Sciences Research</td>
<td>Norman B. Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director, Clinical Research</td>
<td>John I. Gallin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director, Communications</td>
<td>R. Anne Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director, Disease Prevention</td>
<td>William R. Harlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director, International Health</td>
<td>Gerald T. Keusch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director, Legislative Policy and Analysis</td>
<td>Rosalind M. Gray, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director, Research on Minority Health</td>
<td>John Ruffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director, Research on Women's Health</td>
<td>Vivian W. Pinn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director, Research Services</td>
<td>Stephen A. Picca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director, Science Policy</td>
<td>Lana R. Skirboll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Community Liaison</td>
<td>Janyce Hedetniemi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Equal Opportunity</td>
<td>Naomi Churchill</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Financial Management</td>
<td>Francine Little</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Human Resource Management</td>
<td>Stephen C. Benowitz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Director, Office of Program Coordination</td>
<td>Vida H. Beaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Fogarty International Center</td>
<td>Gerald T. Keusch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Warren G. Magnuson Clinical Center</td>
<td>John I. Gallin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine</td>
<td>William R. Harlan, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Center for Research Resources</td>
<td>Judith L. Vaitukaitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Library of Medicine</td>
<td>Donald A.B. Lindberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Center for Information Technology</td>
<td>Alan S. Graeff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Center for Scientific Review</td>
<td>Ellie Ehrenfeld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Cancer Institute</td>
<td>Richard D. Klausner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Eye Institute</td>
<td>Carl Kupper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Institute on Aging</td>
<td>Richard J. Hodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism</td>
<td>Enoch Gordis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases</td>
<td>Anthony S. Fauci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases</td>
<td>Steven I. Katz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development</td>
<td>Duane F. Alexander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders</td>
<td>James F. Battey, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research</td>
<td>Harold C. Slavkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases</td>
<td>Phillip Gorden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Institute on Drug Abuse</td>
<td>Alan I. Leshner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences</td>
<td>Kenneth Olden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Department of Health and Human Services is the Cabinet-level department of the Federal executive branch most involved with the Nation’s human concerns. In one way or another, it touches the lives of more Americans than any other Federal agency. It is literally a department of people serving people, from newborn infants to persons requiring health services to our most elderly citizens.

**Office of the Secretary**

The Secretary of Health and Human Services advises the President on health, welfare, and income security plans, policies, and programs of the Federal Government. The Secretary directs Department staff in carrying out the approved programs and activities of the Department and promotes general public understanding of the Department’s goals, programs, and objectives. The Secretary administers these functions through the Office of the Secretary and the Department’s 12 operating divisions.

The Office of the Secretary includes the offices of the Deputy Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, Inspector General, and General Counsel. Some offices whose public purposes are broadly applied are detailed further.

**Civil Rights**

The Office is responsible for the administration and enforcement of laws that prohibit discrimination in federally assisted and/or federally conducted health and human services programs.

**Public Health and Science**

The Office ensures that the Department conducts broad-based public health assessments designed to anticipate future public health issues and problems and devises and implements appropriate interventions and evaluations to maintain, sustain, and improve the health of the Nation; provides assistance in managing the implementation and coordination of Secretarial decisions for Public Health Service (PHS) operating divisions and coordination of population-based health, clinical preventive services, and science initiatives that cut across operating divisions; provides presentations to foreign governments and multilateral agencies on international health issues; and provides direction and policy oversight, through the Surgeon General, for the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps.

**Regional Offices**

The 10 HHS Regional Directors are the Secretary’s representatives in direct, official dealings with State and local government organizations. They provide a central focus in each region for departmental relations with Congress and promote general understanding of Department programs, policies, and objectives. They also advise the Secretary on the potential effects of decisions.

### Regional Offices—Department of Health and Human Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Address/Areas Served</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Atlanta Federal Center, Rm. 5895, 61 Forsyth St., 20202-8909 (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Patricia Ford-Roegner</td>
<td>404-562-7888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Rm. 2100, Government Ctr., 02203 (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)</td>
<td>Judith Kurland</td>
<td>617-565-1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>23d Fl., 105 W. Adams St., 60603 (IL, IN, MI, OH, WI)</td>
<td>Hannah Rosenthal</td>
<td>312-353-5160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Suite 1124–ORD, 1301 Young St., 75202–4348 (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>Ray Martinez</td>
<td>214-767-3301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Rm. 1076, 1961 Stout St., 80294–3538 (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)</td>
<td>Margaret Cary</td>
<td>303-844-3372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>Rm. 210, 601 E. 12th St., 64106 (IA, KS, MO, NE)</td>
<td>Kathleen Steele</td>
<td>816-426-2821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>Rm. 3835, 26 Federal Plz., 10278 (NJ, NY, PR, VI)</td>
<td>Allison E. Greene</td>
<td>212-264-4600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 431, 50 United Nations Plz., 94102 (AS, AZ, CA, GU, HI, NV)</td>
<td>Emory Lee, Acting</td>
<td>415-437-8500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>Rm. 911F, 2201 6th Ave., 98121 (AK, ID, OR, WA)</td>
<td>Mike Kreider</td>
<td>206-615-2010</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Administration on Aging

The Administration on Aging (AOA) is the principal agency designated to carry out the provisions of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.). It serves as the lead agency within HHS on all issues involving the elderly population. The Administration advises the Secretary, Department components, and other Federal departments and agencies on the characteristics, circumstances, and needs of older persons; develops policies, plans, and programs designed to promote their welfare; promotes their needs by planning programs and developing policy; administers a program of formula grants to States under title III of the Act (45 CFR 1321); administers a program of grants to American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiians to establish programs for older Native Americans under title VI of the Act (45 CFR 1328); provides policy, procedural direction, and technical assistance to States and Native American grantees; administers programs of training, research, and demonstration under title IV of the Act; and administers ombudsman, legal services oversight, and protective services for older people under title VII of the Act.

For further information, call 202-401-4634.

Administration for Children and Families

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) was created on April 15, 1991, under the authority of section 6 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953. The Assistant Secretary for Children and Families, ACF, reports to the Secretary and also serves as the Director of Child Support Enforcement. ACF advises the Secretary on issues pertaining to children and families, including Native Americans, people with developmental disabilities, refugees, and legalized aliens.

Administration on Children, Youth, and Families (ACYF) Through the Assistant Secretary, ACF, ACYF advises the Secretary on matters relating to the Department’s administration of the State grant programs under titles IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act; the child care programs authorized under title IV-A of the Social Security Act and the Child Care and Development Block Grant; the State grant programs to improve and increase child abuse prevention and treatment activities and to develop family preservation and family support services; the Head Start Program; the programs which provide services for runaway and homeless youth and their families; the child welfare training programs; and the child abuse and neglect research and demonstration programs.

For further information, call 202-205-8347 or 202-401-2337.

Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) Through the Assistant Secretary, ACF, the Administration advises the Secretary on matters relating to persons with developmental disabilities and their families. It serves as the Department’s focal point for supporting and encouraging providing quality services to persons with developmental disabilities, and assists States in increasing the independence, productivity, and community inclusion of persons with developmental disabilities, through the design and implementation of a comprehensive and continuing State plan. ADD also administers the State Developmental Disabilities Councils, the Protection and Advocacy Grant Program, and the discretionary grant programs; and serves as a resource in developing policies and programs to reduce or
eliminate barriers experienced by persons with developmental disabilities.

For further information, call 202-690-6590.

Administration for Native Americans (ANA) The Administration represents and promotes the goal of developmental, social, economic, and lasting self-sufficiency of American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Pacific Natives. The Intra-Departmental Council on Native American Affairs, chaired by the Commissioner of ANA, is composed of the heads of the Department’s major agencies and advises the Secretary on all matters affecting Native Americans which involve the Department. For further information, call 202-690-7776.

Child Support Enforcement (CSE) The Office advises the Secretary on matters relating to child support enforcement, providing direction, guidance, and oversight to State CSE program offices; activities authorized and directed by section D, part IV of the Social Security Act and other pertinent legislation requiring States to develop programs which locate absent parents, establish paternity when necessary, and obtain and enforce child support orders. CSE also assists States in establishing adequate reporting procedures and records maintenance; operates the Federal Parent Locator Service, including the National New Hire Directory, certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury amounts of overdue child support requiring collection; works with States to automate their child support enforcement programs; and reviews State applications for use of U.S. courts to enforce child support orders.

For further information, contact the Public Inquiries and Information Branch. Phone, 202-401-9373.

Community Services (OCS) Through the Assistant Secretary, ACF, the Office advises the Secretary on matters relating to community programs which promote economic self-sufficiency. OCS is responsible for administering the Community Services Block Grant, the Social Services Block Grant, and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance programs. It also oversees a variety of discretionary grant programs which foster family stability, economic security, responsibility, and self-support, as well as the programs and services for homeless, low-income, and needy individuals, leading to the development of new and innovative approaches to reduce welfare dependency.

For further information, call 202-401-9333.

Refugee Resettlement (ORR) Through the Assistant Secretary, ACF, the Office advises the Secretary on the policies and programs regarding refugee and entrant resettlement and the U.S. Repatriate Program. ORR is responsible for the planning, development, and direction of the implementation of a comprehensive program for domestic refugee and entrant resettlement assistance.

For further information, call 202-401-9246.

Family Assistance (OFA) Through the Assistant Secretary, ACF, the Office advises the Secretary on matters relating to public assistance and economic self-sufficiency programs and provides leadership, direction, and technical guidance in the administration of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program and the Aid to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled Program in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

For further information, call 202-401-9275.

Office of Regional Operations The Office advises and makes recommendations to the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families on all strategic and operations activities related to implementation of the Administration’s programs at the regional level.

For further information, call 202-401-4802.

Regional Offices—Administration for Children and Families
(RHD: Regional Hub Director; RA: Regional Administrator)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Address (Areas Served)</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 4M60, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30323–</td>
<td>Steven J. Golightly (RHD)</td>
<td>404–562–2922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8899 (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
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Regional Offices—Administration for Children and Families—Continued
(RHD: Regional Hub Director; RA: Regional Administrator)

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<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Rm. 2000, Government Ctr., 02203–0131</td>
<td>Hugh Galligan</td>
<td>617–565–1020</td>
</tr>
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<td>(CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)</td>
<td>(RA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>20th Fl., 105 W. Adams St., 60603–6201</td>
<td>Joyce A. Thomas</td>
<td>312–353–2510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(IL, IN, MI, OH, WI)</td>
<td>(RHD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Rm. 914, 1301 Young St., 75202 (AR, LA,</td>
<td>Leon McCowan</td>
<td>214–767–9648</td>
</tr>
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<td>NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>(RHD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Rm. 924, 1861 Stout St., 80294–1185 (CO,</td>
<td>Beverly Turnbo</td>
<td>303–844–3100</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MT, ND, SD, UT, WI)</td>
<td>(RA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>Rm. 384, 601 E. 12th St., 64106–2898 (IA,</td>
<td>Linda Lewis</td>
<td>816–426–3981</td>
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<td>KS, MO, NE)</td>
<td>(RA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>Rm. 4049, 26 Federal Piz., 10278–0022</td>
<td>Mary Ann Higgins</td>
<td>212–264–2890</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>(NJ, NY, PR, VI)</td>
<td>(RHD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Rm. 5450, 3535 Market St., 19104–3309</td>
<td>David Lett</td>
<td>215–861–4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)</td>
<td>(RA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 450, 50 United Nations Piz., 94102–</td>
<td>Sharon Fuji</td>
<td>415–437–8400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4988 (AS, AZ, CA, GU, HI, NV)</td>
<td>(RHD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>Suite 600, 2201 6th Ave., 98121–1827 (AK,</td>
<td>Stephen Henigson</td>
<td>206–615–2547</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ID, OR, WA)</td>
<td>(RA)</td>
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Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

A reorganization order, signed by the Secretary on October 31, 1995, established the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) as an operating division within Public Health Service of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. As the health services research arm of the Public Health Service, AHCPR’s goals are to work with the private sector and other public organizations to help consumers make better informed choices; determine what works best in clinical practice; measure and improve quality of care; monitor and evaluate health care delivery; improve the use of health care resources; assist health care policymakers; and build and sustain the health services research infrastructure.

For further information, contact the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research. Phone, 301–594–1364. Internet, http://www.ahcpr.gov/. E-mail, info@ahcpr.gov.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

A reorganization order, signed by the Secretary on October 31, 1995, established the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) as an operating division within the Public Health Service of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The Agency’s mission is to prevent exposure and adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life associated with exposure to hazardous substances from wastesites, unplanned releases, and other sources of pollution present in the environment. Cooperating with Federal, State, and local government, ATSDR evaluates information on hazardous substance releases to assess the impact on public health; establishes and maintains registries of human exposure for long-term follow-up; complete listings of areas restricted or closed to the public due to contamination; makes available data on the health effects of hazardous substances; conducts or sponsors research on the effects of hazardous substances released from wastesites or during transportation accidents on human health; and provides health-
related support, including health consultations and training, for first responders to ensure adequate response to public health emergencies.

For further information, contact the Office of Policy and External Affairs, MS E-60, 1600 Clifton Road NE., Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone, 404-639-0501. Internet, http://www.atsdr1.atsdr.cdc.gov/.

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

A reorganization order, signed by the Secretary on October 31, 1995, established the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as an operating division within the Public Health Service of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. CDC is the Federal agency charged with protecting the public health of the Nation by providing leadership and direction in the prevention and control of diseases and other preventable conditions and responding to public health emergencies.

For further information, contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE., Atlanta, GA, 30333. Phone, 404-639-3286, Internet, http://www.cdc.gov/.

**Food and Drug Administration**

A reorganization order, signed by the Secretary on October 31, 1995, established the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as an operating division of the Public Health Service within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The name Food and Drug Administration was first provided by the Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1931 (46 Stat. 392), although similar law enforcement functions had been in existence under different organizational titles when the Food and Drug Act of 1906 (21 U.S.C. 1-15) became effective January 1, 1907.

FDA programs are designed to achieve the single, overall objective of consumer protection. FDA’s mission is to ensure that food is safe, pure, and wholesome; human and animal drugs, biological products, and medical devices are safe and effective; and electronic products that emit radiation are safe.

For further information, call 301-443-1544.

**Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)** The Center develops administrative policy with regard to the safety, effectiveness, and labeling of all drug products for human use; reviews and evaluates new drug applications and investigates new drug applications; develops and implements standards for the safety and effectiveness of all over-the-counter drugs; and monitors the quality of marketed drug products through product testing, surveillance, and compliance programs. CDER coordinates with the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research regarding activities for biological drug products, including research, compliance, and product review and approval, and develops and promulgates guidelines on current good manufacturing practices for use by the drug industry. In coordination with the Office of the Commissioner, it develops and disseminates to the medical community and the public information and educational material dealing with drug products.

For further information, call 301-827-4573.

**Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER)** The Center administers regulation of biological products, plans and conducts research on both new and old biological products, inspects manufacturers’ facilities for compliance with standards,
tests products submitted for release, establishes written and physical standards, and approves licensing of manufacturers to produce biological products. CBER plans and conducts research on the preparation, preservation, and safety of blood and blood products; the methods of testing safety, purity, potency, and efficacy of such products for therapeutic use; and the immunological problems concerned with products, testing, and use of diagnostic reagents employed in grouping and typing blood. It cooperates with other FDA and Department components, governmental and international agencies, volunteer health organizations, universities, individual scientists, nongovernmental laboratories, and manufacturers of biological products.

For further information, call 301-827-2000.

Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) The Center conducts research and develops standards on the composition, quality, nutrition, and safety of food, food additives, colors, and cosmetics, and maintains a nutritional databank. It conducts research designed to improve the detection, prevention, and control of contamination that may be responsible for illness or injury conveyed by foods, colors, and cosmetics; and it coordinates and evaluates FDA’s surveillance and compliance programs relating to foods, colors, and cosmetics.

For further information, call 800-332-4010.

Center for Veterinary Medicine The Center develops and conducts programs with respect to the safety and efficacy of veterinary preparations and devices, evaluates proposed use of veterinary preparations for animal safety and efficacy, and evaluates the FDA’s surveillance and compliance programs relating to veterinary drugs and other veterinary medical matters.

For further information, call 301-594-1755.

Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH) The Center develops and carries out a national program designed to control unnecessary exposure of humans to and ensure the safe and efficacious use of potentially hazardous ionizing and nonionizing radiation. It develops policy and priorities regarding FDA programs relating to the safety, effectiveness, and labeling of medical devices for human use; conducts an electronic product radiation control program, including the development and administration of performance standards; develops regulations, standards, and criteria and recommends changes in FDA legislative authority necessary to protect the public health; provides scientific and technical support to other components within FDA and other agencies on matters relating to radiological health and medical devices; and maintains appropriate liaison with other Federal, State, and international agencies, industry, and consumer and professional organizations.

For further information, call 800-638-2041.

National Center for Toxicological Research The Center conducts peer-reviewed scientific research which supports and anticipates FDA current and future regulatory needs. This involves fundamental and applied research specifically designed to define mechanisms of action underlying the toxicity of products regulated by FDA. The research is aimed at understanding critical biological events in the expression of toxicity and at development methods to improve assessment of human exposure, susceptibility and risk.

For further information, contact the National Center for Toxicological Research, 3900 NCTR Road, Jefferson, AR 70279. Phone, 501-543-7000. Internet, http://www.fda.gov/nctr/.

Regional Offices Regional operations for the enforcement of the laws under the jurisdiction of the FDA are carried out by 6 regional field offices located in the cities of the Department’s regional offices, 21 district offices, and 135 resident inspection posts located throughout the United States and Puerto Rico. For further information, call 301-827-3101.
Health Care Financing Administration

[For the Health Care Financing Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of May 2, 1997, 62 FR 24120]

The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) was created as a principal operating component of HHS by the Secretary on March 8, 1977, to combine under one administration the oversight of the Medicare program, the Federal portion of the Medicaid program, and related quality assurance activities. Today, HCFA serves millions of elderly, disabled, and poor Americans through Medicare and Medicaid. Medicare provides health insurance coverage for people age 65 and over, younger people who are receiving social security disability benefits, and persons who need dialysis or kidney transplants for treatment of end-stage renal disease.

Medicaid is a medical assistance program jointly financed by State and Federal governments for eligible low-income individuals. It covers health care expenses for all recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and most States also cover the needy elderly, blind, and disabled receiving cash assistance under the Supplemental Security Income Program. Coverage also is extended to certain infants and low-income pregnant women and, at the option of the State, other low-income individuals with medical bills that qualify them as categorically or medically needy.

The Medicare/Medicaid programs include a quality assurance focal point to carry out the quality assurance provisions of the Medicare and Medicaid programs; the development and implementation of health and safety standards of care providers in Federal health programs; and the implementation of the end-stage renal disease and the peer review provisions.

For further information, contact the Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, 200 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20201. Phone, 410-786-3151.

Health Resources and Services Administration

A reorganization order, signed by the Secretary on October 31, 1995, established the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) as an operating division within the Public Health Service of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Administration is the principal primary health care service agency of the Federal Government making essential primary care services accessible to the poor, uninsured, and geographically isolated. Although the HRSA portfolio of programs is unusually diverse, most can be categorized as pertaining to direct service to the underserved, the primary care workforce, or primary care for special populations. Programs administered by HRSA include a broad array of categorical and block grants; the National Health Service Corps; the National Practitioner Databank; the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant; the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program; and programs under the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act. HRSA encourages the donation of organs, tissue, and bone marrow for transplantation and ensures their equitable distribution; provides health care to people with Hansen’s disease; and attends to the special health care needs of people with chronic health needs, minorities, and those living along the U.S. border with Mexico.

For further information, contact the Office of Communications. Phone, 301-443-2086.

Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC)
The Bureau serves as a national focus for efforts to ensure the availability and delivery of health care services in health
BPHC also administers the National Health Service Corps and the National Health Service Corps Scholarship and Loan Repayment programs; provides leadership and direction for the National Hansen's Disease Program; and administers the Veterans Health Care Act of 1992 (38 U.S.C. 101 note). On a reimbursable basis, the BPHC provides planning, management, policy formulation, program coordination, direction, and liaison for all health matters pertaining to immigrants detained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

For further information, contact the Information Dissemination and Communications Office. Phone, 301-594-4100.

**HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB)**

The Bureau administers the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act and conducts a wide range of programs which provide primary care and support services to low-income, uninsured, and underinsured individuals and families affected by HIV/AIDS. It also provides HIV emergency relief grants to eligible metropolitan areas, and HIV care grants to States and U.S. territories; funds the AIDS Drug Assistance Program for all States and eligible territories; and supports projects examining economic changes and managed care effects on the Nation's network of HIV/AIDS care delivery.

For further information, contact the Communications Office. Phone, 301-443-6652. Fax, 301-443-0791. Internet, http://www.hrsa.gov/hab/.

**Office of Special Programs**

The Office manages the contracts providing Federal oversight of the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network, the Scientific Registry of Transplant Recipients, and the National Marrow Donor Program; works to increase the availability of donor organs and unrelated bone marrow donors by working with organ procurement organizations and donor centers; administers the HUD-242 hospital mortgage insurance program; and develops long- and short-range program goals and objectives for health facilities and specific health promotions and organ transplantation.

For further information, contact the Communications Office. Phone, 301-443-6652. Fax, 301-443-0791.

**Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MHCAB)**

The Bureau provides national leadership in supporting, identifying, and interpreting national trends and issues relating to the health needs of mothers, infants, children, and adolescents, including those with special health care needs. Under title V of the Social Security Act, MHCAB administers the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to States creating Federal/State partnerships. Activities supported under the Block Grant's Special Project of Regional and National Significance include maternal and child health research, training, education, genetic services, and improvement projects. MHCAB administers the following discretionary grants programs: Emergency Medical Services for Children Program; Healthy Start Initiative;
Indian Health Service

A reorganization order, signed by the Secretary on October 31, 1995, established the Indian Health Service (IHS) as an operating division within the Public Health Service of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Service provides a comprehensive health services delivery system for American Indians and Alaska Natives, with opportunity for maximum tribal involvement in developing and managing programs to meet their health needs. The Service assists Indian tribes in developing their health programs; facilitates and assists Indian tribes in coordinating health planning, obtaining and utilizing health resources available through Federal, State, and local programs, operating comprehensive health programs, and evaluating health programs; provides comprehensive health care services, including hospital and ambulatory medical care, preventive and rehabilitative services, and development of community sanitation facilities; and serves as the principal Federal advocate in the health care field for services for American Indian and Alaska Native people.

For further information, contact the Communications Office. Phone, 301-443-3593.

National Institutes of Health

A reorganization order, signed by the Secretary on October 31, 1995, established the National Institutes of Health (NIH) as an operating division within the Public Health Service of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The NIH is the principal biomedical research agency of the Federal Government. It supports biomedical and behavioral research domestically and abroad, conducts research in its own laboratories and clinics, trains promising young researchers, and promotes acquisition and distribution of medical knowledge. Research activities conducted or supported by NIH will determine the scope and direction of medical treatment and disease prevention in the future. National Cancer Institute  Research on cancer is a high priority program as a result of the National Cancer Act. The Institute developed a National Cancer Program to expand existing scientific knowledge on cancer cause and prevention as well as on the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of cancer patients. Research activities cover a broad spectrum encompassing basic biological, clinical, prevention, and behavioral research.

For further information, contact the Cancer Information Service. Phone, 800-422-6237 or 301-496-5585. Internet, http://www.nci.nih.gov/.

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute  The Institute provides leadership for a national program in diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lung, and blood; sleep disorders; and blood resources. It plans, conducts, fosters, and supports an integrated and coordinated program of basic research, clinical investigations and trials, and observational studies. It conducts research on clinical use of blood and all aspects of the management of blood resources. The Institute also supports and conducts research training; coordinates with other research institutes and all
relevant Federal health programs; and maintains continuing relationships with institutions, professional associations, and international, national, State, and local officials, as well as voluntary organizations working in the above areas.


National Library of Medicine The Library serves as the Nation's chief medical information source and is authorized to provide medical library services and online bibliographic search capabilities, such as MEDLINE and TOXLINE, to public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals. It sponsors and conducts research and development in biomedical communications, in such areas as telemedicine, expert systems, and advanced medical imaging projects. Through grants and contracts, the Library administers programs of assistance to the Nation's medical libraries, including support of a National Network of Libraries of Medicine, research in the field of medical library science, establishment and improvement of the basic library resources, and supporting biomedical scientific publications of a nonprofit nature.


National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases The Institute conducts, fosters, and supports basic and clinical research into the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diabetes, endocrine, and metabolic diseases, digestive diseases and nutrition, kidney and urologic diseases, and blood diseases. The Institute fulfills its mission through research performed in its own laboratories and clinics, research grants, individual and institutional research training awards, epidemiologic and clinical studies on selected populations in the United States, and collection and dissemination of information on Institute programs.


National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases The Institute conducts and supports broadly based research, research training, and clinical evaluations on the causes, treatment, and prevention of a wide variety of infectious, allergic, and immunologic diseases. Areas of special emphasis include AIDS; asthma and allergic diseases; immunologic diseases; transplantation; autoimmune diseases; emerging and reemerging infectious diseases; sexually transmitted diseases; enteric diseases such as hepatitis; food-borne diseases; influenza and other respiratory infections; malaria and other parasitic diseases; and tuberculosis.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Phone, 301-496-5717. Internet, http://www.niaid.nih.gov/.

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development The Institute conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research on child and maternal health; problems of human development; family structure; the dynamics of human population; the reproductive process; and medical rehabilitation. Specific areas of research include mental retardation and developmental disabilities; pediatric, maternal, and adolescent AIDS; birth defects and genetic diseases; endocrine and growth disorders; nutrition; infertility; women’s health; population dynamics; learning disabilities; cognitive, social, and behavioral development; rehabilitation of people with physical disabilities; and the causes of infant morbidity and mortality, including low birth weight, premature birth, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). Research-related findings are disseminated to other researchers, medical practitioners, and the general
public to improve the health of children and families.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Phone, 301-496-5133. Internet, http://www.nih.gov/nichd/.

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders The Institute conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research and research training on normal mechanisms as well as diseases and disorders of hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language through a diversity of research performed in its own laboratories, and a program of research grants, individual and institutional research training awards, career development awards, center grants, and contracts to public and private research institutions and organizations.

For further information, contact the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders. Phone, 301-496-7243. Internet, http://www.nidcd.nih.gov/.

National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research The Institute conducts and supports research and research training into the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of craniofacial, oral, and dental diseases and disorders. Areas of special emphasis include inherited diseases and disorders; infectious diseases and immunity; oral, pharyngeal, and esophageal cancers; chronic and disabling diseases, including pain research; biomaterials, biomimetics, and tissue engineering; and behavior, health promotion, and environment.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research. Phone, 301-496-6621. Internet, http://www.nidcr.nih.gov/.

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences The Institute, located in Research Triangle Park, NC, seeks to reduce the burden of human illness and dysfunction by understanding the elements of environmental exposures, human susceptibility, and time and how these elements interrelate. This mission is achieved through multidisciplinary biomedical research programs, prevention and intervention efforts, and communication strategies that encompass training, education, technology transfer, and community outreach.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Phone, 919-541-3211. Internet, http://www.niehs.nih.gov/.

National Institute of General Medical Sciences Institute programs for the support of research and research training emphasize basic biomedical science, with activities ranging from cell biology, chemistry, and biophysics to genetics, pharmacology, and systemic response to trauma.

For further information, contact the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. Phone, 301-496-7301. Internet, http://www.nih.gov/nigms/.

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke The Institute conducts and supports fundamental and applied research on human neurological disorders such as Parkinson’s disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, head and spinal cord injuries, and stroke. The Institute also conducts and supports research on the development and function of the normal brain and nervous system in order to better understand normal processes relating to disease states.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. Phone, 301-496-5751. Internet, http://www.ninds.nih.gov/.

National Eye Institute The Institute conducts, fosters, and supports research on the causes, natural history, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of disorders of the eye and visual system and in related fields.

For further information, contact the National Eye Institute. Phone, 301-496-4583, or 301-496-5248. Internet, http://www.nei.nih.gov/.

National Institute on Aging The Institute conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research to increase knowledge of the aging process and the physical, psychological, and social factors associated with aging. Alzheimer’s disease, health and
retirement, menopause, and frailty are among the areas of special concern.

For further information, contact the National Institute on Aging. Phone, 301-496-1752. Internet, http://www.nih.gov/nia/.

**National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism** The Institute conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research, in order to provide science-based approaches to the prevention and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism. It provides a national focus for the Federal effort to increase knowledge and disseminate research findings to the scientific community, health care system, and the public.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Phone, 301-443-3885, or 301-443-3860. Internet, http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/.

**National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases** The Institute supports research into the causes, treatment, and prevention of arthritis and musculoskeletal and skin diseases; the training of basic and clinical scientists to carry out this research; and the dissemination of information on research progress in these diseases.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases. Phone, 301-496-4353. Internet, http://www.nih.gov/niams/.

**National Institute on Drug Abuse** The Institute's primary mission is to lead the Nation in bringing the power of science to bear on drug abuse and addiction, through the strategic support and conduct of research across a broad range of disciplines, and the rapid and effective dissemination and use of the results of that research to significantly improve drug abuse and addiction prevention, treatment, and policy.


**National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)** The Institute supports and conducts fundamental research in neuroscience, genetics, molecular biology, and behavior as the foundation of an extensive clinical research portfolio which seeks to expand and refine treatments available for illnesses such as schizophrenia; depressive disorders; severe anxiety; childhood mental disorders, including autism and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; and other mental disorders which occur across the life span. In addition, NIMH supports research on treatment outcomes in actual practice settings, including primary care settings; seeks to establish a sound scientific basis for the prevention of mental illness; and distributes educational and informational materials about mental disorders and related science to public and scientific audiences.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Mental Health. Phone, 301-443-3673. Internet, http://www.nimh.nih.gov/.

**Clinical Center** The Center is designed to bring scientists working in Institute laboratories into proximity with clinicians caring for patients, so that they may collaborate on problems of mutual concern. The research institutes select patients, referred to NIH by themselves or by physicians throughout the United States and overseas, for clinical studies of specific diseases and disorders. A certain percentage of the patients are normal volunteers, healthy persons who provide an index of normal body functions against which to measure the abnormal. Normal volunteers come under varied sponsorship, such as colleges, civic groups, and religious organizations.

For further information, contact the Clinical Center. Phone, 301-496-3227. Internet, https://www.cc.nih.gov/.

**Fogarty International Center** The Center is dedicated to advancing the health of the people of the United States and other nations through international scientific cooperation. In pursuit of its mission, the Center fosters biomedical research partnership between U.S. scientists and foreign counterparts through grants, fellowships, and international agreements, and provides
leadership in international science policy and research strategies.

For further information, contact the Fogarty International Center. Phone, 301-496-2075. Internet, http://www.nih.gov/fic/.

National Human Genome Research Institute The Institute provides leadership for and formulates research goals and long-range plans to accomplish the mission of the Human Genome Project, including the study of ethical, legal, and social implications of human genome research. Through grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and individual and institutional research training awards, the Institute supports and administers research and research training programs in human genome research including chromosome mapping, DNA sequencing, database development, and technology development for genome research. It provides coordination of genome research, both nationally and internationally; serves as a focal point within NIH and the Department for Federal interagency coordination and collaboration with industry and academia; and sponsors scientific meetings and symposia to promote progress through information sharing.

For further information, contact the National Human Genome Research Institute. Phone, 301-496-0844. Internet, http://www.nhgri.nih.gov/.

National Institute of Nursing Research The Institute provides leadership for nursing research, supports and conducts research and training, and disseminates information to build a scientific base for nursing practice and patient care and to promote health and ameliorate the effects of illness on the American people.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Nursing Research. Phone, 301-496-0207. Internet, http://www.nih.gov/ninr/.

Division of Computer Research and Technology The Division conducts an integrated research, development, and service program in computer-related physical and life sciences in support of Institute biomedical research programs.

For further information, call 301-496-5206.

National Center for Research Resources (NCRR) The Center creates, develops, and provides a comprehensive range of human, animal, technological, and other cost-effective, shared resources. NCRR also funds a variety of investigator-initiated research projects and training and career enhancement programs. NCRR’s intramural component provides NIH scientists with state-of-the-art bioengineering and instrumentation, veterinary resources, and services such as the NIH Library and the Medical Arts and Photography Branch.


Division of Research Grants The Division provides excellence in the scientific and technical merit review of Public Health Service (PHS) grant applications for research and research training support and to provide state-of-the-art automated information systems for the NIH intramural and extramural grant programs. The Division also serves as the central receipt point for all PHS competing grant applications, assigns all PHS applications to an appropriate initial review group for scientific and technical merit review and to the awarding component for potential funding, provides the initial review of grant applications to the NIH through study sections consisting of experts in scientific disciplines or current research areas, and provides staff support to the Office of the Director, NIH, in the formulation of grant and award policies and procedures.

For further information, call 301-435-1111.
Program Support Center

[For the Program Support Center statement of organization, see the Federal Register of November 15, 1995, 60 FR 57452]

The Program Support Center is a self-supported operating division within the Department with a unique mission to provide administrative support services to HHS components and other Federal agencies. The Center was created as a business enterprise to provide services on a competitive service-for-fee basis to customers who wish to purchase the services. Services include the areas of human resources, financial services, facilities, acquisition, property management, supply management, and distribution.

The Center is comprised of the Administrative Operations Service, Financial Management Service, and the Human Resources Service. Information may be obtained from the Administrative Operations Service (phone, 301-443-2516); the Financial Management Service (phone, 301-443-1478); or the Human Resources Service (phone, 301-443-1200).

For further information, contact the Director of Marketing, Program Support Center, Department of Health and Human Services, Room 17A-18, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone, 301-443-1494.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

A reorganization order, signed by the Secretary on October 31, 1995, established the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) as an operating division within the Public Health Service of the Department. The Administration provides national leadership to ensure that knowledge, based on science and state-of-the-art practice, is effectively used for the prevention and treatment of addictive and mental disorders. It strives to improve access and reduce barriers to high quality, effective programs and services for individuals who suffer from or are at risk for these disorders, as well as for their families and communities.

**Center for Substance Abuse Prevention**

The Center provides a national focus for the Federal effort to demonstrate and promote effective strategies to prevent the abuse of alcohol and other drugs; reviews and approves or disapproves State prevention plans developed under the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Program authority; implements the tobacco regulations and other appropriate regulations; administers grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements which support the development and application of new knowledge in the substance abuse prevention field; fosters interagency and State prevention networks; supports a clearinghouse to disseminate literature on substance abuse prevention; and provides a focus for addressing the substance abuse prevention needs of individuals with multiple, co-occurring drug, alcohol, mental, and physical problems.

For further information, call 301-443-0365.

**Center for Substance Abuse Treatment**

The Center provides leadership for the Federal effort to enhance approaches and provide resources to ensure provision of services programs for the treatment of substance abuse and co-occurring physical and/or psychiatric conditions; addresses the treatment needs of individuals with multiple, co-occurring drug, alcohol, mental, and physical problems; administers grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements which support the development and application of new knowledge in the substance abuse treatment field;
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collaborates with States and the National Institute on Drug Abuse to promote the development, dissemination, and application of treatment outcome standards; collaborates with other SAMHSA components in treatment data collection; administers programs for training of health and allied health care providers; manages the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Program including compliance reviews, technical assistance to States, territories, and Indian tribes, and related application and reporting requirements; conducts managed care activities, coordinating activities within SAMHSA and other HHS components; and collaborates with the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health institutes of NIH on services research issues.

For further information, call 301±443±5700.

Center for Mental Health Services The Center provides national leadership to ensure the application of scientifically established findings and practice-based knowledge in the prevention and treatment of mental disorders; to improve access, reduce barriers, and promote effective programs and services for people with or at risk of these disorders, as well as for their families and communities; and to promote an improved state of mental health and the rehabilitation of people with mental disorders. The Center administers grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements which support the development and application of new knowledge in the mental health field; supports activities to improve the administration, availability, organization, and financing of mental health care, including managed care activities; collects data on the various forms of mental illnesses; administers the block grants for the Community Mental Health Services Program and other programs providing direct assistance to States; collects, synthesizes, and disseminates mental health information and research findings to the States, other governmental and mental health-related organizations, and the general public; collaborates with other Federal agencies and departments, State, and local governments, and the private sector to improve the system of treatment and social welfare supports for seriously mentally ill adults and severely emotionally disturbed children and adolescents; cooperates with other Federal components to coordinate disaster assistance, community response, and other mental health emergency services as a consequence of national disasters; and collaborates with the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health institutes of NIH on services research issues.

For further information, call 301-443-0001.

For further information, contact the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Phone, 301-443-4795.

Sources of Information

Office of the Secretary Unless otherwise indicated, inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the specified office. Department of Health and Human Services, Hubert H. Humphrey Building, 200 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20201.

Civil Rights For information on enforcement of civil rights laws, contact the Office for Civil Rights, Room 502E. Phone, 202-619-0671, or 800-368-1019 (toll-free). TDD, 800-537-7697 (toll-free). Internet, http://www.hhs.gov/progorg/ocr/. E-mail, eocr@os.dhhs.gov.

Contracts and Small Business Activities For information concerning programs, contact the Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization. Phone, 202-690-7300.

Electronic Access Information concerning the Department is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.dhhs.gov/.
**Employment**  Inquiries regarding applications for employment and the college recruitment program should be directed to: SW Human Resources Service, Program Support Center, 330 C Street SW., Washington, DC, 20201. Phone, 202–619–0146.


**Locator**  For information about the location and telephone numbers of Administration offices and programs, call 202–619–4541.

**National Aging Information Center**  Individuals seeking biographic data; practical material for planners/practitioners; reports on the demographic, health, social, and economic status of older Americans; specialized technical reports on current aging issues; and analytical reports on aging statistics should contact the National Aging Information Center, Room 4656. Phone, 202–619–7501. TDD, 202–401–7575. Fax, 202–401–7620. E-mail, naic@ageinfo.org.

**Public Inquiries/Publications**  Copies of publications are available free of charge by contacting the Office of the Executive Secretary. Phone, 202–619–0724. TDD, 202–401–9200. Inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the specified office.

- **Contracts**  Contact the Division of Acquisition Management, Office of Administration. Phone, 202–401–5149.
- **Information Center**  Contact the Office of Public Affairs, Seventh Floor, 370 L’Enfant Promenade SW., Washington, DC 20447. Phone, 202–401–9215.
- **Mental Retardation**  For information on mental retardation programs, contact the President’s Committee on Mental Retardation, Administration for Children and Families. Phone, 202–401–9316.

**Administration on Aging**  Inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the specified office. Department of Health and Human Services, Wilbur J. Cohen Building, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20201.

- **Elder Care**  Locator For information concerning services available to elderly persons in any given community in the Nation, contact the Elder Care Locator. Phone, 800–677–1116.
- **Employment**  Applications for employment and college recruitment programs should be directed to the Director, Office of Management, Room 4644. Phone, 202–619–1557.
Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

Inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the appropriate office at the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, Department of Health and Human Services, 2101 East Jefferson Street, Rockville, MD 20852.

Contracts Contact the Chief, Contracts Management Branch. Phone, 301-594-1445.

Employment Inquiries should be addressed to the Chief, Human Resources Management Staff. Phone, 301-594-2408.

Grants Contact the Chief, Grants Management Branch. Phone, 301-594-1447.

Publications Single copies of most publications produced by the Agency are available free of charge from the AHCPR Publications Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 8547, Silver Spring, MD 20907. Phone, 800-358-9295 (toll-free).

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Information regarding programs and activities is available electronically through the Internet, at http://atsdr1.atsdr.cdc.gov:8080/.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the office indicated at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services, 1600 Clifton Road N.E., Atlanta, GA 30333.

Electronic Access Information regarding programs and activities is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.cdc.gov/.

Employment The majority of scientific and technical positions are filled through the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, a uniformed service of the U.S. Government. Inquiries should be addressed to the Human Resources Management Office (phone, 770-488-1725) or the Division of Commissioned Personnel (Room 4A-15, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857).

Films Information concerning availability of audiovisual materials related to program activities may be obtained from the Office of Communications. Phone, 404-639-7290.


Food and Drug Administration

Inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the specified office, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Consumer Activities Recorded messages at FDA Public Affairs offices across the country provide information of interest to consumers. Contact the nearest Public Affairs Office (see table below) or call 301-443-5006.

Public Affairs Offices—Food and Drug Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alameda, CA</td>
<td>1431 Harbor Bay Pkwy., 94502-7070</td>
<td>510-337-6888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>60 8th St., NE., 30309</td>
<td>404-347-4001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>900 Madison Ave., 21201</td>
<td>410-962-3731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>1 Montvale Ave., Stoneham, 02180</td>
<td>617-279-1675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn, NY</td>
<td>850 3d Ave., 11252</td>
<td>718-340-7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo, NY</td>
<td>Suite 100, 300 Pearl St., 14202</td>
<td>716-551-4461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Suite 550-S, 300 S. Riverside Pkz., 60606</td>
<td>312-353-5863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, OH</td>
<td>6751 Steger Dr., 45237-3097</td>
<td>513-478-2700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, OH</td>
<td>P.O. Box 638, Brunswick, 44212</td>
<td>216-273-1038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>3310 Live Oak St., 75204</td>
<td>214-655-5315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Rm. B-1121, 6th Ave &amp; Kipling, 80225</td>
<td>303-236-3018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>1560 E. Jefferson Ave., 48207</td>
<td>313-226-6158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td>Suite 420, 1445 N. Loop W., 77008</td>
<td>713-802-9095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis, IN</td>
<td>Suite 1300, 101 W. Ohio St., 46204</td>
<td>317-226-6500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irvine, CA</td>
<td>Suite 300, 19900 MacArthur Blvd., 92715-2445</td>
<td>714-798-7607</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Public Affairs Offices—Food and Drug Administration—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lenexa, KS</td>
<td>11630 W. 80th St., 66214</td>
<td>913–752–2141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
<td>Suite 200, 505 Winderley Pl., 32751</td>
<td>407–476–4704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis, MN</td>
<td>240 Hennepin Ave., 55401</td>
<td>612–334–4100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville, TN</td>
<td>297 Plus Park Blvd., 37217</td>
<td>615–781–5372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
<td>4296 Elysian Fields Ave., 70122</td>
<td>504–589–2420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaha, NE</td>
<td>200 S. 16th St., 68102</td>
<td>402–331–4856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando, FL</td>
<td>Suite 120, 7200 Lake Ellenor Dr., 32809</td>
<td>407–648–6922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Rm. 900, 2d &amp; Chestnut Sts., 19108</td>
<td>215–597–4930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
<td>Suite 402, 4605 E. Elwood Street, 85040–1948</td>
<td>602–629–7386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, OR</td>
<td>9780 SW. Nimbus Ave., 97008–7163</td>
<td>503–671–9322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio, TX</td>
<td>Rm. 119, 10127 Morocco, 78216</td>
<td>210–229–4531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan, PR</td>
<td>466 Fernandez Juncos Ave., 00901–3223</td>
<td>787–729–6852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>22201 23d Dr. SE., Bothell, WA 98021–4421</td>
<td>425–483–4953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>Suite 122, 12 Sunnen Dr., 63143</td>
<td>314–645–1167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contracts Contact the Director, Office of Facilities, Acquisition, and Central Services (HFA–500). Phone, 301–827–6890.

Electronic Access Information on FDA is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.fda.gov/.

Employment FDA uses various civil service examinations and registers in its recruitment for positions such as consumer safety officers, pharmacologists, microbiologists, physicists, chemists, mathematical statisticians, physicians, dentists, animal caretakers, etc. Inquiries for positions in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area should be directed to the Personnel Officer (HFA–400) (phone, 301–827–4120); inquiries for positions outside the Washington, DC, area should be directed to the appropriate local FDA office. Schools interested in the college recruitment program should contact the Personnel Officer (HFA–400) (phone, 301–827–4120).


Reading Rooms Freedom of Information, Room 12A–30 (phone, 301–443–1813); Hearing Clerk and Documents Management Branch, Room 1061, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857 (phone, 301–827–6251); Press Office, Room 15A–07 or Room 3807, FB–8, 200 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20204 (phone, 202–205–4144).

Speakers Speakers are available for presentations to private organizations and community groups. Requests should be directed to the local FDA office.

Health Care Financing Administration Inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21244–1850.

Contracts and Small Business Activities Contact the Director, Division of Research Contracts and Grants. Phone, 410–786–5157.

Electronic Access Information on HCFA is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.hcfa.gov/.

Employment Inquiries should be directed to the Human Resources Management Group. Phone, 410–786–2032.

Publications Contact the Division of Publications Management Services. Phone, 410–786–7892.

Health Resources and Services Administration Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Electronic Access Information on HRSA is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.dhhs.gov/hrsa/.
Employment  The majority of positions are in the Federal civil service. For positions in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area and field locations throughout the Nation, inquiries should be addressed to the Division of Personnel, Room 14A–46 (phone, 301–443–5460; TDD, 301–443–5278). For information on vacant positions, call 301–443–1230. Some health professional positions are filled through the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, a uniformed service of the U.S. Government. Inquiries may be addressed to Division of Commissioned Personnel, Room 4A–15, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Films  Information concerning the availability of audiovisual materials related to program activities, including films for recruiting minorities into health professions and women into dentistry is available from the Office of Communications.

Publications  Single copies of most publications are available free of charge from the Office of Communications (Room 14–45); the National Maternal and Child Health Clearinghouse (phone, 703–821–8955); or the National Clearinghouse for Primary Care Information, (phone, 703–821–8955; fax, 703–821–2098). Bulk quantities of publications may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Indian Health Service  Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Electronic Access  Information on IHS is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.tucson.ihs.gov/

Employment  The majority of positions are in the Federal civil service. For positions in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, employment inquiries may be addressed to the Division of Personnel Management, Office of Human Resources, Room 4B–44 (phone, 301–443–6520). Hiring in other parts of the country is decentralized to the 12 area offices. For specific area office addresses, see the U.S. Government listings in the commercial telephone directories for Aberdeen, SD; Albuquerque, NM; Anchorage, AK; Bemidji, MN; Billings, MT; Nashville, TN; Oklahoma City, OK; Phoenix, AZ; Portland, OR; Sacramento, CA; Tucson, AZ; and Window Rock, AZ. Some health professional positions are filled through the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, a uniformed service of the U.S. Government. Inquiries may be addressed to the Division of Commissioned Personnel, Room 4A–15, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone, 301–443–3464.

Publications  Single copies of publications describing the Indian Health Service and the health status of American Indians and Alaska Natives are available, free of charge, from the Communications Office, Room 6–35. Phone, 301–443–3593.

National Institutes of Health  Inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the office indicated at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892, or at the address given.

Contracts  For information on research and development contracts, contact the Office of Contracts Management. Phone, 301–496–4422. For all other contracts, contact the Office of Procurement Management. Phone, 301–496–7448.

Employment  A wide range of civil service examinations and registers are used. Staff fellowships are available to recent doctorates in biomedical sciences. College recruitment is conducted as necessary to meet requirements. Contact the Office of Human Resource Management. Phone, 301–496–2404.

Environmental Research  Environmental health research on the effects to human health of environmental exposures in relation to human susceptibility and time is conducted and supported by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. Phone, 919–541–3345.
Films  Research and health-related films are available for loan from the National Library of Medicine, Collection Access Section, Bethesda, MD 20894.

Public Health Service Commissioned Officer Program  For information on the Commissioned Officer programs at NIH and the program for early commissioning of senior medical students in the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, contact the Division of Senior Systems. Phone, 301-496-1443.

Publications  Publications, brochures, and reports on health and disease problems, medical research, and biomedical communications, as well as single copies of Journal of National Cancer Institute; Environmental Health Perspectives; and Scientific Directory and Annual Bibliography are available through the Public Information Office, Office of Communications and Public Liaison, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892. Phone, 301-496-4461.


Program Support Center  General inquiries may be directed to the Program Support Center, Department of Health and Human Services, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Electronic Access  Information is available electronically through the Internet, http://www.psc.gov/.

Employment  Inquiries may be directed to the following offices:

Division of Personnel Operations—Parklawn, Room 17-22, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone, 301-443-4799

Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, Room 4A-18, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone, 301-594-2633

Administrative Operations Service, Program Support Center, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone, 301-443-2516.


Financial Management Service, Program Support Center, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone, 301-443-1478.

Human Resources Service, Program Support Center, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone, 301-443-1200.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration  Inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the specified office, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Contracts  Contact the Director, Division of Contracts Management, Office of Program Services. Phone, 301-443-4980.

Electronic Access  Information is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.samhsa.gov/.

Employment  Inquiries should be addressed to the Director, Division of Human Resources Management, Office of Program Services. Phone, 301-443-3408.

Grants  Contact the Director, Division of Grants Management, Office of Program Services. Phone, 301-443-8926.

Publications  The Office of Communications collects and compiles alcohol and drug abuse prevention literature and other materials, and supports the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention national clearinghouse for alcohol and drug information and the Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource Network in disseminating such materials among States, political subdivisions, educational agencies and institutions, health and drug treatment and rehabilitation networks, and the general public. It also supports an information clearinghouse to meet the mental health service needs of professionals. Contact the Associate Administrator for Communications. Phone, 301-443-8956.
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20410
Phone, 202-708-1422

SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
Andrew M. Cuomo
Chief of Staff
Jonathan Cowan
Senior Adviser to the Secretary for Community Policy
(vacancy)
Special Adviser to the Secretary for Equal Employment Opportunity and Labor Management
(vacancy)
Assistant to the Secretary for Labor Relations
Richard Allan, Acting
(vacancy)
Director, Office of Executive Scheduling
Alvin Brown
(vacancy)
Director, Office of Special Actions
Saúl N. Ramírez, Jr.
Director, Executive Secretariat
Mary E. Madden
Deputy Secretary
Casimir Bonkowski
Assistant Deputy Secretary for Field Policy and Management
David T. Anderson
Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
ALAN W. HEIFETZ
Chair, HUD Board of Contract Appeals and Chief Administrative Judge
Joseph F. Smith, Acting
Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development
Carl Cooper
General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Office of General Counsel
Gail W. Laster
Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations
Hal C. DeCell III
Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
Eva M. Plaza
Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner
William Apgar
General Deputy Assistant Secretary
(vacancy)
Associate General Deputy Assistant Secretary
James E. Schoenberger
(vacancy)
Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research
Lawrence L. Thompson
Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
Lisa A. MacSpadden
Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing
Harold Lucas
General Deputy Assistant Secretary
Michael B. Janis
Director, Office of Departmental Equal Employment Opportunity
Sandra D. Chavis
Chief Procurement Officer
V. Stephen Carberry
Chief Information Officer
Gloria R. Parker
The Department of Housing and Urban Development is the principal Federal agency responsible for programs concerned with the Nation’s housing needs, fair housing opportunities, and improvement and development of the Nation’s communities.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3532-3537), effective November 9, 1965. It was created to:

— administer the principal programs that provide assistance for housing and for the development of the Nation’s communities;
— encourage the solution of housing and community development problems through States and localities; and
— encourage the maximum contributions that may be made by vigorous private homebuilding and mortgage lending industries, both primary and secondary, to housing, community development, and the national economy.

Although HUD administers many programs, its major functions may be grouped into six categories:

— insuring mortgages for single-family and multi-family dwellings, and extending loans for home improvement and for purchasing mobile homes;
— channeling funds from investors into the mortgage industry through the Government National Mortgage Association;
— making direct loans for construction or rehabilitation of housing projects for the elderly and the handicapped;
— providing Federal housing subsidies for low- and moderate-income families;
— providing grants to States and communities for community development activities; and
— promoting and enforcing fair housing and equal housing opportunity.

Office of the Secretary

Secretary The Department is administered under the supervision and direction of a Cabinet-level Secretary who:

— formulates recommendations for basic policies in the fields of housing and community development;
— works with the Executive Office of the President and other Federal agencies to ensure that economic and fiscal policies in housing and community development are consistent with other economic and fiscal policies of the Government;
— encourages private enterprise to serve as large a part of the Nation’s total housing and community development needs as possible;
— promotes the growth of cities and States and the efficient and effective use of housing and community and economic development resources by stimulating private sector initiatives, public/private sector partnerships, and public entrepreneurship;
— ensures equal access to housing and affirmatively prevents discrimination in housing; and
Staff Offices

Administrative Law Judges The Office of Administrative Law Judges hears and decides Federal housing discrimination cases under the Administrative Procedure Act, as well as those arising under departmental regulations.

HUD Board of Contract Appeals The Board issues binding decisions on all appeals of HUD actions in contracting, awarding grants, disciplining mortgagees, and offsetting tax refunds of people indebted to HUD.

Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization oversees HUD’s small and disadvantaged set-aside contracting activities and the minority business enterprise programs.

External Organization

Federal Housing Finance Board An independent agency in the executive branch, the Board oversees the Federal Home Loan Banks to ensure that they carry out their housing finance mission, remain adequately capitalized, and operate in a safe and sound manner.

Program Areas

Community Planning and Development The Office administers grant programs to help communities plan and finance their growth and development, increase their capacity to govern, and provide shelter and services for homeless people. The Office is responsible for implementing:

— Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) programs for entitlement communities; State- and HUD-administered small cities programs; Section 108 community development loan guarantees; special purpose grants for insular areas, historically black colleges and universities, and technical assistance; and Appalachian Regional Commission grants;
— Home Investment in Affordable Housing (HOME), which provides Federal assistance for use by participating jurisdictions or Indian tribes for housing rehabilitation, tenant-based assistance, assistance to first-time homebuyers, and new construction when a jurisdiction is determined to need new rental housing;
— the Department’s programs to address homelessness, including the supportive housing program (transitional housing and permanent housing components), supplemental assistance for facilities to assist the homeless (SAFAH), shelter plus care, surplus property for use to assist the homeless, Section 8 moderate rehabilitation single room occupancy (SRO) program, housing opportunities for persons with AIDS, emergency shelter grants, and safe havens;
— the John Heinz Neighborhood Development Program;
— community outreach partnerships;
— the Joint Community Development Plan, assisting institutions of higher education working in concert with State and local governments to undertake activities under the CDBG program;
— community adjustment and economic diversification planning grants;
— the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970;
— the YouthBuild Program, which provides opportunities and assistance to very low income high school dropouts, ages 16–24;
— the Consolidated Plan;
— empowerment zones and enterprise communities;
— efforts to improve the environment, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and related statutes and Executive orders; and
— community planning and development efforts with other departments and agencies, public and
private organizations, private industry, financial markets, and international organizations.

For further information, contact the Office of Community Planning and Development. Phone, 202-708-2690.

Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
The Office administers:
— fair housing laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination in public and private housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, or familial status;
— equal opportunity laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination in HUD-assisted housing and community development programs on the basis of race, handicap, sex, age, or national origin;
— the Fair Housing Assistance grants program to provide financial and technical assistance to State and local government agencies to implement local fair housing laws and ordinances; and
— the Community Housing Resources Boards (CHRBB's) program to provide grants for fair housing activities such as outreach and education, identification of institutional barriers to fair housing, and complaint telephone hotlines.

For further information, contact the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. Phone, 202-708-4252.

Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight
The Office oversees the financial safety and soundness of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) to ensure that they are adequately capitalized and operating safely.

For further information, contact the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight. Phone, 202-414-3800.

Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)
The mission of this Government corporation, also known as Ginnie Mae, is to support expanded affordable housing by providing an efficient Government-guaranteed secondary market vehicle to link the capital markets with Federal housing markets. Ginnie Mae guarantees mortgage-backed securities composed of FHA-insured or VA-guaranteed mortgage loans that are issued by private lenders and guaranteed by GNMA with the full faith and credit of the United States. Through these programs, Ginnie Mae increases the overall supply of credit available for housing by providing a vehicle for channeling funds from the securities market into the mortgage market.

For further information, contact the Government National Mortgage Association. Phone, 202-708-0926.

Housing
The Office of Housing is responsible for the Department's housing functions and oversees aid for construction and financing of new and rehabilitated housing and for preservation of existing housing. The Office:
— underwrites single-family, multifamily, property improvement, and manufactured home loans;
— administers special purpose programs designed specifically for the elderly, the handicapped, and the chronically mentally ill;
— administers assisted housing programs for low-income families who are experiencing difficulties affording standard housing;
— administers grants to fund resident ownership of multifamily house properties; and
— protects consumers against fraudulent practices of land developers and promoters.

For further information, contact the Office of Housing. Phone, 202-708-3600.

Lead Hazard Control
The Office is responsible for lead hazard control policy development, abatement, training, regulations, and research. Activities of the Office include:
— increasing public and building industry awareness of the dangers of lead-based paint poisoning and the options for detection, risk reduction, and abatement;
— encouraging the development of safer, more effective, and less costly methods for detection, risk reduction, and abatement; and
— encouraging State and local governments to develop lead-based paint
programs covering primary prevention, including public education; contractor certification; hazard reduction; financing; and enforcement.

For further information, contact the Office of Lead Hazard Control. Phone, 202-755-1785.

Policy Development and Research The Office supervises the Department's research activities and the development of its policies and is responsible for experimental housing and technical studies. The Office:
— develops a research agenda to reflect the overall policy needs of the Department;
— performs background analyses, studies, and priority assessments concerning housing and community development issues;
— provides economic analyses and recommendations, performs housing and financial market research, and designs and monitors housing-related data series;
— evaluates existing and proposed HUD programs;
— analyzes the adequacy of existing and proposed program information systems to provide timely and relevant information;
— provides technical and analytical assistance to program Assistant Secretaries;
— evaluates new housing and construction materials and techniques and encourages use of new technologies;
— supports the Secretary in carrying out responsibilities for Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation regulations;
— manages research contracts, cooperative agreements, and grants; and
— administers the Office of University Partnerships and oversees grants awarded for the community development work study, joint community development, and community outreach programs.

For further information, contact the Office of Policy Development and Research. Phone, 202-708-1600.

Public and Indian Housing The Office:
— administers public and Indian housing programs, including rental and homeownership programs, and provides technical and financial assistance in planning, developing, and managing low-income projects;
— provides operating subsidies for public housing agencies (PHA’s) and Indian housing authorities (IHA’s), including procedures for reviewing the management of public housing agencies;
— administers the comprehensive improvement assistance and comprehensive grant programs for modernization of low-income housing projects to upgrade living conditions, correct physical deficiencies, and achieve operating efficiency and economy;
— administers the Resident Initiatives Program for resident participation, resident management, homeownership, economic development and supportive services, and drug-free neighborhood programs;
— protects tenants from the hazards of lead-based paint poisoning by requiring PHA’s and IHA’s to comply with HUD regulations for the testing and removal of lead-based paint from low-income housing units;
— implements and monitors program requirements related to program eligibility and admission of families to public and assisted housing, and tenant income and rent requirements pertaining to continued occupancy;
— administers the HOPE VI and vacancy reduction programs;
— administers the Section 8 voucher and certificate programs and the Moderate Rehabilitation program;
— coordinates all departmental housing and community development programs for Indian and Alaskan Natives; and
— awards grants to PHA’s and IHA’s for the construction, acquisition, and operation of public and Indian housing projects, giving priority to projects for larger families (3 or more bedrooms) and acquisition of existing units (as opposed to new construction).

For further information, contact the Office of Public and Indian Housing. Phone, 202-708-0950.
Field Structure

The field offices of the Department have boundaries prescribed by the Secretary. Each field office is headed by a Secretary’s Representative, who is responsible to the Secretary for the management of the offices within the prescribed area.

For information concerning the detailed jurisdiction of an office, contact the nearest area office.

Regional Offices—Department of Housing and Urban Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Secretary’s Representative</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>Rm. 375, 10 Causeway St., Boston, MA 02222±1092</td>
<td>Mary Lou K. Crane</td>
<td>617–565–5234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic</td>
<td>100 Penn Sq. E., Philadelphia, PA 19107–3380</td>
<td>Karen A. Miller</td>
<td>215–656–0500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast/Caribbean</td>
<td>75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303–3388</td>
<td>Davey L. Gibson</td>
<td>404–331–5136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604–3507</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>P.O. Box 2905, Fort Worth, TX 76113–2905</td>
<td>Elizabeth Julian</td>
<td>817–885–5401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Plains</td>
<td>Rm. 200, 400 State Ave., Kansas City, KS 66106–2406</td>
<td>Michael L. Tramontina</td>
<td>913–551–5462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountains</td>
<td>1st Interstate Twr. N., 633 17th St., Denver, CO 80202–3607</td>
<td>Anthony J. Hernandez</td>
<td>303–672–5440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific/Hawaii</td>
<td>P.O. Box 36003, 450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, CA 94102–3448</td>
<td>Arthur C. Agnos</td>
<td>415–436–6532</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the nearest regional office or to the specified headquarters office, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20410.

**Contracts** Contact the Contracting Division. Phone, 202–708–1290.

**Directory Locator** Phone, 202–708–1455.

**Employment** Inquiries and applications should be directed to the headquarters Office of Personnel (phone, 202–708–0408); or the Personnel Division at the nearest HUD regional office.

**Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests** Persons interested in inspecting documents or records under the Freedom of Information Act should contact the Freedom of Information Officer. Phone, 202–708–3504. Written requests should be directed to the Director, Executive Secretariat, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Room 10139, 451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20410.


**Program Information Center** The Center provides viewing facilities for information regarding departmental activities and functions and publications and other literature to headquarters visitors. Phone, 202–708–1420.

**Property Disposition** For single family properties, contact the Property Disposition Division (phone, 202–708–0740); or the Chief Property Officer at the nearest HUD regional office. For multifamily properties, contact the Property Disposition Division (phone, 202–708–3343); or the Regional Housing Director at the nearest HUD regional office.
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
Deputy Secretary
Chief of Staff
Deputy Chief of Staff
Special Trustee for American Indians
Chief Information Officer
Director of Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Counselors to the Secretary
Special Assistant to the Secretary and White House Liaison
Science Adviser to the Secretary
Director, Office of Communications
Director of Intergovernmental Affairs
Special Assistant to the Secretary and Director, Executive Secretariat and Office of Regulatory Affairs
Special Assistant to the Secretary for Alaska Solicitor
Deputy Solicitor
Associate Solicitor (Administration)
Associate Solicitor (Conservation and Wildlife)
Associate Solicitor (Land and Water Resources)
Associate Solicitor (General Law)
Associate Solicitor (Indian Affairs)
Associate Solicitor (Mineral Resources)
Inspector General
Deputy Inspector General
Assistant Inspector General (Audits)
Assistant Inspector General (Investigations)
Assistant Inspector General (Management and Policy)
General Counsel
Assistant Secretary—Water and Science
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Director, U.S. Geological Survey
Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation
Assistant Secretary—Fish and Wildlife and Parks
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Director, National Park Service

BRUCE BABBITT
(AVANCY)
ANNE H. SHIELDS
KENNETH L. SMITH
(DVANCY)
DARYL W. WHITE
(DVANCY)
ROBERT T. ANDERSON, DAVID J. HAYES, MOLLIE S. MCSIC
ROBERT K. HATTOY
WILLIAM BROWN
MICHAEL GAULDIN
GRACE GARCIA
JULIETTE A. FALKNER
Marilyn Heman
John D. Leshy
Edward B. Cohen
Robert S. More
(DVANCY)
RENEE STONE
KAREN KEATING SPRECHER
DERRIL B. JORDAN
KATHRINE HENRY
EJAY BOWRON
(DVANCY)
ROBERT J. WILLIAMS
JOHN R. SINCLAIR
SHARON D. ELLER
(PVANCY)
PATRICIA J. BENEKE
MARK SCHAEFER
CHARLES G. GROOT
ELUID L. MARTINEZ
DONALD J. BARRY
STEPHEN C. SAUNDERS
JAMIE R. CLARK
ROBERT G. STANTON
The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to tribes. The Department manages the Nation's public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and western water resources and upholds Federal trust responsibilities to Indian tribes. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping; and geological, hydrological, and biological science.
The Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849 (43 U.S.C. 1451), which transferred to it the General Land Office, the Office of Indian Affairs, the Pension Office, and the Patent Office. It was reorganized by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950, as amended (5 U.S.C. app.).

Over the years, other functions have been added and removed, so that its role has changed from that of general housekeeper for the Federal Government to that of custodian of the Nation's natural resources.

Office of the Secretary

Secretary  The Secretary of the Interior reports directly to the President and is responsible for the direction and supervision of all operations and activities of the Department. The Office of the Secretary includes the offices of Deputy Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, the Special Trustee for American Indians, the Solicitor, and the Inspector General. Some areas where public purposes are broadly applied include:

Fish and Wildlife and Parks  The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Fish and Wildlife and Parks) has responsibility for programs associated with conservation in the use of natural and cultural resources, and the enhancement and protection of fish, wildlife, vegetation, and habitat. The Office represents the Department in the coordination of marine environmental quality and biological resources programs with other Federal agencies. It also exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service.

Water and Science  The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Water and Science) carries out the statutory mandate to manage and direct programs that support the development and implementation of water, mineral, and science policies and assist the development of economically and environmentally sound resource activities. It oversees the programs of the Bureau of Reclamation and the United States Geological Survey. It also provides advice on Earth science matters to the Secretary and represents the Department in interagency efforts on a range of scientific issues.

Land and Minerals Management  The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Land and Minerals Management) has responsibility for programs associated with public land management; operations management and leasing for minerals on public lands, including the Outer Continental Shelf to the outer limits of the United States economic jurisdiction; minerals operations management on Indian lands; surface mining reclamation and enforcement functions; and management of revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases. The Office exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Bureau of Land Management, the Minerals Management Service, and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

Indian Affairs  The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Indian Affairs) has responsibility for activities pertaining to Indians and Indian affairs, including:

— providing the Secretary with detailed and objective advice on matters involving Indians and Indian affairs;
— identifying and acting on issues affecting Indian policy and programs;
— establishing policy on Indian affairs;
— maintaining liaison and coordination between the Department and other Federal agencies that provide services or funding to Indians;
— representing the Department in transactions with Congress;
— monitoring and evaluating ongoing activities related to Indian affairs; and
— providing leadership in special assignments and projects for the Secretary.
Policy, Management, and Budget  The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Policy, Management, and Budget) has responsibility for all phases of management, budget, and other administrative activities. The Assistant Secretary serves as the principal policy adviser to the Secretary and is the Department's Chief Financial Officer.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Secretary (Policy, Management, and Budget). Internet, http://www.doi.gov/policy-management-budget.html.

Office of the Solicitor

The Office of the Solicitor performs all of the legal work of the Department with the exception of that performed by the Office of Hearings and Appeals, the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, and the Office of Inspector General. The Solicitor is the principal legal adviser to the Secretary and the chief law officer of the Department.

The headquarters office, located in Washington, DC, consists of six divisions:

- The Division of Conservation and Wildlife is responsible for legal matters involving the programs of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and the Biological Research Division of the Geological Survey.
- The Division of General Law is responsible for general administrative law and legal matters involving programs of the Office of the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget, and the Office for Equal Opportunity.
- The Division of Indian Affairs is responsible for legal matters involving programs of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- The Division of Land and Water Resources is responsible for legal matters involving programs (other than minerals programs) of the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Bureau of Land Management.
- The Division of Mineral Resources is responsible for legal matters involving minerals-related programs of the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, the Bureau of Land Management, the Geological Survey, the Minerals Management Service, and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.
- The Division of Administration is responsible for administrative and information support services for the Office of the Solicitor.
- The field organization of the Office consists of seven regions, each headed by a Regional Solicitor.

For further information, contact the Associate Solicitor for Administration, Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-208-6115.

Regional Offices—Office of the Solicitor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALASKA—AK</td>
<td>Suite 300, 4230 University Dr., Anchorage, AK 99508±4626</td>
<td>907–271–4131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHEAST—CT, DE, IL, IN, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, PA, RI, SD, VT, VA, WV, WI</td>
<td>Suite 612, 1 Gateway Ctr., Newton Corner, MA 02458–2802</td>
<td>617–527–3400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACIFIC NORTHWEST—ID, MT, OR, WA</td>
<td>Suite 607, 500 NE Multnomah St., Portland, OR 97232</td>
<td>503–231–2125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROCKY MOUNTAIN—CO, IA, KS, MO, NE, WY</td>
<td>Rm. 151, 755 Parfet St., Lakewood, CO 80215</td>
<td>303–231–5353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHEAST—AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, PR, SC, TN, VI</td>
<td>Suite 304, 75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303</td>
<td>404–331–5504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHWEST—Navajo Reservation, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>Suite 200, 2400 Louisiana Blvd. NE., Albuquerque, NM 87110–6316</td>
<td>505–246–2700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians

The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians oversees Indian trust asset reform efforts departmentwide to ensure the establishment of policies, procedures, systems, and practices to allow the Secretary to effectively discharge his trust responsibilities. The Special Trustee has authority over and responsibility for trust monies of Indian tribes and individual Indians.

For further information, contact the Office of the Special Trustee, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-208-4866.

Office of Inspector General

The Office of Inspector General provides policy direction for and conducts, supervises, and coordinates audits, investigations, and other activities in the Department of the Interior (DOI) to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement. The Inspector General is DOI’s focal point for independent and objective reviews of the integrity of DOI operations and is the central authority concerned with the quality, coverage, and coordination of the audit and investigative services between DOI and other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies.

In the insular areas of Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, OIG is responsible for “establishing an organization which will maintain a satisfactory level of independent audit oversight” for these areas, in accordance with the Insular Areas Act of 1982 (48 U.S.C. 1422). OIG has additional audit responsibilities in the Federal States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau pursuant to the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-239).

Regional Offices—Office of Inspector General
(A: Audits; I: Investigations)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Headquarters</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EAGLE:</td>
<td>Suite 304, 4040 Fairfax Dr., 22201</td>
<td>703–235–9231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arlington, VA (A)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Arlington, VA (I)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL:</td>
<td>Suite 510, 134 Union Blvd., 80228</td>
<td>303–236–9243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakewood, CO (A)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WESTERN:</td>
<td>Rm. E2710, 2800 Cottage Way, 95825</td>
<td>916–978–5650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA (A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lakewood, CO (I)</td>
<td>Suite 540, 134 Union Blvd., 80228</td>
<td>303–236–8296</td>
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<tr>
<td>CARIBBEAN:</td>
<td>Rm. 207, Federal Bldg., Veterans Dr., 00802</td>
<td>340–774–8300</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Thomas, VI (A)</td>
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<td>Tamuning, GU (A)</td>
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Office of Hearings and Appeals

The Office of Hearings and Appeals is responsible for departmental quasi-judicial and related functions. Administrative law judges and three formal boards of appeal render decisions in cases pertaining to contract disputes; Indian probate and administrative appeals; public and acquired lands and their resources; submerged offshore lands of the Outer Continental Shelf; surface coal mining control and reclamation; claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; and enforcement of the importation and transportation of rare and endangered species. The Director of the Office of Hearings and Appeals may assign administrative law judges or other officials from the Office of Hearings and Appeals for the purpose of holding rulemaking hearings and may also assign administrative law judges or establish ad hoc boards of appeal to meet special requirements of disputes not falling under one of the previously listed
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

categories. Board decisions are final for the Department.

The Office includes the headquarters organization and five field offices for administrative law judges.

For further information, contact the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22203. Phone, 703-235-3810.

Office of Insular Affairs

The Office of Insular Affairs carries out the Department’s responsibility to help coordinate Federal policy for the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and oversee Federal programs and funds in the freely associated states of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. The insular areas now have popularly elected executive and legislative branches of government and administer their own affairs.

The mission of the Office of Insular Affairs is to assist the islands in developing more efficient and effective government by providing financial and technical assistance, and to serve as a focal point for the management of relations between the United States and the islands by developing and promoting appropriate Federal policies. The mission is derived from Organic Acts, Executive orders, negotiated agreements ratified in law, and other legislation enacted to authorize programs and funding. These acts and orders also enunciate the fundamental relationship between the Federal Government and each of the insular areas.


Bureaus

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

[For the United States Fish and Wildlife Service statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, Subchapter A, Part 2]

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service’s national responsibility in the service of fish, wildlife, and people spans more than 120 years to the establishment in 1871 of a predecessor agency, the Bureau of Fisheries. First created as an independent agency, the Bureau of Fisheries was later placed in the Department of Commerce. A second predecessor agency, the Bureau of Biological Survey, was established in 1885 in the Department of Agriculture.

In 1939 the two Bureaus and their functions were transferred to the Department of the Interior. They were consolidated into one agency and redesignated the Fish and Wildlife Service in 1940 by Reorganization Plan III (5 U.S.C. app.).

Further reorganization came in 1956 when the Fish and Wildlife Act (16 U.S.C. 742a) created the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and provided for it to replace and succeed the former Fish and Wildlife Service. The Act established two Bureaus within the new Service: the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

In 1970, under Reorganization Plans 3 and 4 (5 U.S.C. app.), the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries was transferred to the Department of Commerce. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, which remained in Interior, was renamed by an act of Congress in April 1974 (16 U.S.C. 742b) as the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Service is composed of a headquarters office in Washington, DC, seven regional offices, a variety of field units and installations, and a nationwide network of law enforcement agents. The Service manages more than 94 million acres of land and water consisting of more than 500 national wildlife refuges, 65 national fish hatcheries, 38 wetland management districts with waterfowl
The United States Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for migratory birds, endangered species, certain marine mammals, and inland sport fisheries. Its mission is to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. Within this framework, the Service strives to foster an environmental stewardship ethic based on ecological principles and scientific knowledge of wildlife; works with the States to improve the conservation and management of the Nation’s fish and wildlife resources; and administers a national program providing opportunities to the American public to understand, appreciate, and wisely use these resources.

In the area of resource management, the Service provides leadership for the protection and improvement of land and water environments (habitat preservation) which directly benefit the living natural resources and add quality to human life. Activities include:

- surveillance of pesticides, heavy metals, and other contaminants;
- studies of fish and wildlife populations;
- ecological studies;
- environmental impact assessment, including hydroelectric dams, nuclear power sites, stream channelization, and dredge-and-fill permits; and
- environmental impact statement review.

The Service is responsible for improving and maintaining fish and wildlife resources by proper management of wildlife and habitat. It also helps fulfill the public demand for recreational fishing while maintaining the Nation’s fisheries at a level and in a condition that will ensure their continued survival. Specific wildlife and fishery resources programs include:

- migratory birds: wildlife refuge management for production, migration, and wintering; law enforcement; game; and bird population, production, and harvest surveys;
- mammals and nonmigratory birds: refuge management of resident species, law enforcement, protection of certain marine mammals, and technical assistance;
- coastal anadromous fish: hatchery production and stocking;
- Great Lakes fisheries: hatchery production of lake trout and fishery management in cooperation with Canada and the States; and
- other inland fisheries: hatchery production and stocking of Indian lands, and technical assistance.

The Service provides national and international leadership in identifying, protecting, and restoring endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants. This program includes:

- developing the Federal Endangered and Threatened Species List, conducting status surveys, preparing recovery plans, and coordinating efforts nationally and internationally;
- operating national wildlife refuges;
- law enforcement;
- foreign importation enforcement; and
- consultation with foreign countries.

Public use and information programs include preparing leaflets and brochures; operating environmental study areas on Service lands; operating visitor centers, self-guided nature trails, observation towers, and display ponds; and providing recreational activities such as hunting, fishing, and wildlife photography.

The Service’s Federal aid programs apportion funds generated by excise taxes on sporting arms and fishing equipment to the States and territories for projects designed to conserve and enhance the Nation’s fish and wildlife resources.

### Regional Offices—United States Fish and Wildlife Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALBUQUERQUE—AZ, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, NM 87103</td>
<td>505–248–6900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANCHORAGE—AK</td>
<td>1011 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503</td>
<td>907–786–3542</td>
</tr>
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Regional Offices—United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued

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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATLANTA—AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, PR, SC, TN, VI</td>
<td>1875 Century Blvd. NE., Atlanta, GA 30345</td>
<td>404-679-4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HADLEY—CT, DE, ME, MA, MD, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, VA, WV</td>
<td>300 WestgateCtr. Dr., Hadley, MA 01035–9589</td>
<td>413-253-8200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENVER—CO, KS, MT, NE, ND, SD, UT, WY</td>
<td>P.O. Box 25486, Denver, CO 80225</td>
<td>303-236-7920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTLAND—CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA, Pacific Islands</td>
<td>911 NE. 11th Ave., Portland, OR 97232–4181</td>
<td>503-231-6118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWIN CITIES—IL, IN, IA, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI</td>
<td>Federal Bldg., Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, MN</td>
<td>612-713-5302</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


National Park Service

The National Park Service was established in the Department of the Interior on August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1).

The National Park Service is dedicated to conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. There are more than 375 units in the National Park System, including national parks and monuments; scenic parkways, preserves, trails, riverways, seashores, lakeshores, and recreation areas; and historic sites associated with important movements, events, and personalities of the American past.

The National Park Service has a Service Center in Denver that provides planning, architectural, engineering, and other professional services. The Service is also responsible for managing a great variety of national and international programs designed to help extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

Activities

The National Park Service develops and implements park management plans and staffs the areas under its administration. It relates the natural values and historical significance of these areas to the public through talks, tours, films, exhibits, publications, and other interpretive media. It operates campgrounds and other visitor facilities and provides—usually through concessions—lodging, food, and transportation services in many areas.

The National Park Service also administers the following programs: the State portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Nationwide Outdoor Recreation coordination and information and State comprehensive outdoor recreation planning, planning and technical assistance for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Trails System, natural area programs, the National Register of Historic Places, national historic landmarks, historic preservation, technical preservation services, Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and interagency archaeological services.

Regional Offices—National Park Service

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<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Address</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALASKA—AK</td>
<td>107, 2525 Gambell St., Anchorage, AK</td>
<td>907-257-2890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERMOUNTAIN—AZ, CO, MT, NM, OK, TX, UT, WY</td>
<td>P.O. Box 25287, 1279 W. Alameda Pkwy., Denver, CO 80225-0287</td>
<td>303-969-2503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDWEST—AR, IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI</td>
<td>1709 Jackson St., Omaha, NE 68102</td>
<td>402-221-3431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL, CAPITAL—Washington, DC, and nearby MD, VA, and WV</td>
<td>1100 Ohio Dr. Sw., Washington, DC 20242</td>
<td>202-619-7222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHEAST—CT, DE, ME, MA, MD, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, VA, WV</td>
<td>Rm. 306, 200 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19106</td>
<td>215-597-7013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACIFIC WEST—CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA</td>
<td>Suite 600, 600 Harrison St., San Francisco, CA 94107-1372</td>
<td>415-427-1309</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
United States Geological Survey

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) was established by the Organic Act of March 3, 1879 (43 U.S.C. 31), which provided that the USGS is directed to classify the public lands and examine the geological structure, mineral resources, and products within and outside the national domain. This section also established the Office of the Director of the Geological Survey, under the Department of the Interior. Public Law 102-285, section 10(a) established the United States Geological Survey as its official name. In 1894, provision was made for gauging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States.

The September 5, 1962, amendment to the Organic Act (43 U.S.C. 31 et seq.) expanded this authorization to include such examinations outside the public domain. Specific provision was made for topographic mapping and chemical and physical research through subsequent legislation. Authorizations for publication, sale, and distribution of material prepared by USGS are contained in several statutes (43 U.S.C. 41-45; 44 U.S.C. 1318-1320). The Balanced Budget Downpayment Act, I (110 Stat. 26) incorporated into the USGS the responsibility to provide the management and conservation of the Nation’s biological resources and mineral information.

The USGS provides relevant, objective scientific studies and information used to help address issues and solve problems dealing with natural resources, natural hazards, and the environmental effects on human and wildlife health. The major responsibilities of the USGS are:

- investigating and assessing the Nation’s land, water, energy, biological, and mineral resources;
- conducting research on global change;
- providing information to resource managers in the Department in a form that helps them to assess and manage the biological consequences of management practices;
- investigating natural hazards such as earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, floods, and droughts;
- maintaining an archive of land-remote sensing data for historical, scientific, and technical purposes, including long-term global environmental monitoring;
- ensuring production and availability of basic cartographic and geographic spatial data of the Nation;
- maintaining national geochemical, geophysical, mineral deposit, mineral commodity, and mine geology data bases;
- collecting, interpreting, and disseminating a variety of information on world mineral commodities;
- establishing a National Geologic Mapping Program;
- supporting the Federal Geographic Data Committee, which is chaired by the Secretary of the Interior; and
- serving as the designated lead agency for the Federal Water Information Coordination Program.

To attain these objectives, USGS prepares maps and digital and cartographic data; collects and interprets data on energy and mineral resources; conducts nationwide assessments of the quality, quantity, and use of the Nation’s water resources; performs fundamental and applied research in the sciences and techniques involved; and publishes the results of its investigations through new maps, technical reports and publications, and fact sheets.

As the Nation’s largest water, earth, and biological science and civilian...
mapping agency, the USGS works in cooperation with more than 2,000 organizations across the country to provide reliable, impartial scientific information to resource managers, planners, and other customers. This information is gathered in every State by USGS scientists to minimize the loss of life and property from natural disasters, to contribute to the conservation and the sound economic and physical development of the Nation's natural resources, and to enhance the quality of life by monitoring water, biological, energy, and mineral resources.


Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) was established in the Department of the Interior by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1211). The Office's primary goal is to assist States in operating a nationwide program that protects society and the environment from the adverse effects of coal mining, while ensuring that surface coal mining can be done without permanent damage to land and water resources. With most coal-mining States responsible for regulating coal mining and reclamation activities within their borders, OSM's main objectives are to oversee State mining regulatory and abandoned mine reclamation programs, assist States in meeting the objectives of the surface mining law, and regulate mining and reclamation activities on Federal and Indian lands, and in those States choosing not to assume primary responsibility.

The Office's headquarters are in Washington, DC. In addition, regional coordinating centers (located in Pittsburgh, PA; Alton, IL; and Denver, CO) provide technical support to the States and to OSM's 10 field offices and 6 area offices. The field offices interact with State, tribal and Federal agencies, assisting the States in implementing their regulatory and reclamation programs. The regional coordinating centers also review mine plans and permit applications on Federal lands.

Activities The Office establishes national policy for the surface mining control and reclamation program provided for in the surface mining law, reviews and approves amendments to previously approved State programs, and reviews and recommends approval of new State program submissions. Other activities include:
— managing the collection, disbursement, and accounting for abandoned mine land reclamation fees;
— administering civil penalties programs;
— establishing technical standards and regulatory policy for reclamation and enforcement efforts;
— providing guidance for environmental considerations, research, training, and technology transfer for State, tribal, and Federal regulatory and abandoned mine land reclamation programs;
— monitoring and evaluating State and tribal regulatory programs, cooperative agreements, and abandoned mine land reclamation programs; and
— coordinating the Appalachian clean streams initiative, a public-private joint effort, at the Federal, State, and local levels, to clean up streams and rivers polluted by acid mine drainage.


Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was created as part of the War Department in 1824 and transferred to the Department of the Interior when the latter was established in 1849. The Snyder Act of 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13) provided substantive law for appropriations covering the conduct of activities by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The scope and character of the authorizations contained in this act were broadened by the Indian

The principal objectives of BIA are to encourage and assist Indian and Alaska Native people to manage their own affairs under the trust relationship to the Federal Government; to facilitate, with maximum involvement of Indian and Alaska Native people, full development of their human and natural resource potential; to mobilize all public and private aids to the advancement of Indian and Alaska Native people for use by them; and to promote self-determination by utilizing the skill and capabilities of Indian and Alaska Native people in the direction and management of programs for their benefit.

In carrying out these objectives, BIA works with Indian and Alaska Native people, tribal governments, Native American organizations, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and other interested groups in the development and implementation of effective programs for their advancement.

### Area Offices—Bureau of Indian Affairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen, SD</td>
<td>115 4th Ave. SE., 57401–4382</td>
<td>605–226–7343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albuquerque, NM</td>
<td>P.O. Box 26567, 615 1st St. NW., 87125–6567</td>
<td>505–346–7050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anadarko, OK</td>
<td>P.O. Box 368, Hwy. 8, 75003</td>
<td>405–247–6673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billings, MT</td>
<td>316 N. 26th St., 59101–1392</td>
<td>406–247–7943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Suite 260, 3701 N. Fairfax Dr., Arlington, VA 22203</td>
<td>703–226–2571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juneau, AK</td>
<td>P.O. Box 25520, 99802–5520</td>
<td>907–586–7177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis, MN</td>
<td>331 S. 2d Ave., 55401–2241</td>
<td>612–373–1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muskogee, OK</td>
<td>101 N. 5th St., 74401–6206</td>
<td>918–687–2296</td>
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<tr>
<td>Navajo</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1060, Gallup, NM 87305</td>
<td>505–863–8314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
<td>12th Fl., 400 N. 5th St., P.O. Box 10, 85001–0010</td>
<td>602–379–6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, OR</td>
<td>911 NE, 11th Ave., 97232–4169</td>
<td>503–231–6702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA</td>
<td>2800 Cottage Way, 95825–1884</td>
<td>916–979–2600</td>
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### Minerals Management Service

The Minerals Management Service was established on January 19, 1982, by Secretarial Order 3071, under the authority provided by section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (5 U.S.C. app.), and further amended on May 10 and May 26, 1982.

Secretarial Order 3087, dated December 3, 1982, and amendment 1, dated February 7, 1983, provided for the transfer of royalty and mineral revenue management functions, including collection and distribution, to the Minerals Management Service and transferred all onshore minerals management functions on Federal and Indian lands to the Bureau of Land Management.

The Service assesses the nature, extent, recoverability, and value of leasable minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf. It ensures the orderly and timely inventory and development, as well as the efficient recovery, of mineral resources; encourages utilization of the best available and safest technology; provides for fair, full, and accurate returns to the Federal Treasury for produced commodities; and safeguards against fraud, waste, and abuse.

**Offshore Minerals Management**

The Service is responsible for resource evaluation, environmental review, leasing activities (including public liaison and planning functions), lease management, and inspection and enforcement programs for Outer Continental Shelf lands.

Five-year oil and gas leasing programs are developed for leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf.
Continental Shelf in consultation with the Congress, the 23 coastal States, local governments, environmental groups, industry, and the public.

The Service conducts extensive environmental studies and consultations with State officials prior to issuing leases. Once leases have been issued, inspectors conduct frequent inspections of offshore operations, and environmental studies personnel collect more data to ensure that marine environments are kept free of pollutants.

**Royalty Management** The Service is responsible for the collection and distribution of all royalty payments, rentals, bonus payments, fines, penalties, assessments, and other revenues due the Federal Government and Indian lessors as monies or royalties-in-kind from the extraction of mineral resources from Federal and Indian lands onshore and from the leasing and extraction of mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf.

The revenues generated by minerals leasing are one of the largest nontax sources of income to the Federal Government. As specified by law, these revenues are distributed to the States, to the general fund of the Treasury, and to Indian tribes and allottees.

The basic organization of the Service consists of a headquarters in Washington, DC, with program components located in Herndon, VA, and Lakewood, CO; three Outer Continental Shelf regional offices; and two administrative service centers.

**Field Offices—Minerals Management Service**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROYALTY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM</td>
<td>P.O. Box 25165, Denver, CO 80225-0165</td>
<td>303-231-3162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCS Regional Offices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALASKA REGION</td>
<td>Rm. 308, 949 E. 36th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99508-4302</td>
<td>907-271-6010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GULF OF MEXICO REGION</td>
<td>1201 Elmwood Park Blvd., New Orleans, LA 70123-2394</td>
<td>504-736-2589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACIFIC REGION</td>
<td>770 Paseo Camarillo, Camarillo, CA 93010-6064</td>
<td>805-389-7502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Service Centers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESTERN SERVICE CENTER</td>
<td>P.O. Box 25165, Denver, CO 80225-0165</td>
<td>303-275-7300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHERN SERVICE CENTER</td>
<td>1201 Elmwood Park Blvd., New Orleans, LA 70123-2394</td>
<td>504-736-2616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Bureau of Land Management**

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was established July 16, 1946, by the consolidation of the General Land Office (created in 1812) and the Grazing Service (formed in 1934).

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2743) repealed and replaced many obsolete or overlapping statutes. It provides a basic mission statement for the Bureau and establishes policy guidelines and criteria for the management of public lands and resources administered by the Bureau.

The Bureau's basic organization consists of a headquarters in Washington, DC; seven national level support and service centers (National Interagency Fire Center, Boise, ID; National Training Center, Phoenix, AZ; National Applied Resource Sciences Center, National Human Resources Management Center, National Business Center, and National Information Resources Management Center, Denver, CO; and the National Law Enforcement Office, Washington, DC); and a field organization of State and field offices. The Bureau also uses a system of advisory councils to assist in the development of management plans and policies.

The Bureau is responsible for the total management of about 264 million acres of public lands. These lands are located primarily in the West and Alaska; however, small scattered parcels are located in other States. In addition to minerals management responsibilities on the public lands, BLM is also responsible for subsurface resource management of
an additional 300 million acres where mineral rights are owned by the Federal Government.

Resources managed by the Bureau include timber, solid minerals, oil and gas, geothermal energy, wildlife habitat, endangered plant and animal species, rangeland vegetation, recreation and cultural values, wild and scenic rivers, designated conservation and wilderness areas, and open space. Bureau programs provide for the protection (including fire suppression), orderly development, and use of the public lands and resources under principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Land use plans are developed with public involvement to provide orderly use and development while maintaining and enhancing the quality of the environment. The Bureau also manages watersheds to protect soil and enhance water quality; develops recreational opportunities on public lands; administers programs to protect and manage wild horses and burros; and, under certain conditions, makes land available for sale to individuals, organizations, local governments, and other Federal agencies when such transfer is in the public interest. Lands may be leased to State and local government agencies and to nonprofit organizations for certain purposes.

The Bureau oversees and manages the development of energy and mineral leases and ensures compliance with applicable regulations governing the extraction of these resources. It has responsibility to issue rights-of-way, leases, and permits.

The Bureau is also responsible for the survey of Federal lands and establishes and maintains public land records and mining claims records. It administers a program of payments in lieu of taxes based on the amount of federally owned lands in counties and other units of local government.

Field Offices—Bureau of Land Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska—AK</td>
<td>No. 13, 222 W. 7th Ave., Anchorage, 99513–7699</td>
<td>907–271–5080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona—AZ</td>
<td>228 N. Central Ave, Phoenix, 85004–2203</td>
<td>602–417–9500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California—CA</td>
<td>2135 Butano Dr., Sacramento, 95825–3451</td>
<td>916–970–4600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado—CO</td>
<td>2850 Youngfield St., Lakewood, 80215–7076</td>
<td>303–239–3700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern States—All</td>
<td>7450 Boston Blvd., Springfield, VA 22153</td>
<td>703–440–7100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho—ID</td>
<td>1387 S. Vinnell Way, Boise, 83709</td>
<td>208–373–4001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana—MT, ND, SD</td>
<td>P.O. Box 36800, 222 N. 32d St., Billings, MT 59107–6800</td>
<td>406–255–2904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada—NV</td>
<td>P.O. Box 12000, 1340 Financial Blvd., Reno, 89520–0006</td>
<td>702–861–6590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico—KS, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>P.O. Box 27115, 1474 Rodeo Rd., Santa Fe, NM 87502–0116</td>
<td>505–438–7501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon—OR, WA</td>
<td>P.O. Box 2965, 1515 SW. 5th Ave, Portland, OR 97208</td>
<td>503–952–6034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah—UT</td>
<td>P.O. Box 45155, 324 S. State St., Salt Lake City, 84145–0155</td>
<td>801–539–4010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming—NE, WY</td>
<td>P.O. Box 282, 5353 Yellowstone Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82003</td>
<td>307–775–6001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Service and Support Offices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service and Support Offices</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Interagency Fire Center</td>
<td>3833 S. Development Ave., Boise, ID 83705–5354</td>
<td>208–387–5447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Training Center</td>
<td>9828 N. 31st Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85051–2517</td>
<td>602–906–5500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Business Center</td>
<td>Bldg. 50, BC–600, P.O. Box 25047, Denver, CO 80225–0047</td>
<td>303–236–8857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Human Resources Management Center</td>
<td>Bldg. 50, HR–200, P.O. Box 25047, Denver, CO 80225–0047</td>
<td>303–236–6503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Applied Resource Sciences Center</td>
<td>Bldg. 50, RS–100, P.O. Box 25047, Denver, CO 80225–0047</td>
<td>303–236–1142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Information Resources Management Center</td>
<td>Bldg. 40, NI–100, P.O. Box 25047, Denver, CO 80225–0047</td>
<td>303–236–6965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Office Headquarters Directorate</td>
<td>1849 C St. NW., Washington, DC 20240</td>
<td>202–452–7732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Law Enforcement Office</td>
<td>1620 L St. NW, Washington, DC 20256</td>
<td>202–522–5118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helium Operations</td>
<td>Suite 500, 801 S. Filmore, Amarillo, TX 79101–3545</td>
<td>806–324–2602</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect, for the public welfare, water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner.

The Reclamation Act of 1902 (43 U.S.C. 371 et seq.) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to administer a reclamation program that would provide the arid and semiarid lands of the 17 contiguous Western States a secure, year-round water supply for irrigation. To perform the mission, the Reclamation Service was created within the United States Geological Survey. In 1907 the Reclamation Service was separated from the Survey, and in 1923 was renamed the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Reclamation program has helped to settle and develop the West by providing for sustained economic growth, an improved environment, and an enhanced quality of life through the development of a water storage and delivery infrastructure, which provides safe and dependable water supplies and hydroelectric power for agricultural, municipal, and industrial users; protects and improves water quality; provides recreational and fish and wildlife benefits; enhances river regulations; and helps control damaging floods.

With this infrastructure largely in place, the Reclamation program is now focusing greater emphasis on resource management and protection than on development. Following a balanced approach to the stewardship of the West’s water and related land and energy resources, the Bureau:
— works in partnership with others to develop water conservation plans, provide for the efficient and effective use of water and related resources, and improve the management of existing water resources;
— designs and constructs water resources projects, as authorized by the Congress;
— helps to develop and supports or enhances recreational uses at Reclamation projects;
— conducts research and encourages technology transfer to improve resource management, development, and protection;
— ensures that the lands it manages are free from hazardous and toxic waste and assists other Federal and State agencies in protecting and restoring surface water and ground water resources from hazardous waste contamination;
— operates and maintains its facilities to ensure reliability, safety, and economic operation to protect the public, property, and the Nation’s investment in the facilities, and to preserve and enhance environmental resources; and
— provides engineering and technical support to Federal and State agencies, to Native American tribes, and to other nations to help accomplish national, regional, and international resource management, development, and protection objectives.

Through contracts with project beneficiaries, the Bureau arranges repayment to the Federal Treasury for construction, operation, and maintenance costs. Approximately 80 percent of all direct project costs are repaid to the Government.

Reclamation project facilities in operation include 355 storage reservoirs, 69,400 miles of canals and other water conveyances and distribution facilities, and 52 hydroelectric powerplants.

### Major Offices—Bureau of Reclamation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office/Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commissioner</td>
<td>Rm. 7654, Dept. of Interior, Washington, DC 20240–0001</td>
<td>202–208–4157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclamation Service Center</td>
<td>Bldg. 67, Box 25007, Denver, CO 80225</td>
<td>303–266–7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Plains Region</td>
<td>Box 36900, 316 N. 26th St., Billings, MT 59107</td>
<td>406–247–7610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Colorado Region</td>
<td>Box 61470, Nevada Hwy. &amp; Park St., Boulder City, NV</td>
<td>702–293–8420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Pacific Region</td>
<td>2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825</td>
<td>916–978–5101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Northwest Region</td>
<td>1150 N. Curtis Rd., Boise, ID 83706</td>
<td>208–378–5020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Colorado Region</td>
<td>Box 11568, 125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84147</td>
<td>801–324–3774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources of Information

Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

**Contracts** Contact the Office of Acquisition and Property Management, Room 5512. Phone, 202-208-3668.

**Departmental Museum** The Museum has exhibits on topics pertaining to the bureaus and a changing exhibits gallery with new displays every 3-4 months. It presents public programs related to departmental themes and provides tours to school and adult groups on the building’s New Deal murals, the Museum, and American Indians. Contact the staff office, Room 1024, Main Interior Building. Phone, 202-208-4743.

**Electronic Access** Information is available electronically from the Department of the Interior. Internet, http://www.doi.gov/ (or see listings for specific Department components). Access the Interior Museum’s home page through “Index,” “Select a Subject,” “Museums,” and “Department of the Interior Museum.”

**Employment** Direct general inquiries to the Personnel Liaison Staff, 202-208-6702, the personnel office of a specific bureau or office, or visit any of the field personnel offices.

**Publications** Most departmental publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. All other inquiries regarding publications should be directed to the individual bureau or office’s publications or public affairs office.

Information regarding bibliographies on select subjects is available from the Natural Resources Library. Phone, 202-208-5815.

**Reading Room** Visit the Natural Resources Library, Main Interior Building. Phone, 202-208-5815.


**Telephone Locator** Phone, 202-208-3100.

**United States Fish and Wildlife Service** Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

**Congressional/Legislative Services** Congressional staffers and persons seeking information about specific legislation should call the Congressional/Legislative Services office. Phone, 202-208-5403.

**Contracts** Contact the Washington, DC, headquarters Division of Contracting and General Services (phone, 703-358-1728); or any of the regional offices.

**Electronic Access** The Fish and Wildlife Service offers a range of information through the Internet, at http://www.fws.gov/.

**Employment** For information regarding employment opportunities with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, contact the Headquarters Personnel Office (phone, 703-358-1743); or the regional office within the area you are seeking employment.

**Import/Export Permits** To obtain CITES permits for importing and exporting wildlife, contact the Office of Management Authority. Phone, 800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104.

**Law Enforcement** To obtain information about the enforcement of wildlife laws or to report an infraction of those laws, contact the Division of Law Enforcement (phone, 703-358-1949); or the nearest regional law enforcement office.

**National Wildlife Refuges** For general information about the National Wildlife Refuge System, as well as information...
about specific refuges, contact the Division of Refuges (phone, 800–344–WILD or 703–358–2029); or the nearest national wildlife refuge or regional refuge office.

**News Media Inquiries** Specific information about the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and its activities is available from the Office of Media Services (phone, 202–208–5634); or the public affairs officer in each of the Service’s regional offices.

**Publications** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has publications available on subjects ranging from the National Wildlife Refuge System to endangered species. Some publications are only available as sales items from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Further information is available from the Publications Unit, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Mail Stop NCTC Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 304–876–7203.

**National Park Service**

**Contracts** Contact the nearest regional office; Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C Street N.W., Washington, DC 20240 (phone, 202–523–5133); or the Denver Service Center, P.O. Box 25287, 12795 West Alameda Parkway, Denver, CO 80225 (phone, 303–969–2110).

**Employment** Employment inquiries and applications may be sent to the Personnel Office, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, and to the regional offices and individual parks. Applications for seasonal employment (which must be received between September 1 and January 15) should be sent to the Division of Personnel Management, National Park Service, 1849 C Street N.W., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202–208–5074. Schools interested in the recruitment program should write to: Chief Personnel Officer, National Park Service, 1849 C Street N.W., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202–208–5093.

**Grants** For information on grants authorized under the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, contact the National Park Service, 1849 C Street N.W., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202–565–1140. For information on grants authorized under the Historic Preservation Fund, contact the National Park Service, 800 North Capitol Street N.W., Washington, DC 20001. Phone, 202–343–9564.


**United States Geological Survey**

**Contracts, Grants, and Cooperative Agreements** Write to the Office of Program Support, Office of Acquisition and Federal Assistance, 205 National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192. Phone, 703–648–7373.

**Employment** Inquiries should be directed to one of the following Personnel Offices:

- Recruitment and Placement, 601 National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192. Phone, 703–648–6131.
- Personnel Office, United States Geological Survey, 345 Middlefield Road, MS 613, Menlo Park, CA 94025. Phone, 650–329–4104.

**General Inquiries** A network of eight Earth Science Information Centers
(ESIC’s) responds to requests for natural science information that are made in person, by mail, by E-mail, or by telephone and assists in the selection and ordering of all U.S. Geological Survey products:

- **Rm. 101, 4230 University Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508-4664. Phone, 907-786-7011.**
- **345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025. Phone, 650-329-4309.**
- **Box 25286, Building 810, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303-202-4200.**
- **Rm. 2650, 1849 C Street N.W., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-208-4047.**
- **MS 231, 1400 Independence Road, Rolla, MO 65401. Phone, 573-308-3500.**
- **Rm. 1C402, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192. Phone, 703-648-6045.**
- **Room 135, 904 West Riverside Avenue, Spokane, WA 99201. Phone, 509-368-3130.**
- **EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198. Phone, 605-594-6151.**

**Maps**
Maps are sold by the Information Services Branch, United States Geological Survey, Box 25286, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225 (phone, 303-202-4700); and the Earth Science Information Centers (as listed in the General Inquiries section, above; E-mail, esicmail@usgs.gov). Information about the status of U.S. Geological Survey mapping in any State and availability of maps by other Federal and State agencies can be obtained from the Earth Science Information Center, 507 National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192. Phone, 888-ASK-USGS; or in Virginia, 703-648-6045.

**Outreach/External and Media Affairs**
The Outreach Office of the U.S. Geological Survey coordinates external contacts and special events, responds to news media inquiries, arranges interviews, and prepares news releases and other informational products pertaining to Survey programs and activities. The headquarters office is located at 119 National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192. Phone, 703-648-4460. Outreach and media affairs are also conducted on a regional basis at Menlo Park/San Francisco (phone, 650-329-4000); Denver (phone, 303-236-5900); and Reston, VA (phone, 703-648-4582).

**Publications**

Book, map, and Digital Data Series (CD–ROM) publications are sold by the Information Services Branch, Denver Federal Center, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225 (phone, 303-202-4700), and by the U.S. Geological Survey’s Earth Science Information Centers (see General Inquiries).

Open-file reports, in the form of microfiche and/or black and white paper copies, diskettes, and CD–ROM’s are sold by the United States Geological Survey, Open File Reports—ESIC, Denver Federal Center, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303-202-4700.

Single copies of a variety of nontechnical leaflets, technical reports, books, fact sheets, and special interest publications on natural science subjects and U.S. Geological Survey activities are available to the public at the Earth Science Information Centers or upon request from the U.S. Geological Survey, Information Services Branch, Denver Federal Center, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303-202-4700. Bulk quantities may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

**Reading Rooms**
Facilities for examination of reports, maps, publications of the U.S. Geological Survey, and a wide selection of general Earth science information resources and historical documents are located at the U.S. Geological Survey library system main branches (National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192; Denver Federal Center, Building 20, Box
25046, Denver, CO 80225; and 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025) and Earth Science Information Centers (see General Inquiries section). Maps, aerial photographs, geodetic control data or index material, and cartographic data in digital form may be examined at the following Earth Science Information Centers:

- Room 1C402, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192.
- 1400 Independence Road, Rolla, MO 65401.
- Building 810, Box 25286, MS 504, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.
- 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025.
- 4230 University Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508-4664.

Spacecraft and aircraft remote sensor data may be examined at the EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198. Phone, 605-594-6151.


Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Contracts Contact the Procurement Branch, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-208-2839. TDD, 202-208-2737.

Employment For information on employment opportunities throughout the United States, contact the Chief, Division of Personnel, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-208-2965. TDD, 202-208-2737.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Inquiries regarding the Bureau of Indian Affairs may be obtained by calling the Office of Public Affairs at 202-208-3710, or writing to the Director, Office of Public Affairs, MS 4542 MIB, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240.

Minerals Management Service

Inquiries on specific subjects should be directed to the appropriate headquarters office at 1849 C Street N.W., Washington, DC 20240, or to the appropriate Minerals Management Service field office (see listing in the preceding text).

Public and News Media Inquiries Specific information about the Minerals Management Service and its activities is available from the Chief, Office of Communications, Room 4260, MS 4230, 1849 C Street N.W., Washington, DC 20240.

Bureau of Land Management

Contracts Contracts in excess of $100,000 for goods and services are awarded by the contracting teams of the National Business Center and the Oregon State office. Contracts for construction, nonprofessional services, architect/engineer services, supplies, and heavy equipment are awarded by the Construction and Nonprofessional Services Team (phone, 303-236-9433). Environmental and professional services contracts are awarded by the Environmental and Professional Services Team (phone, 303-236-9439). Contracts for information technology are awarded by the Information Technology Acquisition Team (phone, 303-236-6498). Contracts for public land projects in the States of Oregon and Washington are awarded by the Contracting Office in Portland, OR (phone, 503-952-6216). Bureau of Land Management helium operation contracts are awarded by the contracting office at the Amarillo field office (phone, 806-324-2684). The advanced procurement plan for these acquisitions and the procurement officers with acquisition authority up to $100,000 in BLM States can be found on the BLM national acquisitions homepage (Internet, http://www.blm.gov/natacq/).

Employment Initial appointments to the Bureau are made from registers established by the Office of Personnel Management as a result of examination announcements issued by area offices of the Office of Personnel Management throughout the country. The following
Office of Personnel Management announcements are applicable to most professional positions within the Bureau. Announcement No. 421, Biological and Agricultural Sciences; Announcement No. 424, Engineering, Physical Sciences and Related Professions. The Mid-Level and Senior-Level registers are also used in a limited number of cases for social sciences professionals and other positions.

Inquiries should be directed to the National Human Resources Management Center, any Bureau of Land Management State Office, or the Personnel Officer, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States Office, Department of the Interior, Springfield, VA, from whom the booklet Career Opportunities in the BLM is available.

**General Inquiries**

The Bureau’s mandate under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 is generally to retain public lands in long-term public ownership. The Bureau occasionally sells parcels of land that, as a result of land-use planning, are either uneconomical to manage or would serve an important public objective. These lands are sold at fair market value. Land exchanges can be used to acquire non-BLM lands to protect important natural resources. The Bureau acts as the leasing agent for mineral rights on public and other federally administered lands. Information may be obtained from any of the State offices or from the Bureau of Land Management, Office of Public Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-452-5125. Fax, 202-452-5124.

**Publications**

The annual publication Public Land Statistics, which relates to public lands, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

**Reading Rooms**

All State offices provide facilities for individuals who wish to examine status records, tract books, or other records relating to the public lands and their resources.

**Small Business Activities**

The Bureau has four major buying offices that provide contacts for small business activities: the Headquarters Office in Washington, DC (phone, 202-452-5177); the National Business Center in Lakewood, CO (phone, 303-236-9447); the Oregon State Office (phone, 503-952-6216); and the BLM Amarillo field office (phone, 806-324-2684). In addition, there are 12 BLM State offices that acquire goods and services less than $100,000 using simplified acquisition procedures. The Headquarters Office provides procurement support for the Washington, DC, area. The National Business Center provides major contracting services for goods and services more than $100,000 for the western operations of the Bureau, except for the Oregon State Office and the BLM Amarillo field office. The Bureau’s acquisition plan and procurement office contacts are available through the Internet, at http://www.blm.gov/natacq/.

**Speakers**

Local Bureau offices will arrange for speakers to explain Bureau programs upon request from organizations within their areas of jurisdiction.

**Bureau of Reclamation**

**Contracts**

Information is available to contractors, manufacturers, and suppliers from Acquisition and Assistance Management Services, Building 67, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303-236-3750.

**Employment**

Information on engineering and other positions is available from the Personnel Office, Denver, CO (phone, 303-236-3834); or from the nearest regional office (see listing in the preceding text).

**Publications**

Publications for sale are available through the National Technical Information Service. Phone, 1-800-553-6847.

**Speakers and Films**

A volunteer speaker service provides engineers and scientists for schools and civic groups in the Denver area. Films are available on free loan. For speakers or films, contact the Reclamation Service Center in Denver, CO. Phone, 303-236-7000.
As the largest law firm in the Nation, the Department of Justice serves as counsel for its citizens. It represents them in enforcing the law in the public interest. Through its thousands of lawyers, investigators, and agents, the Department plays the key role in protection against criminals and subversion, in ensuring healthy competition of business in our free enterprise system, in safeguarding the consumer, and in enforcing drug, immigration, and naturalization laws. The Department also plays a significant role in protecting citizens through its efforts for effective law enforcement, crime prevention, crime detection, and prosecution and rehabilitation of offenders.

Moreover, the Department conducts all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States is concerned. It represents the Government in legal matters generally, rendering legal advice and opinions, upon request, to the President and to the heads of the executive departments. The Attorney General supervises and directs these activities, as well as those of the U.S. attorneys and U.S. marshals in the various judicial districts around the country.
The Department of Justice was established by act of June 22, 1870, as amended (28 U.S.C. 501, 503, 509 note), with the Attorney General as its head. Prior to 1870 the Attorney General was a member of the President's Cabinet, but not the head of a department, the office having been created under authority of act of September 24, 1789, as amended (28 U.S.C. 503).

The affairs and activities of the Department of Justice are generally directed by the Attorney General. The offices, divisions, bureaus, and boards of the Department follow.

**Offices**

**Attorney General** The Attorney General, as head of the Department of Justice and chief law enforcement officer of the Federal Government, represents the United States in legal matters generally and gives advice and opinions to the President and to the heads of the executive departments of the Government when so requested. The Attorney General appears in person to represent the Government before the U.S. Supreme Court in cases of exceptional gravity or importance. The Office of the Attorney General oversees the Offices of Deputy Attorney General, Associate Attorneys General, Legal Counsel, and Inspector General, as well as the following offices whose public purposes are widely applied.

**Solicitor General** The Solicitor General represents the U.S. Government in cases before the Supreme Court. He decides what cases the Government should ask the Supreme Court to review and what position the Government should take in cases before the Court. Also, he supervises the preparation of the Government's Supreme Court briefs and other legal documents and the conduct of the oral arguments in the Court. He or his staff argue most of the Government's cases in the Supreme Court. The Solicitor General's duties also include deciding whether the United States should appeal in all cases it loses before the lower courts.

**Legal Counsel** The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel assists the Attorney General in fulfilling the Attorney General's function as legal adviser to the President and all the executive branch agencies. The Office drafts legal opinions of the Attorney General rendered in response to requests from the President and heads of the executive departments. It also provides its own written opinions and informal advice in response to requests from the various agencies of the Government, as well as offices within the Department and from Presidential staff and advisers, typically dealing with legal issues involving agency disagreements or with pending legislation. The Office also is responsible for providing legal advice to the executive branch on all constitutional questions.

All Executive orders and proclamations proposed to be issued by the President are reviewed by the Office of Legal Counsel for form and legality, as are various other matters that require the President's formal approval. In addition, the Office of Legal Counsel functions as general counsel for the Department. It reviews all proposed orders of the Attorney General and all regulations requiring the Attorney General's approval.

The Office coordinates the work of the Department with respect to treaties, executive agreements, and international organizations. It performs a variety of special assignments referred by the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General. However, it is not authorized to give legal advice to private persons.

**Information and Privacy** The Office of Information and Privacy (OIP) operates under the supervision of a Director, who manages the Department's responsibilities related to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and the Privacy
Act. These responsibilities include coordinating policy development and compliance Governmentwide for FOIA, and by the Department for the Privacy Act; and adjudicating all appeals from denials by any Department component of access to information under those acts. OIP also processes all initial requests under those acts for access to the records of the Offices of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Associate Attorney General, and other senior management offices of the Department.

Pardon Attorney  The Office of the Pardon Attorney, in consultation with the Attorney General or the Attorney General’s designee, assists the President in the exercise of his pardon power under Article II, section 2, of the Constitution. Generally, all requests for pardon or other forms of executive clemency, including commutation of sentence, are directed to the Pardon Attorney for investigation and review. The Pardon Attorney prepares the Department’s recommendation to the President for final disposition of each application.

Community Relations Service  The Service was created by title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000g et seq.). The Community Relations Service is under the general authority of the Attorney General and is headed by a Director, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The mission of the Service is to prevent and resolve community conflicts and reduce community tensions arising from actions, policies, and practices perceived to be discriminatory on the basis of race, color, or national origin. The Service offers assistance to communities in resolving disputes relating to race, color, or national origin and facilitates the development of viable agreements as alternatives to coercion, violence, or litigation. It also assists and supports communities in developing local mechanisms as proactive measures to prevent or reduce racial/ethnic tensions.

The services provided include conciliation, mediation, technical assistance, and training, and involve specialized procedures for preventing and resolving racial and ethnic conflicts. The Service provides assistance directly to people and their communities. It shows no partiality among disputing parties and, in promoting the principles and ideals of nondiscrimination, applies skills that allow parties to mediate their own disputes. The Service’s conciliators, who are located in 10 regional offices and 4 field offices around the country, assist people of diverse racial and cultural backgrounds.

The Service offers its assistance either on its own motion, when in its judgment peaceful relations among the citizens of a community are threatened, or upon request of State or local officials or other interested persons. The Service seeks the cooperation of appropriate State and local, and public and private agencies in carrying out the agency’s mission.

Regional Offices—Community Relations Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Phone/FTS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (99 Summer St., 02110)</td>
<td>Martin A. Walsh</td>
<td>617-424-5715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (26 Federal Plz., 10278)</td>
<td>Patricia Glenn</td>
<td>212-264-0700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (75 Piedmont Ave. NE., 30303)</td>
<td>Ozell Sutton</td>
<td>404-331-6883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (55 W. Monroe St., 60603)</td>
<td>Jesse Taylor</td>
<td>312-353-4391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (1420 W. Mockingbird Ln., 75247)</td>
<td>Richard Sonbrano, Acting</td>
<td>214-655-8175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (323 W. 8th St., 64105)</td>
<td>Atkins Warren</td>
<td>816-426-7434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (1244 Speer Blvd., 80204-3584)</td>
<td>Silke Hansen, Acting</td>
<td>303-844-2973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (Suite 790, 120 Howard St., 94105)</td>
<td>Vermont McKinney, Acting</td>
<td>415-744-6565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (915 2d Ave., 98101)</td>
<td>Robert Lamb, Jr.</td>
<td>206-220-6700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact any regional office or the Director, Community Relations Service, Department of Justice, Suite 2000, 600 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-305-2935.
Justice Management Division  Under the direction of the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, the Division provides assistance to senior management officials relating to basic Department policy for evaluation, budget and financial management, asset forfeiture management, personnel management and training, equal opportunity programs, automatic data processing and telecommunications, security, records management, procurement, real property and materiel management, and for all other matters pertaining to organization, management, and administration.

The Division provides direct administrative support services, such as personnel, accounting, payroll, procurement, budget, and facilities and property management to the offices, boards, and divisions of the Department; and operates several central services, such as automated data processing.

The Division develops and promulgates Departmentwide policies, standards, and procedures for the management of automated information processing resources and for the directive system and reviews their implementation. The Division collects, organizes, and disseminates recorded information that is necessary for the Department to carry out its statutory mandate and provides general research and reference assistance regarding information to Department staff, other Government attorneys, and members of the public.

Professional Responsibility The Office of Professional Responsibility, which reports directly to the Attorney General, is responsible for investigating allegations of criminal or ethical misconduct by employees of the Justice Department. The Counsel on Professional Responsibility heads the Office, the role of which is to ensure that departmental employees continue to perform their duties in accordance with the high professional standards expected of the Nation’s principal law enforcement agency.

All allegations of misconduct against Department attorneys that relate to the exercise of their discretion to investigate, litigate, or provide legal advice are reported to the Office of Professional Responsibility. The Office also has jurisdiction to investigate allegations of misconduct by law enforcement personnel when they are related to allegation of misconduct by attorneys within the Office’s jurisdiction. The Office usually conducts its own investigations into allegations. The Office may also participate in or direct an investigation conducted by another component of the Department, or may simply monitor an investigation conducted by an appropriate agency having jurisdiction over the matter. In addition, the Office oversees the internal inspection operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Drug Enforcement Administration.

The Counsel submits an annual report to the Attorney General that reviews and evaluates the Department’s internal inspection units. The Counsel makes recommendations to the Attorney General on the need for changes in policies or procedures that become evident during the course of internal inquiries reviewed or initiated by the Office.

Intelligence Policy and Review The Office of Intelligence Policy and Review, under the direction of the Counsel to the Attorney General for Intelligence Policy, is responsible for advising the Attorney General on all matters relating to the national security activities of the United States. The Office also serves as adviser to the Attorney General and various client agencies, including the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Security Agency, and the Defense and State Departments, concerning questions of law, regulation, and guidelines as well as the legality of domestic and overseas intelligence operations.

The Office prepares and files all applications for surveillances and searches under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, assists Government agencies by providing legal advice on matters of national security law and policy and represents the Department of Justice on a variety of interagency committees. The Office also
comments on and coordinates other agencies' views regarding proposed legislation affecting national security and intelligence matters.

The Office maintains an Intelligence Analytic Unit (IAU) to keep the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, and other senior Department officials currently informed on matters pertaining to their responsibilities.

Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) The Office was created on April 6, 1953, by Attorney General Order No. 8-53, to meet a need for a closer liaison between the Department of Justice in Washington, DC, and the U.S. attorneys. The Office is under the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General.

The mission of EOUSA is to provide general executive assistance to the 94 Offices of the U.S. attorneys and to coordinate the relationship between the U.S. attorneys and the organization components of the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies.

U.S. Trustee Program The Program was established by the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 (11 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) as a pilot effort in 10 regions encompassing 18 Federal judicial districts. It was expanded nationwide by the Bankruptcy Judges, United States Trustee, and Family Farmer Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 3088). The Program acts in the public interest to promote the efficiency and protect the integrity of the bankruptcy system; it oversees administrative functions, monitors parties' conduct, and acts to ensure compliance with applicable laws and procedures; and it identifies and helps investigate bankruptcy fraud and abuse. The Program is funded by the U.S. Trustee System Fund, which consists primarily of fees paid by individuals and businesses in bankruptcy.

The U.S. trustees supervise the administration of four of the five types of bankruptcy proceedings defined under the Bankruptcy Code: liquidation proceedings under chapter 7; reorganization proceedings (usually business-related) under chapter 11; family farm reorganization proceedings under chapter 12; and wage-earner reorganization proceedings under chapter 13. The U.S. trustees do not have a significant role in chapter 9 municipal debt adjustment proceedings.

Their responsibilities include:

— appointing and supervising the private trustees who administer chapter 7, 12, and 13 bankruptcy cases;
— ensuring that bankruptcy estates are administered promptly and efficiently and that professional fees are reasonable;
— serving as trustees in chapter 7, 12, and 13 cases where private trustees are unwilling to serve;
— taking legal action to enforce the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code and to prevent fraud and abuse;
— referring matters for investigation and criminal prosecution when appropriate; and
— in chapter 11 business cases, appointing and convening creditors' committees, reviewing applications for retention of professionals and payment of fees, reviewing disclosure statements and informing the court about their accuracy, and appointing trustees or examiners as needed.

Executive Office for U.S. Trustees The Attorney General is charged with the appointment and supervision of the U.S. trustees and assistant U.S. trustees. Day-to-day policy and legal direction, coordination, and control are provided by the Director of the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees who is appointed by the Attorney General. The Executive Office also provides administrative and management support to U.S. trustee offices around the country.

For further information, contact the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees, Department of Justice, Suite 700, 901 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-307-1391.
Divisions

Antitrust Division

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division is responsible for promoting and maintaining competitive markets by enforcing the Federal antitrust laws. Such enforcement, which is the principal function of the Division, involves investigating possible antitrust violations, conducting grand jury proceedings, preparing and trying antitrust cases, prosecuting appeals, and negotiating and enforcing final judgments. The antitrust laws affect virtually all industries and apply to every phase of business, including manufacturing, transportation, distribution, and marketing. They prohibit a variety of practices that restrain trade, such as price-fixing conspiracies, corporate mergers likely to reduce the competitive vigor of particular markets, and predatory acts designed to achieve or maintain monopoly power. The Division prosecutes serious and willful violations of the antitrust laws by filing criminal suits that can lead to large fines and jail sentences. Where criminal prosecution is not appropriate, the Division seeks a court order forbidding future violations of the law and requiring steps by the defendant to remedy the anticompetitive effects of past violations.

The Division also is responsible for acting as an advocate of competition within the Federal Government. This involves formal appearances in Federal administrative agency proceedings, development of legislative initiatives to promote deregulation and eliminate unjustifiable exemptions from the antitrust laws, participation on executive branch policy task forces, and publication of reports on regulated industry performance. The Division provides formal advice to other agencies on the competitive implications of proposed transactions requiring Federal approval, such as construction of nuclear powerplants and mergers of financial institutions. It also consults with Federal agencies on a variety of other matters, including the issuance of Federal coal and oil drilling leases and the disposition of surplus Government property.

In addition, the Antitrust Division represents the United States in judicial proceedings to review certain orders of regulatory agencies and provides direct court representation for the Secretary of the Treasury in certain Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms cases. It also participates in Federal Trade Commission cases before the Supreme Court.

In the international law area, the Division represents the United States on the Committee on Competition Law and Policy of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; participates in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in the World Trade Organization’s trade and competition working group; and, in conjunction with the Department of State, maintains liaison with foreign governments on antimonopoly laws and policies.

For further information, contact the FOIA Unit, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, 325 Seventh Street NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-514-2692.

Civil Division

The Civil Division represents the United States, its departments and agencies, Members of Congress, Cabinet officers, and other Federal employees. Its litigation reflects the diversity of Government activities, involving, for example, the defense of challenges to Presidential actions; national security issues; benefit programs; energy policies; commercial issues such as contract disputes, banking, insurance, patents, fraud, and debt collection; all manner of accident and liability claims; and violations of the immigration and consumer protection laws. Each year, Division attorneys handle thousands of cases that collectively involve billions of dollars in claims and recoveries. The Division confronts significant policy issues, which often rise to constitutional dimensions, in defending and enforcing various Federal programs and actions.
The Civil Division litigates cases in all Federal district courts, the U.S. Courts of Appeals, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, other Federal and State courts, and the courts of foreign nations. Division attorneys either conduct this litigation personally or they supervise or assist the U.S. attorneys and foreign counsel to whom the Division refers the cases. The Division is composed of seven major groups: the Torts Branch, the Commercial Litigation Branch, the Federal Programs Branch, the Appellate Staff, the Office of Consumer Litigation, the Office of Immigration Litigation, and an Office of Management Programs.

Torts. The Torts Branch is responsible for suits under the Federal Tort Claims Act, including the broad range of tort litigation arising from the operation of the Federal Government, aviation disasters, environmental and occupational disease, and radiation and toxic substance exposure. It also handles maritime litigation and suits that seek personal monetary judgements against individual officers or employees.

Tort litigation more specifically includes the defense of all Federal Tort Claims Act suits against the United States and the prosecution of suits in tort on behalf of the United States. Suits and administrative claims for death, personal injury, and property damage brought under the Tort Claims Act allege negligence on the part of the Government and involve matters such as blood products litigation, suits arising from high speed police chases, attack by wild animals in national parks, medical malpractice, mail bombs, and the control of civilian, military, and commercial air traffic. In addition, the Torts Branch defends petitions filed pursuant to the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program and is responsible for administering the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act.

Tort litigation also includes all legal proceedings involving the United States related to ships, shipping, navigable waters, and workmen's compensation. The Division's admiralty litigation includes suits for personal injury and property damage involving vessels, shore installations, and maritime personnel, equipment, and cargoes; suits arising out of contracts involving shipping, chartering of vessels, and the construction, repair, and salvaging of vessels; proceedings to enforce navigation and shipping laws; and litigation based on international maritime agreements.

Commercial Litigation. The Commercial Litigation Branch is responsible for litigation associated with the Government's diverse financial involvements.

This litigation includes all monetary suits involving contracts, express or implied; actions to foreclose on Government mortgages and liens; bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings; and suits against guarantors and sureties.

Branch attorneys bring suit under the False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. 3729) for the recovery of treble damages and civil penalties and alternative remedies, in connection with fraud in the award or performance of Government contracts, false claims presented in connection with Federal programs such as Medicare, the submission of false statements and vouchers to Government agencies, and the use of other fraudulent devices in transactions with the Government. These suits include those filed pursuant to the qui tam provisions of the False Claims Act, in which private citizens with knowledge of fraud against the Government may file a lawsuit against the perpetrators on behalf of the United States and share in a percentage of any monetary recovery. Branch attorneys also bring suits to recover sums paid to bribe Government officials and kickbacks in Government procurement.

The Branch is responsible for all cases in the U.S. Court of International Trade, including suits brought by importers of merchandise to challenge the appraisement or classification of imported goods or other decisions of the U.S. Customs Service in its administration of the tariff laws and schedules.

The Branch has responsibility for all litigation in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims except for those cases assigned to the Environment and Natural Resources
Division and the Tax Division. Included are:
- patent cases and suits arising out of construction, procurement, service contracts, and claims associated with contract terminations;
- claims involving freight rate disputes arising out of the transportation of Government property;
- claims for just compensation under the fifth amendment;
- claims for salary or retirement by civilian and military personnel; and
- cases assigned by congressional reference or special legislation.

Likewise, Branch attorneys handle the majority of cases before the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. This litigation involves appeals of decisions made by the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, the U.S. Court of Veterans Appeals, Boards of Contract Appeals, the Merit Systems Protection Board, and Federal district courts.

The Branch handles all litigation involving the rights, liabilities, and administrative functions of the Government with respect to patent, copyright, and trademark matters. This includes:
- defense of patent infringement suits based on the liability of the United States for infringements in connection with the performance of Government contracts;
- legal proceedings to establish Government priority of invention;
- suits for specific performance to require transfer of rights and title and payment of royalties;
- suits to cancel patents acquired by fraud upon the Patent Office;
- defense of administrative acts of the Register of Copyrights; and
- actions on behalf of the Government involving the use of trademarks.

The Branch is also responsible for the supervision of litigation in foreign courts involving the United States as a party and suits against U.S. employees stationed abroad who are being sued in the course of their Government service. Additionally, the Branch renders international judicial assistance to foreign tribunals.

**Federal Programs** The Federal Programs Branch defends the programs, policies, and decisions of virtually all Federal departments and agencies, the President, Cabinet officers, Members of Congress, and other Government officials. It defends against constitutional challenges to statutes, suits to overturn Government policies and programs, and challenges to the legality of Government decisions. These suits typically seek injunctive and declaratory relief and range from objections to the way that the Government deals with its employees to allegations that the President has violated the Constitution or Federal law. The Branch also initiates suits to enforce regulatory statutes and to remedy or prevent statutory or regulatory violations.

The areas of litigation include:
- defense of suits against the heads of Federal departments and agencies and other government officials to enjoin official actions, as well as suits for judicial review of administrative decisions, orders, and regulations;
- defense and prosecution of suits involving national security, including suits to protect sensitive intelligence sources and materials;
- prosecution of suits to prevent interference with Government operations;
- litigation concerning the constitutionality of Federal laws;
- defense of suits raising employment discrimination claims and Government personnel issues; and
- defense of suits involving specialized statutes, such as the Freedom of Information Act, the Federal Advisory Committee Act, and the Privacy Act.

**Appellate Staff** The Appellate Staff has primary responsibility for the litigation of Civil Division cases in the appellate courts. The Staff prepares Government briefs and presents oral argument for the cases. Additionally, the Appellate Staff participates in drafting all documents filed for these cases in the United States Supreme Court, including briefs on the merits, petitions for certiorari, and jurisdictional statements.

**Consumer Litigation** The Office of Consumer Litigation is responsible for...
civil and criminal litigation and related matters arising under various consumer protection and public health statutes, including the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Consumer Product Safety Act, the Hazardous Substances Act, and the Truth in Lending Act. The Office also serves as a liaison with other Federal agencies and with local enforcement agencies for the referral of consumer complaints outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

Immigration Litigation

The Office of Immigration Litigation is responsible for conducting civil litigation under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101) and related laws and for representing the United States in civil litigation brought against employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In addition, this Office handles district court litigation, removal order review proceedings, habeas corpus review and general advice, and immigration-related appellate matters. The Office is also responsible for cases pertaining to the issuance of visas and passports, and for litigation arising under the amnesty and employer sanctions provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (8 U.S.C. 1255a, 1324a), the criminal and terrorist alien reforms of 1990 and 1996, and the immigration enforcement reforms of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996.

Management Programs

The Office of Management Programs provides management and administrative services to the Division, including administrative policy development, management, budget formulation and execution, management information systems, office automation, and automated litigation support.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-514-3301.

Civil Rights Division

The Civil Rights Division, headed by an Assistant Attorney General, was established in 1957 to secure effective Federal enforcement of civil rights. The Division is the primary institution within the Federal Government responsible for enforcing Federal statutes prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, sex, disability, religion, and national origin. The Division is composed of the following Sections:

Appellate Section

The Appellate Section handles civil rights cases in the courts of appeals and, in cooperation with the Solicitor General, in the Supreme Court. The Section frequently participates in amicus curiae cases that affect the Division, and provides counsel to the Department on civil rights and appellate litigation. It handles all appeals from both favorable and adverse judgments in which the Government participates.

Coordination and Review Section

This Section coordinates the enforcement by Federal agencies of various civil rights statutes that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, and religion in programs and activities that receive Federal financial assistance. The Section also conducts compliance reviews and investigates complaints of discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, and religion in the services and activities of recipients of Federal financial assistance from the Department of Justice. The Section is taking the lead role in implementing the President’s initiative, announced in June 1997, to reinvigorate the enforcement of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.).

Criminal Section

Under the Federal criminal civil rights statutes, the Criminal Section prosecutes conduct involving conspiracies to interfere with federally protected rights, deprivation of rights under color of law, the use of force or threat of force to injure or intimidate someone in their enjoyment of specific rights (such as voting, housing, employment, education, public facilities, and accommodations), interference with the free exercise of religious beliefs or
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

damage to religious property, and the holding of a worker in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude. More recently, the Section began enforcing the criminal aspects of the new Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (FACE). This statute prohibits conduct intended to injure, intimidate, or interfere with persons seeking to obtain or provide reproductive services. Also, a task force staffed by attorneys from both the Criminal and Civil Rights Divisions was created by the Attorney General to determine if there is any organized criminal effort to commit violence upon abortion providers.

Disability Rights Section This Section (previously the Public Access Section) enforces titles I, II, and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) and Department of Justice regulations implementing these provisions, provides technical assistance to entities covered by the ADA and to persons protected by the ADA, and coordinates the technical assistance efforts of all Federal agencies with technical assistance responsibilities under the ADA. The Section also certifies that State or local building codes meet or exceed the requirements of the ADA. In addition, the Section is responsible for carrying out the Department’s responsibilities under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. For the ADA Information Line, phone 800-514-0301 (voice) or 800-514-0383 (TDD). ADA information is also available through the Internet, at http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/adahom1.htm.

Educational Opportunities Section The Educational Opportunities Section enforces title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Equal Educational Opportunities Act of 1974. In addition, it represents the Department of Education in certain suits filed against and on behalf of the Secretary of Education. The Section closely monitors approximately 400 school districts operating under desegregation court orders.

Employment Litigation Section The Employment Litigation Section enforces the provisions of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, and other Federal laws prohibiting employment practices that discriminate on the grounds of race, sex, religion, and national origin, as they apply to State and local government employers.

Housing and Civil Enforcement Section The Housing and Civil Enforcement Section has principal responsibility for enforcing the Fair Housing Act of 1968, as amended, which prohibits discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, and familial status. The act allows the Section to bring cases on behalf of individuals where a complaint is filed with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Additionally, the Section enforces the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, which prohibits discrimination in credit transactions; and title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination in places of public accommodations, such as hotels, restaurants, and places of entertainment.

Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices The Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices was established pursuant to section 102 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (8 U.S.C. 1324b). The Special Counsel is responsible for investigating and prosecuting charges of national origin and citizenship status discrimination in hiring, firing, or recruitment. Jurisdiction over national origin charges is limited to those not covered by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Jurisdiction over citizenship status is exclusive. The Special Counsel files complaints before an administrative law judge based on charges filed with this Office or on its own independent investigations. Appeals of administrative decisions are to the U.S. Courts of Appeals.

In addition, the Special Counsel coordinates with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and other Federal agencies in promoting public awareness of the
antidiscrimination provisions of the act, through employer and public interest conferences, public service announcements, and nationwide distribution of enforcement information. **Special Litigation Section** The Special Litigation Section is responsible for protecting the constitutional and statutory rights of persons confined in certain institutions owned or operated by State or local governments, including facilities for individuals with mental and developmental disabilities, nursing homes, prisons, jails, and juvenile detention facilities where a pattern or practice of violations exist. This authority is granted by the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act. The Section is also responsible for civil enforcement provisions of the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (FACE) which prohibits force or the threat of force for the purpose of interfering with the provision of reproductive services; and the police misconduct provision of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, which gives the Attorney General authority to remedy patterns and practices of misconduct by certain law enforcement authorities. **Voting Section** The Voting Section is responsible for the enforcement of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act, the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, and other statutory provisions designed to safeguard the right to vote of racial and language minorities, illiterate persons, individuals with disabilities, overseas citizens, persons who change their residence shortly before a Presidential election, and persons 18 to 20 years of age. Under section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, the Section brings lawsuits to remedy discriminatory election practices. Under section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, the Section reviews voting changes submitted to the Attorney General and defends section 5 litigation in court to assure that redistricting plans and other changes in voting practices and procedures do not abridge the right to vote of racial or language minorities. Under section 8 of the Voting Rights Act, the Attorney General requests the assignment of Federal observers—who generally are employees of the Office of Personnel Management—to monitor polling place activities on election day to document and deter discriminatory practices. **Administrative Management Section** This Section supports the Division by providing a diverse array of management and technical services, including personnel administration, budget formulation and execution, facilities services, mail and file operations, litigation support, office automation, databases, and geographic information system support. This Section also contains the Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Branch, which ensures that the Division complies with all aspects of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. For further information, contact the Executive Officer, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, P.O. Box 65310, Washington, DC 20035-5310. Phone, 202-514-4224. Internet, http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/. **Criminal Division** The Criminal Division develops, enforces, and supervises the application of all Federal criminal laws, except those specifically assigned to other divisions. The Division and the 93 U.S. attorneys are responsible for overseeing criminal matters under more than 900 statutes, as well as certain civil litigation. In addition to its direct litigation responsibilities, the Division formulates and implements criminal enforcement policy and provides advice and assistance. The Division approves or monitors sensitive areas of law enforcement such as participation in the Witness Security Program and the use of electronic surveillance; advises the Attorney General, Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and the White House of matters of criminal law; provides legal advice and assistance to Federal prosecutors and investigative agencies; and provides leadership for coordinating international as well as
Federal, State, and local law enforcement matters.

Office of Administration  The Office of Administration performs a wide range of administrative and managerial functions for the components of the Criminal Division, including budget preparation and execution, personnel actions, computer support services, mail and records services, procurement, and security.

Appellate Section  The Appellate Section prepares draft briefs and certiorari petitions for the Solicitor General to be filed in the U.S. Supreme Court; makes recommendations to the Solicitor General as to whether further review on adverse decisions in the district courts and courts of appeals is necessary; and prepares briefs and argues cases in the courts of appeals. In addition, Section attorneys occasionally participate in district court litigation in major criminal cases.

Asset Forfeiture/Money Laundering Section  The Section provides centralized management for the Department’s asset forfeiture program to ensure its integrity and maximize its law enforcement potential, while also providing managerial direction to the Department’s components concerned with money laundering. The Section initiates, coordinates, and reviews legislative and policy proposals impacting on the asset forfeiture program and money laundering enforcement and serves as the Department’s contact for Congress, other executive branch agencies, and State and local law enforcement agencies.

The Section works with the entire spectrum of law enforcement and regulatory agencies using an interagency, interdisciplinary, and international approach. The Section is mandated to coordinate multidistrict investigations and prosecutions; develop regulatory and legislative initiatives; ensure the uniform application of forfeiture and money laundering statutes; litigate complex, sensitive, and multidistrict cases; and provide litigation assistance to the U.S. attorneys’ offices and Criminal Division components.

The Section oversees asset forfeiture and money laundering training and conducts seminars for Federal prosecutors, investigating agents, and law enforcement personnel. It also produces legal publications and training materials to enhance its legal support functions.

The Section also adjudicates all petitions for remission or mitigation of forfeited assets in judicial forfeiture cases, administers the Weed and Seed Program and the Equitable Sharing Program, and oversees the approval of the placement of forfeited property into official use by Federal agencies.

Child Exploitation and Obscenity  Created in 1987, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS) prosecutes those who possess, manufacture, or distribute child pornography; those who sell, buy, or transport women and children interstate or internationally to engage in sexually explicit conduct; those who travel interstate or internationally to sexually abuse children; those who abuse children on Federal and Indian lands; those who do not pay certain court-ordered child support payments; those who transport obscene materials in interstate or foreign commerce; and international parental abduction. CEOS attorneys assist the 93 U.S. attorney offices in investigations, trials, and appeals related to these offenses.

Additionally, CEOS attorneys provide advice on child victim witness issues and develop and refine proposals for prosecution policies, legislation, government practices, and agency regulations in the areas of sexual exploitation of minors, child support, and obscenity for the Federal prosecutors and relevant Federal law enforcement personnel. CEOS also conducts and participates in training of Federal, State, local, and international prosecutors, investigators, and judges in the areas of child exploitation and trafficking of women and children.

The main focus of CEOS is on waging an aggressive battle to protect children from individuals who use computers or the United States mail to sexually abuse and exploit them. In cooperation with
the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), CEOS initiated a major project to combat the use of computers in trafficking child pornography and exploiting children on-line, and continues to be actively involved in providing training on child pornography issues to FBI and other law enforcement personnel.

Internationally, CEOS has become more active in its participation in meetings on training and policy development on child exploitation issues and trafficking of women and children for sexual purposes. Because the distribution of child pornography on-line knows no borders and because it is now much easier to travel among countries, it has become vitally important for the United States to work in a concerted manner with other countries to combat the occurrence of child exploitation and trafficking of women and children.

CEOS works with the U.S. Customs Service and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service on child pornography matters as well. In the area of trafficking, CEOS participates in the Interagency Council on Women working group and plays a leading role in the Department of Justice working group on the issue.

**Fraud**  The Fraud Section, the largest component of the Criminal Division, directs and coordinates the Federal effort against fraud and white-collar crime, focusing primarily on complex frauds that involve: multidistrict and international activities; financial institutions; Government programs and procurement procedures, including health care providers, defense procurement fraud, and housing and urban development fraud; the securities and commodities exchanges; and multidistrict schemes that involve consumer victimization, such as telemarketing. The Section conducts investigations and prosecutes fraud cases of national significance or great complexity. It also assists U.S. attorneys with cases, where requested. The Section provides staff support for the Attorney General’s White Collar Crime Council and other policy matters. It also trains Federal agents and prosecutors through its conferences and participation in other Federal conferences.

**Computer Crime and Intellectual Property**  The Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIP) is responsible for implementing the Department’s Computer Crime Initiative, a comprehensive program designed to address the growing global computer crime problem and ensure the appropriate protection of intellectual property rights (copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets). Section attorneys are actively working with other Government agencies, the private sector (including hardware and software vendors and telecommunications companies), academic institutions, and foreign officials to develop a global response to cyber attacks and protect intellectual property. These attorneys litigate cases, provide litigation support to other prosecutors, train Federal law enforcement personnel, comment upon and propose legislation, and coordinate international efforts to combat computer crime and thefts of intellectual property. They also provide assistance in resolving the unique issues raised by emerging computer and telecommunications technologies.

**Internal Security**  The Internal Security Section supervises the investigation and prosecution of cases affecting national security, foreign relations, and the export of military and strategic commodities and technology. The Section has exclusive responsibility for authorizing the prosecution of cases under criminal statutes relating to espionage, sabotage, neutrality, and atomic energy. It provides legal advice to U.S. attorneys’ offices and investigative agencies on all matters within its area of responsibility, which includes 88 Federal statutes affecting national security. It also coordinates criminal cases involving the application of the Classified Information Procedures Act. The Section also administers and enforces the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 and related disclosure statutes.

**Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs**  The Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section (NDDS) has supervisory jurisdiction of
those statutes pertaining to controlled substances. Section attorneys participate in the development and implementation of domestic and international narcotics law enforcement programs and policies, and provide direct litigation support to the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) programs, to the Southwest Border and other multi-agency initiatives, and to U.S. attorneys in recusal matters or in cases where the Section's expertise is requested. NDDS attorneys represent the Department in developing and administering other cooperative drug enforcement strategies, initiatives, and projects conducted by the law enforcement and intelligence communities.

The Section Chief serves as the Department's designated representative on several senior level committees of the intelligence and law enforcement communities that plan and coordinate joint international counternarcotics initiatives. Additionally, the Chief acts as the designated representative of the Federal Government in the implementation of the joint U.S.-Colombia evidence sharing initiative, intended to facilitate the successful investigation and prosecution of major Colombian narcotics traffickers in Colombia.

The Section plays a central coordinating role in a number of multi-district, multi-agency initiatives and prosecutions, including the Southwest Border Initiative (SWBI), the Department's priority narcotics enforcement program targeting major Mexican trafficking organizations. The Litigation Unit provides direct trial and appellate litigation support to U.S. attorneys nationwide, with emphasis on prosecutions that support the OCDETF, HIDTA, and SWBI programs. These attorneys also litigate appeals arising from cases prosecuted by NDDS attorneys and denials or revocations of controlled substance registrations by the Drug Enforcement Administrator.

**Enforcement Operations** The Office of Enforcement Operations oversees the use of the most sophisticated investigative tools at the Department's disposal. It reviews all Federal electronic surveillance requests and requests to apply for court orders permitting the use of video surveillance; provides legal advice to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies on the use of Federal electronic surveillance statutes; and assists in developing Department policy on emerging technologies and telecommunications issues. It authorizes or denies the entry of all applicants into the Federal Witness Security Program (WSP), coordinates and administers matters relating to all aspects of the WSP among all program components, and approves or denies requests by Federal agencies to utilize Federal prisoners for investigative purposes. The Office approves or reviews matters such as witness immunity requests, transfer of prisoners to and from foreign countries to serve the remainder of their prison sentences, attorney and press subpoenas, applications for S-visa status, and disclosure of grand jury information. It provides legal advice and assistance in a wide variety of matters, such as crimes affecting government operations, mental competency and insanity, interstate property crimes, and crimes in Indian country. The Office processes all requests for Criminal Division records made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act, and assists U.S. attorneys' offices in advocating the Division's position in civil litigation filed under these statutes. It registers entities as required by the Gambling Devices Act of 1962.

**International Affairs** The Office of International Affairs supports the Department's legal divisions, the U.S. attorneys, and State and local prosecutors regarding questions of foreign and international law, including issues related to extradition and mutual legal assistance treaties. The Office also coordinates all international evidence gathering. In conjunction with the Department of State, the Office engages in negotiating new extradition and mutual legal assistance treaties and executive agreements throughout the world. Office attorneys also participate on a number of committees established...
under the auspices of the United Nations and other international organizations that are directed at resolving a variety of international law enforcement problems, such as narcotics trafficking and money laundering. The Office maintains permanent field offices in Rome, Paris, Brussels, and Mexico City.

**Policy and Legislation**

The legislative component of the Office of Policy and Legislation (OPL) develops legislative proposals, legal memoranda, and congressional testimony. It also prepares comments on pending legislation affecting the Federal criminal justice system, works closely with the U.S. Sentencing Commission on a variety of sentencing-related issues, and provides legal support to the Advisory Committee on Criminal Rules and Evidence of the Judicial Conference regarding the Federal rules of criminal procedure and the Federal rules of evidence. The policy component of OPL analyzes policy and management issues related to criminal law enforcement and the criminal justice system. It identifies problems and emerging trends; develops options and recommendations; and provides research, technical, and management support to the Assistant Attorney General and other Division and Department policy makers. The policy staff also analyzes crime data, Federal caseload statistics, and other criminal justice system information for various decisionmakers within the Department.

**Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training**

The Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) assists prosecutors and judicial personnel in other countries in developing and sustaining democratic criminal justice institutions. To further the Department’s interest in fostering the fair and efficient administration of justice abroad, OPDAT programs promote the rule of law and respect for human rights; assist nations, especially emerging democracies, in building and maintaining viable criminal justice institutions; and focus on transnational criminal matters. Currently, OPDAT provides long-term rule-of-law assistance, using resident legal advisors, in Rwanda, Colombia, Haiti, Romania, Latvia, Poland, Georgia, Ukraine, and Russia. OPDAT also serves as the Department’s liaison between various private and public agencies that sponsor visits to the United States by foreign officials and other visitors who study aspects of the U.S. legal system. This opportunity for comparative law dialog with foreign experts helps the Department in its efforts to promote mutual legal assistance.

**Special Investigations**

The Office of Special Investigations investigates individuals who took part in Nazi-sponsored acts of persecution abroad before and during World War II, and who subsequently entered or seek to enter the United States illegally and/or fraudulently. It then takes appropriate legal action seeking their exclusion, denaturalization, and/or deportation.

**Organized Crime and Racketeering**

The Organized Crime and Racketeering Section coordinated the Department’s program to combat organized crime. The principal enforcement efforts are currently directed against traditional groups, such as La Cosa Nostra families, and emerging groups from Asia and Europe, such as Chinese Triads, the Sicilian Mafia, and Russian organized crime. The Section supervises the investigation and prosecution of these cases by Strike Force Units within U.S. attorneys’ offices in 23 Federal districts having a significant organized crime presence. These cases involve a broad spectrum of criminal statutes, including extortion, murder, bribery, fraud, narcotics, and labor racketeering.

The Section is involved in setting national priorities for the organized crime program by coordinating with investigative agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and others; and by working with the Attorney General’s Organized Crime Council, which is ultimately responsible for the Federal Government’s policy in this area. In addition to its close supervision of all Federal organized crime cases, the Section maintains close control over all Government uses of the Racketeer...
Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statute, and provides extensive advice to prosecutors about the use of this powerful tool for cases involving patterns of serious criminal conduct.

In a more specialized context, the Section provides support for criminal prosecutions involving labor-management disputes, the internal affairs of labor unions in the private sector, and the operation of employee pension and welfare benefit plans. The Section maintains a cadre of experienced prosecutors in its Litigation Unit who travel as needed to prosecute or assist in the prosecution of organized crime cases in the various U.S. attorneys' offices, particularly in multi-defendant RICO cases, especially in the field of labor racketeering.

**Public Integrity** The Public Integrity Section oversees the Federal effort to combat corruption through the prosecution of elected and appointed public officials at all levels of Government. The Section has exclusive jurisdiction over allegations of criminal misconduct by Federal judges, and also monitors the investigation and prosecution of election and conflict of interest crimes. Section attorneys prosecute selected cases against Federal, State, and local officials, and are available as a source of advice and expertise to other prosecutors and to investigators. Since 1978, the Section has supervised the administration of the Independent Counsel provisions of the Ethics in Government Act.

**Terrorism and Violent Crime** The Terrorism and Violent Crime Section is responsible for the design, implementation, and support of law enforcement efforts, legislative initiatives, policies, and strategies relating to international and domestic terrorism. This includes the investigation and prosecution of acts of terrorism occurring anywhere in the world which impact significant U.S. interests.

The Section coordinates the systematic collection and analysis of data related to the investigation and prosecution of domestic terrorism cases, thereby facilitating prevention of terrorist activity through early detection; coordinates the investigation and prosecution of support to designated terrorist organizations; oversees the prosecution of domestic violent crime offenses for which Federal jurisdiction exists; oversees the prosecution of firearms and explosives violations; assists in the implementation of an initiative designed to deter criminals from possessing firearms, by using Federal firearms laws which generally provide longer and often mandatory sentences for gun offenses; and administers the national antiviolent crime strategy, which focuses particular attention on the investigation and prosecution of gang-related crimes. Where appropriate, Section attorneys assume direct responsibility for the prosecution of violent crime cases.

Section attorneys provide legal advice to Federal prosecutors concerning Federal statutes relating to murder, assault, kidnapping, threats, robbery, weapons and explosives control, malicious destruction of property, and aircraft and sea piracy. The Section also formulates legislative initiatives and Departmental policies relating to terrorism and violent crime and coordinates such initiatives and strategies with other Government agencies.

**Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces** The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), a Federal drug laws enforcement program, focuses attention and resources on the disruption and dismantling of major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. OCDETF provides a framework for Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to work together to target well-established and complex organizations that direct, finance, or engage in illegal narcotics trafficking and related crimes, including money laundering and tax violations, public corruption, illegal immigration, weapons violations, and violent crimes. Since its initiation in 1982, by utilizing the resources and expertise of its 11 member Federal agencies, along with support from its State and local law enforcement partners, OCDETF has contributed to the successful prosecution and conviction of more than 66,000 members of criminal activity, including more than 17,000 drug conspiracies, more than 13,000 firearms conspiracies, and more than 11,000 money laundering conspiracies.
organizations and resulted in the seizure of cash and property assets totaling more than $3.3 billion.

The Executive Office for OCDETF supports the work of over 2,500 Federal agents and prosecutors and approximately 6,000 State and local law enforcement officers who participate in OCDETF cases. The Executive Office, in conjunction with a council of Washington agency representatives, provides policy guidance and coordination, administrative management and support, collection and reporting of statistical information, and budgetary planning, coordination, and disbursement.

**International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program**

Activities of the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) include the development of police forces and reform of existing police forces in the context of international peacekeeping operations, and the enhancement of capabilities of existing police forces in emerging democracies. Assistance is based on internationally recognized principles of human rights, the rule of law, and modern police practices.

ICITAP programs are instituted at the request of the National Security Council and the Department of State in agreement with governments requesting assistance. The goals and objectives of the programs are determined by U.S. interests in promoting democracy and respect for human rights. Project activities are determined by administration priorities, an ever-changing world situation, and budgeting limitations. ICITAP is unique among Federal law enforcement assistance programs in that its budget is totally based on project-specific funding provided to the Department of Justice by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

ICITAP projects are conceived in a way that makes training and institutional development activities inseparable partners in the process of delivering foreign law enforcement assistance. Assistance programs begin with the assignment of technical advisers whose first task is to develop a comprehensive strategic plan for the development of the police force, starting with drafting a mission statement, goals and objectives, operating procedures, codes of conduct, regulations, and standards. Emphasis is placed upon obtaining “buy in” from senior police officials, the drafting of relevant procedures and guidelines, and the decision of the police force on how the skills learned will be applied. Training is provided on the new regulations and skills so that those receiving the training will be able to apply it immediately in a manner consistent with their own country’s laws and regulations. Training is often followed by monitoring by technical advisers who work with the trainees and their supervisors to ensure the training is effectively utilized.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-514-2601.

**Environment and Natural Resources Division**

The Environment and Natural Resources Division, formerly known as the Land and Natural Resources Division, is the Nation’s environmental lawyer. It is responsible for litigating cases ranging from protection of endangered species, to global climate change, to cleaning up the Nation’s hazardous waste sites. A key Division responsibility is enforcing civil and criminal environmental laws in order to protect its citizens’ health and environment. The Division defends environmental challenges to Government activities and programs and ensures that environmental laws are implemented in a fair and consistent manner nationwide. It also represents the United States in all matters concerning the protection, use, and development of the Nation’s natural resources and public lands, wildlife protection, Indian rights and claims, and the acquisition of Federal property. To carry out this broad mission, the Division is organized into nine sections described below.

**Environmental Crimes**

The Environmental Crimes Section prosecute...
individuals and corporate entities which have violated laws designed to protect the environment. The Section works closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and criminal investigators from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to enforce statutes such as the Clean Air Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund), and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, among others.

**Environmental Enforcement** The Environmental Enforcement Section is responsible for most of the affirmative civil litigation brought on behalf of EPA; claims for damages to our natural resources filed on behalf of the Departments of Interior, Commerce, and Agriculture; claims for contribution against private parties for contamination of public land; and recoupment of money spent to clean up certain oil spills on behalf of the United States Coast Guard. The Section supports the regulatory programs of its client agencies through litigation to obtain compliance with environmental statutes, establishes a credible deterrent against violation of those laws, recoups Federal funds spent to abate environmental contamination, and obtains funds to restore or replace natural resources damaged through oil spills or the release of hazardous substances into the environment. The primary statutes within the Section’s scope of responsibility are: the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund); the Clean Air Act; the Clean Water Act; the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; the Safe Drinking Water Act; and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

**Environmental Defense** The Environmental Defense Section represents the United States, principally EPA, in suits challenging the Government’s administration of Federal environmental laws. The lawsuits, which arise in Federal district and appellate courts, include claims by industries that regulations are too strict, claims by environmental groups that Federal standards are too lax, and claims by States and citizens alleging that Federal agencies are out of compliance with environmental standards. The Section also handles both defensive and enforcement litigation involving the wetlands program under section 404 of the Clean Water Act. This requires persons wishing to fill or discharge waste into wetlands to first obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. If this requirement is not met, the Section files a civil action seeking civil penalties and injunctive relief against the violator.

**Wildlife and Marine Resources** The Wildlife and Marine Resources Section tries both civil and criminal cases under Federal wildlife laws and other laws protecting marine fish and mammals. Prosecutions focus on smugglers and black-market dealers in protected wildlife. Civil litigation, particularly under the Endangered Species Act, often sets the needs of protected species against the economic interests of both the Federal Government and private enterprise.

**General Litigation** The General Litigation Section is primarily responsible for litigation involving the use and protection of federally owned public lands and natural resources. Its varied docket comprises cases arising under more than 80 different land management and natural resource statutes including the National Environmental Policy Act, the Federal Land Policy Management Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act. Cases address such issues as water rights, land use plans, timber and mineral production, landowner compensation, and trust obligations to Indian tribes.

**Indian Resources** The Indian Resources Section represents the United States in its trust capacity for Indian tribes. These suits include establishing water rights, establishing and protecting hunting and fishing rights, collecting damages for trespass on Indian lands, and establishing reservation boundaries and rights to land.

**Land Acquisition** The Land Acquisition Section is responsible for acquiring land, either by direct purchase or through
condemnation proceedings, for use by the Federal Government for purposes ranging from establishing public parks to creating missile sites. The Section attorneys seek to implement the protection of the fifth amendment in a way which is fair to both property owners and taxpayers. The legal and factual issues in such cases can include the power of the Federal Government to condemn property under specific acts of Congress; ascertainment of the fair market value of property sought by the Federal Government; applicability of local zoning regulations and problems related to subdivisions; capitalization of income; and the admissibility of evidence.

Policy, Legislation, and Special Litigation
The Policy, Legislation, and Special Litigation Section advises and assists the Assistant Attorney General on policy issues including coordination of the Division’s international and environmental justice activities. The Section directs the Division’s legislative program, including testimony of Division managers before congressional committees, and representation of the Department in meetings with congressional staff and on interagency groups that develop the administration’s position on legislation proposed or passed by Congress. The Section also litigates amicus cases, undertakes specially assigned litigation projects at the trial and appellate levels, serves as the Division’s ethics office, and responds to citizen requests under the Freedom of Information Act.

Appeals
The Appellate Section is responsible for handling all appeals in cases initially tried in lower courts by any of the sections within the Division. In addition, the Section drafts the briefs for all Division cases which reach the Supreme Court and formulates recommendations to the Solicitor General that seek authority to appeal unfavorable decisions.

Executive Office
The Executive Office serves as administrator to the Division, providing financial management, personnel, planning, procurement, office automation, and automated litigation support services.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-514-2701.

Tax Division
The primary mission of the Tax Division is to enforce the Nation’s tax laws in Federal and State courts and thereby generate revenue for the Federal Government. The Division conducts enforcement activities to deter specific taxpayers, as well as the taxpaying public at large, from conduct that deprives the Federal Government of its tax-related revenue.

The Tax Division was established under Executive Order 6166 of June 10, 1933, which called for the consolidated control of all tax litigation in the Department of Justice. In November 1933, the Attorney General issued Circular No. 2494 creating the Division and charging it with the duty of representing the Government in internal revenue cases.

The Division represents the United States and its officers in all civil and criminal litigation arising under the internal revenue laws, other than proceedings in the United States Tax Court. While the Division’s primary client is the Internal Revenue Service, it also represents Federal officials and employees in actions arising out of the performance of their official duties, as well as representing other Federal departments and agencies in their dealings with State and local tax authorities. In civil tax litigation the Division’s responsibility involves cases in the United States District Courts, the United States Court of Federal Claims, the United States Courts of Appeals, and the U. S. Supreme Court, as well as cases in the State courts.

The Division represents the United States in many different types of disputes, both civil and criminal, dealing with the interpretation of Federal tax laws. For example, when the Internal Revenue Service challenges a tax return and determines a deficiency, the
taxpayer may pay the full amount of tax assessed and then bring a suit against the
Government for refund. The Division defends the Government in these refund
actions.
Other areas of civil litigation in which the Division is involved on behalf of the
Federal Government include:
— suits brought by individuals to
foreclose mortgages or to quiet title to
property in which the United States is
named as a party defendant because of
the existence of a Federal tax lien on the
property;
— suits brought by the United States to
collect unpaid assessments, to foreclose
Federal tax liens or determine the
priority of such liens, to obtain
judgments against delinquent taxpayers,
to enforce summonses, and to establish
tax claims in bankruptcy, receivership,
or probate proceedings;
— proceedings involving mandamus,
injunctions, and other specific writs
arising in connection with internal
revenue matters;
— suits against Internal Revenue
Service employees for damages claimed
because of alleged injuries caused in the
performance of their official duties;
— suits against the Secretary of the
Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal
Revenue, or similar officials to test the
validity of regulations or rulings not in
the context of a specific refund action;
— suits brought by the United States to
enjoin the promotion of abusive tax
shelters and to enjoin activities relating
to aiding and abetting the
understatement of tax liabilities of others;
— suits brought by taxpayers for a
judicial determination of the
reasonableness of a jeopardy or
termination assessment and the
appropriateness of the amount;
— proceedings brought against the Tax
Division and the Internal Revenue
Service for disclosure of information
under the Freedom of Information Act;
and
— intergovernmental immunity suits in
which the United States resists attempts
to apply a State or local tax to some
activity or property of the United States.

The Division also collects judgments
tax cases. To this end, the Division
directs collection efforts and coordinates
with, monitors the efforts of, and
provides assistance to the various United
States attorneys’ offices in collecting
outstanding judgments in tax cases.

With respect to criminal tax litigation,
the Division prosecutes or supervises the
prosecution of all criminal offenses
committed under the internal revenue
laws, including attempts to evade and
defeat taxes, willful failures to file returns
and to pay taxes, filing false returns and
other deceptive documents, making false
statements to revenue officials, and other
miscellaneous offenses involving internal
revenue matters. These duties include
the institution of criminal proceedings
and collaboration with U.S. attorneys in
the conduct of litigation in the trial and
appellate courts. Further, Division
attorneys frequently conduct grand jury
investigations and actual trials of
criminal tax cases, often as a result of
requests for assistance by the appropriate
U.S. attorney. In its efforts to deter
willful deception through prosecution of
criminal offenders, the Division also
plays a significant role in curbing
organized crime, public corruption,
narcotics trafficking, and financial
institution fraud.

The primary functions of the Division
are to aid the Internal Revenue Service
in collecting the Federal revenue and to
establish principles of law that will serve
as guidelines to taxpayers and their
representatives, as well as to the Internal
Revenue Service, in the administration of
the Internal Revenue Code. As a result,
coordination with the Internal Revenue
Service’s administrative policies and the
Treasury Department’s legislative tax
concerns in developing litigating
postures is essential.

The Division also provides input into
the preparation of reports to the
Congress, the Office of Management and
Budget, and the Office of Legislative
Affairs on pending or proposed
legislation and monitors congressional
activities with respect to matters of
interest to the Division.

In accordance with the Attorney
General’s program to enhance the
litigating skills of Department attorneys,
the Division conducts training programs
for its attorneys, with special emphasis on matters unique to tax litigation and the development of advocacy skills.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-514-2901. Internet, http://www.usdoj.gov/tax/.

Bureaus

Federal Bureau of Investigation


The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the principal investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice. It is charged with gathering and reporting facts, locating witnesses, and compiling evidence in cases involving Federal jurisdiction.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was established in 1908 by the Attorney General, who directed that Department of Justice investigations be handled by its own staff. The Bureau is charged with investigating all violations of Federal law except those that have been assigned by legislative enactment or otherwise to another Federal agency. Its jurisdiction includes a wide range of responsibilities in the criminal, civil, and security fields. Priority has been assigned to the five areas that affect society the most: organized crime/drugs, counterterrorism, white-collar crime, foreign counterintelligence, and violent crime.

On January 28, 1982, the Attorney General assigned concurrent jurisdiction for the enforcement of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801) to the Bureau and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The DEA Administrator reports to the Attorney General through the FBI Director.

The Bureau also offers cooperative services such as fingerprint identification, laboratory examination, police training, and the National Crime Information Center to duly authorized law enforcement agencies.

The Bureau headquarters in Washington, DC, consists of nine separate divisions, a Deputy Director, an Office of the General Counsel, an Office of Public and Congressional Affairs, an Office of Equal Employment Opportunity Affairs, an Office of Professional Responsibility, and a Director’s staff.

The Bureau’s investigations are conducted through 56 field offices. Most of its investigative personnel are trained at the FBI Academy in Quantico, VA.

For further information, contact the Office of Public and Congressional Affairs, Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover F.B.I. Building, 935 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20535. Phone, 202-324-2727.

Bureau of Prisons

320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534. Phone, 202-307-3198

The mission of the Bureau of Prisons is to protect society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, and appropriately secure, and which provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.

The Executive Office of the Director provides overall direction for agency operations. In addition to typical administrative functions performed by an agency head, the Offices of General Counsel, Program Review, and Internal Affairs are within the Office and report to the Director.

The Administration Division develops plans, programs, and policies concerning the acquisition, construction, and staffing of new facilities, as well as budget development, financial management, procurement, and contracting.

The Community Corrections and Detention Division is responsible for program development and contracts relating to community-based and
detention programs, as well as privatization and citizen participation.

The Correctional Programs Division is responsible for managing the correctional services (security) operations in Bureau institutions and case and unit management, as well as religious and psychological services, drug treatment programs, programs for special needs offenders, and inmate systems.

Federal Prison Industries (trade name UNICOR) is a wholly owned Government corporation whose mission is to provide employment and training opportunities for inmates confined in Federal correctional facilities. UNICOR manufactures a wide range of items—from executive and systems furniture to electronics, textiles, and graphics/signage. Services performed by UNICOR’s inmates include data entry, printing, and furniture refinishing. The corporation funds selected preindustrial, vocational, and experimental training programs.

The Health Services Division has oversight responsibility for all medical and psychiatric programs; environmental and occupational health services; food and nutrition services; and farm operations.

The Human Resource Management Division provides personnel, training, and labor management within the agency. Its functions also include pay and position management and recruitment.

The Information, Policy, and Public Affairs Division encompasses the Bureau’s Information Systems; Research and Evaluation; Security Technology; Office of Public Affairs; and Office of Policy and Information Resource Management.

The National Institute of Corrections provides technical assistance, information services, and training for State and local corrections agencies throughout the country. It also provides technical assistance for selected foreign governments. The Institute’s administrative offices, Prison Division, and Community Corrections Division are located in Washington, DC. Its Jails Division, Training Academy, and Information Center are located in Longmont, CO.

The Bureau is subdivided into six geographic regions, each staffed with field-qualified personnel who are responsible for policy development and oversight, providing operational guidance to field locations, and providing support functions in areas such as auditing, technical assistance, budget, and personnel. Each regional office is headed by an experienced career Bureau manager who is a full member of the Bureau’s executive staff.

For further information, contact the Public Information Officer, Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20534. Phone, 202-307-3198.

**United States Marshals Service**

600 Army Navy Drive, Arlington, VA 22202-4210. Phone, 202-307-9000

The United States Marshals Service is the Nation’s oldest Federal law enforcement agency, having served as a vital link between the executive and judicial branches of the Government since 1789. Today, the Presidentially appointed marshals and their support staff of approximately 4,300 deputy marshals and administrative personnel operate from more than 400 office locations in all 94 Federal judicial districts nationwide, from Guam to Puerto Rico, and from Alaska to Florida.

The Marshals Service performs tasks that are essential to the operation of virtually every aspect of the Federal justice system. The Service is responsible for:

— providing support and protection for the Federal courts, including security for 800 judicial facilities and nearly 2,000 judges and magistrates, as well as countless other trial participants such as jurors and attorneys;

— apprehending the majority of all Federal fugitives;

— operating the Federal Witness Security program, ensuring the safety of endangered government witnesses;

— maintaining custody of and transporting thousands of Federal prisoners annually;
—executing court orders and arrest warrants;
—managing and selling seized property forfeited to the Government by drug traffickers and other criminals, and assisting the Justice Department’s asset forfeiture program;
—responding to emergency circumstances, including civil disturbances, terrorist incidents, and other crisis situations, through its Special Operations Group, and restoring order in riot and mob-violence situations; and
—operating the U.S. Marshals Service Training Academy.

The Director of the U.S. Marshals Service, who is appointed by the President, supervises the operations of the Service throughout the United States and its territories, assisted by the Deputy Director, an Associate Director, nine Assistant Directors, and a General Counsel.


United States National Central Bureau-International Criminal Police Organization
Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-616-9000

The U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB) represents the United States in INTERPOL, the International Criminal Police Organization. Also known as INTERPOL—Washington, USNCB provides an essential communications link between the U.S. police community and their counterparts in the foreign member countries.

INTERPOL is an association of 176 countries dedicated to promoting mutual assistance among law enforcement authorities in the prevention and suppression of international crime. With no police force of its own, INTERPOL has no powers of arrest or search and seizure. Instead, INTERPOL serves as a channel of communication among the police of the member countries, and provides a forum for discussions, working group meetings, and symposia to enable police to focus on specific areas of criminal activity affecting their countries.

United States participation in INTERPOL began in 1938 by congressional authorization, designating the Attorney General as the official representative to the organization. INTERPOL operations were interrupted during World War II, but resumed in 1947.

The Attorney General officially designated the Secretary of the Treasury as the U.S. representative to INTERPOL in 1958, and the U.S. National Central Bureau was established within the Treasury Department in 1969. In 1977, an arrangement was effected between Justice and Treasury officials establishing dual authority in administering USNCB.

This Memorandum of Understanding designates the Attorney General as the permanent representative to INTERPOL and the Secretary of the Treasury as the alternate representative.

The Bureau operates through cooperative efforts with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. Programs and initiatives, such as the State Liaison Program, broaden the scope of U.S. investigative resources to include the international community, thus forming an integral part of the United States efforts to confront the problem of international crime.

Federal and State law enforcement agencies represented at the USNCB include the Federal Bureau of Investigation; U.S. Marshals Service; Drug Enforcement Administration; Immigration and Naturalization Service; U.S. Customs Service; U.S. Secret Service; Internal Revenue Service; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; Department of Agriculture; U.S. Postal Inspection Service; Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Department of State; Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; Environmental Protection Agency; and the Maryland State Police.

Under the State Liaison Program, States establish an office within their own law enforcement community to serve as liaison to USNCB. International leads developed in criminal investigations being conducted by a
State or local police entity can be pursued through their Liaison Office, and criminal investigative requests from abroad are funneled through the relevant State liaison office for action by the appropriate State or local agency. All 50 States now participate in the liaison program, which is currently coordinated by a representative from the Maryland State Police.

USNCB has two sub-bureaus which serve to more effectively address the law enforcement needs of U.S. territories. The sub-bureaus are located in San Juan, Puerto Rico; and Pago Pago, American Samoa.

For further information, contact the U.S. National Central Bureau-INTERPOL, Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-616-9000.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

425 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20536. Phone, 202-514-4316, 4330, or 4354

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was created by act of March 3, 1891 (8 U.S.C. 1551 note), and its purpose and responsibilities were further specified by the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1101 note), which charges the Attorney General with the administration and enforcement of its provisions. The Attorney General has delegated authority to the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization service to carry out these provisions of immigration law.

Overall policy and executive direction flow from the Washington, DC, headquarters office through 3 regional offices to 33 district offices and 21 border patrol sectors throughout the United States. INS also maintains three district offices in Bangkok, Thailand; Mexico City, Mexico; and Rome, Italy.

The Service carries out its mission through operational programs in adjudications and nationality, inspections, investigations, and detention and deportation, as well as the U.S. Border Patrol. These programs are divided into the following mission responsibilities:

- facilitating entry of those legally admissible as visitors or immigrants to the United States;
- granting benefits under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, including providing assistance to those seeking asylum, temporary or permanent resident status, or naturalization;
- preventing improper entry and the granting of benefits to those not legally entitled to them;
- apprehending and removing those aliens who enter or remain illegally in the United States and/or whose stay is not in the public interest; and
- enforcing sanctions against those who act or conspire to subvert the requirements for selective and controlled entry, including sanctions against employers who knowingly hire aliens not authorized to work in the United States.

The Service also has a firm commitment to strengthen criminal investigations and seek the most effective deterrents to illegal immigration.

For further information, contact the Office of Information, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, 425 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20536. Phone, 202-514-4316, 4330, or 4354.

Drug Enforcement Administration

600-700 Army Navy Drive, Arlington, VA 22202. Phone, 202-307-1000. FTS, 367-1000

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the lead Federal agency in enforcing narcotics and controlled substances laws and regulations. It was created in July 1973, by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 (5 U.S.C. app.), which merged four separate drug law enforcement agencies.

The Administration enforces the provisions of the controlled substances and chemical diversion and trafficking laws and regulations of the United States, and operates on a worldwide basis. It presents cases to the criminal and civil justice systems of the United States—or any other competent
jurisdiction—on those significant organizations and their members involved in cultivation, production, smuggling, distribution, or diversion of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illegal traffic in the United States. DEA immobilizes these organizations by arresting their members, confiscating their drugs, and seizing their assets; and creates, manages, and supports enforcement-related programs—domestically and internationally—aimed at reducing the availability of and demand for controlled substances.

The Administration’s responsibilities include:

— investigation of major narcotic violators who operate at interstate and international levels;
— seizure and forfeiture of assets derived from, traceable to, or intended to be used for illicit drug trafficking;
— enforcement of regulations governing the legal manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances;
— management of a national narcotics intelligence system;
— coordination with Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities and cooperation with counterpart agencies abroad; and
— training, scientific research, and information exchange in support of drug traffic prevention and control.

The Administration manages the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), a 24-hour tactical drug intelligence center, which utilizes DEA and Federal personnel from 13 other agencies.

The Administration concentrates its efforts on high-level narcotics smuggling and distribution organizations in the United States and abroad, working closely with such agencies as the Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Coast Guard. It also chairs the 11-agency National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee, which develops an annual report on drug production, trafficking, and abuse trends.

Approximately 400 Administration compliance investigators enforce regulation of the legal manufacture and distribution of prescription drugs. The agency also maintains an active training program for narcotics officers in other Federal, State, and local agencies— as well as foreign police.

The Administration maintains liaison with the United Nations, INTERPOL, and other organizations on matters relating to international narcotics control programs. It has offices throughout the United States and in 50 foreign countries.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20537. Phone, 202-307-7977.

Office of Justice Programs
633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20531. Phone, 202-307-0781

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) was established by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 and reauthorized in 1994 to provide Federal leadership, coordination, and assistance needed to make the Nation’s justice system more efficient and effective in preventing and controlling crime. OJP and its five program bureaus, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime, are responsible for collecting statistical data and conducting analyses; identifying emerging criminal justice issues; developing and testing promising approaches to address these issues; evaluating program results, and disseminating these findings and other information to State and local governments.

The Office is headed by an Assistant Attorney General who, by statute and delegation of authority from the Attorney General, establishes, guides, promotes, and coordinates policy; focuses efforts on the priorities established by the President and the Attorney General; and promotes coordination among the bureaus and offices within OJP.

Through the programs developed and financed by its bureaus and offices, OJP works to form partnerships among Federal, State, and local government officials to control drug abuse and trafficking, rehabilitate crime-ridden
neighborhoods, improve the administration of justice in America, meet the needs of crime victims, and find innovative ways to address problems such as gang violence, prison crowding, juvenile crime, and white-collar crime. The functions of each bureau or office are interrelated. For example, the statistics generated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics may drive the research that is conducted through the National Institute of Justice and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Research results may generate new programs that receive support from the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Although some research and technical assistance is provided directly by OJP’s bureaus and offices, most of the work is accomplished through Federal financial assistance to scholars, practitioners, and State and local governments.

Program bureaus and offices award formula grants to State agencies, which, in turn, subgrant funds to units of State and local government. Formula grant programs—drug control and system improvement, juvenile justice, victims compensation, and victims assistance—are administered by State agencies designated by each State’s Governor. Discretionary grant programs usually are announced in the Federal Register, and applications are made directly to the sponsoring Office of Justice Programs bureau or office.

**Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)** The Bureau is the primary funding source for grants to State and local law enforcement agencies. In addition to funding crime prevention and control projects, BJA provides training, technical assistance, evaluation, and comprehensive strategic planning to criminal justice practitioners. The Bureau’s mission is to provide leadership and assistance in support of local criminal justice strategies to achieve safe communities. Its goals are to promote effective, innovative crime control and prevention strategies; to demonstrate and promote replication of effective crime control programs which support public/private partnerships, planning, and criminal justice system improvement; and to leverage and efficiently administer available resources.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 3750) established the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program. Under this authorization, Congress appropriates funds to BJA for awards to the States to implement violent crime control and illegal drug reduction strategies. Other BJA discretionary awards are made for innovative programs such as Tribal Strategies Against Violence, Firearms Trafficking, and a Comprehensive Homicide Initiative. Earmarked funds are used for special programs such as National Crime Prevention Council Campaigns (McGuff, The Crime Dog) and Drug Abuse Resistance Education. The Bureau also administers line-item appropriations for national programs such as the Regional Information Sharing System Program and the Public Safety Officers’ Benefits Program.

The Bureau expects, measures, and reports results in the following broad areas of award investment: comprehensive programs, crime prevention, law enforcement, adjudication, corrections/options, evaluation, systems improvement, and information dissemination.

**Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)** The Bureau is responsible for collecting, analyzing, publishing, and disseminating statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government and internationally. The Bureau provides data which is critical to Federal, State, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring that justice is both efficient and evenhanded. The Bureau also assists State governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics and improving the quality of criminal justice records and information systems.

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is the second largest ongoing household survey undertaken by the Federal Government, and is the only national forum for victims to systematically describe how crime affects
them and the characteristics of those who committed the crime against them. During a collection year, a nationally representative sample of more than 100,000 persons residing in about 49,000 households is interviewed by representatives of the Bureau of the Census in order to obtain data on the impact, frequency, and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States.

Other statistical series cover populations under correctional supervision, Federal criminal offenders and case processing, criminal justice expenditures and employment, felony convictions, pretrial release practices, characteristics of correctional populations, prosecutorial practices and policies, profile of civil cases, and the administration of law enforcement agencies and correctional facilities.

The Bureau maintains more than two dozen major data collection series and publishes a wide variety of reports annually which receive nationwide distribution.

The Bureau supports a statistical component in the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. The Bureau of Justice Statistics Clearinghouse provides reference services for people requesting information, maintains a mailing list, and distributes Bureau publications.

The Bureau also manages the Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse, funded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, which disseminates BJA, ONDCP, and other drug-related crime documents; serves as the sole repository with public access for the BJA State Drug Control Strategies and the individual U.S. attorneys’ reports; produces national directories of State and local drug-related agencies, topical fact sheets, bibliographies, and other special reports; maintains a library and database; and responds to telephone, mail, and electronic requests for information.

For further information, contact the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Phone, 800-732-3277 (toll-free).


National Institute of Justice (NIJ) The Institute sponsors research and development programs designed to improve and strengthen the criminal justice system and reduce or prevent crime. It also conducts national demonstration projects that employ innovative or promising approaches for improving criminal justice, and develops new technologies to fight crime and improve criminal justice.

The Institute conducts evaluations to determine the effectiveness of criminal justice programs, particularly programs funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and Crime Act Program offices within the Office of Justice Programs and the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office, and identifies programs that promise to be successful if continued or replicated in other jurisdictions. For example, it has evaluated the effectiveness of innovative drug control programs, including community-oriented policing, community antidrug initiatives, Weed and Seed, multijurisdictional task forces, and drug testing programs.

The Institute’s evaluations of new approaches for holding offenders accountable for their crimes has provided invaluable information regarding such programs as drug courts, bootcamps, youth challenge camps, intensive community supervision, specialized probation, and prison work-release programs.

In addition, NIJ works to fulfill the information needs of the criminal justice system by publishing and disseminating reports and other materials from its research, demonstration, evaluation, and other programs; provides training and technical assistance to justice officials on innovations developed through its programs; and serves as the national and international clearinghouse of justice information for Federal, State, and local governments.

For further information, contact the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Phone, 1-800-851-3420.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention The Office was created by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601) in response to national concern about juvenile crime. It is the
primary Federal agency for addressing juvenile crime and delinquency and the problem of missing and exploited children. The Office is comprised of five divisions.

The State Relations and Assistance Division oversees the Formula Grants Program. States can receive formula grants and technical assistance to help implement delinquency prevention, control, and system improvement programs, including the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The Division also administers the Title V Prevention Incentive Grants Program and the State Challenge Grants Program. Beginning in 1998, the division will also administer the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program and the formula grant component of the Combating Underage Drinking Program.

The Special Emphasis Division provides funds directly to public and private nonprofit agencies and individuals to foster new approaches to delinquency prevention and control and the improvement of the juvenile justice system. The Division focuses on such areas as serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders; gangs; at-risk female juvenile offenders; and school dropouts.

The Research and Program Development Division sponsors research and studies about national trends in juvenile delinquency and drug use, serious juvenile crime, the causes of delinquency, prevention strategies, program evaluation, and improvement of the juvenile justice system. It is also responsible for program evaluation, statistics, and demonstration programs.

The Training and Technical Assistance Division funds training for juvenile justice practitioners, policymakers, and organizations and provides technical assistance in planning, funding, establishing, operating, and evaluating juvenile delinquency programs. In addition, the Division administers juvenile court and prosecutor training, court-appointed special advocates, and children’s advocacy center programs under the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13001).

The Information Dissemination Unit conducts a wide variety of information dissemination activities for the Office in support of its statutory mandate to serve as a clearinghouse and information center for the preparation, publication, and dissemination of information on juvenile delinquency and missing children. The Unit also monitors the operations of the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, which collects, stores, and disseminates the Office’s and other juvenile justice-related publications. The toll-free telephone number is 1-800-638-8736.

Programs The Concentration of Federal Efforts Program and the Missing Children’s Program are also under the Office’s direction. The Concentration of Federal Efforts Program coordinates Federal programs dealing with juvenile delinquency and assists Federal agencies that have responsibility for delinquency prevention and treatment. It also promotes interagency cooperation in eliminating duplicate efforts and provides direction for the use of Federal resources in facilitating a comprehensive, unified Federal juvenile justice policy.

The Missing Children’s Program was created in 1984 by the Missing Children’s Assistance Act to provide Federal leadership in ensuring that every practical step is taken in recovering missing children, reuniting them with their families, and prosecuting abductors. The Program serves as a central focus for research, data collection, policy development, training professionals in the field, and providing information about missing and exploited children. It also funds the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, which operates a national toll-free telephone line and serves as a national information clearinghouse.

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) The Office serves as the Justice Department’s chief advocate for crime victims and their families. This includes carrying out the activities mandated by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 10601 note); monitoring compliance with the provisions regarding assistance for Federal crime
victims of the Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982; and implementing the recommendations of the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime, and the Attorney General’s Task Force on Family Violence.

A Crime Victims Fund was created by VOCA in the U.S. Treasury to provide Federal financial assistance to State governments to compensate and assist victims of crime. Monies in the fund come from fines and penalties assessed on convicted Federal defendants. The Office awards grants to States to compensate crime victims for expenses, such as medical costs, resulting from their victimization. Grants also are awarded to State governments to support State and local programs that provide direct assistance to crime victims and their families. Priority for victim assistance funds is given to programs providing direct services to victims of sexual assault, spouse abuse, and child abuse. States also must use grant funds to assist previously underserved victim populations, such as victims of drunk drivers or the families of homicide victims.

A small portion of the Crime Victims Fund is available to support services for victims of Federal crimes. Programs under this initiative have focused on developing victim assistance services for Federal crime victims in Indian country, creating a Federal crime victim assistance fund for use by U.S. attorneys offices to pay for emergency services for Federal crime victims, and assisting Native American child abuse victims.

In addition, each year OVC sponsors National Crime Victims’ Rights Week to increase public awareness of crime victims’ special needs and to honor those who work on behalf of victims. The OVC Resource Center, which provides information concerning victims issues to victims advocates, criminal justice practitioners, and the public, is funded by OVC. The Center may be reached toll-free on 1-800-627-6872.

**Violence Against Women Grants Office**
The Violence Against Women Grants Office administers the Department’s formula and discretionary grant programs authorized by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.

These programs assist the Nation’s criminal justice system to respond to the needs and concerns of women who have been, or potentially could be, victimized by violence. The programs emphasize enhanced delivery of services to women victimized by violence, and work to strengthen outreach efforts to minorities and disabled women. The Office provides technical assistance to State and tribal government officials in planning innovative and effective criminal justice responses to violent crimes committed against women. The Office provides Indian tribal governments with funds to develop and strengthen the tribal justice system’s response to violent crimes committed against Native American women through a discretionary grant program.

**Drug Court Program Office**
The Drug Court Program Office was established to support the development and implementation of effective Drug Court programming at the State, local, and tribal level. The Office administers the Drug Court Grant Program as authorized by Title V of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. This discretionary grant program assists local units of government in the planning, implementation, and improvement of Drug Courts which target non-violent, drug-involved offenders. The Office strives to strengthen existing Drug Courts and develop new Drug Courts, encouraging them to provide continuing judicial supervision, mandatory periodic testing for substance abuse among clients, substance abuse treatment, offender supervision, management and aftercare, combined with appropriate sanctions for failure to comply with program requirements. The Office works closely with agencies and organizations involved in the areas of justice and recovery. The Office also develops and delivers appropriate technical assistance and training to enhance the effectiveness and operation of both existing and new Drug Courts.

**Corrections Program Office**
The Corrections Program Office provides
leadership and assistance to State and local governments related to correctional policy and programs designed to reduce crime, increase public safety, and restore integrity to sentencing practices of violent offenders. The Office administers correctional programs authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, as amended, including the Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth in Sentencing and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Programs.

The Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth in Sentencing Program provides formula grant funds to the States to build and expand correctional facilities to increase secure space for the confinement of violent offenders and the implementation of truth in sentencing laws. The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program is designed to reduce drug and criminal activity among offenders released back into the community by producing formula grant funds to develop and expand substance abuse treatment programs for offenders while incarcerated in State and local correctional facilities.

The Corrections Program Office also provides technical assistance and training to State and local correctional policymakers and practitioners to encourage the adoption of sound correctional policies and “best practices.”

**Executive Office for Weed and Seed** The Executive Office for Weed and Seed administers the Department’s premier community-based public safety program. Operation Weed and Seed is a comprehensive, community-based strategy to “weed out” violent crime, gang activity, drug trafficking, and drug use, and “seed in” neighborhood revitalization. Programs are implemented through the leadership of U.S. attorneys working closely with community officials and residents. By bringing together law enforcement, businesses, schools, and community residents, Weed and Seed neighborhoods have succeeded in achieving long-term, positive change. The Executive Office for Weed and Seed works closely with OJP’s other bureaus and offices, which fund model programs in Weed and Seed sites from which other communities can learn promising approaches to solving problems affecting residents and their neighborhoods. The Weed and Seed Program is funded through a congressional earmark from Byrne Discretionary Grant Program.

For further information, contact the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice, 810 Seventh Street NW., Washington, DC 20531. Phone, 202-307-0781.

**Boards**

**Executive Office for Immigration Review**


The Attorney General has delegated certain powers and authorities for the administration and interpretation of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U.S.C. 1101) and other Federal immigration laws to the Executive Office for Immigration Review, which is completely independent of and separate from both the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the agency charged with the enforcement of the immigration laws, and the Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices, the agency charged with the enforcement of the anti-discrimination provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act. The Executive Office for Immigration Review includes the Board of Immigration Appeals, the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer. It is headed by a Director, who is responsible for the immediate supervision of these components and who reports to the Deputy Attorney General.
Board of Immigration Appeals  The Board of Immigration Appeals is a quasi-judicial body composed of 18 members including the Chair and Vice Chair, and a Chief Attorney-Examiner who is also an alternate Board Member.

The Board hears oral arguments at its Falls Church, VA, location. A staff of attorney advisors assists the Board in the preparation of decisions.

The Board has been given nationwide jurisdiction to hear appeals of decisions made by immigration judges and by district and center directors of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In addition, the Board is responsible for hearing appeals involving disciplinary actions against attorneys and representatives before the Service and the Board.

Decisions of the Board are binding on all Service officers and immigration judges unless modified or overruled by judicial review in the Federal courts. The majority of appeals reaching the Board involve orders of removal and application for relief from removal. Other cases before the Board include the removal of aliens applying for admission to the United States, petitions to classify the status of alien relatives for the issuance of preference immigrant visas, fines imposed upon carriers for the violation of the immigration laws, and motions for reopening and reconsideration of decisions previously rendered.

Following a review of the record and research into questions of law raised by the parties, an attorney-adviser drafts a proposed order for consideration of the Board members, frequently conferring with individual Board members concerning the proposed order. Attorney-advisers also assist in various administrative and support functions. In addition to developing expertise in the field of immigration law, they are often called upon to analyze questions of constitutional law, State, Federal, and foreign civil and criminal law.

Office of the Chief Immigration Judge  The Office of the Chief Immigration Judge provides overall direction for the 209 immigration judges located in approximately 52 immigration courts throughout the Nation. Immigration judges are responsible for conducting formal administrative proceedings and act independently in their decisionmaking capacity. Their decisions are administratively final, unless appealed or certified to the Board. Through its Criminal Alien Institutional Hearing Program, the Office currently has programs in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and selected municipalities and Bureau of Prisons facilities to adjudicate the immigration status of alien inmates incarcerated by Federal, State, and municipal correction authorities as a result of convictions for criminal offense.

In removal proceedings, an immigration judge determines whether an individual from a foreign country should be admitted or allowed to stay in the United States or be removed. Judges are located throughout the United States, and each judge has jurisdiction to consider various forms of relief available under the law, including applications for asylum.

Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer  The Office is responsible for the general supervision of administrative law judges in the performance of their duties under 8 U.S.C. 1324a-1324c. Administrative law judge proceedings are mandated by the Immigration and Nationality Act and concern allegations of unlawful employment of aliens, unfair immigration-related employment practices, and immigration document fraud.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Executive Office for Immigration Review, Department of Justice, Falls Church, VA 22041. Phone, 703-305-0289. Internet, http://www.usdoj.gov/eoir/.

United States Parole Commission  5550 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, MD 20815. Phone, 301-492-5990

The Parole Commission presently consists of three members, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. It has sole authority to grant, modify, or revoke paroles of eligible U.S. prisoners serving
sentences of more than one year, including military prisoners and D.C. Code prisoners housed in Federal institutions. It is responsible for the supervision of parolees and prisoners released upon the expiration of their sentences with allowances for statutory good time, and the determination of supervisory conditions and terms. Probation officers supervise parolees and mandatory releases under the direction of the Commission.

Under the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (29 U.S.C. 401), the Commission determines whether or not persons convicted of certain crimes may serve as officials in the field of organized labor or in labor-oriented management positions; likewise, under the Employment Retirement Income and Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1111), the Commission determines whether or not such persons may provide services to or be employed by employment benefit plans. The Commission has also had jurisdiction since 1977 to set release dates for U.S. citizens who are returned to the United States, pursuant to treaty, to serve foreign criminal sentences. For offenders who committed their crimes after November 1, 1987, the Commission applies the guidelines of the U.S. Sentencing Commission.

The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (98 Stat. 2032) abolished parole eligibility for Federal offenders who commit offenses on or after November 1, 1987. It also provided for the abolition of the Commission on November 1, 1992. However, the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (104 Stat. 5089) and the Parole Commission Phaseout Act of 1996 (18 U.S.C. 4201 note) extended the Commission in 5-year increments, through November 1, 2002. In the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (111 Stat. 712), Congress transferred the function of granting or denying parole for all District of Columbia Code offenders, wherever imprisoned, to the Parole Commission from the District of Columbia Board of Parole, effective August 5, 1998. This act also authorized the Commission to expand to five members. In subsequent years, pursuant to this same legislation, the Parole Commission will assume from the D.C. Board the functions of supervising and revoking the paroles granted to D.C. offenders. The Commission will also supervise D.C. Code offenders placed on supervised release and revoke supervised release terms for violation.

For further information, contact the Office of the Chairman, United States Parole Commission, Department of Justice, 5550 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, MD 20815. Phone, 301-492-5990. Internet, http://www.usdoj.gov/uspc/parole.htm.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) was created with the passage of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to achieve several goals: to advance the philosophy of community policing as a national law enforcement strategy; to deploy 100,000 new police officers in community policing roles; to reinforce partnerships that will sustain community policing; and to evaluate and demonstrate the effectiveness of community policing to improve the quality of life by reducing the levels of disorder, violence, and crime in our communities.

The primary activity of the COPS Office is the awarding of competitive, discretionary grants directly to law enforcement agencies across the United States and its territories. Over the life of the COPS Office, approximately $8 billion in grant funding will be made available to achieve these goals. The COPS Office is headed by a Director, appointed by the Attorney General, and is organized into several divisions. The Grants Administration Division is responsible for developing and designing new programs to provide resources for the hiring of new officers and to further the adoption and implementation of community policing, reviewing grant applications, maintaining liaison with the Office of Justice Programs for financial review of applications, monitoring grant awards, developing and maintaining databases to
support policymaking, participating in the evaluation of the grant programs, and coordination of the Office’s research agenda. Within the Grants Administration Division are the Police Hiring section and the Program Planning, Research and Evaluation section.

The Training and Technical Assistance Division is responsible for coordinating the provision of training and technical assistance to advance the adoption, implementation and sustaining of community policing in the thousands of communities served by the COPS Office. The Legal Division is responsible for providing legal advice to the Director and other functional areas of the COPS Office, and for ensuring compliance with the legal requirements applicable to the activities of the COPS Office. The Congressional Relations Division assists Members of Congress in serving their constituents, thereby facilitating greater dissemination of information about COPS programs and activities, and provides input in program design and development and policy formulation so that programs and policies reflect legislative intent and address congressional needs.

The Communications Division provides ongoing information about community policing and COPS programs through every available channel of communication, including timely and accurate responses to media inquiries, interviews, public events, publications and related materials produced by and for any telecommunication format. The Intergovernmental and Public Liaison Division maintains channels for communication and feedback regarding COPS programs with representatives of interested local, State, and national organizations and with local elected officials.

Finally, the Administrative Division provides support services to the COPS Office, including resource management to recruit, train, and maintain a professional workforce; fiscal resource management to perform the accounting and budget formulation and execution functions necessary to administer the COPS appropriation; facilities management to acquire and maintain space, provide security, and procure supplies, equipment, telephones, and other services; and information resource management.

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs is responsible for advising the Attorney General and other leadership and senior Department officials on matters affecting the Department of Justice’s relationship with State and local government and the advocacy groups which represent these entities. The Office consists of a Director, principal Deputy Director, three Deputy Directors, and two support staff. All professional staff are attorneys.

For further information, contact the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, Department of Justice, Room 1521 Main, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-514-3465.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States is a quasi-judicial, independent agency within the Department of Justice which adjudicates claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments, either under specific jurisdiction conferred by Congress or pursuant to international claims settlement agreements. The decisions of the Commission are final and are not reviewable under any standard by any court or other authority. Funds for payment of the Commission’s awards are derived from congressional appropriations, international claims settlements, or the liquidation of foreign assets in the United States by the Departments of Justice and the Treasury.

The Commission also has authority under the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to receive, determine the validity and amount, and provide for the payment of claims by members of the U.S. armed services and civilians held as prisoners of war or interned by a hostile force in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam conflict, or by the survivors of such service members and civilians.

Finally, the Commission is responsible for maintaining records and responding
to inquiries related to the various claims programs it has conducted against the Governments of Yugoslavia, Panama, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Italy, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of China, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Egypt, Iran, and Albania, as well as those authorized under the War Claims Act of 1948, and other statutes.


For further information, contact the Office of the Chair, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Department of Justice, Suite 6002, 600 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20579. Phone, 202-616-6975. Fax, 202-616-6993.

Sources of Information

**Controlled Substances Act Registration**
Information about registration under the Controlled Substances Act may be obtained from the Registration Section of the Drug Enforcement Administration, P.O. Box 28083, Central Station, Washington, DC 20038. Phone, 202-307-7255.

**Disability-Related Matters**

**Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse**
Phone, 800-666-3332 (toll-free).

**Electronic Access**
Information concerning Department of Justice programs and activities is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.usdoj.gov/.

**Employment**
The Department maintains an agencywide job line. Phone, 202-514-3397.

Attorneys' applications: Director, Office of Attorney Personnel Management, Department of Justice, Room 6150, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-514-1432. Assistant U.S. attorney applicants should apply to individual U.S. attorneys.

United States Marshals Service: Field Staffing Branch, United States Marshals Service, Department of Justice, 600 Army Navy Drive, Arlington, VA 22202-4210.

Federal Bureau of Investigation: Director, Washington, DC 20535, or any of the field offices or resident agencies whose addresses are listed in the front of most local telephone directories.

Immigration and Naturalization Service: Central Office, 425 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20536 (phone, 202-514-2530); or any regional or district office.

Drug Enforcement Administration: regional offices, laboratories, or Washington Headquarters Office of Personnel.

Bureau of Prisons: Central Office, 320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534 (phone, 202-307-3082); or any regional or field office.


United States Trustee Program, Room 770, 901 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-616-1000.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: Attorneys: Office of the Chief Counsel, Suite 6002, 600 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20579 (phone, 202-616-6975); Other: Administrative Officer, same address and phone.

**Housing Discrimination Matters**
Contact the Civil Rights Division's Housing and Civil Enforcement Section. Phone, 800-896-7743.

**Immigration-Related Employment Matters**

**Publications and Films**
The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and Uniform Crime

The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States is published each year by the Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.

Approximately nine textbooks on citizenship, consisting of teachers manuals and student textbooks at various reading levels, are distributed free to public schools for applicants for citizenship and are on sale to all others from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Public schools or organizations under the supervision of public schools which are entitled to free textbooks should make their requests to the appropriate Immigration and Naturalization Service Regional Office (See appropriate section of this manual for mailing addresses.). For general information, call 202–514–3946.


FOIA Update (Stock No. 727–002–00000–6), published quarterly, is available free of charge to FOIA offices and other interested offices Governmentwide. This publication is also available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; and in electronic format through INTERNET—Library of Congress.


A limited number of drug educational films are available, free of charge, to civic, educational, private, and religious groups.

A limited selection of pamphlets and brochures is available. The most widely requested publication is Drugs of Abuse, an identification manual intended for professional use. Single copies are free. Copies of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission’s semiannual (through December 1966) and annual (from January 1967) reports to the Congress concerning its activities are available at the Commission in limited quantities.

Reading Rooms Located in Washington, DC, at: U.S. Department of Justice, Room 6505, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530 (phone, 202–514–3775); Bureau of Prisons, 320 First Street NW., 20534 (phone, 202–307–3029); Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street NW., 20536 (phone, 202–514–2837); Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 600 E Street NW., 20579 (phone, 202–616–6975). Also at the U.S. Parole Commission, 5550 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, MD 20815 (phone, 301–492–5959); Board of Immigration Appeals, Suite 2400, 5107 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041 (phone, 703–305–0168); some of the Immigration and Naturalization Service district offices; and the National Institute of Justice, 9th Floor, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20531 (phone, 202–307–5883).


Reference Service In 1972, the National Institute of Justice established the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). All five OJP bureaus
now support NCJRS, a clearinghouse of information and publications concerning OJP programs and other information of interest to the criminal justice community. The Office's National Institute of Justice, which has supported the clearinghouse for almost 20 years, provides most of the funding for the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Police, corrections agencies, courts, criminal justice planners, juvenile justice practitioners, community crime prevention groups, and others needing information for planning and problem solving in criminal justice can refer to this international information service specially designed to assist the justice community.

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service provides information from its computerized data base system free or at a minimal cost to users through a variety of products and services including the bimonthly NIJ Catalog, which contains abstracts of significant additions to the data base and pertinent information and a Calendar of Events announcing upcoming training courses and conferences; selected hardcopy documents upon request; three types of data base search packages; various microfiche products; and referrals to other information sources.

Under contracts with OJP bureaus, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service also operates the Drugs and Crime Data Center and Clearinghouse, the Bureau of Justice Assistance Clearinghouse, the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, the National Victims Resource Center, and the Construction Information Exchange. All the Service's clearinghouses may be contacted on 800-851-3420 (toll-free); or in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area on 301-251-5500.

The NCJRS Electronic Bulletin Board, with 3,000 registered users, makes NCJRS' services available online. The Bulletin Board may be accessed by modem on 301-738-8895.

Organizations and individuals may register to receive information from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service by writing NCJRS, Box 6000, 1600 Research Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20850.

Small Business Activities Contract information for small businesses can be obtained from the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-616-0521.

SECRETARY OF LABOR
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Executive Assistant to the Secretary

Leah D. Daughtry

Counselor to the Secretary

Seth Harris

Senior Adviser to the Secretary

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Executive Secretary

Michael Grant

Chief Economist

Harry Holzer

Deputy Secretary

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William Samuel

Associate Deputy Secretary for Adjudication

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Inspector General

Patricia Dalton

Deputy Inspector General

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Assistant Inspector General for Audit

Steven J. Cossu

Assistant Inspector General for Investigation

Sylvia Horowitz

Assistant Inspector General for Management and Counsel

F.M. Broadway

Assistant Inspector General for Analysis, Complaints, and Evaluations

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Peggy Lewis, Howard Waddell

Press Secretary

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Deputy Solicitor, Planning and Coordination

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Associate Solicitor, Legislation and Legal Counsel

Robert A. Shapiro

Associate Solicitor, Labor-Management Laws

John F. Depenbrock

Associate Solicitor, Black Lung Benefits

Donald S. Shire

Associate Solicitor, Employee Benefits

Carol A. DeDeo
<table>
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<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Associate Solicitor, Occupational Safety and Health</td>
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<td>Associate Solicitor, Civil Rights</td>
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<td>Associate Solicitor, Plan Benefits Security</td>
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<td>Associate Solicitor, Mine Safety and Health</td>
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<td>Associate Solicitor, Special Appellate and Supreme Court Litigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs</td>
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<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary</td>
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<td>Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs</td>
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<td>Associate Deputy Under Secretary</td>
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<td>Assistant Secretary for Policy</td>
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<td>Deputy Assistant Secretaries</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Regulatory Economics</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Research and Technical Support</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Budget</td>
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<td>Director, Intergovernmental Communications and Publications Information</td>
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<td>Assistant Secretary, Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>JOSEPH M. WOODWARD</td>
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<td>JAMES D. HENRY</td>
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<td>BARBARA J. BINGHAM, Acting</td>
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<td>DAVID M. DEMERS</td>
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<td>GARY B. REED</td>
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<td>(VACANCY)</td>
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<td>PATRICIA W. LATTIMORE</td>
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<td>EDWARD C. HUGLER</td>
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<td>SHIRLEY MALIA</td>
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<td>TALI R. STEPP</td>
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<td>DONNA COPSON</td>
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<td>EDWARD L. JACKSON</td>
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<td>ESPERIDION A. BORREGO</td>
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<td>THOMAS S. KEEFE</td>
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<td>GRACE KILBANE</td>
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<td>JOHN BEVERLY</td>
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<tr>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RICHARD MCGAHEY</td>
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</table>
Deputy Assistant Secretaries

Leslie B. Kramerich, Alan D. Lebowitz

Director, Office of Enforcement

Virginia Smith

Director, Office of Regulations and Interpretations

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Chief Accountant

IAN Dingwald

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(vacancy)

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Director, Compliance Programs

Richard Fairfax

Director, Health Standards Programs

Adam Finkel

Director, Safety Standards Programs

Marthe Kent

Commissioner of Labor Statistics

Katharine G. Abraham

Deputy Commissioner

Lois Orr
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Commissioner for Technology and Survey Processing</td>
<td>Carl J. Lowe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director for Survey Processing</td>
<td>John D. Sinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director for Technology and Computing Services</td>
<td>Thomas Zuromskis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Commissioner for Administration</td>
<td>Daniel J. Lacey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Commissioner for Administration</td>
<td>Peter Spolarich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Quality and Information Management</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Commissioner for Employment and Unemployment Statistics</td>
<td>John M. Galvin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Commissioner for Employment and Unemployment Statistics</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Employment Research and Program Development</td>
<td>Marilyn E. Manser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Federal/State Programs</td>
<td>George S. Werking, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Current Employment Analysis</td>
<td>Phillip L. Rones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Commissioner for Prices and Living Conditions</td>
<td>Kenneth V. Dalton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Commissioner for Prices and Living Conditions</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Consumer Prices and Price Indexes</td>
<td>John S. Greenlees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Industrial Prices and Price Indexes</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for International Prices</td>
<td>Katrina W. Reut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Commissioner for Compensation and Working Conditions</td>
<td>Kathleen M. MacDonald</td>
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<td>Deputy Associate Commissioner for Compensation and Working Conditions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Safety, Health, and Working Conditions</td>
<td>William L. Weber</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Compensation Levels and Trends</td>
<td>David Larson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Commissioner for Productivity and Technology</td>
<td>Edwin R. Dean</td>
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<td>Associate Commissioner for Employment Projections</td>
<td>Neale H. Rosenthal</td>
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<td>Associate Commissioner for Publications and Special Studies</td>
<td>Deborah P. Klein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Commissioner for Field Operations</td>
<td>Robert A. Gaddie, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Commissioner for Survey Methods Research</td>
<td>Cathryn S. Dippo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health</td>
<td>J. Davitt McAteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary Administrator for Coal Mine Safety and Health</td>
<td>Marvin W. Nichols, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator for Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health</td>
<td>Robert A. Elam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Technical Support</td>
<td>Earnest Teaster, Jr.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Michael Lawless, Acting</td>
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</table>
The purpose of the Department of Labor is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of Federal labor laws guaranteeing workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation. The Department also protects workers' pension rights; provides for job training programs; helps workers find jobs; works to strengthen free collective bargaining; and keeps track of changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. As the Department seeks to assist all Americans who need and want to work, special efforts are made to meet the unique job market problems of older workers, youths, minority group members, women, the handicapped, and other groups.

The Department of Labor (DOL), the ninth executive department, was created by act of March 4, 1913 (29 U.S.C. 551). A Bureau of Labor was first created by Congress in 1884 under the Interior Department. The Bureau of Labor later became independent as a Department of Labor without executive rank. It again returned to bureau status in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which was created by act of February 14, 1903 (15 U.S.C. 1501).

Office of the Secretary of Labor

Secretary  The Secretary is the head of the Department of Labor and the principal adviser to the President on the development and execution of policies and the administration and enforcement of laws relating to wage earners, their working conditions, and their employment opportunities. The Office of the Secretary includes the Offices of Deputy Secretary, Inspector General, the Assistant Secretaries, and the Solicitor of Labor. Other offices whose public purposes are widely applied are detailed below and on the following pages.

Office of the Deputy Secretary of Labor

Deputy Secretary  The Deputy Secretary of Labor is the principal adviser to the Secretary and serves as Acting Secretary in the Secretary's absence.

Employees' Compensation Appeals Board  The Employees' Compensation Appeals Board consists of three members and three alternate members appointed by the Secretary of Labor, one of whom is designated as Chairman. The function of the Board is to consider and decide appeals from final decisions in cases arising under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (5 U.S.C. 8101). The decisions of the Board are final and not subject to court review.

For further information, call 202-208-1900.

Administrative Review Board  The Administrative Review Board issues final agency decisions on cases arising in review or appeal of decisions or recommended decisions of the Administrator for the Wage and Hour Division, the Employment Standards
Administration, or the Office of Administrative Law Judges under a broad range of Federal labor laws.

For further information, contact the Executive Director, Administrative Review Board. Phone, 202-219-4728. Fax, 202-219-9315.

Office of Small Business Programs This office, reporting to the Deputy Secretary of Labor, administers the Department’s responsibility to ensure procurement opportunities for small, small disadvantaged, and women-owned small businesses; serves as the Department’s central referral point for small-business regulatory compliance information and questions; manages the Department’s minority colleges and universities program; and provides management oversight and guidance for the Department’s advisory committees and other similar committees and agreements to assure compliance with applicable statutes and related requirements.

For further information, call 202-219-9148. Fax, 202-219-9167.

Office of Administrative Law Judges Administrative law judges preside over formal hearings to determine violations of minimum wage requirements, overtime payments, compensation benefits, employee discrimination, grant performance, alien certification, employee protection, and health and safety regulations set forth under numerous statutes, Executive orders, and regulations. With few exceptions, hearings are required to be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. note prec. 551).

For further information, contact the Office of the Chief Administrative Law Judge. Phone, 202-565-5330.

Benefits Review The Benefits Review Board is a five-member quasi-judicial body with exclusive jurisdiction to consider and decide appeals raising substantial questions of law or fact from decisions of Administrative Law Judges with respect to cases arising under the Longshoremen’s and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 901) and its extensions and the Black Lung Benefits Act of 1972 (30 U.S.C. 801). The Board exercises the same review authority that the United States District Courts formerly held in these areas of the law prior to the 1972 amendments to both acts.

For further information, contact the Administrative Officer. Phone, 202-565-7500.

The Solicitor of Labor The Office of the Solicitor (SOL) provides the Secretary of Labor and departmental officials with the legal services required to accomplish the mission of the Department of Labor and the priority goals established by the Secretary. Through attorney staff in Washington and 15 field offices, the Solicitor directs a broad-scale litigation effort in the Federal courts pertaining to the statutes administered by the Department, including institution and prosecution of Civil Court actions under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1971, and the Migrant Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act. The attorney staff also represents the Department in hearings under various laws including the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, the Black Lung Benefits Reform Act, Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, and various Government contract labor standards laws. Appellate litigation is conducted by attorneys in the national headquarters, and trial litigation is carried out by attorneys under the direction of regional solicitors.

The Solicitor of Labor also coordinates the Department’s legislative program; prepares testimony and reports on proposed legislation; provides legal advice to interagency groups responsible for U.S. trade matters; participates in international organizations including the International Labor Organization; and reviews rules, orders, and regulations.

For further information, contact the Office of Administration, Management and Litigation Support, Office of the Solicitor, Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202-219-6863.
Regional Offices—Office of the Solicitor
(RS: Regional Solicitor; ARS: Associate Regional Solicitor)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Solicitor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Rm. 7T10, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303</td>
<td>Jaylynn K. Fortney (RS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch Offices</td>
<td>Suite 150, 100 Centerview Dr., Birmingham, AL</td>
<td>Cynthia W. Brown (ARS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rm. 35216</td>
<td>3200 Richard Jones Rd., Nashville, TN 37215</td>
<td>Theresa Ball (ARS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT)</td>
<td>200 E. 2nd St., Ste. 2011</td>
<td>Frank V. McDermott (RS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)</td>
<td>320 S. Dearborn St., 60604</td>
<td>Richard J. Fiore (RS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>1240 E. 9th St., Cleveland, OH 44199</td>
<td>Benjamin Chinni (ARS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (MO, KS, MO, NE, ND, SD, UT, WY)</td>
<td>Suite 1210, 1100 Main St., 64105</td>
<td>James E. White (RS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch Office</td>
<td>Suite 1600, 1999 Broadway, Denver, CO 80202-5716</td>
<td>Ann M. Noble (ARS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York, NY (NJ, NY, PR, VI)</td>
<td>201 Varick St., 10014</td>
<td>Patricia M. Rodenhausen (RS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV)</td>
<td>Rm. 516, 4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22203</td>
<td>Douglas N. White (ARS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Branch Office</td>
<td>Suite 1110, 71 Stevenson St., 94105</td>
<td>Daniel W. Teehan (RS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA)</td>
<td>300 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, CA 90012</td>
<td>John C. Nangle (ARS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch Offices</td>
<td>1111 3d Ave., Seattle, WA 98101</td>
<td>Rochelle Kleinberg (ARS)</td>
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Women's Bureau
The Women's Bureau is responsible for formulating standards and policies that promote the welfare of wage earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

For further information, call 202-219-6611.

Regional Offices—Women's Bureau

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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 7T95, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303) (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Rm. 7T10, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303</td>
<td>Delores L. Crockett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch Offices</td>
<td>Suite 150, 100 Centerview Dr., Birmingham, AL</td>
<td>Jacqueline Cooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (Rm. E-270, JFK Federal Bldg., 20203) (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)</td>
<td>Rm. 516, 4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22203</td>
<td>Nancy Chen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)</td>
<td>320 S. Dearborn St., 60604</td>
<td>Beverley Lyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA)</td>
<td>1240 E. 9th St., Cleveland, OH 44199</td>
<td>Frances Jefferson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (MO, KS, MO, NE)</td>
<td>Suite 1210, 1100 Main St., 64105</td>
<td>Beverly Lyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (201 Varick St., 10014) (NJ, NY, PR, VI)</td>
<td>300 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, CA 90012</td>
<td>Rose A. Kemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (3535 Market St., 19104) (DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)</td>
<td>1111 3d Ave., Seattle, WA 98101</td>
<td>Mary Murphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (71 Stevenson St., 94105) (AZ, CA, GU, HI, NV)</td>
<td>1111 3d Ave., Seattle, WA 98101</td>
<td>Cornelia Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (1111 3d Ave., 98101) (AK, ID, OR, WA)</td>
<td>1111 3d Ave., Seattle, WA 98101</td>
<td>Karen Furia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International Affairs
The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) carries out the Department's international responsibilities under the direction of the Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs; assists in formulating international economic, social, trade, and immigration policies affecting American workers, with a view to maximizing higher wage and higher value U.S. jobs derived from global economic integration; gathers and disseminates information on child labor practices worldwide; promotes respect for international labor standards to protect the economic and physical well-being of workers in the United States and around the world; gathers and disseminates information on foreign labor markets and programs so that U.S. employment policy formulation might benefit from international experiences; disseminates information on the implementation of the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation, the labor side agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement; carries out overseas technical assistance projects; assists in the administration of U.S. labor attaché programs at embassies abroad; participates in the development of the Department's immigration policy; and conducts research on the labor
market consequences of immigration proposals and legislation.

The Bureau represents the United States on delegations to multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations and on such international bodies as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Labor Organization, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and other United Nations organizations. In addition, it provides counsel and support for the President's Committee on the International Labor Organization, a Federal advisory committee established to promote continued reform and progress in that organization.

**Employment and Training Administration**

The Employment and Training Administration, through a variety of programs, fulfills responsibilities assigned to the Secretary of Labor that relate to employment services, job training, and unemployment insurance. Component offices and services of the Administration administer a Federal-State employment security system; fund and oversee programs to provide work experience and training for groups having difficulty entering or returning to the work force; formulate and promote apprenticeship standards and programs; and conduct continuing programs of research, development, and evaluation.

The Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training directs the administration of agency programs and is responsible for ensuring that programs funded through the agency are free from unlawful discrimination, fraud, and abuse, and that they comply with constitutional, statutory, and regulatory provisions. It is the policy of the Administration to promote equal opportunity, affirmative action, and integrity in programs to which the Administration extends financial assistance.

The Administration has five major components that cover employment security, job training, planning and policy development, financial and administrative management, and regional management.

**Federal Unemployment Insurance Service**

The Federal-State Unemployment Compensation Program, under provisions of the Social Security Act of 1935 (42 U.S.C. 1305), is the basic program of income support for the Nation's unemployed workers. With limited Federal intervention, unemployment insurance benefits are payable under laws of individual States.

The Federal Unemployment Insurance Service provides leadership and policy guidance to State employment security agencies for the development, improvement, and operation of the Federal-State unemployment insurance system and of related wage-loss, worker dislocation, and adjustment assistance compensation programs, including to ex-service personnel and Federal civilian workers, and supplemental or extended benefits programs.

The Service reviews State unemployment insurance laws and their administration by the States to determine whether they are in conformity with Federal requirements; supervises the development of programs and methods for benefit, adjudication, appeals, tax collection, and trust fund management activities implemented by the State agencies; oversees the actuarial soundness of the level and relationship of State expenditures, revenues, and reserves, and of Federal appropriations for payment of benefits; and is implementing a comprehensive system to help ensure continuous improvement in the performance of unemployment insurance operations.

The Service also provides national leadership and direction in implementing its responsibilities under trade adjustment assistance, airline deregulation, and disaster unemployment assistance legislation.

For further information, call 202-219-7831.
United States Employment Service  The Service, under the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.), provides assistance to States in establishing and maintaining a system of local public employment offices in the States and territories and interstate clearance of Labor. The State public employment service is responsible for providing unemployed individuals and other jobseekers with job placement, and other employment services and for providing employers with recruitment services and referrals of job-seeking applicants.

The Service, through the State public employment service system, also provides subsidiary services which include:

— certifying aliens who seek to enter the United States for permanent employment as immigrants or as temporary workers;
— providing specialized recruitment assistance to employers;
— determining classifications of labor surplus area annually and for exceptional circumstance petitions;
— providing labor surplus area information to the general public and to other Federal or State agencies to meet various program responsibilities;
— disseminating labor market information;
— providing individuals with guidance, counseling, testing referral, and job opportunities;
— reviewing rural industrialization loan and grant certification applications under the Rural Development Act of 1972 (7 U.S.C. 1921);
— distributing airline job opening information for rehiring under the Airline Deregulation Act (49 U.S.C. app. 1301);
— providing supportive services to employers and applicants through the Federal bonding program; and
— providing reemployment services to dislocated workers.

For further information, call 202-219-5257.

Office of Work-Based Learning  The Office administers activities under several Federal laws regarding worker training and retraining. These include the dislocated worker program under the Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act (EDWAA) (Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA); Federal activities under the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (WARN); and the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program under the Trade Act. In addition, the Office carries out research and demonstration programs.

For further information, call 202-219-6236.

Office of Worker Retraining and Adjustment Programs  The Office performs dislocated worker programs functions under the Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act (Title III of JTPA), and Federal activities under the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act.

For further information, call 202-219-5339.

Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance  The Office administers the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.), through agreements with the States. The program provides reemployment services such as training, job search and relocation allowances, and weekly cash payments to U.S. workers who are separated from employment because of foreign imports.

The Office receives petitions for adjustment assistance from either adversely affected workers, a duly recognized union, or an authorized representative of the workers and conducts factfinding investigations to develop necessary data on which certification determinations can be based. Determinations may involve approval, denial, or termination of worker groups’ eligibility for trade adjustment assistance benefits.

The Office administers the North American Free Trade Agreement—Transitional Adjustment Assistance (NAFTA–TAA) program to help workers who become dislocated as a result of increased trade with Mexico or Canada after January 1, 1994, when NAFTA went into effect. The program emphasizes a comprehensive, timely
array of retraining and reemployment services, including both rapid response and basic readjustment services. Similar to TAA, the NAFTA-TAA program provides training, job search and relocation allowances, and income support while in training.

The Office develops policies and prepares program directives to regional offices and State agencies on the administration and funding of reemployment services, and develops and maintains a system for allocating funds to those offices and agencies for reemployment services. It also directs and conducts industry studies of the number of workers in a domestic industry likely to be certified as eligible for adjustment assistance and of the extent to which existing training and employment programs may facilitate the workers' adjustment to import competition when an industry petitions the Federal Government that it is being injured because of import competition.

For further information, call 202-219-5555.

Office of One-Stop/Labor Market Information (LMI) The Department's multi-year investments in the One-Stop Career Centers System, including America's Labor Market Information System, are designed to transform a fragmented array of employment and training programs into an integrated service delivery system. One-Stop Career Centers offer a number of service or business lines to adult customers of the employment and training system, including labor exchange services, income maintenance, job search assistance, individual intensive services, training, and labor market information.

Fifty-four States and jurisdictions have received one-stop planning or implementation grants. With these funds, the States and their local partners make strategic investments in infrastructure (including technology, movement to client-server systems, addition of Internet connections, cross-training of staff, creation of public access resource rooms and other media-assisted self-service mechanisms) while integrating employment and training programs into an effective and flexible system for the provision of customer services.

One-stop also supports the development of products, services, and hardware, software, and communications infrastructure associated with an improved labor market information program. Resources are devoted to the development and delivery of a set of core products and services in each State; ongoing research and development to improve the quality of labor market information available to job seekers and employers, including consumer reports; and maintenance and expansion of a nationwide electronic exchange system which includes job openings and resumes.

For further information, call 202-219-6540.

Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training

The National Apprenticeship Act (29 U.S.C. 50) was passed in 1937 to enable the Department of Labor to formulate and promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices and cooperate with the States in the promotion of such standards, and to bring together employers and labor for the formulation of programs of apprenticeship.

Sponsors and potential sponsors are encouraged and assisted in the development, expansion, and improvement of apprenticeship and other forms of allied industrial training. Technical information on training methods, public training facilities, and successfully executed systems are made available to industry. Through field representatives in States, the Bureau works closely with employers, labor unions, vocational schools, community planning groups, and others concerned with apprenticeship.

Programs must meet standards established by the Bureau or a recognized State Apprenticeship Council to be registered. Field compliance reviews are conducted to determine conformity with Federal equal employment opportunity and other standards for apprenticeship and training.

For further information, call 202-219-5921.
Job Training Partnership Act
The Office of Job Training Programs is responsible for the development and issuance of Federal procedures and policies pertaining to the operation of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) programs.

Under the act, the Secretary of Labor makes block grants to the States, insular areas, and the District of Columbia to establish programs to prepare youth and adults facing serious barriers to employment for participation in the labor force. Program services include assessment of unemployed individuals' needs and abilities; classroom training; on-the-job training; job search assistance; work experience; counseling; basic skills training; and support services. In addition to the block grants, JTPA provides for national programs for special target groups such as Native Americans and migrant and seasonal farmworkers. It also provides authority for the Job Corps, a residential training program for disadvantaged youth.

For further information, call 202-219-6236.

Office of Job Corps Programs
Job Corps is a national residential training and employment program administered by the Department to address the multiple barriers to employment faced by disadvantaged youth throughout the United States. Job Corps is currently authorized under title IV-B of the Job Training Partnership Act.

Job Corps assists young people 16 to 24 years of age who need and can benefit from an unusually intensive program, operated primarily in the residential setting of a Job Corps center, to become more responsible, employable, and productive citizens. The program is highly targeted to the most severely disadvantaged youth and provides a comprehensive mix of services which address multiple barriers to employment in an integrated and coordinated manner in one facility. The array of services includes diagnostic testing of reading and math levels; occupational exploration programs; world of work training; basic education programs; competency-based vocational education programs; counseling and related support services; work experience programs; social skills training; intergroup relations; recreational programs; meals, lodging, and clothing; health care; and child care.

The program operates through a successful partnership of government, labor, and the private sector, with the Federal Government providing the facilities and equipment for Job Corps centers. Because the residential nature of the program dictates unique space and facility requirements, Job Corps center sites are fixed.

For further information, call 202-219-8550.

Senior Community Service Employment Program
Authorized by title V of the Older Americans Act (42 U.S.C. 3056), the program makes subsidized, part-time job opportunities in community service activities available to low-income persons aged 55 and above. Project grants are made to national-level public and private nonprofit agencies and to units of State governments. The distribution of funds among the States is governed by a statutory apportionment formula.

For further information, call 202-219-5500.

Regional Management
The Office of Regional Management provides leadership to the Employment and Training Administration’s regional offices that are located in 10 areas throughout the United States. The Office executes direct-line authority over Administration field activities (except the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and Job Corps) and provides a central point of contact at the headquarters level in connection with national office component dealings with regional staff.

Within its area of jurisdiction, each regional office is responsible for the oversight and grant administration of employment and training programs operated by State governments. Other public interest responsibilities include the coordination of Administration activities with Federal assistance programs of other agencies within the
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration

The Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (PWBA) is responsible for the administration of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA). The primary mission of PWBA is to promote and protect the pension, health, and other benefits of the over 150 million participants and beneficiaries in over 6 million private sector employee benefit plans which hold more than $3.5 trillion in assets. Private sector employee benefit plans provide income and benefits on which the majority of Americans rely to maintain an acceptable quality of life. The economic security of an individual or family may be jeopardized if pension, health, or other benefits are not paid as promised.

In administering its responsibilities, PWBA assists workers in understanding their rights and protecting their benefits; facilitates compliance by plan sponsors, plan officials, service providers, and other members of the regulated community; encourages the growth of employment-based benefits; and deters and corrects violations of the relevant statutes. ERISA is enforced through 15 PWBA field offices nationwide and the national office in Washington, DC.

Vesting, participation, and funding standards are primarily administered by the Internal Revenue Service.

For further information, call 202-219-8921.

Brochure request line, 800-998-7542 (toll-free).


Field Offices—Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Howard Marsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Kenneth Bazar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, OH</td>
<td>Joseph Menez</td>
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<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>Robert Jogan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Bruce Ruud</td>
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</table>

For further information concerning the Employment and Training Administration, call 202-219-6050.
Employment Standards Administration

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards is responsible for administering and directing employment standards programs dealing with minimum wage and overtime standards; registration of farm labor contractors; determining prevailing wage rates to be paid on Government contracts and subcontracts; nondiscrimination and affirmative action for minorities, women, veterans, and handicapped Government contract and subcontract workers; workers' compensation programs for Federal and certain private employers and employees; safeguarding the financial integrity and internal democracy of labor unions; and administering statutory programs to certify employee protection provisions for various federally sponsored transportation programs.

For further information, call 202-219-6535.
Information is also available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.dol.gov/dol/esa/.

Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) ensures that companies that do business with the Government promote affirmative action and equal employment opportunity on behalf of minorities, women, the disabled, and Vietnam Veterans. Through its 10 regional offices, as well as district and area offices in major metropolitan centers, OFCCP enforces the following laws and orders:

— Executive Order 11246, as amended, which prohibits discrimination in hiring or employment opportunities on the basis of race, color, gender, religion, and national origin. It applies to all contractors and subcontractors holding any Federal or federally assisted contracts worth more than $10,000 annually. In addition, it requires contractors and subcontractors with a Federal contract of $50,000 or more, and 50 or more employees, to develop a written affirmative action program that sets forth specific and result-oriented procedures to which the contractor is committed to apply every good faith effort.

— Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, which prohibits discrimination and requires affirmative action in all personnel practices for persons with disabilities. It applies to firms with Federal contracts of $10,000 or more annually;

— the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 (38 USC 4212), which prohibits discrimination and requires affirmative action in all personnel practices for special disabled veterans and Vietnam Era veterans. It applies to firms with Federal contracts of $10,000 or more annually;

— the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, which requires employers to maintain certain records pertaining to the citizenship status of new employees. These records are examined during the course of compliance reviews and complaint investigations, and results are reported to the Immigration and Naturalization Service; and
— the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, which became effective in July 1992 and provides disabled employees protection against discrimination.

In carrying out its responsibilities, the Office conducts compliance reviews and complaint investigations of Federal contractors’ personnel policies and procedures; obtains letters of commitment and conciliation agreements from contractors who are in violation of regulatory requirements; monitors contractors’ progress in fulfilling the terms of their agreements through periodic compliance reports; forms linkage agreements between contractors and Department job training programs to help employers identify and recruit qualified workers; offers technical assistance to contractors to help them understand the regulatory requirements and review process; and recommends enforcement actions to the Solicitor of Labor.

The ultimate sanction for violations is debarment—the loss of a company’s Federal contracts. Other forms of relief to victims of discrimination may also be available, including back pay for lost wages.

**Regional Directors—Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address (Areas Served)</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303) (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Carol A. Gaudin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (230 S. Dearborn St., 60604) (IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, OH, WI)</td>
<td>Halcolm Holliman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (525 Griffin St., 75202) (AR, CO, LA, MT, ND, NM, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY)</td>
<td>Albert Padilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (201 Varick St., 10014) (CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PR, RI, VT, WI)</td>
<td>James R. Turner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (535 Market St., 19104) (DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)</td>
<td>Joseph J. Dubay, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (71 Stevenson St., 94105) (AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA)</td>
<td>Helene Haase</td>
</tr>
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</table>

For further information, contact the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs Ombudsperson. Phone, 888-37-OFFCCP (toll-free).

**Wage and Hour Division**

The Wage and Hour Administrator is responsible for planning, directing, and administering programs dealing with a variety of Federal labor legislation. These programs are designed to:

— protect low-wage incomes as provided by the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U.S.C. 201);
— safeguard the health and welfare of workers by discouraging excessively long hours of work through enforcement of the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act;
— safeguard the health and well-being of minors;
— prevent curtailment of employment and earnings for students, trainees, and handicapped workers;
— minimize losses of income and job rights caused by indebtedness; and
— direct a program of farm labor contractor registration designed to protect the health, safety, and welfare of migrant and seasonal agricultural workers; and

— administer and enforce a number of immigration-related programs (with INS) designed to safeguard the rights of both American and foreign workers and to prevent American workers similarly employed from being adversely affected by employment of alien workers.

The Wage and Hour Division is also responsible for predetermination of prevailing wage rates for Federal construction contracts and federally assisted programs for construction, alteration and repair of public works subject to the Davis-Bacon (40 U.S.C. 276a) and related acts, and a continuing program for determining wage rates under the Service Contract Act (41 U.S.C. 351). The Division also has enforcement responsibility in ensuring that prevailing wages and overtime standards are paid in accordance with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon and related acts: Service Contract Act, Public Contracts Act, and Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act.
Regional Administrators—Wage and Hour Division

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Address (Areas Served)</th>
<th>Regional Administrator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Rm. 7M40, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303) (AL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Alfred H. Perry, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (Rm. 525, JFK Bldg., 02203) (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)</td>
<td>James E. Sykes, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (230 S. Dearborn St., 60604) (IL, IN, MI, OH, WI)</td>
<td>Alfred H. Perry, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (Rm. 800, 525 S. Griffin St., 75202) (AR, CO, LA, MT, ND, NM, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY)</td>
<td>Manuel J. Villareal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (Suite 700, 1100 Main St., 64105) (IA, KS, MO, NE)</td>
<td>Alfred H. Perry, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (Rm. 750, 201 Varick St., 10014) (NJ, NY)</td>
<td>James E. Sykes, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (Rm. 15210, 3535 Market St., 19104) (DC, DE, MD, PA, PR, VA, VI, WV)</td>
<td>James E. Sykes, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (Suite 930, 71 Stevenson St., 94105) (AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA)</td>
<td>George Friday, Acting</td>
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</table>

For further information, contact the Office of the Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, Room S-3502, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202-693-0051.

Office of Labor-Management Standards

This office administers provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (29 U.S.C. 401) and section 1209 of the Postal Reorganization Act (39 U.S.C. 1209), which establish standards of conduct for labor organizations in the private sector and labor organizations composed of Postal Service employees; as well as section 701 of the Civil Service Reform Act (5 U.S.C. 7120) and section 1017 of the Foreign Service Act (22 U.S.C. 4117), which affect labor organizations composed of employees of most agencies of the executive branch of the Federal Government. These provisions regulate certain internal union procedures, protect the rights of members in approximately 31,000 unions; govern the handling of union funds; provide for reporting and public disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of unions, union officers and employees, surety companies, employers, and labor relations consultants; establish requirements for the election of union officers; and establish requirements for the imposition and administration of trusteeships.

This office conducts criminal and civil investigations to safeguard the financial integrity of unions and to ensure union democracy; and conducts investigative audits of labor unions to uncover and remedy criminal and civil violations of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act and related statutes. However, the standards of conduct are enforced only by administrative action with a final decision by the Assistant Secretary.

The Office also administers a public disclosure program for financial and other reports filed by unions and others and provides compliance assistance to help unions and others comply with the statutes. In administering responsibilities of the Department under Federal transit law, the office ensures that fair and equitable arrangements protecting mass transit employees are in place before the referral of Federal transit grant funds.

Regional Offices—Office of Labor-Management Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 8885, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303</td>
<td>Carol Carter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Suite 774, 230 S. Dearborn St., 60604</td>
<td>Ronald Lehman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Suite 415, 801 Arch St., 19107</td>
<td>Eric Feldman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Suite 725, 71 Stevenson St., 94105</td>
<td>C. Russell Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>Suite 556, 1720 K St NW., 20009</td>
<td>Robert L. Merriner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information on union elections and reporting, call 202-693-0124. For general information, call 202-693-0123.
Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs

The Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs is responsible for the administration of the three basic Federal workers’ compensation laws: the Federal Employees Compensation Act, which provides workers’ compensation for Federal employees and others; the Longshore and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act and its various extensions (the Defense Base Act, Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities Act, the District of Columbia Compensation Act, the War Hazards Compensation Act, and the War Claims Act), which provide benefits to employees in private enterprise while engaged in maritime employment on navigable waters in the United States, as well as employees of certain government contractors and to private employers in the District of Columbia for injuries that occurred prior to July 27, 1982; and the Black Lung Benefits Act, as amended, which extends benefits to coal miners who are totally disabled due to pneumoconiosis, a respiratory disease contracted after prolonged inhalation of coal mine dust, and to their survivors when the miner’s death is due to pneumoconiosis.

Regional/District Offices—Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Area</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Rm. E–260, JFK Federal Bldg., 02203</td>
<td>Ken Hamlett, Acting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>230 S. Dearborn St., 60604</td>
<td>Deborah Sanford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>525 Griffin St., 75202</td>
<td>Thomas Bouis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>1801 California St., 80294</td>
<td>Robert J. Mansanares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville, FL</td>
<td>214 N. Hogan St., 32202</td>
<td>Nancy L. Ricker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>1100 Main St., 64105</td>
<td>Charles O. Ketcham, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>201 Vanick St., 10014</td>
<td>Kenneth Hamlett</td>
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<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>3535 Market St., 19104</td>
<td>P. David Lotz</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>71 Stevenson St., 94119</td>
<td>Donna Onodera, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (AK, ID, OR, WA)</td>
<td>1111 3d Ave., 98101</td>
<td>Donna Onodera, Acting</td>
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District Offices—Federal Employee Compensation Act

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<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Rm. E–260, JFK Federal Bldg., 02214</td>
<td>Michael Harvil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>230 S. Dearborn St., 60604</td>
<td>Johnny Dawkins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cleveland, OH</td>
<td>1540 E. 9th St., 44199</td>
<td>Robert M. Sullivan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>525 Griffin St., 75202</td>
<td>E. Martin Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>1801 California St., 80202–2614</td>
<td>Robert Mitchell</td>
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<td>Jacksonville, FL</td>
<td>214 N. Hogan St., 32202</td>
<td>William C. Franson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>Suite 750, 1100 Main St., 64105</td>
<td>Charles O. Ketcham, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>201 Vanick St., 10014</td>
<td>Jonathan G. Lawrench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>3535 Market St., 19104</td>
<td>William Staarman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>71 Stevenson St., 94119</td>
<td>Sharon Tyler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>1111 3d Ave., 98101–3212</td>
<td>Doris Carender, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>800 N. Capitol St. NW., 20211</td>
<td>Michael A. Johnson</td>
</tr>
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Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers’ Compensation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>Suite 240, 300 W. Pratt St., 21201</td>
<td>Basil Voultsides, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Rm. E–260, JFK Federal Bldg., 02114</td>
<td>Marcia Finn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>230 S. Dearborn St., 60604</td>
<td>Thomas C. Hunter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, HI</td>
<td>300 Ala Moana Blvd., 96850</td>
<td>Joyce Terry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td>Suite 140, 6866 Gulf Freeway, 77014</td>
<td>Chris John Gleasman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville, FL</td>
<td>214 N. Hogan St., 32202</td>
<td>Jeana Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Beach, CA</td>
<td>401 E. Ocean Blvd., 90802</td>
<td>Joyce Terry</td>
</tr>
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Occupational Safety and Health Administration

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health enforces workplace safety and health standards and assists employers in complying with those standards. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), created pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.), has established a four-fold focus: firm and fair enforcement of safety and health rules; partnership with States running their own OSHA-approved programs and with employers and employees interested in developing effective workplace safety and health programs; efficient promulgation of new rules that are clear and easy to understand and follow; and increased outreach and training to help employers and employees eliminate safety and health hazards.

Regional Offices—Occupational Safety and Health Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303) (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Karen Mann, Acting</td>
<td>404-562-2300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (Rm. E-340, JFK Federal Bldg., 02203) (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)</td>
<td>Ruth McCully</td>
<td>617-565-9860</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (220 W. Dearborn St., 60604) (IL, IN, MI, OH, WI)</td>
<td>Michael Connors</td>
<td>312-353-2220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (525 Griffin St., 75202) (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>John Miles</td>
<td>214-767-4731</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (1999 Broadway, 80202) (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)</td>
<td>Gregory Baxter</td>
<td>303-844-1600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (1101 Main St., 64105) (IA, KS, MO, NE)</td>
<td>Charles Adkins</td>
<td>816-426-5861</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (201 Varick St., 10014) (NJ, NY)</td>
<td>Patricia Clark</td>
<td>212-337-2378</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (3636 Market St., 19104) (DC, DE, MD, PA, PR, VA, WI, WV)</td>
<td>Linda R. Anku</td>
<td>215-596-1201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (71 Stevenson St., 94110) (AZ, CA, HI, NV)</td>
<td>Frank Strasheim</td>
<td>415-975-4310</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (1111 3d Ave., 98101) (AK, ID, OR, WA)</td>
<td>Richard Terrill</td>
<td>206-553-5930</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

For further information, contact the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202-693-1999.
Mine Safety and Health Administration

The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health has responsibility for safety and health in the Nation’s mines. The Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (30 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) provided the Federal Government strong enforcement provisions to protect the Nation’s coal miners; in 1977, the Congress passed amendments which strengthened the act, expanding its protections and extending its provisions to the noncoal mining industry.

The Administration develops and promulgates mandatory safety and health standards, ensures compliance with such standards, assesses civil penalties for violations, and investigates accidents. It cooperates with and provides assistance to the States in the development of effective State mine safety and health programs; improves and expands training programs in cooperation with the States and the mining industry; and, in coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services, contributes to the improvement and expansion of mine safety and health research and development. All of these activities are aimed at preventing and reducing mine accidents and occupational diseases in the mining industry.

The statutory responsibilities of the Administration are administered by a headquarters staff located at Arlington, VA, reporting to the Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health and by a field network of district, subdistrict, and field offices and several other field facilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Offices—Mine Safety and Health Administration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>District/Address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbourville, KY (HC 66, Box 1762, 40906)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, AL (Suite 213, 135 Gemini Cir., 35209–4896)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (P.O. Box 25367, 80225–0367)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunker, PA (RR 1, Box 736, 15639)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madisonville, KY (100 YMCA Dr., 42431–9019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgantown, WV (5012 Mountaineer Mall, 26501)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Hope, WV (100 Bluestone Rd., 25880)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton, VA (P.O. Box 560, 24273)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikeville, KY (100 Ratliff Creek Rd., 41501)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincennes, IN (Suite 200, 2300 Old Decker Dr., 47591)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkes-Barre, PA (Suite 034, 7 N. Wilkes-Barre Blvd., 18702)</td>
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Metal/Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health

Northeastern District (230 Executive Dr., Cranberry Township, PA 16066–6415) ........................................... 412–772–2333
Southeastern District (Suite 212, 135 Gemini Cir., Birmingham, AL 35209–4896) .............................................. 205–290–7294
North Central District (515 W. 1st St., Duluth, MN 55802–1302) ................................................................. 218–720–5448
South Central District (Rm. 4C50, 1100 Commerce St., Dallas, TX 75242–0499) ................................................ 214–767–8401
Rocky Mountain District (P.O. Box 25367, Denver, CO 80225–0367) ................................................................. 303–231–5465
Western District (Suite 610, 2060 Peabody Rd., Vacaville, CA 95687) ......................................................... 707–447–9844

For further information, contact the Office of Information and Public Affairs, Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, Room 601, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22203. Phone, 703–235–1452.

Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal fact-finding agency of the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics. The Bureau is an independent national statistical agency that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the American public, Congress, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, businesses, and labor. BLS also serves as a statistical resource to the Department of Labor.
Data are available relating to employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the labor force; consumer and producer prices, consumer expenditures, and import and export prices; wages and employee benefits; productivity and technological change; employment projections; occupational illness and injuries; and international comparisons of labor statistics. Most of the data are collected in surveys conducted by the Bureau, the Bureau of the Census (on a contract basis), or on a cooperative basis with State agencies.

The Bureau strives to have its data satisfy a number of criteria, including: relevance to current social and economic issues, timeliness in reflecting today's rapidly changing economic conditions, accuracy and consistently high statistical quality, and impartiality in both subject matter and presentation.

The basic data—practically all supplied voluntarily by business establishments and members of private households—are issued in monthly, quarterly, and annual news releases; bulletins, reports, and special publications; and periodicals. Data are also made available through an electronic news service, magnetic tape, diskettes, and microfiche, as well as on Internet. Regional offices issue additional reports and releases usually presenting locality or regional detail.

### Regional Offices—Bureau of Labor Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Commissioner</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>61 Forsyth St., SW., 30303</td>
<td>Janet S. Rankin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT)</td>
<td>JFK Federal Bldg., 02203</td>
<td>Denis S. Sweeney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)</td>
<td>230 S. Dearborn St., 60604</td>
<td>Peter Hebein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>525 Griffin Sq., Bldg., 75202</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (CO, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND, SD, UT, WY)</td>
<td>Suite 600, 1100 Main St., 64105</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (CZ, NJ, NY, PR, VI)</td>
<td>201 Varick St., 10014</td>
<td>John Wieting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV)</td>
<td>3535 Market St., 19104</td>
<td>Alan M. Paisner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (AK, American Samoa, AZ, CA, GU, HI, ID, NV, OR, Pacific Islands, WA)</td>
<td>71 Stevenson St., 94119-3766</td>
<td>Stanley P. Stephenson</td>
</tr>
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</table>

For further information, contact the Associate Commissioner, Office of Publications, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Room 4110, 2 Massachusetts Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20212. Phone, 202-606-5900.

### Veterans' Employment and Training Service

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service is the component of the Department of Labor administered by the Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training. The Assistant Secretary is the principal adviser to the Secretary of Labor in the formulation and implementation of all departmental policies, procedures, and regulations affecting veterans and is responsible for administering veterans' employment and training programs and activities through the Service to ensure that legislative and regulatory mandates are accomplished.

The Service carries out its responsibilities for directing the Department's veterans' employment and training programs through a nationwide network that includes Regional Administrators, Directors (in each State) and Assistant Directors (one for each 250,000 veterans in each State) for Veterans' Employment and Training, Assistant Regional Administrators, Veterans' Program Specialists, and program support staff.

The Service field staff works closely with and provides technical assistance to State Employment Security Agencies and Job Training Partnership Act grant recipients to ensure that veterans are provided the priority services required by law. They also coordinate with employers, labor unions, veterans service organizations, and community organizations through planned public
IV-C grants are awarded and monitored through the Service's national office and field staff.

Certain other Service staff also administer the veterans reemployment rights program. They provide assistance to help restore job, seniority, and pension rights to veterans following absences from work for active military service and to protect employment and retention rights of members of the Reserve or National Guard.

Regional Administrators/State Directors—Veterans' Employment and Training Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen, SD (420 S. Roosevelt St., 57402–4730)</td>
<td>Earl R. Schultz (D)</td>
<td>605–626–2325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany, NY (Rm. 516, Bldg. 12, Hamrin State Campus, 12240)</td>
<td>James H. Hartman (D)</td>
<td>518–457–7465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altus, OK (401 Broadway NE, 73525)</td>
<td>William Bolls (RA)</td>
<td>405–352–2305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Rm. 3–865, 61 Forsyth St. SW, 30303)</td>
<td>William H. Morris (D)</td>
<td>404–331–0440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, TX (Suite 516–T, 1117 Trinity St., 78701)</td>
<td>John McKinney (D)</td>
<td>512–463–2207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD (Rm. 210, 1100 N. Eutaw St., 21201)</td>
<td>Stanley Seidel (D)</td>
<td>410–767–2110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge, LA (Rm. 18A, Admin. Bldg. 1001 N. 23d St., 70802)</td>
<td>Lester Parmenter (D)</td>
<td>504–389–0440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bismarck, ND (1000 E. Divide Ave., 58502–1632)</td>
<td>Richard Ryan (D)</td>
<td>701–250–4337</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boise, ID (303, 317 Main St., 83735)</td>
<td>John McKinney (D)</td>
<td>208–334–6163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (2d Fl., 19 Staniford St., 02114–2502)</td>
<td>Paul Desmond (D)</td>
<td>617–626–6690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson City, NV (Rm. 205, 1923 N. Carson St., 89702)</td>
<td>David McNeil (D)</td>
<td>702–847–4632</td>
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<tr>
<td>Casper, WY (100 W. Midwest Ave., 82002–2760)</td>
<td>David McNeil (D)</td>
<td>307–261–5454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, WV (Rm. 205, 112 California Ave., 25305–0112)</td>
<td>Paul Desmond (D)</td>
<td>617–565–2080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Rm. 106A, 230 S. Dearborn St., 60604)</td>
<td>Ronald G. Bachman (RA)</td>
<td>312–353–5970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Rm. 106A, 230 S. Dearborn St., 60604)</td>
<td>Samuel Parks (D)</td>
<td>312–793–3433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia, SC (Suite 140, 631 Hampton St., 29201)</td>
<td>William C. Powdrow, Jr. (D)</td>
<td>803–765–5195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus, OH (Suite 301, 145 S. Front St., 43215)</td>
<td>Carl Price (D)</td>
<td>614–466–2768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concord, NH (Rm. 208, 143 N. Main St., 03301)</td>
<td>Richard Ducey (D)</td>
<td>603–225–1424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (Rm. 858, 525 Griffin St., 75202)</td>
<td>Lester L. Williams, Jr. (RA)</td>
<td>214–767–4987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (Suite 400, 1515 Anapah St., 80202–2117)</td>
<td>Mark A. McGinty (D)</td>
<td>303–844–1175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Moines, IA (150 N. Moines St., 50309–5563)</td>
<td>Ronald G. Bachman (RA)</td>
<td>319–484–7625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI (6th Fl., 7310 Woodward Ave., 48202)</td>
<td>Kim Fulton (D)</td>
<td>313–876–5163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort, KY (2d Fl., W., 275 E. Main St., 40621–2339)</td>
<td>Charles R. Netherton (D)</td>
<td>502–564–7062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg, PA (Rm. 1108, 7th and Forster Sts., 17121)</td>
<td>Larry Babbitts (D)</td>
<td>717–787–5834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hato Rey, PR (No. 198, Calle Guayama, 09517)</td>
<td>Angel Mojica (D)</td>
<td>787–754–5991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helena, MT (1215 8th Ave., 59601)</td>
<td>H. Polly LaTray-Holmes (D)</td>
<td>406–449–5431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, HI (Rm. 315, 830 Punch Bowl St., 96813)</td>
<td>Gilbert Hough (D)</td>
<td>808–522–8216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis, IN (Rm. SE–103, 10 N. Senate Ave., 46204)</td>
<td>Bruce Redman (D)</td>
<td>317–253–6804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, MS (1500 W. Capitol St., 32315–1699)</td>
<td>William Bolls (RA)</td>
<td>601–965–4204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson City, MO (421 E. Dunklin St., 65104–3138)</td>
<td>Mickey J. Jones (D)</td>
<td>573–751–3921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeannette, PA (Rm. 1111 W. 8th St., 98062–5508)</td>
<td>Daniel Travis (D)</td>
<td>404–967–2723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (Suite 850, 1100 Main St., 64105–2112)</td>
<td>Lester L. Williams, Jr. (RA)</td>
<td>816–426–7151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewiston, ME (522 Libby Station, 04243)</td>
<td>Jon Guay (D)</td>
<td>207–783–6532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln, NE (550 S. 16th St., 68508)</td>
<td>Richard Nelson (D)</td>
<td>402–437–5289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Rock, AR (Rm. G–12, State Capitol Mall, 72201)</td>
<td>Billy R. Thrakeld (D)</td>
<td>501–682–3786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison, WI (Rm. 250, 201 E. Washington Ave., 53702)</td>
<td>James R. Guttowski (D)</td>
<td>608–266–3110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, AL (Rm. 543, 649 Monroe St., 36131–6300)</td>
<td>Thomas M. Karr (D)</td>
<td>334–223–7677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montpelier, VT (Rm. 303, 87 State St., 05401)</td>
<td>Richard Gray (D)</td>
<td>802–229–4441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville, TN (915 8th Ave. N., 37208)</td>
<td>Richard E. Richse (D)</td>
<td>615–736–7690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (Rm. 766, 201 Varick St., 10014)</td>
<td>H. Miles Sisson (RA)</td>
<td>212–337–2211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma City, OK (400 Wilig Memorial Office Bldg., 73105)</td>
<td>Darrell H. Hill (D)</td>
<td>405–557–7189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympia, WA (3d Fl., 605 Woodview Sq. Loop SE., 98503–1046)</td>
<td>Donald J. Hut (D)</td>
<td>360–438–4600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (Rm. 802, 2d &amp; Chestnut Sts., 19106)</td>
<td>Joseph W. Horiiz, Jr. (RA)</td>
<td>215–597–1664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix, AZ (1400 W. Washington St., 85005)</td>
<td>Marco A. Valenzuela (D)</td>
<td>602–379–4961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raleigh, NC (Bldg. M, 700 Wade Ave., 27605)</td>
<td>Steven Guess (D)</td>
<td>919–856–4782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, VA (Rm. 302, 1121 W. Broad St., 23219)</td>
<td>Roberto Pineda (D)</td>
<td>804–786–6599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA (Rm. W1142, 800 Capitol Mall, 94280–0001)</td>
<td>Rosario A. (Alex) Cuevas (D)</td>
<td>916–954–8178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Paul, MN (610 Piper Jaffray Plz., 444 Cedar St., 55101)</td>
<td>Michael D. Shaffer (D)</td>
<td>612–290–3118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem, OR (Rm. 108, 875 Union St. NE., 97311–0100)</td>
<td>Rex A. Newell (D)</td>
<td>503–947–1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake City, UT (Suite 209, 140 E. 300 South St., 84111–2393)</td>
<td>Dale Brockbank (D)</td>
<td>801–524–5703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (Suite 705, 71 Stevenson St., 94105)</td>
<td>Charles Martinez (RA)</td>
<td>415–975–4702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (Suite 800, 1111 3d Ave., 98101–3212)</td>
<td>Charles Martinez (RA)</td>
<td>206–553–4831</td>
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</table>
Regional Administrators/State Directors—Veterans’ Employment and Training Service—Continued

(Primary Administrators: Regional Administrator; D: Director)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
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<th>Telephone</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tallahassee, FL</td>
<td>LaMont P. Davis (D)</td>
<td>904-877-4164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topeka, KS</td>
<td>Gayle A. Gibson (D)</td>
<td>913-296-5032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenton, NJ</td>
<td>Alan E. Grohs (D)</td>
<td>609-292-2930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>Stanley Williams (D)</td>
<td>202-724-7004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westerly, RI</td>
<td>John Dunn (D)</td>
<td>401-528-5134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wethersfield, CT</td>
<td>(Vacancy) (D)</td>
<td>860-566-3326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington, DE</td>
<td>(Vacancy) (D)</td>
<td>302-761-8138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact the Assistant Secretary for Veterans’ Employment and Training, Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202-219-9116.

Sources of Information

Contracts General inquiries may be directed to the Office of the Acquisition Advocate, OASAM, Room N-5425, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202-219-8904.

Inquiries on doing business with the Job Corps should be directed to the Job Corps Regional Director in the appropriate Employment and Training Administration regional office listed in the preceding text.

Electronic Access Information concerning Department of Labor agencies, programs, and activities is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.dol.gov.

Employment Personnel offices use lists of eligibles from the clerical, scientific, technical, and general examinations of the Office of Personnel Management.

Inquiries and applications may be directed to any of the eight personnel offices at: Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210, or the nearest regional office. Information on specific vacancies may be obtained by calling the Department’s Job Opportunity Bank System. Phone, 800-366-2753.

Publications The Office of Public Affairs distributes a brochure entitled Department of Labor, which describes the activities of the major agencies within the Department, and Publications of the Department of Labor, a subject listing of publications available from the Department.

The Employment and Training Administration issues periodicals such as Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment available by subscription through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Information about publications may be obtained from the Administration’s Information Office. Phone, 202-219-6871.

The Office of Labor-Management Standards publishes the text of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (29 U.S.C. 401) and pamphlets that explain the reporting, election, bonding, and trusteeship provisions of the act. The pamphlets and reporting forms used by persons covered by the act are available free in limited quantities from the OLMS National Office at Room N-5616, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210, and from OLMS field offices listed in the telephone directory under United States Government, Department of Labor.

The Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration distributes fact sheets, pamphlets, and booklets on employer obligations and employee rights under ERISA. A list of publications is available by writing: PWBA, Division of Public Information, Room N-5666, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202-219-8921.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has an Information Office at 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Room 2850, Washington, DC 20212. Phone, 202-606-5886. Periodicals include the Monthly Labor Review, Consumer Price Index, Producer
Prices and Price Indexes, Employment and Earnings, Current Wage Developments, Occupational Outlook Handbook, and Occupational Outlook Quarterly. Publications are both free and for sale, but for-sale items must be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. Inquiries may be directed to the Washington Information Office or to the Bureau's regional offices.

Publications of the Employment Standards Administration, such as Handy Reference Guide to the Fair Labor Standards Act, and OFCCP, Making Affirmative Action Work, are available from the nearest area office. Single copies are free.


The Office of Labor-Management Standards maintains a Public Disclosure Room at Room N-5616, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Reports filed under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act may be examined there and purchased for 15 cents per page. Reports also may be obtained by calling the Public Disclosure Room at 202-219-7393, or by contacting an Office field office listed in the telephone directory under United States Government, Department of Labor.

The Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration maintains a Public Disclosure Room at Room N-5507, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Reports filed under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act may be examined there and purchased for 10 cents per page or by calling the Public Disclosure Room at 202-219-8771.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2201 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20520
Phone, 202-647-4000. Internet, http://www.state.gov/

SECRETARY OF STATE
M A D E L E I N E  K. A L B R I G H T
Chief of Staff
E L A I N E  K. S H O C A S
Executive Assistant
A L E J A N D R O  D. W O L L F
Special Assistant to the Secretary and
K R I S T I E  A. K E N N E Y
Executive Secretary of the Department
D E I D R E  A. D A V I S
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Equal
Employment Opportunity and Civil
Rights
C H A I R M A N, F o r e i g n S e r v i c e G r i v a n c e B o a r d
M A R Y  M E L  F R E N C H
Civil Service Ombudsman
T H O M A S  J. D I L A U R O
Deputy Secretary of State
T E D  A. B O R E K
Under Secretary for Political Affairs
S T R O B E  T A L B O T T
Under Secretary for Economic, Business, and
C R O S S  S E R V I C E  O n m u d s m a n
T H O M A S  R. P I C K E R I N G
Agricultural Affairs
S T U A R T  E. E I Z E N S T A T
Under Secretary for Arms Control and
J O H N  D. H O L U M ,  A c t i n g
International Security
B O N N I E  R. C O H E N
Under Secretary for Management
F R A N K  E. L O Y
Under Secretary for Global Affairs
W E N D Y  S H E R M A N
Counselor of the Department of State
P A T R I C K  F. K E N N E D Y
Assistant Secretary for Administration
M A R Y  A. R Y A N
Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs
D A V I D  G. C A R P E N T E R
Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security
and Director of the Office of Foreign
M i s s i o n s
B E R T  T. E D W A R D S
Chief Financial Officer
F E R N A N D O  B U R B A N O
Chief Information Officer and Director of the
Bureau of Information Resource
Management
E D W A R D  W. G N B H M ,  J R.
Director General of the Foreign Service and
D i r e c t o r  o f  P e r s o n n e l
C E D R I C  E. D U M O N T
Director of Personnel
T E D  P L O S S E R
Medical Director, Department of State and
the Foreign Service
R U T H  A. D A V I S
Executive Secretary, Board of the Foreign
Service
J U L I A  V. T A F T
Director of the Foreign Service Institute
J A C Q U E L I N  L. W I L L I A M S - B R I D G E R S
Assistant Secretary for Population, Refugee,
and Migration Affairs
M O R T O N  H. H A L P E R I N
Inspector General
B A R B A R A  L A R K I N
Director, Policy Planning Staff
H A R O L D  H. K O T T
Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs
D A V I D  R. A N D R E W S
Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human
Rights, and Labor
S U S A N  E. R I C E
Legal Advisor
A description of the organization and functions of the United Nations can be found under Selected Multilateral Organizations in this book.

The Department of State advises the President in the formulation and execution of foreign policy. As Chief Executive, the President has overall responsibility for the foreign policy of the United States. The Department of State's primary objective in the conduct of foreign relations is to promote the long-range security and well-being of the United States. The Department determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interests, makes recommendations on policy and future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy. In so doing, the

1 A description of the organization and functions of the United Nations can be found under Selected Multilateral Organizations in this book.
Department engages in continuous consultations with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments; negotiates treaties and agreements with foreign nations; speaks for the United States in the United Nations and in more than 50 major international organizations in which the United States participates; and represents the United States at more than 800 international conferences annually.

The Department of State, the senior executive department of the U.S. Government, was established by act of July 27, 1789, as the Department of Foreign Affairs and was renamed Department of State by act of September 15, 1789 (22 U.S.C. 2651 note).

Office of the Secretary

Secretary of State  The Secretary of State, the principal foreign policy adviser to the President, is responsible for the overall direction, coordination, and supervision of U.S. foreign relations and for the interdepartmental activities of the U.S. Government abroad. The Secretary is the first-ranking member of the Cabinet, is a member of the National Security Council, and is in charge of the operations of the Department, including the Foreign Service. The Office of the Secretary includes the offices of the Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Counselor, Legal Advisor, and Inspector General. Some areas where public purposes are widely applied are detailed below and on the following pages.

By the authority of section 1413 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681-791) the United States Agency for International Development was established as an independent agency of the U.S. Government, and the Director of the agency was placed under the direct authority and foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State.

Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs  The Under Secretary for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs is principal adviser to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary in the formulation and conduct of foreign economic policy. Specific areas for which the Under Secretary is responsible include international trade, agriculture, energy, finance, transportation, and relations with developing countries.

Bureau for Arms Control and International Security Affairs  The Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Affairs is responsible for integrating and prioritizing the full range of international security, nonproliferation, and arms control issues into the Department's conduct of foreign policy. This includes directing and coordinating arms control policy; nonproliferation policy (including nuclear, chemical, biological, missile, and conventional weapons proliferation); export control policy; and certain foreign assistance programs. The Under Secretary coordinates diplomatic efforts to obtain the agreement of all appropriate countries to the Missile Technology Control Regime and exercises various authorities relating to the imposition of proliferation sanctions as required by U.S. law.

Regional Bureaus

Six Assistant Secretaries direct the activities of the geographic bureaus, which are responsible for our foreign affairs activities throughout the world. These are the Bureaus of African Affairs, European Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Near East Affairs, South Asian Affairs, and Western Hemisphere Affairs.

The regional Assistant Secretaries also serve as Chairmen of Interdepartmental Groups in the National Security Council system. These groups discuss and decide issues that can be settled at the Assistant
Secretary level, including those arising out of the implementation of National Security Council decisions. They prepare policy papers for consideration by the Council and contingency papers on potential crisis areas for Council review.

Functional Areas

Arms Control  The mission of the Arms Control Bureau is to strengthen national security by formulating, advocating, negotiating, and implementing effective arms control and disarmament policies, strategies, and agreements. It is also responsible for establishing verification policy, ensuring that verification is a central element of arms control and nonproliferation agreements as they are being formulated and negotiated, assessing compliance of U.S. treaty partners, and monitoring technology developments as they relate to arms control and weapons developments.

Arms Control and Nonproliferation Policy Board  A new scientific and policy advisory board on arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament, the Board reports to the Secretary through the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security, who maintains operational authority over the board.

Consular Affairs  The Bureau of Consular Affairs, under the direction of the Assistant Secretary, is responsible for the protection and welfare of American citizens and interests abroad; the administration and enforcement of the provisions of the immigration and nationality laws insofar as they concern the Department and Foreign Service; and the issuance of passports and visas and related services.

Approximately 6 million passports a year are issued by the Passport Office of the Bureau, which has a processing center in Portsmouth, NH, and regional agencies in Boston, MA; Chicago, IL; Honolulu, HI; Houston, TX; Los Angeles, CA; Miami, FL; New Orleans, LA; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; San Francisco, CA; Seattle, WA; Stamford, CT; and Washington, DC.

For further information, visit the Bureau of Consular Affairs website at http://travel.state.gov/.

Diplomatic Security  The Bureau of Diplomatic Security, established under the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4803 et seq.), provides a secure environment for conducting American diplomacy and promoting American interests worldwide. Overseas, the Bureau develops and maintains effective security programs for every U.S. Embassy and consulate abroad; protects U.S. diplomatic personnel and missions from physical and electronic attack as well as technical espionage; and advises U.S. Ambassadors on all security matters.

In the United States, the Bureau investigates passport and visa fraud, conducts personnel security investigations, and issues security clearances. It protects the Secretary of State, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and many cabinet-level foreign dignitaries and other foreign officials who visit the United States. The Bureau also assists foreign embassies and consulates in the United States in the protection of their diplomats and facilities, and arranges for training in the United States for foreign civilian police who then return to their own countries better able to fight terrorism.

The Diplomatic Courier Service supervises the worldwide transportation of classified documents and equipment contained in diplomatic pouches.

The Overseas Security Advisory Council promotes cooperation on security-related issues between American private sector interests worldwide and the Department of State.

The Office of Foreign Missions, through the employment of reciprocity,
ensures equitable treatment for U.S. diplomatic and consular missions abroad and their personnel; regulates the activities of foreign missions in this country to protect foreign policy and national security interests of the United States; protects the American public from abuses of privileges and immunities by members of foreign missions; and provides service and assistance to the foreign mission community in the United States to assure appropriate privileges, benefits, and services on a reciprocal basis.


Economic and Business Affairs The Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs has overall responsibility for formulating and implementing policy regarding foreign economic matters, including resource and food policy, international communications and information policy, international energy issues, trade, economic sanctions, international finance and development, and aviation and maritime affairs.

For further information, contact the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs. Phone, 202-647-7971. Fax, 202-647-5713.

Finance and Management Policy The Bureau of Finance and Management Policy is directed by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), who is responsible for financial systems and accounting operations and assists in managing the Department and its posts. The CFO, assisted by well-qualified and well-trained financial management personnel, establishes effective financial policies and internal management controls; ensures adequate systems to produce useful, reliable, and timely financial and related programmatic information; prepares financial statements for audit; develops useful financial analysis and accountability reports; and integrates budget execution and accounting functions.


Foreign Service Institute The Foreign Service Institute of the Department of State is the Federal Government’s primary training institution for officers and support personnel of the foreign affairs community. In addition to the Department of State, the Institute provides training for more than 40 other governmental agencies. The Institute’s more than 350 courses, including 60 foreign language courses, range in length from one day to 2 years. The courses are designed to promote successful performance in each professional assignment, to ease the adjustment to other countries and cultures, and to enhance the leadership and management capabilities of the foreign affairs community.

For further information, contact the Foreign Service Institute. Phone, 703-302-6729. Fax, 703-302-7227.

Information Resource Management The Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM) is directed by the Chief Information Officer (CIO). The CIO serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary of State and the Under Secretary for Management on information resources management issues. This includes the development and implementation of plans and programs for the effective application of information resources and technology to achieve the Department’s strategic missions. The CIO establishes effective information resources management planning and policies, and ensures the availability of information technology systems and operations to efficiently support the Department’s diplomatic, consular, and management operations. IRM manages the Department’s information resources and technology infrastructure; provides core information technology and resources services; establishes program priorities; and recommends funding priorities with respect to the acquisition, operation, maintenance, and improvement of Department information resources, programs, and projects. IRM also oversees the modernization of the Department’s information systems; the development, implementation, and
maintenance of a sound and integrated information technology architecture for the Department; and the establishment and promulgation of technical and operating standards for application to Department information systems.


**Intelligence and Research** The Bureau of Intelligence and Research coordinates programs of intelligence, analysis, and research for the Department and produces current intelligence analyses essential to foreign policy determination and execution. Through the External Research Staff, the Bureau maintains liaison with cultural and educational institutions and oversees contract research and organizes conferences on foreign affairs subjects of high interest to policymakers.

For further information, call 202-647-1080.

**International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs** The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing international narcotics control and anticrime assistance activities of the Department of State as authorized under sections 481 and 482 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2291, 2292). It is the principal point of contact and provides advice on international narcotics control matters for the Office of Management and Budget, the National Security Council, and the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy in ensuring implementation of U.S. policy in international narcotics matters.

The Bureau provides guidance on narcotics control and anticrime matters to chiefs of missions and directs narcotics control coordinators at posts abroad; communicates or authorizes communication, as appropriate with foreign governments, on drug control and anticrime matters including negotiating, concluding, and terminating agreements relating to international narcotics control and anticrime programs as authorized by section 1(g)(3) of State Department Delegation of Authority No. 145 of February 4, 1980.

For further information, contact the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Phone, 202-776-8750. Fax, 202-776-8775.

**International Organization Affairs** The Bureau of International Organization Affairs provides guidance and support for United States participation in international organizations and conferences. It leads in the development, coordination, and implementation of United States multilateral policy. The Bureau formulates and implements United States policy toward international organizations, with particular emphasis on those organizations which make up the United Nations system.

For further information, call 202-647-1663.

**Legal Advisor** The Office of the Legal Advisor furnishes advice on all legal issues, domestic and international, arising in the course of the Department’s work. This includes assisting Department principals and policy officers in formulating and implementing the foreign affairs policies of the United States, promoting the development of international law and its institutions as a fundamental element of those policies, and managing the Department and the Foreign Service.

For further information, contact the Office of the Legal Advisor. Phone, 202-647-8323. Fax, 202-736-7508.

**Medical Services** The Office of Medical Services develops, manages, and staffs a worldwide primary health care system for U.S. citizen employees, and their eligible dependents, residing overseas. Agencies which participate in this medical program include the Department of State, the U.S. Information Agency, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and over 48 other foreign affairs agencies and offices. In support of its overseas operations, the Office approves and monitors the medical evacuation of patients, conducts pre-employment and in-service physical examinations, and provides clinical referral and advisory services.
Domestically, the Office offers occupational health care, as well as numerous health education and health maintenance programs. For further information, call 202-663-1748.

Nonproliferation The Nonproliferation Bureau leads the U.S. Government’s efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and conventional arms. The Bureau is responsible for nuclear nonproliferation through support of the International Atomic Energy Agency, implementing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, securing nuclear materials in the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union, disposing of stockpiles of fissile materials, advancing civil nuclear cooperation under safe and sound conditions, and promoting nuclear safety and effective protection, control, and accounting of nuclear material worldwide. The Bureau is also responsible for developing and implementing all policies to curb the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons and missiles, and promoting restraint in transfers of conventional arms. It also pursues regional and bilateral initiatives and negotiations designed to reduce proliferation pressures and destabilizing arms acquisitions, including negotiations with respect to Russia, China, South Asia, the Middle East, and the Korean peninsula.

Oceans, Environment, and Science The Bureau of Oceans, Environment, and Science (OES) serves as the foreign policy focal point for international oceans, environmental, and scientific efforts. OES projects, protects, and promotes U.S. global interests in these areas by articulating U.S. foreign policy, encouraging international cooperation, and negotiating treaties and other instruments of international law. The Bureau serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary of State on international environment, science, and technology matters and takes the lead in coordinating and brokering diverse interests in the interagency process, where the development of international policies or the negotiation and implementation of relevant international agreements are concerned. The Bureau seeks to promote the peaceful exploitation of outer space, protect public health from reemerging infectious diseases, encourage government to government scientific cooperation, and prevent the destruction and degradation of the planet’s natural resources and the global environment. For further information, contact the Bureau of Oceans, Environment, and Science. Phone, 202-647-0978. Fax, 202-647-0217.

Political-Military Affairs The Political Military Affairs Bureau supports the Secretary of State and State Department principals in the area of security and defense policy by providing analytic support on defense-related policy issues, fostering bilateral and regional political-military relationships, coordinating peacekeeping and other military operations, planning complex contingency operations, and implementing a variety of crisis management responsibilities. The Bureau is responsible for arms transfers policy and defense trade controls, promotes political-military cooperation in critical infrastructure protection, and is the primary Government organization for coordinating U.S. humanitarian demining activities worldwide.

Population, Refugees, and Migration The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) has primary responsibility for formulating U.S. policies on population, refugees, and migration and for administering U.S. refugee assistance and admissions programs. PRM administers and monitors U.S. contributions to multilateral organizations and nongovernmental organizations to provide assistance and protection to refugees abroad. The Bureau oversees the annual admissions of refugees to the United States for permanent resettlement, working closely with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Department of Health and Human Services, and various State and private voluntary agencies. PRM coordinates U.S. international population policy and promotes its goals through
bilateral and multilateral cooperation. It works closely with the U.S. Agency for International Development, which administers U.S. international population programs. The Bureau also coordinates U.S. international migration policy within the U.S. Government and through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy.


Protocol The Chief of Protocol is the principal adviser to the U.S. Government, the President, the Vice President, and the Secretary of State on matters of diplomatic procedure governed by law or international custom and practice. The Office is responsible for:
- visits of foreign chiefs of state, heads of government, and other high officials to the United States;
- organizing credential presentations of newly arrived Ambassadors to the President and to the Secretary of State.
- operation of the President’s guest house, Blair House;
- delegations representing the President at official ceremonies abroad;
- conducting official ceremonial functions and public events;
- official interpretation of the Order of Precedence;
- conducting an outreach program of cultural enrichment and substantive briefings of the Diplomatic Corps;
- accreditation of over 100,000 Embassy, consular, international organization, and other foreign Government personnel, members of their families, and domestics throughout the United States;
- determining entitlement to diplomatic or consular immunity;
- publication of diplomatic and consular lists;
- resolution of problems arising out of diplomatic or consular immunity such as legal and police matters; and
- approving the opening of Embassy and consular offices in conjunction with the Office of Foreign Missions.

For further information, contact the Office of the Chief of Protocol. Phone, 202-647-2663. Fax, 202-647-1560.

Public Affairs The Bureau of Public Affairs directs public affairs activities in the Department and provides information about the goals, developments, and implementation of U.S. foreign policy to the American people. The Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary, other senior Department officials, and other U.S. Government agencies on all public affairs, media relations, and information aspects of the Department’s responsibilities to the U.S. public. The Bureau also serves as a liaison between the Department and State and local government officials.

For further information, call 202-647-6575.

Foreign Service

To a great extent the future of our country depends on the relations we have with other countries, and those relations are conducted principally by the United States Foreign Service. Presently, representatives at 164 Embassies, 12 missions, a U.S. liaison office, a U.S. interests section, 66 consulates general, 14 consulates, 3 branch offices, and 45 consular agencies throughout the world report to the State Department on the multitude of foreign developments that have a bearing on the welfare and security of the American people. These trained representatives provide the President and the Secretary of State with much of the raw material from which foreign policy is made and with the recommendations that help shape it.

The Ambassador is the personal representative of the President and reports to the President through the Secretary of State. Ambassadors have full
A listing of Foreign Service posts, together with addresses and telephone numbers and key personnel, appears in Key Officers of Foreign Service Posts—Guide for Business Representatives, which is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

### United States Diplomatic Offices—Foreign Service

(C: Consular Office; N: No Embassy or Consular Office)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Embassy</th>
<th>Ambassador</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania/Tirana</td>
<td>Marisa R. Lino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria/Algiers</td>
<td>Cameron R. Hume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola/Luanda</td>
<td>Donald K. Steinberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda/St. John’s (N)</td>
<td>Jeanette W. Hyde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina/Buenos Aires</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia/Yerevan</td>
<td>Mike Lemmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia/Canberra</td>
<td>Genta Hawkins Holmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria/Vienna</td>
<td>Kathryn W. Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan/Baku</td>
<td>Stanley T. Escudero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh/Dhaka</td>
<td>John C. Holzman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados/Bridgetown</td>
<td>Jeanette W. Hyde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus/Minsk</td>
<td>Daniel W. Speckhard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium/Brussels</td>
<td>Paul Cejas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize/Belize City</td>
<td>Carolyn Curiel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin/Cotonou</td>
<td>Robert C. Felder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia/La Paz</td>
<td>Donna J. Hinak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina/Sarajevo</td>
<td>Richard D. Kautzlarich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana/Gaborone</td>
<td>Robert Krueger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil/Brasilia</td>
<td>Melvin Levitsky</td>
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<td>Brunei Darussalam/Bandar Seri Begawan</td>
<td>Glyn R. Rase</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria/Sofia</td>
<td>Avis T. Bohlen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso/Ouagadougou</td>
<td>Sharon P. Wilkinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma/Rangoon/Myanmar</td>
<td>Kent Weedenman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi/Bujumbura</td>
<td>Morris N. Hughes, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia/Phnom Penh</td>
<td>Kenneth M. Quinn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon/Yaounde</td>
<td>John M. Yates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada/Ottawa</td>
<td>Gordon Giffen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde/Praia</td>
<td>Lawrence N. Benedict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic/Bangui</td>
<td>Robert C. Perry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad/N'Djamena</td>
<td>David C. Halsted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile/Santiago</td>
<td>Gabriel Guerra-Mondragon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, People’s Republic of/Beijing</td>
<td>Jim Sasser</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia/Bogota</td>
<td>Myles R.R. Frechette</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comoros/Moroni (N)</td>
<td>Harold W. Geisel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo, Democratic Republic of the (formerly Zaire)/Kinshasa, Congo, Republic of/Brazzaville</td>
<td>Aubrey Hooks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### United States Diplomatic Offices—Continued

(C: Consular Office; N: No Embassy or Consular Office)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Embassy</th>
<th>Ambassador</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica/San Jose</td>
<td>Thomas J. Dodd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cote d’Ivoire/Abidjan</td>
<td>George Mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia/Zagreb</td>
<td>William D. Montgomery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba/Havana (U.S. Interests Section)</td>
<td>Michael G. Kozak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus/Nicosia</td>
<td>Kenneth C. Brill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic/Prague</td>
<td>John Shattuck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark/Copenhagen</td>
<td>Richard Swett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti, Republic of/Djibouti</td>
<td>Lange Schermmerhorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic/Roseau (N)</td>
<td>Michael J. P. Hynd</td>
</tr>
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<td>Dominican Republic/Santo Domingo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecuadorean Quito</td>
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<tr>
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<td>El Salvador/San Salvador</td>
<td>Anne W. Patterson</td>
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<td>Equatorial Guinea/Malabo</td>
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<td>Ethiopia/Addis Ababa</td>
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<td>Finland/Helsinki</td>
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<td>France/Paris</td>
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<td>Gabonese Republic/Libreville</td>
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<td>Ken Yalowitz</td>
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<td>Germany/Bonn</td>
<td>John C. Korbly</td>
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<td>Ghana/Accra</td>
<td>Kathryn D. Robinson</td>
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<td>Greece/Athens</td>
<td>R. Nicholas Burns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grenada/St. George (N)</td>
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<td>Guatemala/Guatemala</td>
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<td>Guinea/Conakry</td>
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<td>Guinea-Bissau/Bissau</td>
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<td>Guyana/Georgetown</td>
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<td>Haiti/Port-au-Prince</td>
<td>Timothy M. Carney</td>
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<td>Holy See/Vatican City</td>
<td>Conlin Claborn</td>
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<td>Honduras/Tegucigalpa</td>
<td>James F. Creagan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hong Kong/Hong Kong (C)</td>
<td>Richard Boucher</td>
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<td>Hungary/Budapest</td>
<td>Peter F. Tufo</td>
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<td>Iceland/Reykjavik</td>
<td>Day Moul</td>
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<tr>
<td>India/New Delhi</td>
<td>Richard F. Celeste</td>
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<td>Indonesia/Jakarta</td>
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<td>Kazakhstan/Almaty</td>
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<td>Kenya/Nairobi</td>
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<td>Kyrgyz Republic/Bishkek</td>
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<td>Laos/Vientiane</td>
<td>Wendy Chamberlin</td>
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<td>Latvia/Riga</td>
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<td>Lebanon/Beirut</td>
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<td>Lesotho/Maseru</td>
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<td>Maldives/Male (N)</td>
<td>Shaan E. Donelly</td>
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<td>Mali/Bamako</td>
<td>David P. Rawson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malta/Valetta</td>
<td>Kathryn L. Haycock-Pfiffet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands/Majuro</td>
<td>Joan M. Plaisted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritania/ Nouakchott</td>
<td>Timberlake Foster</td>
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</table>
## United States Diplomatic Offices—Foreign Service—Continued

(C: Consular Office; N: No Embassy or Consular Office)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Embassy</th>
<th>Ambassador</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius/Port Louis</td>
<td>Harold W. Geisel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico/Mexico City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Micronesia/Kosra</td>
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<td>Mongolia/Ulanbatar</td>
<td>Alphonse F. La Porta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morocco/Rabat</td>
<td>Edward M. Gabriel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mozambique/Maputo</td>
<td>Brian D. Cunnan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Namibia/Windhoek</td>
<td>George F. Ward, Jr.</td>
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<td>Nauru/Yaren (N)</td>
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<td>Nepal/Kathmandu</td>
<td>Ralph Frank</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands/The Hague</td>
<td>Cynthia Schneider</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand/Wellington</td>
<td>Joseph H. Beeman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicaragua/Managua</td>
<td>Lino Gutierrez</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niger/Niamey</td>
<td>Charles O. Cecil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria/Abuja</td>
<td>William H. Twaddell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway/Oslo</td>
<td>David B. Hermelin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman/Muscat</td>
<td>John B. Craig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan/Islamabad</td>
<td>William B. Miland</td>
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<td>Panama/Panama</td>
<td>William J. Hughes</td>
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<td>Maura Harty</td>
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<td>Peru/Lima</td>
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<td>Philippines/Manaia</td>
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<td>Qatar/Doha</td>
<td>Elizabeth McKune</td>
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<td>Romania/Bucharest</td>
<td>James C. Rosapepe</td>
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<td>Russian Federation/Moscow</td>
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<td>St. Kitts and Nevis (N)</td>
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<td>St. Lucia/Castries (N)</td>
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<td>St. Vincent and the Grenadines (N)</td>
<td>Jeanette W. Hyde</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe/Sao Tome (N)</td>
<td>Elizabeth Raspolic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia/Riyadh</td>
<td>Wyche Fowler, Jr.</td>
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<td>Senegal/Dakar</td>
<td>Dane Farnsworth, Smith, Jr.</td>
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<td>Seychelles/Victoria</td>
<td>Harold W. Geisel</td>
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<td>Sierra Leone/Freetown</td>
<td>Joseph Melrose</td>
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<td>Singapore/Singapore</td>
<td>Steven J. Green</td>
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<td>Slovak Republic/Bratislava</td>
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<td>Solomon Islands/Honiara</td>
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<td>South Africa/Pretoria</td>
<td>James A. Joseph</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain/Madrid</td>
<td>Ed Romero</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka/Colombo</td>
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<td>Suriname/Paramaribo</td>
<td>Dennis K. Hays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland/Mbabane</td>
<td>Alan R. McKee</td>
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### Sources of Information

**Audiovisual Materials** The Bureau of Consular Affairs has a 12-minute videotape on the safety of international travel. “Traveling Abroad More Safely” provides general practical advice to U.S. citizen travelers on avoiding the hazards of foreign travel. It includes steps to take prior to departure, ways to protect against theft and legal problems, and ways U.S. embassies and consulates can assist U.S. citizens who encounter difficulty abroad. The tape is available for $9 in VHS and $22 in 3/4-inch format, plus a $3 mailing and handling fee from Video Transfer, Inc., 5800 Arundel Avenue, Rockville, MD 20852. Phone, 301-881-0270. Fax, 301-770-9131.
Contracts General inquiries may be directed to the Office of Acquisitions (A/OPR/ACQ), Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. Phone, 703-875-6060. Fax, 703-875-6085.

Diplomatic and Official Passports Department employees may use diplomatic and official passports only as long as they are retained in the position or status for which originally issued. Section 51.4 of title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations states that such passports must be returned upon termination of the bearer’s diplomatic or official status.

In accordance with the Department’s Foreign Affairs Manual (3 FAM 784), it is the responsibility of administrative officers to ensure that Form DS-8A includes a record of the disposition of passports issued to separating or retiring employees and their dependents. This includes all diplomatic and official passports, as well as any tourist passports for which the employee has been reimbursed by the Department.

Because of the possibility of misuse of these documents, it is important that all offices establish and maintain effective control over the use of passport. These passports are normally destroyed by Passport Services; however, they may be canceled and returned as mementos if requested.

Diplomatic passports may not be used by employees for strictly personal travel. Regulations permit their use for incidental personal travel related to an official assignment if the host government does not object. However, if employees or their dependents prefer to travel on a regular tourist passport in connection with official travel, they may apply by paying the regular passport fees and claiming reimbursement on their travel voucher.

Inquiries on these matters should be directed to Passport Services, Special Issuance Agency. Phone, 202-955-0200.

Electronic Access The Department’s Bureau of Public Affairs, Office of Public Communication, coordinates the dissemination of public electronic information for the Department. The main website (Internet, http://www.state.gov/) and the Secretary’s website (Internet, http://secretary.state.gov/) provide comprehensive, up-to-date information on foreign policy, support for U.S. businesses, careers, the counterterrorism rewards program, and much more.

The Bureau of Consular Affairs website (Internet, http://travel.state.gov/) provides travel warnings and other information designed to help Americans travel safely abroad, as well as information on U.S. passports and visas and downloadable applications. The Bureau of Intelligence and Research has established a geographic learning website (Internet, http://geography.state.gov/index.html), to assist in teaching geography and foreign affairs to students in grades K–12.

The State Department Electronic Reading Room at http://foia.state.gov/ uses new information technologies to enable access to unique historical records of international significance which have been made available to the public under the Freedom of Information Act or as a special collection.

Employment Inquiries about employment in the Foreign Service should be directed to: PER/REE/REC, P.O. Box 9317, Arlington, VA 22210. Phone, 703-875-7490. Inquiries about civil service positions in the Department of State should be directed to: PER/CSP/S, P.O. Box 58040, Washington, DC 20037-8040. The Department’s Civil Service Employment Information Office is located inside the D Street north lobby entrance of the Department of State building, Washington, DC. The Civil Service Personnel Office provides a 24-hour job information line. Phone, 202-647-7284.

Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act Requests Requests from the public for Department of State records should be addressed to the Director, Office of IRM Programs and Service, Department of State, Room 1512, 2201 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20520–1512. Phone, 202-647-8300. Individuals are requested to indicate on the outside of the envelope the statute under which they are requesting access: FOIA REQUEST or PRIVACY REQUEST.

Any identifiable Department of State document can be requested under the
Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). Requesters should provide as much identifying information as possible about the document, such as subject matter, timeframe, originator of the information, or any other helpful data, to assist the Department in locating it. Please include your daytime telephone number.

Only persons who are U.S. citizens or aliens who are lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence can request information under the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Under this act, individuals may request access to records that are maintained under the individual’s name or some other personally identifiable symbol. Descriptions of record systems from which documents can be retrieved by the individual’s name are published in the Federal Register, copies of which are available from the Director, Office of IRM Programs and Services. To expedite processing of requests, individuals should specify the system of records they wish to have searched and should provide the following identifying information: full name; aliases (if any); date and place of birth; and circumstances, including approximate time period, which would have led to the creation of the record.

A public reading room, where unclassified and declassified documents may be inspected, is located in the Department of State, 2201 C Street NW., Washington, DC. Phone, 202-647-8300. Directions to the reading room may be obtained from receptionists at public entrances to the Department.

Additional information about the Department’s FOIA program can be found on the FOIA Electronic Reading Room Web site at http://foia.state.gov/.


Correspondence should be directed to: Overseas Citizens Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.


Passports Passport information is available through the Internet, at http://travel.state.gov/. For recorded general passport information, contact any of the Regional Passport Agencies at the telephone numbers listed in the following table. For passport assistance and information, you may call the National Passport Information Center (phone, 900-225-5674; TDD, 900-225-7778) and you will be charged 35 cents per minute to listen to automated messages and $1.05 per minute to speak with an operator. You may also call the National Passport Information Center using a major credit card at a flat rate of $4.95 (phone, 888-362-8668; TDD, 888-498-3648). These rates are subject to change. Correspondence should be directed to the appropriate Regional Agency or the Correspondence Branch, Passport Services, Room 510, 1111 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20524.

Regional Passport Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Thomas P. O'Neill Federal Bldg., 02222</td>
<td>617-665-6990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Federal Bldg., 60604</td>
<td>312-341-6020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, HI</td>
<td>Federal Bldg., 96850</td>
<td>808-522-6283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td>1919 Smith St., 77002</td>
<td>713-209-3153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>11000 Wilshire Blvd., 90024–3615</td>
<td>310-575-5700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
<td>Federal Office Bldg., 33130</td>
<td>305-639-3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Passport Center</td>
<td>31 Rochester Ave., Portsmouth, NH 03801–2900</td>
<td>603-334-0500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
<td>305 Canal St., 70130</td>
<td>504-589-6161</td>
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Regional Passport Agencies — Continued

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<tr>
<th>City</th>
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<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>376 Hudson St., 10014</td>
<td>212–206–3500</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>95 Hawthorne St., 94105–3901</td>
<td>415–538–2700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>Federal Bldg., 98174</td>
<td>206–808–5700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamford, CT</td>
<td>1 Landmark Sq., 06901</td>
<td>203–325–4401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>1111 19th St. NW., 20524</td>
<td>202–647–0518</td>
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</table>

Publications  The Department's Bureau of Public Affairs produces a variety of publications on the Department and foreign policy, including the official U.S. documentary series, Foreign Relations of the United States, and two publications on U.S. foreign policy, Dispatch and Background Notes.

The series Foreign Relations of the United States, published since 1861 in over 300 volumes, constitutes the official documentary record of U.S. foreign policy. It is the most extensive and most near-current publication of diplomatic papers in the world. The Office of the Historian has completed the 75 print volumes and microfiche supplements documenting the foreign policy of the Eisenhower administration (1953–1960). Publication of 32 print volumes and supplements on the foreign policy of the Kennedy administration (1961–1963) is nearing completion. Of 34 volumes documenting the Johnson administration (1964–1968), 8 were published by 1997.

U.S. Foreign Affairs on CD-ROM provides a wealth of foreign policy information such as Dispatch magazine (the monthly foreign policy magazine issued by the Department of State), Background Notes, speeches and testimonies by senior State Department officials, reports to Congress, miscellaneous policy publications, and daily press briefings in a searchable format. Single copies are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250–7954, Phone: 202–512–1800. Fax: 202–512–2233. Payments can be made by check (payable to the Superintendent of Documents), GPO Deposit Account, VISA, or MasterCard.

Reading Room  To review declassified Department documents, contact the receptionists at the public entrance to the Department of State, 2201 C Street NW., Washington, DC, for the specific location. Phone: 202–647–8484.


Tips for U.S. Travelers Abroad  The following pamphlets from the Bureau of Consular Affairs are posted on the Internet at http://travel.state.gov/ and are for sale for $1 (except where noted) by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402:

Travel Warning on Drugs Abroad contains important facts on the potential dangers of being arrested for illegal drugs abroad and the type of assistance that U.S. consular officers can and cannot provide. This booklet is free from the Department of State, Consular Affairs/Public Affairs Staff, Room 6831, Washington, DC 20520.

Travel Tips for Older Americans contains basic information on passports, currency, health, aid for serious problems, and other useful travel tips for senior citizens.

Your Trip Abroad ($1.25) contains basic information on passports, vaccinations, unusual travel requirements, dual nationality, drugs, modes of travel, customs, legal requirements, and many other topics for the American tourist, business representative, or student traveling overseas.

A Safe Trip Abroad contains helpful precautions to minimize one's chances of becoming a victim of terrorism and also provides other safety tips.

Tips for Americans Residing Abroad contains advice for more than 2 million Americans living in foreign countries.
Regional Tips for Travelers cover customs, currency regulations, dual nationality, and other local conditions. Currently available are: Tips for Travelers to Canada; Tips for Travelers to the Caribbean; Tips for Travelers to Mexico; Tips for Travelers to the Middle East and North Africa ($1.50); Tips for Travelers to the People’s Republic of China; Tips for Travelers to Russia and the Newly Independent States; Tips for Travelers to South Asia; Tips for Travelers to Central and South America; and Tips for Travelers to Sub-Saharan Africa ($1.50).

Foreign Entry Requirements contains visa and other entry requirements of foreign countries. Passports: Applying for Them the Easy Way contains information on where, how, and when to apply for passports. Order these from the Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, CO 81009.

Visas To obtain information on visas for foreigners wishing to enter the United States, call 202-663-1225. Internet, http://travel.state.gov/.

SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
Rodney E. Slater

Chief of Staff
Jerry Malone

Deputy Chiefs of Staff
Carrie Hyun, B.A.

White House Liaison
Rudolph (Vacancy)

Special Assistants to the Secretary
Jose Ceballos, Judi Gold,

Deputy Secretary
Murray D. Rapp

Director of Drug and Alcohol Policy and Compliance
Mortimer L. Downey

Associate Deputy Secretary and Director, Office of Intermodalism
Mary Bernstein

Deputy Director
(Redacted)

Director, Executive Secretariat
(Redacted)

Chairman, Board of Contract Appeals
(Redacted)

Director of Civil Rights
(Redacted)

Director of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
(Redacted)

Director of Intelligence and Security
(Redacted)

Chief Information Officer
Richard M. Biter

Inspector General
Jamie Shell Williams

Deputy Inspector General
Thaddeus V. Ware

Assistant Inspector General for Auditing
Ronalda A. Stroman

Assistant Inspector General for Investigations
Luz A. Hopewell

Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Investigations
(Redacted)

Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Aviation
Rear Adm. J.A. (Bert) Kinghorn, USCG

Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Financial and Information Technology
Eugene K. Taylor, Jr.

Assistant Inspector General for Auditing
Kenneth M. Mead

Assistant Inspector General for Investigations
Raymond J. DeCarli

Assistant Inspector General for Investigations
Roger P. Williams

Assistant Inspector General for Investigations
Lawrence H. Weintrob

Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Investigations
Todd J. Zinser

Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Investigations
Donald L. Wiseman

Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Aviation
Alexis Stefani

Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Financial and Information Technology
John Meche

Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Surface Transportation
Patricia Thompson

Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Maritime and Departmental Programs
Thomas Howard

General Counsel
Nancy E. McFadden

Deputy General Counsel
Rosalind A. Knapp

Special Counsel
(Vacancy)

Assistant General Counsel for Environmental, Civil Rights, and General Law
Roberta D. Gabel

Deputy Assistants
(Vacancy)

Patent Counsel
James R. Dann, David K. Tochen

Chief, Freedom of Information Act Division
Otto M. Wildensteiner

Assistant General Counsel for International Law
(Vacancy)

Donald H. Horn
Deputy Assistant
Assistant General Counsel for Litigation
PAUL M. GEIER

Deputy Assistant
Assistant General Counsel for Legislation
THOMAS W. HERLIHY

Deputy Assistant
Assistant General Counsel for Regulation and Enforcement
JANE B. DECELL
NEIL R. EISNER

Deputy Assistant
Chairman, Board for Correction of Military Records
ROBERT C. ASHBY
ROBERT H. JOOST

Deputy Chairman
Assistant General Counsel for Aviation Enforcement and Proceedings
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(PERFORMING DUTIES)
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UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
2100 Second Street SE, Washington, DC 20593–0001

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Vice Commandant
Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard
Chaplain
International Affairs Director/Foreign Policy Adviser
Chief Administrative Law Judge
Chairman, Marine Safety Council
Assistant Commandant for Congressional and Public Affairs
Chief of Staff
Deputy Chief of Staff
Director of Resources
Director of Finance and Procurement
Assistant Commandant for Acquisition
Assistant Commandant for Systems
Chief, Office of Civil Rights
Medical Adviser to the Commandant and Director of Health and Safety
Chief Counsel
Assistant Commandant for Marine Safety
Assistant Commandant for Operations
Assistant Commandant for Human Resources
Director of Personnel Management
Director of Reserve and Training
Director of Information and Technology
Rear Adm. George N. Naccara, USCG

Director of Operations Policy
Rear Adm. Terry M. Cross, USCG

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
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Director of Airport Planning and Programming
Paul L. Galis

Director of Airport Safety and Standards
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Chief Counsel
Nicholas Garaufis

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Deputy Associate Administrator for Air Traffic Services
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James H. Washington

Director, Airway Facilities Service
Stanley Rivers

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Director of System Architecture and Investment Analysis
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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

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Cynthia L. Burbank

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Director of Public Affairs  
Gail R. Shibley

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Associate Administrator for Safety  
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Deputy Associate Administrators for Safety, Standards and Program Development  
Grady C. Cothen
Deputy Associate Administrator for Safety Compliance and Program Implementation  
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Director, Office of Safety Analysis  
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Associate Administrator for Railroad Development  
James T. McQueen
Deputy Associate Administrator for Railroad Development  
Arrigo Mongini
Director, Office of Passenger and Freight Services  
Arrigo Mongini, Acting
Director, Northeast Corridor Program  
Michael Saunders
Director, Office of Research and Development  
Steven R. Ditmeyer
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590
Phone, 202-366-9550

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>Ricardo Martinez</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Administrator</td>
<td>Philip R. Recht</td>
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<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Donald C. Biscoff</td>
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<td>Director, Executive Correspondence</td>
<td>Linda Divelbiss</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Counsel</td>
<td>Frank Seales, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Civil Rights</td>
<td>George B. Quick</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Public and Consumer Affairs</td>
<td>R. Tyson, Acting</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs</td>
<td>Charlie Hrncir</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Plans and Policy</td>
<td>William H. Walsh, Jr.</td>
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<td>Delmas Johnson</td>
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<td>Planning</td>
<td>James F. Simons</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Regulatory Analysis and</td>
<td>Kathy Montgomery</td>
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<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>L. Robert Shelton</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Fiscal Services</td>
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<td>Associate Administrator for Safety Performance Standards</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Crashworthiness Standards</td>
<td>James Hackney</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Crash Avoidance Standards</td>
<td>Stephen R. Kratzke</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Planning and Consumer Programs</td>
<td>Noble N. Bowie</td>
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<td>Associate Administrator for Research and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Research</td>
<td>Raymond P. Owings</td>
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<td>Director, Human-Centered Research</td>
<td>Joseph N. Kanianthra</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Vehicle Research and Test Center</td>
<td>Raymond P. Owings, Acting</td>
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<td>Director, National Center for Statistics and Analysis</td>
<td>Michael Monk</td>
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<td>Associate Administrator for Safety Assurance</td>
<td>Kenneth Weinstein</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Defects Investigation</td>
<td>Kathleen DeMeter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance</td>
<td>Marilynne E. Jacobs</td>
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<td>Associate Administrator for Traffic Safety Programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Traffic Injury Controls</td>
<td>Rose A. McMurray</td>
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<td>Program</td>
<td>Marilena Amoni</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Communications and Outreach</td>
<td>Susan G. McLaughlin</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Research and Traffic Records</td>
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<td>Adele Derby</td>
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<td>John Oates</td>
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<td>Chief, Program Support Staff</td>
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<td>Associate Administrator for Administration</td>
<td>Herman L. Simms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Human Resources</td>
<td>Pamela K. Wise</td>
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</table>
Director, Office of Costs and Rates  
Director, Office of Subsidy and Insurance  
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Associate Administrator for National Security  
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Director, Office of Ship Construction  
Director, Office of Shipyard Revitalization  
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Director of Development and Logistics  
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BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS
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Assistant Director, National Transportation Library  
Assistant Director, Transportation Analysis  
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Director, Office of Airline Information  
Chief, Regulations Division  
Chief, Data Administration Division  
Chief, Automated Data Processing Services Division

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD
1925 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20423-0001  
Phone, 202-565-1674

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Vice Chairman  
Commissioner

Staff Offices:

Director, Office of Economics, Environmental Analysis, and Administration  
General Counsel  
Secretary
The U.S. Department of Transportation establishes the Nation’s overall transportation policy. Under its umbrella there are 10 administrations whose jurisdictions include highway planning, development, and construction; urban mass transit; railroads; aviation; and the safety of waterways, ports, highways, and oil and gas pipelines. Decisions made by the Department in conjunction with the appropriate State and local officials strongly affect other programs such as land planning, energy conservation, scarce resource utilization, and technological change.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) was established by act of October 15, 1966, as amended (49 U.S.C. 102 and 102 note), “to assure the coordinated, effective administration of the transportation programs of the Federal Government” and to develop “national transportation policies and programs conducive to the provision of fast, safe, efficient, and convenient transportation at the lowest cost consistent therewith.” It became operational in April 1967 and was comprised of elements transferred from eight other major departments and agencies. It presently consists of the Office of the Secretary and 10 operating administrations whose heads report directly to the Secretary and who have highly decentralized authority.

Office of the Secretary of Transportation

The Department of Transportation is administered by the Secretary of Transportation, who is the principal adviser to the President in all matters relating to Federal transportation programs. The Secretary is assisted in the administration of the Department by a Deputy Secretary of Transportation, an Associate Deputy Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, a General Counsel, the Inspector General, and several Directors and Chairmen. Areas where public purposes are widely served are detailed in the following text.

Aviation and International Affairs

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs has principal responsibility for the development, review, and coordination of policy for international transportation, and for development, coordination, and implementation of policy relating to economic regulation of the airline industry. The Office:

— licenses U.S. and foreign carriers to serve in international air transportation and conducts carrier fitness determinations;
— develops policies to support the Department in aviation and maritime multilateral and bilateral negotiations with foreign governments and participates on the U.S. negotiating delegations;
— develops policies on a wide range of international transportation and trade matters;
— furnishes guidance to the United States Trade Representative’s Trade Policy Committee in efforts to improve the U.S. balance of payments;
— arranges and coordinates cooperative agreements with foreign governments for the exchange of state-of-the-art scientific and technical information;
— provides assistance to the Agency for International Development’s transportation programs in developing countries;
— participates on the U.S.-Saudi Arabian Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation;
— processes and resolves complaints concerning unfair competitive practices in international fares and rates;
— establishes international and intra-Alaska mail rates; and
— determines the disposition of requests for approval and immunization from the antitrust laws of international aviation agreements.

The Office also administers the essential air service program, which involves:
— establishing appropriate subsidy levels for subsidized carriers;
— processing applications to terminate, suspend, or reduce air service below the defined essential level;
— determining which carrier among various applicants should be selected to provide subsidized service; and
— continuously reviewing essential air service definitions for each community.

For further information, call 202-366-4551.

Civil Rights

The Office of Civil Rights advises the Secretary on civil rights and equal opportunity matters. It assures full and affirmative implementation of civil rights and equal opportunity precepts within the Department in all official actions, including departmental employment practices, services rendered to the public, operation of federally assisted activities, and other programs and efforts involving departmental assistance, participation, or endorsement. It is also responsible for adjudicating appeals and other dispositions relating to denials of disadvantaged business enterprise certification by a transportation financial assistance recipient, including investigating third-party challenges and issuing final administrative decisions.

For further information, call 202-366-4648.

Contract Appeals

The Board conducts hearings and issues final decisions in appeals from contracting officer decisions under contracts awarded by the Department and its constituent administrations in accordance with the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601); sits as the Contract Adjustment Board with plenary authority to grant extraordinary contractual relief under Public Law 85-804 (50 U.S.C. 1431); and hears and decides all contractor debarment cases pursuant to 41 CFR 12-1.604-1 (1984). Judges are designated as hearing officers to hear cases arising as a result of suspensions and debarments of participants in DOT financial assistance programs and perform such other adjudicatory functions assigned by the Secretary not inconsistent with the duties and responsibilities of the Board as set forth in the Contract Disputes Act of 1978.

For further information, contact the Board of Contract Appeals, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-366-4305.

Drug and Alcohol Policy and Compliance

The Office ensures that the national and international drug and alcohol policies and goals of the Secretary are developed and carried out in a consistent, efficient, and effective manner within the transportation industries. The Office provides expert advice, counsel, and recommendations to the Secretary regarding drugs and alcohol as it pertains to the Department of Transportation and testing within the transportation industry. The Director of the Office serves as the principal Department liaison with the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Department of Health and Human Services, and other executive branch agencies concerning demand reduction activities and workplace substance abuse programs.

For further information, contact the Office of Drug and Alcohol Policy and Compliance. Phone, 202-366-3784.

Intelligence and Security

The Office advises the Secretary on domestic and international intelligence and security matters; acts as the Secretary’s national security adviser; coordinates the development and implementation of long-term strategic plans, information management systems, and integrated research and development programs affecting the security of the traveling
public and cargo; serves as the focal point in the Department for intelligence and security policy, weapons of mass destruction, critical infrastructure protection, and Y2K effects to transportation systems; and provides oversight of transportation security and intelligence programs.

For further information, contact the Office of Intelligence and Security. Phone, 202-366-6525.

Intermodalism The mission of the Office is to help the transportation community achieve the connections and choices they would like to see in their transportation systems by providing departmental leadership and coordination in developing intermodal transportation solutions that move people and goods in an energy-efficient manner, provide the foundation for improved productivity growth, strengthen the Nation’s ability to compete in the global economy, and obtain the optimum yield from the Nation’s transportation resources. The Office:

— serves as the Department’s principal adviser and advocate for intermodal transportation;
— coordinates Federal intermodal transportation policy and initiates policies to promote efficient intermodal transportation;
— provides technical assistance to States and metropolitan planning organizations in large metropolitan areas that facilitates their collection of intermodal data and assists in intermodal planning;
— coordinates Federal research on intermodal transportation in accordance with sections 5102, 5107, and 5108 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), including additional research needs identified by the Director;
— reviews State-generated intermodal management systems to ensure continued progress towards improving and integrating modal transportation systems, where appropriate; and
— coordinates miscellaneous DOT intermodal issues as required by ISTEA and/or as raised by the Secretary and the modal agencies.


Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization The Office provides policy direction and program activities directed at ensuring small, women-owned, and minority-owned disadvantaged business participation in the Department’s contracting for both procurement and Federal financial assistance activities. This responsibility also encompasses monitoring and evaluating the accomplishment of these goals. Through its Minority Business Resource Center, the Office offers a short-term lending program which offers lines of credit up to $500,000 at prime interest rates to finance accounts receivable, and a bonding assistance program which enables firms to obtain bid, performance, and payment bonds of up to $1,000,000 per contract in support of transportation-related contracts. The Office provides outreach services focusing on technical, educational, and information dissemination activities involving partnerships with chambers of commerce, trade associations, and minority educational institutions. The Office also provides marketing and procurement-related information through the National Information Clearinghouse.


Transportation Policy The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Transportation Policy has principal responsibility for analysis, development, articulation, and review of policies and plans for all modes of transportation. The Office:

— develops, coordinates, and evaluates public policy related to the transportation industries, and maintains policy and economic oversight of regulatory programs and legislative initiatives of the Department;
— reviews transportation matters involving the public and private sectors, analyzes current and emerging
transportation policy issues, and assesses their economic and institutional implications;

— leads the Department in the development of transportation policies and ensures that departmental actions and programs comprise a coherent and coordinated strategy leading to an effectively functioning integrated national transportation system;

— provides departmental policy leadership and coordination on safety, energy, and environmental initiatives which affect air, surface, marine, and pipeline transportation; and

— provides leadership on questions involving the financing of transportation infrastructure projects, and provides economic analyses of new transportation technologies.

The Assistant Secretary chairs the DOT Position/Navigation Executive Committee and serves on the Global Positioning System Executive Board with DOD. In addition, he represents the Department on the President’s Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

**United States Coast Guard**

The Coast Guard, established by act of January 28, 1915 (14 U.S.C. 1), became a component of the Department of Transportation on April 1, 1967, pursuant to the Department of Transportation Act of October 15, 1966 (49 U.S.C. 108). The Coast Guard is a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States at all times and is a service within the Department of Transportation except when operating as part of the Navy in time of war or when the President directs.

The predecessor of the Coast Guard, the Revenue Marine, was established in 1790 as a Federal maritime law enforcement agency. Many other major responsibilities have since been added.

**Activities**

**Aids to Navigation** The Coast Guard establishes and maintains the U.S. aids to navigation system that includes lights, buoys, daybeacons, fog signals, marine radiobeacons, raccons, and long-range radionavigation aids. Long-range radionavigation aids include loran-C and the Global Positioning System (GPS) and its augmentations such as Differential GPS. Aids are established in or adjacent to waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. These aids are intended to assist a navigator to determine a position or plot a safe course or to warn the navigator of dangers or obstructions to navigation.

Other functions related to navigation aids include broadcasting marine information and publishing *Local Notices to Mariners* and *Light Lists*. Information regarding navigational aids is available electronically. Phone, 703–313–5900 (modem). Internet, http://www.navcen.uscg.mil/.

For further information, call 202–267–0980.

**Boating Safety** The Coast Guard develops and directs a national boating safety program aimed at making the operation of small craft in U.S. waters both pleasurable and safe. This is accomplished by establishing uniform safety standards for recreational boats and associated equipment; encouraging State efforts through a grant-in-aid and liaison program; coordinating public education and information programs; administering the Coast Guard Auxiliary; and enforcing compliance with Federal laws and regulations relative to safe use and safety equipment requirements for small boats.

For further information, call 202–267–1077.

**Bridge Administration** The Coast Guard administers the statutes regulating the construction, maintenance, and operation of bridges and causeways across the navigable waters of the United States to provide for safe navigation through and under bridges.

For further information, call 202–267–0368.
Coast Guard Auxiliary  The Auxiliary is a nonmilitary volunteer organization of private citizens who own small boats, aircraft, or radio stations. Auxiliary members assist the Coast Guard by conducting boating education programs, patrolling marine regattas, participating in search and rescue operations, and conducting courtesy marine examinations.

For further information, call 202-267-0982.

Deepwater Ports  Under the provisions of the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501), the Coast Guard administers a licensing and regulatory program governing the construction, ownership (international aspects), and operation of deepwater ports on the high seas to transfer oil from tankers to shore.

For further information, call 202-267-0495.

Ice Operations  The Coast Guard operates the Nation’s icebreaking vessels (icebreakers and ice-capable cutters), supported by aircraft, for ice reconnaissance, to facilitate maritime transportation and aid in prevention of flooding in domestic waters. Additionally, icebreakers support logistics to U.S. polar installations and also support scientific research in Arctic and Antarctic waters.

For further information, call 202-267-1456.

Marine Environmental Response  The Coast Guard is responsible for enforcing the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251) and various other laws relating to the protection of the marine environment. Program objectives are to ensure that public health and welfare and the environment are protected when spills occur. Under these laws, U.S. and foreign vessels are prohibited from using U.S. waters unless they have insurance or other guarantees that potential pollution liability for cleanup and damages will be met.

Other functions include providing a National Response Center to receive reports of oil and hazardous substance spills, investigating spills, initiating subsequent civil penalty actions when warranted, encouraging and monitoring responsible party cleanups, and when necessary, coordinating federally funded spill response operations. The program also provides a National Strike Force to assist Federal On-Scene Coordinators in responding to pollution incidents.

For further information, call 202-267-0518.

Marine Inspection  The Coast Guard is charged with formulating, administering, and enforcing various safety standards for the design, construction, equipment, and maintenance of commercial vessels of the United States and offshore structures on the Outer Continental Shelf. The program includes enforcement of safety standards on foreign vessels subject to U.S. jurisdiction.

Investigations are conducted of reported marine accidents, casualties, violations of law and regulations, misconduct, negligence, and incompetence occurring on commercial vessels subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Surveillance operations and boardings are conducted to detect violations of law and regulations. The program also functions to facilitate marine transportation by admeasuring and administering the vessel documentation laws.

For further information, call 202-267-1464.

Marine Licensing  The Coast Guard administers a system for evaluating and licensing of U.S. Merchant Marine personnel. This program develops safe manning standards for commercial vessels. The Coast Guard also maintains oversight and approval authority for the numerous mariner training programs.

For further information, call 703-235-1951.

Marine Safety Council  The Marine Safety Council acts as a deliberative body to consider proposed Coast Guard regulations and to provide a forum for the consideration of related problems.

For further information, call 202-267-1477.

Maritime Law Enforcement  The Coast Guard is the primary maritime law enforcement agency for the United States. It enforces or assists in the enforcement of applicable Federal laws
and treaties and other international agreements to which the United States is party, on, over, and under the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and may conduct investigations into suspected violations of such laws and international agreements. The Coast Guard works with other Federal agencies in the enforcement of such laws as they pertain to the protection of living and nonliving resources and in the suppression of smuggling and illicit drug trafficking.

For further information, call 202-267-1890.

Military Readiness As required by law, the Coast Guard maintains a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war, or as directed by the President. Coastal and harbor defense, including port security and maritime interdiction operations, are the most important military tasks assigned to the Coast Guard in times of national crisis.

For further information, call 202-267-2025.

Port Safety and Security This program is administered by the Coast Guard Captains of the Port. The Coast Guard is authorized to enforce rules and regulations governing the safety and security of ports and anchorages, and the movement of vessels and prevention of pollution in U.S. waters. Port safety and security functions include supervising cargo transfer operations, both storage and stowage, conducting harbor patrols and waterfront facility inspections, establishing security zones as required, and the control of vessel movement.

For further information, call 202-267-0495.

Reserve Training The Coast Guard Reserve provides qualified individuals and trained units for active duty in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security requires. In addition to its role in national defense, the Reserve augments the active service in the performance of peacetime missions during domestic emergencies and during routine and peak operations.

For further information, call 202-267-1240.

Search and Rescue The Coast Guard maintains a system of rescue vessels, aircraft, and communications facilities to carry out its function of saving life and property in and over the high seas and the navigable waters of the United States. This function includes flood relief and removing hazards to navigation.

For further information, call 202-267-1943.

Waterways Management The Coast Guard has a significant role in the safe and orderly passage of cargo, people, and vessels on our nation’s waterways. It has established Vessel Traffic Services in six major ports to provide for the safe movement of vessels at all times, but particularly during hazardous conditions, restricted visibility, or bad weather. The program’s goal is to ensure the safe, efficient flow of commerce. The Coast Guard also regulates the installation of equipment necessary for vessel safety.

For further information, call 202-267-0407.

### District and Field Organizations—United States Coast Guard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Commander</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Area</td>
<td>431 Crawford St., Portsmouth, VA 23704–5004</td>
<td>Vice Adm. John E. Shkor, USCG</td>
<td>757–398–6287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance and Logistics Command-Atlantic</td>
<td>300 Main St. Twr., Norfolk, VA 23510</td>
<td>Rear Adm. Erroll M. Brown, USCG</td>
<td>757–628–4275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th District</td>
<td>Rm. 944, 909 SE. 1st Ave., Miami, FL 33131–3050</td>
<td>Rear Adm. Thad W. Allen, USCG</td>
<td>305–536–5654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th District</td>
<td>1240 E. 9th St., Cleveland, OH 44199–2060</td>
<td>Rear Adm. James D. Hull, USCG</td>
<td>216–902–6001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), formerly the Federal Aviation Agency, was established by the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and now operates under the authority of Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, of title 49, United States Code. The agency became a component of the Department of Transportation in 1967 pursuant to the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 106).

The mission of the Federal Aviation Administration involves safety considerations in the public interest. The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration considers the following matters, among others, as being in the public interest:

— assigning, maintaining, and enhancing safety and security as the highest priorities in air commerce;
— regulating air commerce in a way that best promotes safety and fulfills national defense requirements;
— encouraging and developing civil aeronautics, including new aviation technology;
— controlling the use of the navigable airspace and regulating civil and military operations in that airspace in the interest of safety and efficiency of both of those operations;
— consolidating research and development for air navigation facilities and the installation and operation of those facilities;
— developing and operating a common system of air traffic control and navigation for military and civil aircraft; and
— providing assistance to law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of laws related to regulation of controlled substances, to the extent consistent with aviation safety.

FAA's activities also include:

— developing and implementing programs and regulations to control aircraft noise, sonic boom, and other environmental effects of civil aviation; and
— regulating U.S. commercial space transportation.

Activities

Air Navigation Facilities The agency is responsible for the location, construction or installation, maintenance, operation, and quality assurance of Federal visual and electronic aids to air navigation. The agency operates and maintains voice/
data communications equipment, radar
facilities, computer systems, and visual
display equipment at flight service
stations, airport traffic control towers,
and air route traffic control centers.

**Airport Programs** The agency
maintains a national plan of airport
requirements, administers a grant
program for development of public use
airports to assure and improve safety and
to meet current and future airport
capacity needs, evaluates the
environmental impacts of airport
development, and administers an airport
noise compatibility program with the
goal of reducing noncompatible uses
around airports. It also develops
standards and technical guidance on
airport planning, design, safety, and
operations and provides grants to assist
public agencies in airport system and
master planning and airport development
and improvement.

**Airspace and Air Traffic Management**
The safe and efficient utilization of the
navigable airspace is a primary objective
of the agency. To meet this objective, it
operates a network of airport traffic
control towers, air route traffic control
centers, and flight service stations. It
develops air traffic rules and regulations
and allocates the use of the airspace. It
also provides for the security control of
air traffic to meet national defense
requirements.

**Civil Aviation Abroad** Under the
Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and the
International Aviation Facilities Act (49
U.S.C. app. 1151), the agency
encourages aviation safety and civil
aviation abroad by exchanging
aeronautical information with foreign
aviation authorities; certifying foreign
repair stations, airmen, and mechanics;
grammatically correct to the work of others to the
safety and promotion of civil aviation
and the health, safety, and efficiency of
agency employees. The agency also
supports development and testing of
improved aircraft, engines, propellers,
and appliances.

**Safety Regulation** The Administration
issues and enforces rules, regulations,
and minimum standards relating to the
manufacture, operation, and
maintenance of aircraft, as well as the
rating and certification (including
medical) of airmen and the certification
of airports serving air carriers.

**Test and Evaluation** The agency
conducts tests and evaluations of
specified items such as aviation systems,
subsystems, equipment, devices, materials, concepts, or procedures at any phase in the cycle of their development from conception to acceptance and implementation, as well as assigned independent testing at key decision points.

Other Programs

The agency administers the aviation insurance program. It is an allotting agency under the Defense Materials System with respect to priorities and allocation for civil aircraft and civil aviation operations. The agency develops specifications for the preparation of aeronautical charts. It publishes current information on airways and airport service and issues technical publications for the improvement of safety in flight, airport planning and design, and other aeronautical activities. It serves as the executive administration for the operation and maintenance of the Department of Transportation automated payroll and personnel systems.

Major Field Organizations—Federal Aviation Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Field Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Administrator/Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaskan—IA</td>
<td>P.O. Box 14, 701 C St., Anchorage, AK 99513</td>
<td>Patrick N. Poe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central—IA, KS, MO, NE</td>
<td>601 E. 12th St., Kansas City, MO 64106</td>
<td>John E. Turner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern—DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA, VA, WV</td>
<td>Federal Bldg., JFK International Airport, Jamaica, NY 11430</td>
<td>Arlene B. Feldman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes—IL, IN, MI, MN, ND, OH, SD, WI</td>
<td>2300 E. Devon Ave., Des Plaines, IL 60018</td>
<td>Cecilia Hunziker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Mountain—CO, ID, MT, OR, UT, WA, WY</td>
<td>1601 Lind Ave. SW., Renton, WA 98055</td>
<td>Larry Andriesen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern—AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, PR, SC, TN</td>
<td>P.O. Box 20636, Atlanta, GA 30320</td>
<td>Carolyn C. Blum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest—AR, LA, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>Fort Worth, TX 76193–0001</td>
<td>Clyde M. DeHart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western-Pacific—AZ, CA, HI, NV</td>
<td>P.O. Box 92007, Los Angeles, CA 90009</td>
<td>William C. Withycombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe, Africa, and Middle East</td>
<td>15, Rue de la Loi B–1040, Brussels, Belgium</td>
<td>Lymme A. Osmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia-Pacific</td>
<td>U.S. Embassy, FAA, Singapore</td>
<td>Eugene Ross Hamory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America-Caribbean</td>
<td>Miami International Airport, Miami FL</td>
<td>Joaquin Archilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William J. Hughes Technical Center</td>
<td>Atlantic City, NJ 08405</td>
<td>Anne Harlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center</td>
<td>P.O. Box 25082, Oklahoma City, OK 73125</td>
<td>Lindy Ritz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration became a component of the Department of Transportation in 1967 pursuant to the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 104). It administers the highway transportation programs of the Department of Transportation under Title 23 U.S.C., other pertinent legislation, and the provisions of law cited in section 6(a) of the act.

The Administration encompasses highway transportation in its broadest scope, seeking to coordinate highways with other modes of transportation to achieve the most effective balance of transportation systems and facilities under cohesive Federal transportation policies pursuant to the act.

Activities

Federal-Aid Highway Program

The Administration manages the Federal-aid highway program of financial assistance to the States for planning, designing, constructing, and improving highways and their operation. This program provides for the improvement of approximately 162,000 miles of the National Highway System (NHS), which includes the approximately 45,000-mile Dwight D. Eisenhower System of Interstate and Defense Highways and
other public roads (except those classified as local or rural minor collectors). The Interstate System's construction and preservation is financed generally on a 90-percent Federal, 10-percent State basis. However, projects not on the Interstate System and most projects on other roads are funded on an 80-percent Federal, 20-percent State basis.

The Surface Transportation Program (STP) may be used by the States and local authorities for any roads (including NHS) that are not functionally classified as local or rural minor collectors. Fifty percent of STP funds must be used in metropolitan areas containing an urbanized population over 200,000. Ten percent of STP funds are set aside for transportation enhancement activities, which include bicycle and pedestrian facilities, scenic enhancements, historic preservation, and mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff. Another 10 percent of STP funds are set aside for safety-related activities, including railway-highway crossings.

The Administration is also responsible for the Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program to assist in the inspection, analysis, and rehabilitation or replacement of bridges on public roads. In addition, it administers an emergency relief program to assist in the repair or reconstruction of Federal-aid highways and certain Federal roads that have suffered serious damage by natural disasters over a wide area or catastrophic failures.

The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) program provides funding to assist nonattainment and maintenance areas, as defined under the Clean Air Act, to help achieve healthful levels of air quality. Transportation improvement projects and programs which reduce transportation-related emissions are eligible for funding under the major categories of transit, shared-ride, traffic flow improvements, demand management, pedestrian/bicycle, inspection/maintenance, and experimental pilot projects.

A metropolitan and statewide planning program is administered jointly with the Federal Transit Administration for the purpose of strengthening the transportation decisionmaking process and ensuring that transportation investments address other key issues in metropolitan and State areas, including development, land use, social, economic, and environmental impacts. Metropolitan planning organizations are supported by a one percent share of the funds authorized for the NHS, STP, CMAQ, and Interstate Maintenance and Bridge programs. Planning and research activities of State departments of transportation are supported by a 2 percent share of the major highway program funding. One quarter of this amount is generally to be used for research.

Funds are also available to State revenue agencies for enforcement of highway use taxes, and to State and local governments and public authorities for projects involving market-based approaches to congestion management.

**Highway Safety Programs**

The Administration is responsible for several highway-related safety programs, including a State and community safety program jointly administered with NHTSA and a highway safety construction program to eliminate road hazards and improve rail/highway crossing safety. These safety construction programs fund activities that remove, relocate, or shield roadside obstacles, identify and correct hazardous locations, eliminate or reduce hazards at railroad grade crossings, and improve signing, pavement markings, and signalization.

**Motor Carrier Programs**

The Administration works cooperatively with States and private industry to achieve uniform motor carrier requirements in safety regulations, inspections and fines, licensing, registration and taxation requirements, and crash data. It provides grants to States for roadside inspections, compliance reviews, traffic enforcement, technical assistance, training, and equipment.

Under the authority of the motor carrier safety provisions of title 49 of the United States Code, the agency exercises Federal regulatory jurisdiction over the safety performance of all commercial motor carriers engaged in interstate or
foreign commerce. It deals with more than 430,000 carriers, approximately 12,000 passenger carriers, and 36,000 shippers of hazardous materials. Reviews are conducted at the carrier's facilities to determine the safety performance of the carrier's over-the-road operations. These reviews may lead to prosecution or other sanctions against violators of the Federal motor carrier safety regulations or the hazardous materials transportation regulations.

**Federal Lands Highway Program** The Administration, through cooperative agreements with Federal land managing agencies, administers a coordinated Federal lands program relating to forest highways, public lands highways, national park roads and parkways, Indian reservation roads, and refuge roads. This program provides for the funding of more than 90,000 miles of federally owned roads or public authority-owned roads that are open for public travel and serve Federal lands. In addition, the agency's Federal Lands Highway core business unit administers the Defense Access Road Program, funded by the Department of Defense, for State and local roads providing access to military installations. The unit and three field divisions provide for program coordination and administration, and conduct transportation planning, engineering studies, design, construction engineering assistance, and construction contract administration.

**Research and Technology** The Administration coordinates various research, development, and technology transfer projects in the program areas of surface transportation research, technology deployment, training and education, intelligent transportation systems, and university transportation research. Within these program areas, research and technology transfer activities focus on the areas of safety, infrastructure renewal, operations and mobility, planning and environment, and policy analysis and systems monitoring. In addition to agencywide activities to advance these project areas, FHA field offices provide technical assistance and expert guidance to State and local transportation agencies.

Through its National Highway Institute and in cooperation with State highway agencies, the Administration develops and administers training programs designed for public sector employees, private citizens, and foreign nationals engaged in highway work of interest to the United States. In addition, the Local Technical Assistance Program supports highway technology transfer opportunities through centers established in each State, Puerto Rico, and six tribal governments.

**International Programs** The Administration supports and participates in efforts to find innovative research and technology abroad which can be applied in the United States to provide a better quality, more cost-effective highway system. It manages technology transfer and training centers in developing countries and participates in international technical organizations, committees, deliberations, and studies. Other efforts are aimed at facilitating the exports of highway related goods and services and providing technical assistance to foreign governments, specifically on institutional efforts financed by the World Bank group. FHWA also supports efforts aimed at improving the efficiency of international trade flows at the border in the context of the North American Free Trade Agreement and other regional trade agreements.

**Additional Programs** The Administration manages the highway construction phase of the Appalachian Regional Development Program and the Territorial Highway Program and provides highway program support and technical assistance on an allocation/transfer basis for other Federal agencies, as well as program and technical support on a wide range of policy and information programs and issues. It also administers civil rights programs pursuant to a variety of statutes, with the aims of preventing discrimination (based on race, color, sex, national origin, religion/creed, age, disability, or low income) in the impacts of all programs.
and activities of recipients and subrecipients; providing equal employment opportunities and promoting diversity in public employment (Federal and State transportation agencies, motor carrier safety, and commercial driver’s license program recipients and subrecipients) and private employment (contractors, subcontractors, material suppliers, vendors, and consultants) related to agency-funded projects; providing training opportunities for minorities, women, and the disadvantaged in highway construction crafts; ensuring contracting opportunities for socially and economically disadvantaged business enterprises; and increasing opportunities for historically black colleges and universities, members of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, and tribal colleges and universities. The Administration also maintains division offices in each State.

Major Offices and Divisions—Federal Highway Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas Served</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Suite 4000, 10 S. Howard St., 21201</td>
<td>Dale E. Wilken</td>
<td>410-962-0077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>Rm. 715, 12027 Clinton Ave. and N. Pearl St., 12207</td>
<td></td>
<td>518-431-4224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwestern</td>
<td>Suite 301, 19900 Governors Dr., 60461–1021</td>
<td>A. George Ostensen</td>
<td>708-283-3510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympia Fields, IL</td>
<td>6301 Rockhill Rd., 64131</td>
<td></td>
<td>816-276-2700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Suite 17726, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303–3104</td>
<td>Eugene Cleckley</td>
<td>404-562-3570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Worth, TX</td>
<td>Rm. 8400, 819 Taylor St., 76102</td>
<td></td>
<td>817-978-3232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Suite 2100, 201 Mission St., 94105</td>
<td>Leon Whitman</td>
<td>415-744-3102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 400, 555 Zang St., 80228</td>
<td></td>
<td>303-969-6722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakewood, CO</td>
<td>Suite 600, 222 SW. Columbia St., 97201</td>
<td></td>
<td>503-326-2053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, OR</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Offices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Suite 1460, 201 N. Figueroa St., 90012</td>
<td>Pam Marston</td>
<td>213-202-3950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Rm. 2410, 200 W. Adams, 60606–5232</td>
<td>J.D. Stokes</td>
<td>312-488-1616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>Rm. 428, 1 Bowling Green, 10004–1415</td>
<td>Arthur O’Connor</td>
<td>212-668-2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Suite 510, 1760 Market St., 19103</td>
<td>Carmine Ficosa</td>
<td>215-656-7070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Lands Highway Divisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>610 E. 5th St., Vancouver, WA 98661–3893</td>
<td>Carol H. Jacoby</td>
<td>360–696–7700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact the Office of Information and Management Services, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-366-0534.

Federal Railroad Administration

The purpose of the Federal Railroad Administration is to promulgate and enforce rail safety regulations, administer railroad financial assistance programs, conduct research and development in support of improved railroad safety and national rail transportation policy, provide for the rehabilitation of Northeast Corridor rail passenger service, and consolidate government support of rail transportation activities. The Federal Railroad Administration was created pursuant to section 3(e)(1) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 U.S.C. 103).

Activities

Railroad Safety  The Administration administers and enforces the Federal
laws and related regulations designed to promote safety on railroads; exercises jurisdiction over all areas of rail safety under the Rail Safety Act of 1970, such as track maintenance, inspection standards, equipment standards, and operating practices. It also administers and enforces regulations resulting from railroad safety legislation for locomotives, signals, safety appliances, power brakes, hours of service, transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles, and reporting and investigation of railroad accidents. Railroad and related industry equipment, facilities, and records are inspected and required reports reviewed. In addition, the administration educates the public about safety at highway-rail grade crossings and the danger of trespassing on rail property.

**Research and Development** The Administration’s ground transportation research and development program seeks to advance all aspects of intercity ground transportation and railroad safety pertaining to the physical sciences and engineering, in order to improve railroad safety and ensure that railroads continue to be a viable national transportation resource.

**Transportation Test Center** This 50-square-mile facility, located near Pueblo, CO, provides testing for advanced and conventional systems and techniques designed to improve ground transportation. The facility has been managed and staffed for the Administration by the Association of American Railroads since October 1, 1982. The United States and Canadian Governments and private industry use this facility to explore, under controlled conditions, the operation of both conventional and advanced systems. It is used by the Federal Transit Administration for testing of urban rapid transit vehicles.

For further information, contact the Transportation Test Center, Pueblo, CO 81001. Phone, 719-584-0507.

**Policy** The Administration provides program management for new and revised policies, plans, and projects related to railroad transportation economics, finance, system planning, and operations; performs appropriate studies and analyses; conducts relevant tests, demonstrations, and evaluations; and evaluates labor/management programs. It also carries out analyses of issues before regulatory agencies and makes recommendations to the Secretary as to the positions to be taken by DOT.

**Passenger and Freight Services** The Administration oversees and provides financial assistance to Amtrak and administers financial assistance programs to demonstrate high-speed rail technology, to reduce grade crossing hazards in high-speed rail corridors, to provide for investments in small freight railroads and other rail projects, to plan for high-speed rail projects, and to plan and deploy magnetic levitation technology.

### Major Field Organizations—Federal Railroad Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Regional Administrator of Railroad Safety</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern—CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VT</td>
<td>Rm. 1077, 55 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142</td>
<td>Mark H. McKeon</td>
<td>617-494-2302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern—AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN</td>
<td>Suite 16720, 61 Forsyth St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303-3104</td>
<td>L.F. Dennin II</td>
<td>404-562-3800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central—IL, IN, MI, MN, WI</td>
<td>Suite 655, 111 N. Canal St., Chicago, IL 60606</td>
<td>Laurence A. Hasvold</td>
<td>312-353-6203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwestern—AR, LA, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>Suite 425, 8701 Bed ford Eueless Rd., Hunz, TX 76003</td>
<td>John F. Megary</td>
<td>817-284-8142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwestern—CO, IA, KS, MO, NE</td>
<td>Suite 1130, 1100 Main St., Kansas City, MO 64105</td>
<td>Darrell J. Tisor</td>
<td>816-426-2497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western—AZ, CA, NV, UT</td>
<td>Suite 466, 801 I St., Sacramento, CA 95814</td>
<td>Alvin Settje</td>
<td>916-498-6540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern—AK, ID, MT, ND, OR, SD, WA, WY</td>
<td>Suite 650, 703 Broadway, Vancouver, WA 98660</td>
<td>Dick L. Clainton</td>
<td>360-696-7536</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[For the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 501]

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) was established by the Highway Safety Act of 1970 (23 U.S.C. 401 note) to carry out a congressional mandate to reduce the mounting number of deaths, injuries, and economic losses resulting from motor vehicle crashes on the Nation's highway.

Under the authority of title 49 of the United States Code, chapter 301, the Administration carries out programs relating to the safety performance of motor vehicles and related equipment. Under the authority of the Highway Safety Act of 1966, as amended (23 U.S.C. 401 et seq.), the Administration carries out the Nation's State and community highway safety program (jointly administered with the Federal Highway Administration), known by its U.S. Code provision as the section 402 program. The major goal of the section 402 program is to provide Federal leadership, encouragement, and technical assistance to States and communities in their efforts to develop and implement the most effective highway safety programs to reduce traffic crashes and resulting deaths, injuries, and property damage. Section 402 enhances State and local programs by providing seed money to start new, more effective projects. Section 402 funds are provided to all States, territories, the District of Columbia, and the Secretary of the Interior on behalf of Indian Nations. At least 40 percent of these funds are used for local and community projects.

Under the authority of title 49 of the United States Code, chapters 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, and 331, the Administration carries out programs and studies aimed at reducing economic losses in motor vehicle crashes and repairs through general motor vehicle programs; administers the Federal odometer law; and issues theft prevention standards for passenger and nonpassenger motor vehicles.

Under the authority of title 49 of the United States Code, chapter 303, the Administration carries out the National Driver Register (NDR) Program to facilitate the interstate exchange of State records on problem drivers.

Activities

Research and Development The Administration's broad-scale program of research, development, testing, demonstration, and evaluation of motor vehicles, motor vehicle equipment, advanced technologies, and crash data collection and analysis provides a foundation for the development of motor vehicle and highway safety program standards.

The research program covers numerous areas affecting safety problems and includes provision for appropriate laboratory testing facilities to obtain necessary basic data. In this connection, research in both light and heavy vehicle crashworthiness and crash avoidance is being pursued. The objectives are to encourage industry to adopt advanced motor vehicle safety designs, stimulate public awareness of safety potentials, and provide a base for vehicle safety information.

The Administration maintains a collection of scientific and technical information related to motor vehicle safety, and operates the National Center for Statistics and Analysis, whose activities include the development and maintenance of highway crash data collection systems and related analysis efforts. These comprehensive motor vehicle safety information resources
serve as documentary reference points for Federal, State, and local agencies, as well as industry, universities, and the public.

**Safety Assurance** The Office of Safety Assurance identifies and investigates problems with motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment. If the Office determines that the vehicle or item of equipment contains a defect which is safety related or that it does not meet all applicable Federal motor vehicle safety standards, the Office will seek a recall in which owners are notified and the vehicles or equipment are remedied free of charge. The Office monitors recalls to ensure that owners are being notified, that the notifications are done in a timely manner, and that the scope of the recall and the remedy are adequate to correct the problem.

The Office operates the toll-free Auto Safety Hotline to identify safety problems in motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment. Consumers can call the hotline (phone, 800-424-9393) to report safety-related problems. These calls form the basis for investigations and ultimately recalls if safety-related defects are identified. The hotline also provides information and literature to consumers about vehicle and child-seat recalls, New Car Assessment Program test results, and a variety of other highway safety information.

To reduce odometer fraud, the Office investigates odometer tampering and supports prosecutions by the U.S. Department of Justice and the States.

**Safety Performance Standards** The Administration manages motor vehicle safety programs to:

- reduce the occurrence of highway crashes and the severity of resulting injuries;
- reduce the economic losses in crashes; and
- provide consumer information in the areas of crash test results, proper usage of vehicle safety features, and tire grading for treadwear, temperature resistance, and traction.

The Administration issues Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards that prescribe safety features and levels of safety-related performance for vehicles and items of motor vehicle equipment.

The Administration conducts the New Car Assessment Program, under which high-speed crash tests are conducted on passenger cars, light trucks, and vans to assess their frontal and side impact safety performance. Results from these tests are provided to the public to assist them in selecting and purchasing safer motor vehicles. The Administration also informs consumers on how to properly use vehicle safety features.

The Administration administers the National Highway Traffic Safety Program that is mandated by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975. The Administration establishes and revises, as appropriate, fleet average fuel economy standards for passenger car and light truck manufacturers to ensure that maximum feasible fuel economy is attained.

The Administration also carries out a Theft Program, issuing rules requiring the designation of likely high-theft vehicles that must comply with parts-marking requirements, and calculating and publishing annual motor vehicle theft rates.

**State and Community Services** The State and Community Highway Safety Grant Program provides funds to the States, Indian nations, and the Territories each year to support planning to identify and quantify highway safety problems, provide startup money for new programs, and give new direction to existing safety programs, particularly in the following national priority program areas: occupant protection, alcohol and other drug countermeasures, police traffic services, emergency medical services, traffic records, motorcycle safety, pedestrian and bicycle safety, speed control, and roadway safety. Incentive funds encourage States to implement effective impaired-driving programs.

**Traffic Safety Programs** The Administration leads the national traffic safety and emergency services efforts in order to save lives, reduce injuries, and lessen medical and other costs. In accomplishing these tasks, it utilizes behavioral research, demonstration, and evaluation, in addition to developing
safety programs and strategies, for use by a variety of public and private agencies and organizations.

The Administration maintains a national register of information on individuals whose licenses to operate a motor vehicle have been revoked, suspended, canceled, or denied; or who have been convicted of certain traffic-related violations such as driving while impaired by alcohol or other drugs. The information obtained from the register assists State driver licensing officials in determining whether or not to issue a license.


**Regional Offices—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 17T30, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303)</td>
<td>Troy Ayers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD (Suite 4000, 10 S. Howard St., 21201)</td>
<td>Elizabeth A. Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge, MA (Kendall Sq., Code 903, 02142)</td>
<td>George A. Luciano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (4th Fl., 555 Zang St., 80228)</td>
<td>Louis R. De Carolis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth, TX (819 Taylor St., 76102-6177)</td>
<td>Georgia Chakiris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (P.O. Box 412515, 64141)</td>
<td>Rollie Cooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympia Fields. IL (Suite 201, 19901 Governors Dr., 60461)</td>
<td>Donald J. McNamara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (201 Mission St., 94105)</td>
<td>Joseph M. Cindrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA 98174 (515 2d Ave.)</td>
<td>David Manning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Plains, NY (222 Mamaroneck Ave., 10605)</td>
<td>Tom Louizou</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Federal Transit Administration**

[For the Federal Transit Administration statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 601]

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) was established as a component of the Department of Transportation by section 1 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968 (5 U.S.C. app. 1), effective July 1, 1968. The Administration (formerly the Urban Mass Transportation Administration) administers the mass transportation programs of the Department of Transportation authorized by 49 U.S.C. 5301 et seq., mass transportation and other applicable provisions of title 23 of the United States Code, and other pertinent legislation.

The missions of the Administration are:

— to assist in developing improved mass transportation equipment, facilities, techniques, and methods with the cooperation of public and private mass transportation companies;
— to encourage the planning and establishment of areawide mass transportation systems needed for economical and desirable development with the cooperation of public and private mass transportation companies;
— to assist States and local governments and their authorities in financing areawide mass transportation systems that are to be operated by public or private mass transportation companies as decided by local needs;
— to provide financial assistance to State and local governments and their authorities to help carry out national goals related to mobility for elderly individuals, individuals with disabilities, and economically disadvantaged individuals; and
— to establish a partnership that allows a community, with financial assistance from the Government, to satisfy its mass transportation requirements.

Programs

Capital Program  Section 5309 grants are authorized to assist in financing the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of facilities and equipment for use—by operation, lease, or otherwise—in mass transportation service in urban areas. Only public agencies are eligible as applicants. Private transit operators may be assisted under the program through arrangements with an eligible public body.

The Federal grant is 80 percent of the net project cost. If the project is in an urbanized area, it must be part of a program for a unified or officially coordinated urban transportation improvement plan as a part of the comprehensive planned development of the area.

For further information, call 202-366-2053.

Elderly and Persons With Disabilities Program  The section 5310 program provides financial assistance to private nonprofit agencies to meet the transportation needs of elderly persons and persons with disabilities where services provided by public operators are unavailable, insufficient, or inappropriate; to public bodies approved by the State to coordinate services for elderly persons or persons with disabilities; or to public bodies which certify to the Governor that no nonprofit corporation or association is readily available in an area to provide the service. Funds are allocated by formula to the States; local organizations apply for funding through a designated State agency.

For further information, call 202-366-2053.

National Transit Institute  The National Transit Institute (NTI) was established by Congress in section 29 of the Federal Transit Act (49 U.S.C. 5315). The NTI develops and conducts training and technical assistance activities in cooperation with the FTA and the transit industry. In addition, the NTI provides technical support relating to training, a clearinghouse function which includes cataloging of curriculum offered at the NTI and elsewhere, and referral services relating to the training and development needs of the transit industry.

For further information, call 202-366-0245.

Planning Programs  The section 5303 program provides financial assistance in meeting the transportation planning needs of Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO’s). Funds are allocated by formula to the States, and the States in turn allocate these funds by formula to MPO’s representing urbanized areas, or parts thereof, within the States. Funding is at an 80 percent Federal share. The section 5313(b) program provides financial assistance to States for transportation planning, technical assistance studies and assistance, demonstrations, management training, and cooperative research.

For further information, call 202-366-1626.

Nonurbanized Area Formula Program  The section 5311 program provides capital and operating assistance for public transportation in nonurbanized areas (under 50,000 population). Funds are allocated by formula to the Governor and the program is administered at the State level by the designated transportation agency. Eligible activities are operating assistance, planning, administrative and program development activities, coordination of public transportation programs, vehicle acquisition, and other capital investments in support of transit services, including services tailored to the needs of elderly and handicapped and other transit-dependent persons. A fixed percentage of a State’s annual apportionment must be spent to carry out a program for the development and support of rural and intercity transportation, unless the State Governor certifies that such needs are adequately met.

Rural Transportation Assistance Programs (RTAP)  The Rural Transportation Assistance Program
allocates funds annually to the States to provide assistance for transit research, technical assistance, training, and related support activities for transit providers serving nonurbanized areas (less than 50,000 population). Additional RTAP funds are used at the national level for development of training materials, development and maintenance of a national clearinghouse on rural transit activities and information, and technical assistance through peer practitioners to promote exemplary techniques and practices.

For further information, call 202-366-2053.

Safety The Federal Transit Administration Safety Program supports State and local agencies in fulfilling their responsibility for the safety and security of urban mass transportation facilities and services, through the encouragement and sponsorship of safety and security planning, training, information collection and analysis, drug control programs, system/safety assurance reviews, generic research, and other cooperative government/industry activities.

For further information, call 202-366-2896.

Research and Technology The Administration provides funds for research, development, and demonstration projects in mass transportation for the purpose of increasing productivity and efficiency in urban and nonurban transportation systems, and works to expand private sector participation and cooperation in these efforts. The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century provides the Administration with the resources needed for investment in research and technology to achieve its goals of safer, more efficient, and more environmentally sound urban and nonurban mass transportation systems.

The Administration conducts a program of research, development, and demonstration addressing the following principal areas: equipment and infrastructure, fleet operations, human resources, information management, metropolitan and rural policy development, planning and project development, safety and security, and specialized customer services. Research is carried out in ways that maximize participation by State and local governments as well as private organizations, including colleges and universities. Special emphasis is placed on the following project areas:

— developing innovative transit technologies and more environmentally friendly vehicles;
— promoting and utilizing an educated, skilled workforce with the ability to develop and utilize the latest technological advancements in mass transit transportation;
— encouraging participation by the private sector in providing transportation services through the use of joint public/private financing of transit capital investment;
— participating in exchange programs of transit ideas and resources with other countries;
— implementing a program of new model bus testing and testing facility improvements;
— creating new safety and security initiatives that cover passengers, transit agency personnel, vehicles, and facilities;
— promoting the delivery of safe and effective public transportation in rural and suburban areas and transportation between these areas and central city locations; and
— improving the mobility of low-income and elderly persons and persons with disabilities through more accessible and integrated services.

For further information, contact the Regional Office for the area concerned.

Urbanized Area Formula Program Section 5307 is a formula-apportioned resource for capital, operating, and planning assistance. Preventive maintenance is considered a capital expense. Recipients of funds in urbanized areas of over 200,000 population are jointly designated by the Governors of the respective States, local officials, and public transit operators. The Governor acts as recipient for urbanized areas with populations from 50,000 up to 200,000. Recipients must
be State, regional, or local governmental bodies or public agencies. Private transit operators may be assisted under the program through arrangements with an eligible public entity.

For further information, contact the Regional Office for the area concerned.

Job Access and Reverse Commute Grants Section 3037 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century authorizes $750 million ($150 million annually) to establish a new Job Access and Reverse Commute Program beginning in fiscal year 1999 and extending through 2003. In fiscal year 1999, the Congress made $75 million available for this new competitive grant program. The program provides competitive grants for two kinds of projects:

— job access projects implementing new or expanded transportation services for transporting welfare recipients and low-income persons to and from jobs and needed employment support services such as child care; and

— reverse commute projects implementing new or expanded general-purpose public transportation services to transport residents of urban, rural, and suburban areas to suburban employment centers.

The program makes funding available to public agencies and nonprofit organizations to pay the capital and operating costs of delivering new or expanded job access or reverse commute services, and to promote the use of transit during non-traditional work hours, as well as encourage employer-based transportation strategies and use of transit pass programs. The programs require a 50 percent match, which may include other non-DOT Federal funds. All selected applications are submitted to the Federal Transit Administration for funding decisions. Information is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.fta.dot.gov/wtw/.

Field Organization—Federal Transit Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 17T50, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30003)</td>
<td>404–562–3500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge, MA (Suite 920, 55 Broadway, 02142)</td>
<td>617–496–0055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Suite 2410, 200 W. Adams St., 60606)</td>
<td>312–353–2789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (Suite 650, 216 16th St., 80202)</td>
<td>303–844–3242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth, TX (Suite 8A36, 819 Taylor St., 76102)</td>
<td>817–978–0550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (Suite 303, 6301 Rockhill Rd., 64131)</td>
<td>816–523–0204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (Suite 429, 1 Bowling Green, 10004–1415)</td>
<td>212–688–2170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (Suite 500, 1760 Market St., 19103)</td>
<td>215–656–7100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (Suite 2210, 201 Mission St., 94105)</td>
<td>415–744–3133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (Suite 3142, 915 2d Ave., 98174)</td>
<td>206–202–7954</td>
</tr>
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Metropolitan Offices—Federal Transit Administration

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Office/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (24th Fl., 200 W. Adams St., 60606–5232)</td>
<td>312–486–1616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA (Suite 1400, 210 Figueroa, 90012)</td>
<td>213–202–3950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (Suite 428, 1 Bowling Green, 10004–1415)</td>
<td>212–686–2201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (Suite 500, 1760 Market St., 19103–4142)</td>
<td>215–656–7070</td>
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Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration administers programs to aid in the development, promotion, and operation of the U.S. merchant marine. It is also charged with organizing and directing emergency merchant ship operations.

The Maritime Administration administers subsidy programs, through the Maritime Subsidy Board, under which the Federal Government, subject to statutory limitations, pays the difference between certain costs of operating ships under the U.S. flag and foreign competitive flags on essential services, and the difference between the costs of constructing ships in U.S. and foreign shipyards. It provides financing guarantees for the construction, reconstruction, and reconditioning of ships; and enters into capital construction fund agreements that grant tax deferrals on moneys to be used for the acquisition, construction, or reconstruction of ships.

The Administration constructs or supervises the construction of merchant type ships for the Federal Government. It helps industry generate increased business for U.S. ships and conducts programs to develop ports, facilities, and intermodal transport, and to promote domestic shipping.

The Administration conducts program and technical studies and administers a War Risk Insurance Program that insures operators and seamen against losses caused by hostile action if domestic commercial insurance is not available.

Under emergency conditions the Maritime Administration charters Government-owned ships to U.S. operators, requisitions or procures ships owned by U.S. citizens, and allocates them to meet defense needs.

It maintains a National Defense Reserve Fleet of Government-owned ships that it operates through ship managers and general agents when required in national defense interests. An element of this activity is the Ready Reserve Force consisting of a number of ships available for quick-response activation.

It regulates sales to aliens and transfers to foreign registry of ships that are fully or partially owned by U.S. citizens. It also disposes of Government-owned ships found nonessential for national defense.

The Administration operates the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, NY, where young people are trained to become merchant marine officers, and conducts training in shipboard firefighting at Earle, NJ, and Toledo, OH. It also administers a Federal assistance program for the maritime academies operated by California, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, and Texas.

Field Organization—Maritime Administration

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<th>Region</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Rm. 1223, 501 Magazine St., New Orleans, LA 70130–3394</td>
<td>504–589–2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
<td>Suite 185, 2860 South River Rd., Des Plaines, IL 60018–2413</td>
<td>847–298–4535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic</td>
<td>Rm. 418, 1 Bowling Green, New York, NY 10004–1415</td>
<td>212–668–3330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Atlantic</td>
<td>Rm. 211, 7737 Hampton Blvd., Norfolk, VA 23505</td>
<td>757–441–6393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Merchant Marine Academy</td>
<td>Kings Point, NY 11024–1699</td>
<td>516–773–5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Suite 2200, 201 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94105–1905</td>
<td>415–744–3125</td>
</tr>
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</table>


Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation was established by the Saint Lawrence Seaway Act of May 13, 1954 (33 U.S.C. 981–990) and became an operating
administration of the Department of Transportation in 1966.

The Corporation, working cooperatively with the Saint Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation (SLSMC) of Canada, is dedicated to operating and maintaining a safe, reliable, and efficient deep draft waterway between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. It regulates U.S. pilotage on the Great Lakes and the Saint Lawrence River, and ensures the safe transit of commercial and noncommercial vessels through the two U.S. locks and the navigation channels of the Saint Lawrence Seaway System. The Corporation works jointly with SLSMC on all matters related to rules and regulations, overall operations, vessel inspections, traffic control, navigation aids, safety, operating dates, and trade development programs.

The Great Lakes/Saint Lawrence Seaway System extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Lake Superior ports of Duluth/Superior, a distance of 2,342 miles. The Corporation’s main customers are vessel owners and operators, Midwest States and Canadian provinces, Great Lakes port communities, shippers and receivers of domestic and international cargo, and the Lakes/Seaway maritime and related services industries. International and domestic commerce through the Seaway contributes to the economic prosperity of the entire Great Lakes region.

For further information, contact the Director of Congressional and Public Affairs, Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 44090, Washington, DC 20026-4090. Phone, 202-366-0091. Fax, 202-366-7147. Internet, http://www.dot.gov/slsdc/.

Research and Special Programs Administration

The Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) was established formally on September 23, 1977. The Administration’s statutory responsibilities are set out in 49 U.S.C. 112. It is responsible for hazardous materials transportation and pipeline safety, transportation emergency preparedness, safety training, and multimodal transportation research and development activities.

Office of Hazardous Materials Safety

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-366-0656

The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety develops and issues regulations for the safe transportation of hazardous materials by all modes, excluding bulk transportation by water. The regulations cover shipper and carrier operations, packaging and container specifications, and hazardous materials definitions. The Office is also responsible for the enforcement of regulations other than those applicable to a single mode of transportation. The Office manages a user-fee funded grant program to assist States in planning for hazardous materials emergencies and to assist States and Indian tribes with training for hazardous materials emergencies. Additionally, the Office executes a national safety program to safeguard food and certain other products from contamination during motor or rail transportation. A computer bulletin board, in conjunction with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, offers nationwide access to topics related to hazardous materials transportation safety and can be accessed by dialing 1-800-PLANFOR (752-6367). The Office is the national focal point for coordination and control of the Department’s multimodal hazardous materials regulatory program, ensuring uniformity of approach and action by all modal administrations.
Regional Offices—Office of Hazardous Materials Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central—IA, IL, IN, KY, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI</td>
<td>Suite 136, 2350 E. Devon Ave., Des Plaines, IL 60018</td>
<td>Kevin Boehne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern—AL, FL, GA, MS, NC, PR, SC, TN</td>
<td>Suite 520, 1701 Columbia Ave., College Park, GA 30337</td>
<td>John Heneghan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest—AR, CO, KS, LA, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>Suite 2118, 2320 LaBranch St., Houston, TX 77002</td>
<td>Jesse Hughes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western—AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY</td>
<td>Suite 230, 3200 Inland Empire Blvd., Ontario, CA 91764</td>
<td>Anthony Smialek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Office of Pipeline Safety

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202–366–4595

The Office of Pipeline Safety establishes and provides for compliance with standards that assure public safety and environmental protection in the transportation of gas and hazardous liquids by pipeline. The Office administers a program whereby a State agency can voluntarily assert safety regulatory jurisdiction over all or some intrastate pipeline facilities. The Federal Government is authorized to pay a State agency grant-in-aid funds of up to 50 percent of the actual cost for carrying out its pipeline safety program. The Office under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 established regulations requiring petroleum pipeline operators to prepare and submit plans to respond to oil spills for Federal review and approval.

Regional Offices—Office of Pipeline Safety

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<th>Region</th>
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<tr>
<td>Central—IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI</td>
<td>Rm. 1120, 1100 Main St., Kansas City, MO 64105</td>
<td>Ivan Huntoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern—CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA, VT, WV</td>
<td>Rm. 2108, 400 7th St. SW., Washington, DC 20590</td>
<td>William Gute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern—AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, PR, SC, TN</td>
<td>Suite 6T15, 61 Forsyth St., Atlanta, GA 30303</td>
<td>Frederick Joyner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest—AZ, LA, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>Rm. 2116, 2320 LaBranch St., Houston, TX 77004</td>
<td>Rodrick M. Seeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western—AK, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY</td>
<td>Suite A250, 12600 W. Colfax Ave., Lakewood, CO 80215</td>
<td>Edward Ondak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Office of Research, Technology, and Analysis

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202–366–4434

The Office of Research, Technology, and Analysis shapes and advances the United States transportation research and development (R&D) agenda by leading departmental and national strategic planning efforts; conducting system-level assessments; facilitating national and international partnerships; stimulating university research and safety training; disseminating information on departmental, national, and international transportation R&D; and managing Department-wide strategic (intermodal/multimodal) transportation research, technology, education, and training activities.

Strategic Planning and System Assessment

In addition to publishing the Surface Transportation R&D Plan, the Office plays a leading role in developing the National Transportation Science and Technology Strategy and the Transportation Technology and Intermodal/Multimodal Transportation Research Plans, producing the National Transportation System Assessment, International Transportation S&T Assessment, and Transportation Energy and Environmental Assessments in support of national economic goals.

Coordination and Facilitation

The Office supports White House and departmental transportation science and technology coordination activities. It creates international transportation R&D partnerships and establishes innovative government-university-industry R&D
partnership processes. The Office created and maintains the national Transportation Science and Technology web site (Internet, http://scitech.dot.gov/).

Intermodal and Multimodal Research and Education The Office serves as principal adviser to RSPA and the Department on university research and education activities; provides a point of contact with the academic community; stimulates broad-based university involvement with international transportation issues and research; and manages a national grant program to establish and operate university-based centers of excellence in transportation education, research, and technology transfer (Internet, http://educ.dot.gov/).

Transportation Safety Institute

Department of Transportation, 6500 South McArthur Boulevard, Oklahoma City, OK 73125. Phone, 405±954±3153

The Institute was established in 1971 by the Secretary of Transportation to support the Department’s efforts to reduce the number and cost of transportation accidents by promoting safety and security management through education. The Institute is a primary source of transportation safety and security training and technical assistance on domestic and international levels for Department of Transportation elements, as well as other Federal, State, and local government agencies.

Office of Emergency Transportation

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-366-5270

The Office of Emergency Transportation provides the staff to administer and execute the Secretary of Transportation’s statutory and administrative responsibilities in the area of transportation civil emergency preparedness. It is the primary element of the Department engaged in the development, coordination, and review of policies, plans, and programs for attaining and maintaining a high state of Federal transportation emergency preparedness. This Office oversees the effective discharge of the Secretary’s responsibilities in all emergencies affecting the national defense and in national or regional emergencies, including those caused by natural disasters and other crisis situations.

Volpe National Transportation Systems Center

Kendall Square, Cambridge, MA 02142. Phone, 617-494-2224

The Volpe National Transportation Systems Center (Volpe Center), as part of RSPA, provides research, analysis, and systems capability to the Department of Transportation (DOT) and other agencies requiring expertise in national transportation and logistics programs.

Integrated systems approaches are developed by Volpe Center to address Federal transportation issues of national importance. It does not appear as a line item in the Federal budget, but is funded directly by its sponsors. Volpe Center projects are therefore responsive to customer needs. The Center has come to be increasingly recognized by government, industry, and academia as a focal point for the assimilation, generation, and interchange of knowledge and understanding concerning national and international transportation and logistics systems. The Volpe Center is widely valued as a vital national resource for solving complex transportation and logistics problems.

Based on shifting national priorities and availability of its resources, Volpe Center programmatic activities for DOT and other agencies vary from year to year.

Volpe Center programs emphasize policy support and analysis, cost-effective Government procurement, environmental protection and remediation, transportation safety and security, and infrastructure modernization.
Bureau of Transportation Statistics

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) was established by section 6006 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (49 U.S.C. 111). The Bureau’s mission is to establish and maintain a comprehensive information infrastructure for transportation statistics and analysis. These statistics support decisionmaking by all levels of government, transportation-related associations, private businesses, and consumers. The Bureau’s programs cover all modes of transportation. The Bureau is mandated to:

— compile, analyze, and publish statistics;
— identify data needs and develop a long-term data collection program;
— make statistics accessible and understandable;
— develop guidelines to improve the credibility and effectiveness of the Department’s statistics;
— develop and maintain an intermodal transportation database containing information on the volumes and patterns of movement of people and goods by relevant classifications, and a national accounting of expenditures and capital stocks;
— develop and maintain the National Transportation Library to help improve the ability of the transportation community to share information; and
— develop and maintain geospatial data bases that depict transportation networks, their use, and the social, economic, and environmental conditions that affect or are affected by the networks.

The Bureau acquired the Office of Airline Information pursuant to DOT 1100.70 Chg. 1 and 60 FR 30195, in June of 1995. The Office collects air carrier financial and traffic data (passenger and freight) pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 329 and 41708. This information provides uniform and comprehensive economic and market data on individual airline operations.

The Bureau is also responsible for collecting motor carrier financial data pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 14123 (Public Law 104-88). This function was transferred to BTS, effective January 1, 1996, after the termination of the Interstate Commerce Commission. For statistical information, call 800-853-1351. For information on products, call 202-544-3564.

Surface Transportation Board

The Surface Transportation Board was established in 1996 by the ICC Termination Act of 1995 (49 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.) as a decisionally independent, bipartisan, adjudicatory body organizationally housed within the Department of Transportation, with jurisdiction over certain surface transportation economic regulatory matters formerly under ICC jurisdiction.

The Board consists of three members, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for 5-year terms. The Board’s Chairman is designated by the President from among the members.

The Board adjudicates disputes and regulates interstate surface transportation through various laws pertaining to the different modes of surface transportation.
The Board's general responsibilities include the oversight of firms engaged in transportation in interstate and foreign commerce to the extent that it takes place within the United States, or between or among points in the contiguous United States and points in Alaska, Hawaii, or U.S. territories or possessions. Surface transportation matters under the Board's jurisdiction in general include railroad rate and service issues, rail restructuring transactions (mergers, line sales, line construction, and line abandonments), and labor matters related thereto; certain trucking company, moving van, and noncontiguous ocean shipping company rate matters; certain intercity passenger bus company structure, financial, and operational matters; and certain pipeline matters not regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

In the performance of its functions, the Board is charged with promoting, where appropriate, substantive and procedural regulatory reform and providing an efficient and effective forum for the resolution of disputes. Through the granting of exemptions from regulations where warranted, the streamlining of its decisionmaking process and the regulations applicable thereto, and the consistent and fair application of legal and equitable principles, the Board seeks to provide an effective forum for efficient dispute resolution and facilitation of appropriate market-based business transactions. Through rulemakings and case disposition, it strives to develop new and better ways to analyze unique and complex problems, to reach fully justified decisions more quickly, to reduce the costs associated with regulatory oversight, and to encourage private sector negotiations and resolutions to problems, where appropriate.

For further information, contact the Office of Congressional and External Affairs, Surface Transportation Board, Room 843, 1925 K Street N.W., Washington, DC 20423-0001. Phone, 202-565-1594.

Sources of Information

Inquiries for information on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Department of Transportation, Washington, DC 20590, or to the address indicated.

**Civil Rights** For information on equal employment opportunity, nondiscrimination in DOT employment and transportation services, or DOT's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise certification appeals program, contact the Director, Departmental Office of Civil Rights. Phone, 202-366-4648. Internet, http://www.dot.gov/ost/docr/.

**Coast Guard Career and Training Opportunities** For information on the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, contact the Director of Admissions, U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, CT 06320. Phone, 860-444-8444. Internet, http://www.uscg.mil/.

Information on the enlistment program and the Officer Candidate School may be obtained from the local recruiting offices or the U.S. Coast Guard Personnel Command (CGPC) Recruiting Center. Phone, 703-235-1169.

Persons interested in joining the Coast Guard Auxiliary may obtain information from the Commandant (G-OCX), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, DC 20593. Phone, 202-267-0982.

**Consumer Activities** For information about air travelers' rights or for assistance in resolving consumer problems with providers of commercial air transportation services, contact the Consumer Affairs Division (phone, 202-366-2220); for consumer assistance, to report possible boat safety defects, and to obtain information on boats and associated equipment involved in safety defect (recall) campaigns, call the U.S. Coast Guard's Boating Safety Hotline. Residents of Washington, DC, call 267-0780. Other residents nationwide, call 800-368-5647 (toll-free).
To report vehicle safety problems, obtain information on motor vehicle and highway safety, or to request consumer information publications, call the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration’s 24-hour auto safety hotline. Phone, 202-366-0123 (Washington, DC, area) or 800-424-9393 (toll-free except Alaska and Hawaii).

Contracts Contact the Office of Acquisition and Grant Management. Phone, 202-366-4285.

Employment The principal occupations in the Department are air traffic controller, aviation safety specialist, electronics maintenance technician, engineer (civil, aeronautical, automotive, electronic, highway, and general), administrative/management, and clerical. For further information, contact the Transportation Administrative Service Center (TASC) DOT Connection, Room PL-402, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-366-9391 or 800-525-2878 (toll-free).

Environment Inquiries on environmental activities and programs should be directed to the Assistant Secretary for Transportation Policy, Office of Environment, Energy, and Safety, Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-366-4366.

Films Many films on transportation subjects are available for use by educational institutions, community groups, private organizations, etc. Requests for specific films relating to a particular mode of transportation may be directed to the appropriate operating administration.

Fraud, Waste, and Abuse To report, contact the Office of Inspector General hotline, P.O. Box 23178, Washington, DC 20026-0178. Phone, 202-366-1461 or 800-424-9071 (toll-free).

Publications The Department and its operating agencies issue publications on a wide variety of subjects. Many of these publications are available from the issuing agency or for sale from the Government Printing Office and the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22151. Contact the Department or the specific agency at the addresses indicated in the text.

Reading Rooms Contact the Department of Transportation TASC Dockets, PL-401, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 800-647-5527. Administrations and their regional offices maintain reading rooms for public use. Contact the specific administration at the address indicated in the text.

Other reading rooms include: TASC Department of Transportation Library, Room 2200, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590 (phone, 202-366-0745); Department of Transportation/TASC Law Library, Room 2215, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590 (phone, 202-366-0749); Department of Transportation/TASC Library, Room 2220, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590 (phone, 202-267-3115); and Department of Transportation/TASC Library, Transpoint Branch, B-726, 2100 Second Street SW., Washington, DC 20593 (phone, 202-267-2536).

Speakers The Department of Transportation and its operating administrations and regional offices make speakers available for civic, labor, and community groups. Contact the specific agency or the nearest regional office at the address indicated in the text.

Surface Transportation Board Proceedings and Public Records Requests for public assistance with pending or potential proceedings of the Board should be addressed to the Office of Public Services, Surface Transportation Board, Room 848, 1925 K Street N.W., Washington, DC 20423-0001. Phone, 202-565-1592.

Requests for access to the Board’s public records should be made to the Office of the Secretary, Surface Transportation Board, Room 840, 1925 K Street N.W., Washington, DC 20423-0001. Phone, 202-565-1674.

Telephone Directory The Department of Transportation telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.
For further information concerning the Department of Transportation, contact the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-366-5580. Internet, http://www.dot.gov/.
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Deputy Secretary
Lawrence H. Summers
Chief of Staff
Michael Froman
Executive Secretary
Neal Comstock
Under Secretary (Domestic Finance)
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Deputy Assistant Secretary for Development Policy
Michael Barr
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(vacancy)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Federal Finance)
(vacancy)
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Norman K. Carleton
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Government Financial Policy)
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Director, Office of Cash and Debt Management
Paula Ferrell, Acting
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(vacancy)
Director, Project Outreach
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Director, Office of Professional Responsibility  
(DVACANCY)
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Director, Office of Trade and Tariff Affairs  
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Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control  
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Director, U.S.-Saudi Arabian Joint Commission Program Office JAN M. GASSERUD
Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs and Public Liaison) LINDA L. ROBERTSON
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Director, Financial Management Division
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Director, Office of Corporate Systems Management
Director, Office of Chief Information Officer Liaison and Business Services
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Director, Office of Public Education
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Director, Public Affairs
Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy)
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Assistant Director (Management)/Chief Financial Officer
Assistant Director (Field Operations)
Assistant Director (Firearms, Explosives, and Arson)
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and Chief Financial Officer           SAMUEL P. GOLDEN
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Chief Counsel
Assistant Commissioner, Agency Services
Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Debt Management Services
Assistant Commissioner, Federal Finance
Assistant Commissioner, Financial Operations
Assistant Commissioner, Information Resources
Assistant Commissioner, Management (CFO)
Assistant Commissioner, Regional Operations
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Deputy Commissioner, Modernization
Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Modernization
National Taxpayer Advocate
Executive Officer for Service Center Operations
Assistant Commissioner (Collection)
Assistant Commissioner (Criminal Investigation)
Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Criminal Investigation)
Assistant Commissioner (Customer Service)
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Assistant Commissioner (Forms and Submission Processing)
Assistant Commissioner (International)
Assistant Commissioner (Research and Statistics of Income)
Chief Information Officer
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Assistant Commissioner, Service Center Operations
Assistant Commissioner, Information Systems Field Operations
Deputy Chief Information Officer, Systems Development
Assistant Commissioner, Systems Development
Assistant Commissioner, Product Assurance
Assistant Commissioner, Program Management and Engineering Office
Chief, Management and Finance
Deputy Chief, Management and Finance
Chief Human Resources Officer
Assistant Commissioner (Procurement)
Assistant Commissioner (Support Services)
Chief, Office of Executive Support
Chief Financial Officer
Chief, Headquarters Operations
Chief Counsel
Deputy Chief Counsel

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Assistant Commissioner, Information Systems Field Operations
Deputy Chief Information Officer, Systems Development
Assistant Commissioner, Systems Development
Assistant Commissioner, Product Assurance
Assistant Commissioner, Program Management and Engineering Office
Chief, Management and Finance
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Assistant Commissioner (Procurement)
Assistant Commissioner (Support Services)
Chief, Office of Executive Support
Chief Financial Officer
Chief, Headquarters Operations
Chief Counsel
Deputy Chief Counsel

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Chief Counsel
Associate Director, Chief Information Officer
Associate Director, Chief Financial Officer
Associate Director, Protection Strategic Business Unit
Associate Director, Numismatic Strategic Business Unit
Associate Director, Circulating Strategic Business Unit

Director of the Mint
Deputy Director
Special Assistant to the Director
Chief Counsel
Associate Director, Chief Information Officer
Associate Director, Chief Financial Officer
Associate Director, Protection Strategic Business Unit
Associate Director, Numismatic Strategic Business Unit
Associate Director, Circulating Strategic Business Unit
The Department of the Treasury performs four basic functions: formulating and recommending economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies; serving as financial agent for the U.S. Government; enforcing the law; and manufacturing coins and currency.

The Treasury Department was created by act of September 2, 1789 (31 U.S.C. 301 and 301 note). Many subsequent acts have figured in the development of the Department, delegating new duties to its charge and establishing the numerous bureaus and divisions that now comprise the Treasury.

**Secretary**

As a major policy adviser to the President, the Secretary has primary responsibility for formulating and recommending domestic and international financial, economic, and tax policy; participating in the formulation of broad fiscal policies that have general significance for the economy; and managing the public debt. The Secretary also oversees the activities of the Department in carrying out its major law enforcement responsibility; in serving as the financial agent for the U.S. Government; and in manufacturing coins, currency, and other products for customer agencies.

In addition, the Secretary has many responsibilities as chief financial officer of the Government. The Secretary serves as a member of the National Economic Council and as U.S. Governor of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the African Development Bank. The Office of the Secretary includes the offices of Deputy Secretary, General Counsel, Inspector General, the Under Secretaries, the Assistant Secretaries, and Treasurer. Some offices whose public purposes are broadly applied are detailed further.

**Deputy Secretary**

The position of Deputy Secretary was established by act of May 18, 1972 (31 U.S.C. 1004–1005). The Deputy Secretary is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Deputy Secretary is the principal adviser to the Secretary on all matters of policy and administration within the jurisdiction of the Department and acts for the Secretary in his absence. The Deputy Secretary frequently represents the Secretary in public events and meetings with Members of Congress, foreign officials, government officials, and representatives from the private sector. All Bureau heads, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries report to the Secretary through the Deputy Secretary.

**Under Secretary for International Affairs**

The Office of the Under Secretary for International Affairs advises and assists the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Treasury in the formulation and execution of U.S. international policy, including the development of policies and guidance of Department activities in the areas of international, financial, economic, and monetary affairs; trade and investment policy; international debt, environmental, and energy policy; and U.S. participation in international financial institutions. The Office assists in coordinating U.S. economic policy with finance ministries of the other G–7 industrial nations and in preparing the President for the annual economic summits.

**Under Secretary for Domestic Finance**

Office of the the Under Secretary for Domestic Finance advises and assists the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Treasury in the areas of domestic finance, banking, and other related
Assistant Secretary (Management) and Chief Financial Officer is Treasury's Chief Operating Officer.

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Information Systems) is the Chief Information Officer.
economic matters. These responsibilities include the development of policies and guidance for Treasury Department activities in the areas of financial institutions, Federal debt finance, financial regulation, and capital markets.

**Under Secretary for Enforcement**
The Office of the Under Secretary for Enforcement was established in fiscal year 1994 to promote and protect the Treasury Department’s enforcement interest, to effect an equalization across other departmental secretariats as they deal on enforcement issues.

**Assistant Secretaries**

**Economic Policy** The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy informs the Secretary and other senior Treasury officials of current and prospective economic developments and assists in the determination of appropriate economic policies. The Office:
- reviews and analyzes both domestic and international economic issues, as well as developments in the financial markets;
- participates with the Secretary in the Economic Policy Council and the Troika Forecasting Group, which develops official economic projections and advises the President on choices among alternative courses of economic policy; and
- works closely with officials of the Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, and other Government agencies on the economic forecasts underlying the yearly budget process, and advises the Secretary on the economic effects of tax and budget policy.

Within the Office of Economic Policy, staff support is provided by the Office of Financial Analysis, the Office of Special Studies, the Office of Monetary Policy Analysis, and the Applied Econometric Staff.

**Enforcement** The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement coordinates Treasury law enforcement matters, including the formulation of policies for Treasury enforcement activities, and cooperates on law enforcement matters with other Federal agencies. It oversees the U.S. Secret Service; U.S. Customs Service; Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; Office of Financial Enforcement; and Office of Foreign Assets Control.

The important missions of protecting the President and other high Government officials and preventing counterfeiting of U.S. currency and theft and forgery of Government securities and checks are entrusted to the U.S. Secret Service.

The U.S. Customs Service collects revenue from imports and enforces the customs laws. In addition, it interdicts contraband, including narcotics, along the land and sea borders of the United States.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center provides law enforcement training for personnel of Federal agencies.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is charged with collecting excise taxes on alcoholic beverages and tobacco products; suppressing traffic in illicit distilled spirits and illegal use of explosives; and controlling the sale and registration of firearms.

The Office of Financial Enforcement assists in implementing the Bank Secrecy Act and administering related Treasury regulations.

The Office of Foreign Assets Control assists U.S. foreign policy aims by controlling assets in the United States of "blocked" countries and the flow of funds and trade to them.

**Financial Institutions** The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Financial Institutions advises and assists the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, and the Under Secretary for Domestic Finance on all matters relating to financial institutions. It exercises policy direction and control over Department activities relating to the substance of proposed legislation pertaining to the general activities and regulation of private financial intermediaries, and Department activities relating to other Federal regulatory agencies.
Fiscal Affairs  The Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary supervises the administration of the Government's fiscal affairs. This includes the administration of Treasury financing operations; management of Treasury's cash balances in tax and loan investment accounts in commercial financial institutions and operating balances with Federal Reserve Banks; and the Department's participation in the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program for improvement of accounting in the Federal Government. Supervision and oversight over the functions and activities of the Financial Management Service and the Bureau of the Public Debt are also provided.

The Office is responsible for improved cash management, debt collection, and credit administration on a Governmentwide basis under the umbrella of the Administration's Reform '88 initiative.

The Office:
— acts as liaison between the Secretary and other Government agencies with respect to their financial operations;
— manages the cash position of the Treasury and projects and monitors "debt subject-to-limit;"
— directs the performance of the fiscal agency functions of the Federal Reserve Banks;
— conducts Governmentwide accounting and cash management activities;
— exercises supervision over depositories of the United States; and
— provides management overview of investment practices for Government trust and other accounts.

General Counsel  The General Counsel is the chief law officer of the Department and serves as the senior legal advisor to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and other senior Department officials. Responsibilities of the Office of General Counsel include consideration of legal issues relating to broad policy aspects of management of the public debt; administration of internal revenue and tariff laws; international cooperation in the monetary and financial fields; implementation of economic sanctions; development and review of legislation and regulations; management issues such as personnel, procurement, and ethics; and law enforcement affairs. All legal counsels of Department bureaus report to the General Counsel.

International Affairs  The Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs advises and assists the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Under Secretary for International Affairs in the formulation and execution of policies dealing with international financial, economic, monetary, trade, investment, environmental, and energy policies and programs. The work of the Office is organized into groups responsible for monetary and financial policy; international development, debt, and environmental policy; trade and investment policy; economic and financial technical assistance; and geographical areas (Asia, the Americas, Africa, Eurasia, and the Middle East).

These functions are performed by supporting staff offices, which:
— conduct financial diplomacy with industrial and developing nations and regions;
— work toward improving the structure and operations of the international monetary system;
— monitor developments in foreign exchange and other markets and official operations affecting those markets;
— facilitate structural monetary cooperation through the International Monetary Fund and other channels;
— oversee U.S. participation in the multilateral development banks and coordinate U.S. policies and operations relating to bilateral and multilateral development lending programs and institutions;
— formulate policy concerning financing of trade;
— coordinate policies toward foreign investments in the United States and U.S. investments abroad; and
— analyze balance of payments and other basic financial and economic data, including energy data, affecting world payment patterns and the world economic outlook.

As part of those functions, the Office supports the Secretary in his role as co-Chairman of the U.S.-Saudi Arabian Joint
Commission on Economic Cooperation, co-Chairman of the U.S.-China Joint Economic Committee, and Chairman of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies.

Tax Policy  The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy advises and assists the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary in the formulation and execution of domestic and international tax policies and programs. These functions, carried out by supporting staff offices, include:
- analysis of proposed tax legislation and tax programs;
- projections of economic trends affecting tax bases;
- studies of effects of alternative tax measures;
- preparation of official estimates of Government receipts for the President's annual budget messages;
- legal advice and analysis on domestic and international tax matters;
- assistance in the development and review of tax legislation and domestic and international tax regulations and rulings; and
- participation in international tax treaty negotiations and in maintenance of relations with international organizations on tax matters.

Treasurer of the United States  The Office of the Treasurer of the United States was established on September 6, 1777. The Treasurer was originally charged with the receipt and custody of Government funds, but many of these functions have been assumed by different bureaus of the Department of the Treasury. In 1981, the Treasurer was assigned responsibility for oversight of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the United States Mint. The Treasurer reports to the Secretary through the Assistant Secretary for Management/Chief Financial Officer.

For further information concerning the Departmental Offices, contact the Public Affairs Office, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-622-2960.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

The mission of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) is to reduce violent crime, collect revenue, and protect the public through criminal law enforcement, regulatory enforcement, and tax collection. The Bureau was established by Department of Treasury Order No. 221, effective July 1, 1972, which transferred the functions, powers, and duties arising under laws relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives from the Internal Revenue Service to the Bureau. On December 5, 1978, Department of Treasury Order No. 120-1 assigned to ATF the responsibility of enforcing chapter 114 of title 18 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. 2341 et seq.) relating to interstate trafficking in contraband cigarettes. With passage of the Anti-Arson Act of 1982, ATF was given the additional responsibility of addressing commercial arson nationwide. ATF is also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the “Brady law” concerning the transfer of handguns (107 Stat. 1536), which was enacted in 1993.

The Bureau Headquarters is located in Washington, DC, but since the Bureau is decentralized, most of its personnel are stationed throughout the country where many of its operational functions are performed.

ATF is responsible for enforcing and administering firearms and explosives laws, as well as those covering the production, taxation, and distribution of alcohol and tobacco products. The Bureau’s objectives are to maximize compliance with and investigate violations of these laws.

In collaborative partnerships with government agencies, industry, academia, and others, ATF works to reduce crime and violence by
safeguarding the public from arson and explosives incidents, denying criminals access to firearms, removing violent offenders from communities, and preventing violence through community outreach; and to maintain a sound revenue management and regulatory system which reduces the burden on industry, collects revenues which are rightfully due, and uses electronic commerce. ATF also works to protect the public and prevent consumer deception by assuring the integrity of the products, people, and companies in the marketplace; ensuring compliance with laws and regulations through education, inspection, and investigations; and informing the public about ATF regulations and product safety using various media.

### District Offices—Regulatory Enforcement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Address/Telephone</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midwest—IL, IN, KY, MI, MN, ND, OH, SD, WV, WI</td>
<td>Suite 310, 300 S. Riverside Plz., Chicago, IL 60606-6616. Phone, 312-353-1967</td>
<td>Candace E. Moberly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic—CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT</td>
<td>Rm. 620, 6 World Trade Ctr., New York, NY 10048. Phone, 212-264-2328</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast—AL, FL, GA, MS, NC, PR, SC, TN, VA, WV</td>
<td>Suite 300, 2600 Century Pkwy., Atlanta, GA 30345. Phone, 404-679-5000</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest—AR, AZ, CO, IA, KS, LA, MO, NE, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>Room 707, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, TX 75242. Phone, 214-767-2280</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western—AK, CA, GU, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, Pacific Islands, UT, WA, WY</td>
<td>Room 1130, 221 Main St., San Francisco, CA 94105. Phone, 415-744-7013</td>
<td>Victoria J. Renneckar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Field Division Offices—Office of Enforcement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Division</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Special Agent in Charge</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 406, 101 Marietta St. NW., 30303</td>
<td>John C. Killorin</td>
<td>404-331-6526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>6th Fl., 22 S. Howard St., 21201</td>
<td>Larry D. Stewart</td>
<td>410-962-0897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Rm. 253, 10 Causeway St., 02222-1047</td>
<td>Charles Thomson</td>
<td>617-565-7042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte, NC</td>
<td>Suite 400, 4530 Park Rd., 28209</td>
<td>Richard Fox</td>
<td>704-344-6125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Suite 350 S., 300 S. Riverdale Plz., 60606</td>
<td>Kathleen Kiernan</td>
<td>312-353-6935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Suite 2550, 1200 Main Ter. Bldg., 75250</td>
<td>Karl Stankovic</td>
<td>214-767-2250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>Suite 300, 1155 Brewery Park Bldg., 48207-2602</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td>Suite 210, 15355 Vantage Pkwy., W., 77032</td>
<td>George Hoggood</td>
<td>281-449-2073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>Suite 200, 2600 Grand Ave., 64108</td>
<td>James R. Switzer</td>
<td>816-421-3440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Suite 800, 350 S. Figueroa St., 90071</td>
<td>Richard A. Curd</td>
<td>213-894-4812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville, KY</td>
<td>Suite 322, 600 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Pl., 40202</td>
<td>James L. Brown</td>
<td>502-582-5211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
<td>Suite 120, 8420 NW. 52d St., 33166</td>
<td>Patricia L. Galupo</td>
<td>305-597-4800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middleburg</td>
<td>Suite 200, 7745 Engle Rd., 44120</td>
<td>James L. Brown</td>
<td>216-522-7210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heights, OH</td>
<td>Suite 215, 215 Centerview Dr., Brentwood, 57027</td>
<td>James Cavanaugh</td>
<td>615-781-5364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville, TN</td>
<td>Suite 1050, 111 Veterans Blvd., Metairie, 70055</td>
<td>Guy K. Hummel</td>
<td>504-589-2048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
<td>Suite 600, 6 World Trade Ctr., 10046-0206</td>
<td>Pete Gagliardi</td>
<td>212-466-5145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>Rm. 504, U.S. Customs House, 2d &amp; Chestnut Sts., 19106</td>
<td>Larry Duchnowski</td>
<td>215-597-7266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Suite 1010, 3003 N. Central Ave., 85012</td>
<td>Christopher P. Sadowski</td>
<td>602-640-2840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
<td>Suite 1250, 221 Main St., 94105</td>
<td>Paul M. Snabel</td>
<td>415-744-7001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 800, 915 2d Ave., 94174</td>
<td>John Ross</td>
<td>206-220-6440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>Suite 620, 607 14th St. NW., 20005</td>
<td>Patrick D. Hynes</td>
<td>202-219-7751</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) was created February 25, 1863 (12 Stat. 665), as a bureau of the Department of the Treasury. Its
primary mission is to regulate national banks. The Office is headed by the Comptroller, who is appointed for a 5-year term by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. By statute, the Comptroller also serves a concurrent term as Director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

The Office regulates national banks by its power to examine banks; approve or deny applications for new bank charters, branches, or mergers; take enforcement action—such as bank closures—against banks that are not in compliance with laws and regulations; and issue rules, regulations, and interpretations on banking practices.

The Office supervises approximately 2,600 national banks, including their trust activities and overseas operations. Each bank is examined annually through a nationwide staff of approximately 1,900 bank examiners supervised in 6 district offices. The Office is independently funded through assessments of the assets of national banks.

For further information, contact the Communications Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, 250 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20219. Phone, 202-874-4700.

United States Customs Service

The fifth act of the first Congress, passed on July 31, 1789 (1 Stat. 29), established customs districts and authorized customs officers to collect duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imposed by the second act of the first Congress, dated July 4, 1789 (1 Stat. 24). The Bureau of Customs was established as a separate agency under the Treasury Department on March 3, 1927 (19 U.S.C. 2071) and, effective August 1, 1973, was redesignated the United States Customs Service by Treasury Department Order 165-23 of April 4, 1973.

The Customs Service enforces customs and related laws and collects the revenue from imports. Customs also administers the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1654), and other customs laws. Some of the responsibilities that Customs is specifically charged with are:

—interdicting and seizing contraband, including narcotics and illegal drugs;
—assessing and collecting customs duties, excise taxes, fees, and penalties due on imported merchandise;
—processing persons, carriers, cargo, and mail into and out of the United States;
—administering certain navigation laws; and
—detecting and apprehending persons engaged in fraudulent practices designed to circumvent customs and related laws; copyright, patent, and trademark provisions; quotas; and marking requirements for imported merchandise.

As the principal border enforcement agency, Customs’ mission has been extended over the years to assisting in the administration and enforcement of some 400 provisions of law on behalf of more than 40 Government agencies. Today, in addition to enforcing the Tariff Act of 1930 and other customs statutes, the Customs Service:

—cooperates with other Federal agencies and foreign governments in suppressing the traffic of illegal narcotics and pornography;
—enforces export control laws and intercepts illegal high-technology and weapons exports;
—enforces reporting requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act; and
—collects international trade statistics.

Also, Customs enforces a wide range of requirements to protect the public, such as auto safety and emission control standards; radiation and radioactive material standards; counterfeit monetary instruments; flammable fabric restrictions; animal and plant quarantine
requirements; and food, drug, and hazardous substance prohibitions.

Customs is extensively involved with outside commercial and policy organizations and trade associations, and with international organizations and foreign customs services. Customs is a member of the multinational World Customs Organization, the Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism, and the International Narcotics Control Program. In addition, Customs participates in and supports the activities and programs of various international organizations and agreements, including the World Trade Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the Organization of American States (OAS).

Headquarters of the U.S. Customs Service is located in Washington, DC, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Customs, who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The 50 States, plus the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, are divided into 20 customs management center areas, under which there are approximately 300 ports of entry.


The Customs Service also operates a Canine Enforcement Training Center at Front Royal, VA.

### Customs Management Centers—U.S. Customs Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Offices</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mid-America</td>
<td>Suite 900, 610 S. Canal St., Chicago, IL 60607</td>
<td>Garnet Fee ................</td>
<td>312-353-4733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Texas</td>
<td>Suite 1200, 2323 S. Shepard St., Houston, TX 77019</td>
<td>Robert Trotter ...........</td>
<td>713-313-2841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern California</td>
<td>Suite 1200, 610 W. Ash St., San Diego, CA 92101</td>
<td>Rudy Camacho .............</td>
<td>619-557-5455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Pacific</td>
<td>592, 511 NW. Broadway, Portland, OR 97209</td>
<td>Lois Fields ..............</td>
<td>503-326-7625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Pacific</td>
<td>Suite 1501, 33 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94105</td>
<td>Paul Andrews .............</td>
<td>415-744-7700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico &amp; Virgin Islands</td>
<td>203, 1 La Puntilla St., Old San Juan, PR 00901</td>
<td>Alfonso Robles ..........</td>
<td>787-729-6950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Great Lakes</td>
<td>Suite 310, 613 Abbott St., Detroit, MI 48226 ...</td>
<td>William Morandini ........</td>
<td>313-226-2955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Texas</td>
<td>P.O. Box 3130, Laredo, TX 78044–3130</td>
<td>Maria Reba ..............</td>
<td>210-718-4161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>310, 4740 N. Oracle Rd., Tucson, AZ 85705</td>
<td>Donna De La Torre ......</td>
<td>520-670-5900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Atlantic</td>
<td>270, 1691 Phoenix Blvd., College Park, GA 30349</td>
<td>Marnie Pollock ..........</td>
<td>770-994-2306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Great Plains</td>
<td>2200, 1000 2d Ave., Seattle, WA 98104 ...</td>
<td>Thomas Hardy ............</td>
<td>206-553-6944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Texas</td>
<td>104, 9400 Viscout Blvd., El Paso, TX 79925</td>
<td>Gundit Dhillon ..........</td>
<td>915-540-5800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Florida</td>
<td>301, 1624 E. 7th Avenue, Tampa, FL 33605</td>
<td>Jeffrey Baldwin ..........</td>
<td>813-228-2381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic</td>
<td>208, 103 S. Gay St., Baltimore, MD 21202 ...</td>
<td>Steven Knox .............</td>
<td>410-962-6200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>716, 6 World Trade Ctr., New York, NY 10048</td>
<td>Anthony Liberta ..........</td>
<td>212-466-4444</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gulf</td>
<td>327, 423 Canal St., New Orleans, LA 70130–2041</td>
<td>J. Robert Grimes .......</td>
<td>504-589-6324</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Atlantic</td>
<td>801, 10 Causeway St., Boston, MA 02222–1056</td>
<td>Philip Spady .............</td>
<td>617-565-6210</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Great Lakes</td>
<td>4455 Geneva St., Buffalo, NY 14225 ........................................</td>
<td>Richard McMullen ......</td>
<td>716-626-0400</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Florida</td>
<td>980, 909 SE. 1st Ave., Miami, FL 33131</td>
<td>D. Lynn Gordon ..........</td>
<td>305-536-6600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Pacific</td>
<td>705, 1 World Trade Ctr., Long Beach, CA 90831</td>
<td>John Heinrich ..........</td>
<td>310-980-3100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact the U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20229. Phone, 202-927-6724.
Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing operates on basic authorities conferred by act of July 11, 1862 (31 U.S.C. 303) and additional authorities contained in past appropriations made to the Bureau that are still in force. A working capital fund was established in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the act of August 4, 1950, as amended (31 U.S.C. 5142), which placed the Bureau on a completely reimbursable basis. The Bureau is headed by a Director, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury and reports to the Treasurer of the United States.

At the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the timeless artistry of the engraver is combined with the most technologically advanced printing equipment to produce United States securities. The Bureau designs, prints, and finishes all of the Nation’s paper currency (Federal Reserve notes), as well as U.S. postage stamps, Treasury securities, certificates, and other security products, including White House invitations and military identification cards. It also is responsible for advising and assisting Federal agencies in the design and production of other Government documents that, because of their innate value or for other reasons, require security or counterfeit-deterrence characteristics.

The Bureau operates two facilities: the headquarters in Washington, D.C., and a second currency manufacturing plant in Fort Worth, TX.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center was established by Treasury Department Order No. 217, effective March 2, 1970; and reaffirmed by Treasury Department Order No. 140-01 of September 20, 1994.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is headed by a Director, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Center conducts operations at its training facility located at Glynco, GA. The Center also maintains a Washington, D.C., office at 650 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20226 (phone, 202-927-8940). In addition, the Center has a satellite operation located at Artesia, NM 88210 (phone, 505-748-8000).

The Center is an interagency training facility serving over 70 Federal law enforcement organizations. The major training effort is in the area of basic programs to teach common areas of law enforcement skills to police and investigative personnel. The Center also conducts advanced programs in areas of common need, such as white-collar crime, the use of microcomputers as an investigative tool, advanced law enforcement photography, international banking/money laundering, marine law enforcement, and several instructor training courses. In addition to the basic and common advanced programs, the Center provides the facilities and support services for participating organizations to conduct advanced training for their own law enforcement personnel. The Center offers selective, highly specialized training programs to State and local officers as well as international law enforcement officers as an aid in deterring crime. These programs include a variety of areas such as fraud and financial investigations, marine law enforcement, arson for profit, international banking/money laundering, and criminal intelligence analyst training.

For further information, contact the Office of External Relations, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Department of the Treasury, Room 533M, Fourteenth and C Streets SW., Washington, DC 20228. Phone, 202-874-3019.
The Center develops the curriculum content and training techniques for recruit training, and advises and assists the participating organizations in producing, formulating, and operating specialized training materials and equipment.

Administrative and financial activities are supervised by the Department of the Treasury. However, training policy, programs, criteria, and standards are governed by the interagency Board of Directors, comprised of senior officials from eight departments and independent agencies.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Department of the Treasury, Glynco, GA 31524. Phone, 912-267-2447.

Financial Management Service

The mission of the Financial Management Service (FMS) is to develop and manage Federal financial systems to move the Government’s cash flows efficiently, effectively, and securely. It supports other Federal agencies by serving as the Government’s primary disbursing agent; collections agent; accountant and reporter of financial information; and collector of delinquent Federal debt.

Working Capital Management The Service is responsible for programs to improve cash management, credit management, debt collection, and financial management systems Governmentwide. For cash management, the Service issues guidelines and regulations and assists other agencies in managing financial transactions to maximize investment earnings and reduce the interest costs of borrowed funds. For credit management, the Service issues guidelines and regulations and assists program agencies with management of credit activities, including loan programs, to improve all parts of the credit cycle, such as credit extension, loan servicing, debt collection, and write-off procedures. The Service is presently working with other agencies to improve financial management systems and the way Government handles its payments, collections, and receivables, and to take advantage of new automation technology.

Payments In fiscal year 1998 the Service issued 317 million Treasury checks and close to 545 million electronic fund transfer payments for Federal salaries and wages, payments to suppliers of goods and services to the Federal Government, income tax refunds, and payments under major Government programs such as social security and veterans’ benefits. The Service pays all Treasury checks and reconciles them against the accounts of Government disbursing officers, receives and examines claims for checks that are cashed under forged endorsements or that are lost, stolen, or destroyed; and issues new checks on approved claims. The Service uses two electronic funds-transfer methods: the automated clearinghouses—for recurring payments such as Government benefits and salaries—and wire transfers through the Fedline System. The latter is a computer-to-computer link with the Federal Reserve System that allows for the electronic transfer of funds to virtually any financial institution in the United States.

Collections FMS is responsible for administering the world’s largest collections system, gathering approximately $1.5 trillion annually. The Service is working with all Federal agencies to improve the availability of collected funds and the reporting of collection information to Treasury. Current collection systems include the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System, the Treasury General Account System, the Treasury Tax and Loan System for withholding and other Federal tax
deposits, and the Treasury National Automated Lockbox System for accelerating the processing of agency receipts. FMS also retains the services of private debt collection agencies and utilizes standard private sector techniques to collect delinquent debts on behalf of agencies.

**Central Accounting and Reporting** The Service maintains a central system that accounts for the monetary assets and liabilities of the Treasury and tracks Government collection and payment operations. Periodic reports are prepared to show budget results, the Government’s overall financial status, and other financial operations. These reports include the *Daily Treasury Statement*, the *Monthly Treasury Statement*, the *Quarterly Treasury Bulletin*, the annual *Treasury Report*, and the annual *Treasury Consolidated Financial Statement*.

### Regional Financial Centers—Financial Management Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Center/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austin, TX (P.O. Box 149058, 78741)</td>
<td>Gordon Hickam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, AL (P.O. Box 2451, 35201)</td>
<td>Andy Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (P.O. Box 8670, 60660)</td>
<td>office C. Holden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (P.O. Box 12599, 64116)</td>
<td>Jack Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (P.O. Box 8676, 19101)</td>
<td>Michael Colarusso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (P.O. Box 193858, 94119)</td>
<td>Philip Belisle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Internal Revenue Service

The Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was established by act of July 1, 1862 (26 U.S.C. 7802).

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is responsible for administering and enforcing the internal revenue laws and related statutes, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. Its mission is to collect the proper amount of tax revenue at the least cost to the public, and in a manner that warrants the highest degree of public confidence in the Service’s integrity, efficiency, and fairness. To achieve that purpose, the Service:

— strives to achieve the highest possible degree of voluntary compliance in accordance with the tax laws and regulations;
— advises the public of their rights and responsibilities;
— determines the extent of compliance and the causes of noncompliance;
— properly administers and enforces the tax laws; and
— continually searches for and implements new, more efficient ways of accomplishing its mission.

Basic activities include:

— ensuring satisfactory resolution of taxpayer complaints, providing taxpayer service and education;
— determining, assessing, and collecting internal revenue taxes;
— determining pension plan qualifications and exempt organization status; and
— preparing and issuing rulings and regulations to supplement the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

The source of most revenues collected is the individual income tax and the social insurance and retirement taxes, with other major sources being the corporation income, excise, estate, and gift taxes. Congress first received authority to levy taxes on the income of individuals and corporations in 1913, pursuant to the 16th amendment of the Constitution.
Organization

Service organization is designed for maximum decentralization, consistent with the need for uniform interpretation of the tax laws and efficient utilization of resources. There are three organizational levels: the National Office; the Regional Offices; and the District Offices and Service Centers. Districts may have local offices, the number and location of which are determined by taxpayer and agency needs.

Headquarters Organization

The National Office, located in Washington, DC, develops nationwide policies and programs for the administration of the internal revenue laws and provides overall direction to the field organization. Also assigned to the National Office are the Martinsburg Computing Center in Martinsburg, WV; the Detroit Computing Center in Detroit, MI; and the 10 Service Centers (located in various States across the country).

Field Organization

As IRS is a decentralized organization, most agency personnel and activities are assigned to field installations.

Regional Offices

There are four Regional Offices, each headed by a Regional Commissioner, which supervise and evaluate the operations of District Offices.

Regional Offices—Internal Revenue Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Commissioner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midstates—AR, IA, IL, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, OK, SD, TX, WI</td>
<td>4050 Alpha Rd., Dallas, TX 75244–4203</td>
<td>Ladd Ellis, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast—CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, VT</td>
<td>90 Church St., New York, NY 10007</td>
<td>Herma Hightower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast—AL, DE, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV</td>
<td>401 W. Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30365</td>
<td>Robert T. Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western—AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY</td>
<td>1650 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94103</td>
<td>Marilyn W. Day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District Offices

There are 33 Internal Revenue districts, each administered by a District Director. Districts may encompass several States, an entire State, or a certain number of counties within a State, depending on population. Programs of the District include taxpayer service, examination, collection, criminal investigation, and, in some districts, pension plans and exempt organizations. Functions performed are: assistance and service to taxpayers, determination of tax liability by examination of tax returns, determination of pension plan qualification, collection of delinquent returns and taxes, and investigation of criminal and civil violations of internal revenue laws (except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives). Directors are responsible for the deposit of taxes collected by the District and for initial processing of original applications for admission to practice before the Internal Revenue Service and renewal issuances for those practitioners already enrolled. Local offices are established to meet taxpayer needs and agency workload requirements.

District Offices—Internal Revenue Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>600 S. Maestri Pl., New Orleans, LA 70130</td>
<td>Richard F. Moran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>915 2d Ave., Seattle, WA 98174</td>
<td>J. Paul Beene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>210 E. Earl Dr., Phoenix, 85012</td>
<td>James J. Walsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>55 N. Robinson St., Oklahoma City, OK 73102</td>
<td>Richard Auby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California:</td>
<td>4200 Avila Rd., 92677</td>
<td>Marilyn A. Soulsburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laguna Niguel</td>
<td>Suite 1600 S, 1301 Clay St., Oakland, 94612</td>
<td>Robert D. Ahlhee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento/San Francisco</td>
<td>55 S. Market St., 95103</td>
<td>Billy J. Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose</td>
<td>600 17th St., Denver, 80202–2490</td>
<td>Jack B. Cheshaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>135 High St., Hartford, 06103</td>
<td>Deborah Nolan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>31 Hopkins Plz., Baltimore, MD 21201</td>
<td>Paul M. Harrington</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
District Offices—Internal Revenue Service—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Fort Lauderdale: 1 N. University Dr., Bldg. B, 33318</td>
<td>Bruce R. Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>31 Hopkins Plz., Baltimore, MD 21201</td>
<td>Paul M. Harrington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>111 W. Huron St., Buffalo, NY 14202</td>
<td>Edward J. Weiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>JFK Federal Bldg., Boston, MA 02203</td>
<td>Stephen L. Daige</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>31 Hopkins Plz., Baltimore, MD 21201</td>
<td>Paul M. Harrington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>JFK Federal Bldg., Boston, MA 02203</td>
<td>Stephen L. Daige</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>JFK Federal Bldg., Boston, MA 02203</td>
<td>Stephen L. Daige</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Suite 2300, 1222 Spruce St., St. Louis, MO 63103</td>
<td>David Palmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>310 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53203-2221</td>
<td>Glenda Papillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>210 E. Earl Dr., Phoenix, AZ 85012</td>
<td>James J. Walsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>JFK Federal Bldg., Boston, MA 02203</td>
<td>Stephen L. Daige</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>970 Broad St., Newark, NJ 07102</td>
<td>Frank P. Nixon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>210 E. Earl Dr., Phoenix, AZ 85012</td>
<td>James J. Walsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Address</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Office Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>111 W. Huron St., Buffalo, NY 14202</td>
<td>Edward J. Weiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1100 Commerce St., 75242</td>
<td>Glenn Henderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>300 E. 8th St., 78701</td>
<td>Pamela Bigelow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>JFK Federal Bldg., Boston, MA 02203</td>
<td>Stephen L. Daige</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>400 N. 8th St., Richmond, VA 23240</td>
<td>Roger Burgess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>400 N. 8th St., Richmond, VA 23240</td>
<td>Roger Burgess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>310 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53203-2221</td>
<td>Glenda Papillion</td>
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</table>

Overseas Taxpayers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office of Taxpayer Service and Compliance</td>
<td>950 L'Enfant Plz. SW. (CP:IN), Washington, DC 20024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Service Centers**

Under the supervision of the Executive Officer for Service Center Operations having jurisdiction over the area of their location are 10 service centers, located at Andover, MA; Austin, TX; Baltimore, MD; Covington, KY; Dullesville, VA; Fort Lauderdale, FL; Philadelphia, PA; and Virginia Beach, VA. Each service center processes tax returns and related documents and maintains accountability records for taxes collected. Programs include the processing, verification, and accounting control of tax returns; the assessment and certification of refunds of taxes; and administering assigned examination, criminal investigation, and collection functions.
United States Mint

The establishment of a mint was authorized by act of April 2, 1792 (1 Stat. 246). The Bureau of the Mint was established by act of February 12, 1873 (17 Stat. 424) and recodified on September 13, 1982 (31 U.S.C. 304, 5131). The name was changed to United States Mint by Secretarial order dated January 9, 1984.

The primary mission of the Mint is to produce an adequate volume of circulating coinage for the Nation to conduct its trade and commerce. The Mint also produces and sells numismatic coins, American Eagle gold and silver bullion coins, and national medals. In addition, the Fort Knox Bullion Depository is the primary storage facility for the Nation's gold bullion.

The U.S. Mint maintains sales centers at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints, and at Union Station in Washington, DC. Public tours are conducted, with free admission, at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints.

### Field Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility/Address</th>
<th>Facility Head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States Mint, Philadelphia, PA 19106</td>
<td>Augustine A. Albino (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Mint, Denver, CO 80204</td>
<td>Raymond J. DeBroekert (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Mint, San Francisco, CA 94102</td>
<td>Dale DeVries (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Mint, West Point, NY 10996</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, KY 40121</td>
<td>James M. Curtis (O)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact the United States Mint, Department of the Treasury, Judiciary Square Building, 633 Third Street NW., Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-874-9696.

Bureau of the Public Debt

The Bureau of the Public Debt was established on June 30, 1940, pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939 (31 U.S.C. 306).

Its mission is to borrow the money needed to operate the Federal Government; account for the resulting public debt; and to issue Treasury securities to refund maturing debt and raise new money.

The Bureau fulfills its mission through six programs: commercial book-entry securities, direct access securities, savings securities, Government securities, market regulation, and public debt accounting.

The Bureau auctions and issues Treasury bills, notes, and bonds and manages the U.S. Savings Bond Program. It issues, services, and redeems bonds through a nationwide network of issuing and paying agents. The Bureau also promotes the sale and retention of savings bonds through payroll savings plans and financial institutions and is supported by a network of volunteers. It provides daily and other periodic reports to account for the composition and size of the debt. In addition, the Bureau implements the regulations for the Government securities market. These regulations provide for investor protection while maintaining a fair and liquid market for Government securities.

The Bureau of the Public Debt was established on June 30, 1940, pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939 (31 U.S.C. 306). Principal offices of the
United States Secret Service

Pursuant to certain sections of titles 3 and 18 of the United States Code, the mission of the Secret Service includes the authority and responsibility:

— to protect the President, the Vice President, the President-elect, the Vice-President-elect, and members of their immediate families; major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; former Presidents and their spouses, except that protection of a spouse shall terminate in the event of remarriage; minor children of a former President until the age of 16; visiting heads of foreign states or governments; other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States; and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad, as directed by the President;

— to provide security at the White House complex and other Presidential offices, the temporary official residence of the Vice President in the District of Columbia, and foreign diplomatic missions in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area and throughout the United States, its territories and possessions, as prescribed by statute;

— to detect and arrest any person committing any offense against the laws of the United States relating to currency, coins, obligations, and securities of the United States or of foreign governments;

— to suppress the forgery and fraudulent negotiation or redemption of Federal Government checks, bonds, and other obligations or securities of the United States;

— to conduct investigations relating to certain criminal violations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the Federal Land Bank Act, and the Government Losses in Shipment Act; and

— to detect and arrest offenders of laws pertaining to electronic funds transfer frauds, credit and debit card frauds, false identification documents or devices, computer access fraud, and U.S. Department of Agriculture food coupons, including authority-to-participate cards.

District Offices—United States Secret Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albany, GA</td>
<td>Suite 221, 235 Roosevelt Ave., 31701–2374</td>
<td>912–430–8442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany, NY</td>
<td>2d Fl, 39 N. Pearl St., 12207</td>
<td>518–436–9600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albuquerque, NM</td>
<td>Suite 1700, 505 Marquette St. NW, 87102</td>
<td>505–248–5290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage, AK</td>
<td>Rm. 526, 222 W. 7th Ave., 99513–7592</td>
<td>907–271–5148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 2908, 401 W. Peachtree St., 30308–0516</td>
<td>404–331–6111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic City, NJ</td>
<td>Suite 501, 6601 Ventnor Ave., Ventnor Cty., 08406</td>
<td>609–487–1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, TX</td>
<td>Suite 972, 300 E. 8th St., 78701 ...</td>
<td>512–916–5103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>Suite 1124, 100 S. Charles St., 21201</td>
<td>410–362–2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge, LA</td>
<td>Rm. 1502, 1 American Pl., 70825 ...</td>
<td>225–389–0763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, AL</td>
<td>Suite 1125, 15 S. 20th St., 35233</td>
<td>205–731–1144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boise, ID</td>
<td>Rm. 730, 550 W. Fort St., 83724–0001</td>
<td>208–334–1403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Suite 791, 10 Causeway St., 02222–1090</td>
<td>617–665–5640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo, NY</td>
<td>Suite 300, 610 Main St., 14022</td>
<td>716–341–4401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, SC</td>
<td>Suite 630, 334 Meeting St., 29403</td>
<td>803–727–4691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, WV</td>
<td>Suite 910, 1 Valley Sq., 25301</td>
<td>304–347–5168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte, NC</td>
<td>Suite 400, 6300 Fairview Rd., 28210</td>
<td>704–442–8370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattanooga, TN</td>
<td>Rm. 204, 900 Georgia Ave., 37402</td>
<td>423–752–5125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheyenne, WY</td>
<td>Suite 3006, 2120 Capitol Ave., 60201</td>
<td>307–772–2380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Suite 1200 N., 300 S. Riverside Plz., 60606</td>
<td>312–353–5431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, OH</td>
<td>Rm. 6118, 550 Main St., 45202</td>
<td>513–684–3585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, OH</td>
<td>Rm. 440, 6100 Rockside Woods Blvd., 44131–2334</td>
<td>216–522–4365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado Springs, CO</td>
<td>Rm. 204, 212 N. Wahsatch, 80903</td>
<td>719–632–3325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia, SC</td>
<td>Suite 1425, 1835 Assembly St., 29201</td>
<td>803–765–5446</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

461

District Offices—United States Secret Service—Continued
District

Address

Telephone

Columbus, OH ..........................
Concord, NH .............................
Dallas, TX .................................
Dayton, OH ...............................
Denver, CO ...............................
Des Moines, IA .........................
Detroit, MI .................................
El Paso, TX ...............................
Fresno, CA ................................
Fort Myers, FL ..........................
Grand Rapids, MI ......................
Great Falls, MT .........................
Greensboro, NC ........................
Greenville, SC ...........................
Honolulu, HI ..............................
Houston, TX ..............................
Indianapolis, IN .........................
Jackson, MS .............................
Jacksonville, FL ........................
Jamaica, NY ..............................
Kansas City, MO .......................
Knoxville, TN .............................
Las Vegas, NV ..........................
Lexington, KY ............................
Little Rock, AR ..........................
Los Angeles, CA .......................
Louisville, KY ............................
Lubbock, TX ..............................
Madison, WI ..............................
McAllen, TX ...............................
Melville, NY ...............................
Memphis, TN .............................
Miami, FL ..................................
Milwaukee, WI ...........................
Minneapolis, MN .......................
Mobile, AL .................................
Montgomery, AL ........................
Nashville, TN .............................
New Haven, CT ........................
New Orleans, LA .......................
New York, NY ...........................
Newark, NJ ...............................
Norfolk, VA ................................
Oklahoma City, OK ...................
Omaha, NE ...............................
Orlando, FL ...............................
Philadelphia, PA ........................
Phoenix, AZ ..............................
Pittsburgh, PA ...........................
Portland, ME .............................
Portland, OR .............................
Providence, RI ..........................
Raleigh, NC ...............................
Reno, NV ..................................
Richmond, VA ...........................
Riverside, CA ............................
Roanoke, VA .............................
Rochester, NY ...........................
Sacramento, CA ........................
Saginaw, MI ..............................
St. Louis, MO ............................
Salt Lake City, UT .....................
San Antonio, TX ........................
San Diego, CA ..........................
San Francisco, CA ....................
San Jose, CA ............................
San Juan, PR ............................
Santa Ana, CA ..........................
Savannah, GA ...........................
Scranton, PA .............................
Seattle, WA ...............................
Shreveport, LA ..........................
Sioux Falls, SD .........................
Spokane, WA ............................
Springfield, IL ............................

Suite 800, 500 S. Front St., 43215 ............................................................
Suite 250, 197 Loudon Rd., 03301 ............................................................
Suite 300, 125 E. John W. Carpenter Fwy., Irving, 75062–2752 ..............
Rm. 811, 200 W. 2d St., 45402 .................................................................
Suite 1430, 1660 Lincoln St., 80264 ..........................................................
Suite 637, 210 Walnut St., 50309–2107 ....................................................
Suite 1000, 477 Michigan Ave., 48226–2518 ............................................
Suite 210, 4849 N. Mesa, 79912 ...............................................................
Suite 207, 5200 N. Palm Ave., 93704 .......................................................
Suite 804, 2000 Main St., 33901 ...............................................................
Suite 302, 330 Ionia Ave. NW., 49503–2350 ............................................
No. 11, 3d St. N., 59401 ............................................................................
Suite 220, 4905 Koger Blvd., 27407 ..........................................................
Suite 508, 7 Laurens St., 29601 ................................................................
Rm. 6–210, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., 96850 ..................................................
Suite 500, 602 Sawyer St., 77007 .............................................................
Suite 211, 575 N. Pennsylvania St., 46204 ...............................................
Suite 840, 100 W. Capitol St., 39269 ........................................................
Suite 500, 7820 Arlington Expy., 32211 ....................................................
Rm. 246, Bldg. 75, John F. Kennedy International Airport, 11430 ............
Suite 510, 1150 Grand Ave., 64106 ..........................................................
Rm. 517, 710 Locust St., 37902 ................................................................
Suite 600, 600 Las Vegas Blvd. S., 89101 ................................................
Suite B, 1460 Newton Pk., 40511 ..............................................................
Suite 1700, 111 Center St., 72201–4419 ..................................................
17th Fl., 255 E. Temple St., 90012 ............................................................
Rm. 377, 600 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Pl., 40202 .................................
Rm. 813, 1205 Texas Ave., 79401 ............................................................
Suite 303, 131 W. Wilson St., 53703 .........................................................
Suite 1107, 200 S. 10th St., 78501 ............................................................
Suite 216E, 35 Pinelawn Rd., 11747–3154 ...............................................
Suite 204, 5350 Poplar Ave., 38119 ..........................................................
Suite 100, 8375 NW. 53d St., 33166 .........................................................
572 Federal Courthouse, 517 E. Wisconsin Ave., 53202 ..........................
Suite 750, 300 S. 4th St., 55415 ................................................................
Suite 200, 182 St. Francis St., 36602–3501 ..............................................
Suite 605, 1 Commerce St., 36104 ............................................................
658 U.S. Courthouse, 801 Broadway St., 37203 .......................................
Suite 1201, 265 Church St., 06510 ............................................................
Rm. 807, 501 Magazine St., 70130 ...........................................................
9th Fl., 7 World Trade Ctr., 10048–1901 ...................................................
Suite 700, W. Tower, Speedwell Ave., 07960–3990 .................................
Suite 640, 200 Granby St., 23510 .............................................................
Suite 650, 4013 NW. Expressway, 73102–9229 .......................................
Rm. 905, 106 S. 15th St., 68102 ...............................................................
Suite 670, 135 W. Central Blvd., 32801 ....................................................
7236 Federal Bldg., 600 Arch St., 19106–1676 ........................................
Suite 2180, 3200 N. Central Ave., 85012 ..................................................
Rm. 835, 1000 Liberty Ave., 15222 ...........................................................
2d Fl., W. Tower, 100 Middle St., 04104 ...................................................
Suite 1330, 121 SW. Salmon St., 97204 ...................................................
Suite 343, 380 Westminster St., 02903 .....................................................
Suite 210, 4407 Bland Rd., 27609–6296 ...................................................
Suite 850, 100 W. Liberty St., 89501 .........................................................
Suite 1910, 600 E. Main St., 23219 ...........................................................
Suite 203, 4371 Latham St., 92501 ...........................................................
Suite 2, 105 Franklin Rd. SW., 24011 .......................................................
Rm. 606, 100 State St., 14614 ..................................................................
Suite 9–500, 501 I St., 95814–2322 ..........................................................
Suite 200, 301 E. Genesee Ave., 48607–1242 .........................................
Rm. 924, 1114 Market St., 63101 ..............................................................
Suite 450, 57 W. 200 S., 84101–1610 .......................................................
Rm. B410, 727 E. Durango Blvd., 78206–1265 ........................................
Suite 660, 550 W. C St., 92101–3531 .......................................................
Suite 530, 345 Spear St., 94105 ................................................................
Suite 2050, 280 S. 1st St., 95113 ..............................................................
Suite 3–B, 1510 F.D. Roosevelt Ave., Guaynabo, 00968 .........................
Suite 500, 200 W. Santa Ana Blvd., 92701–4164 .....................................
Suite 570, 33 Bull St., 31401–3334 ...........................................................
Rm. 304, Washington & Linden Sts., 18501 ..............................................
Rm. 890, 915 2d Ave., 98174 ....................................................................
Suite 525, 401 Edwards St., 71101 ...........................................................
Suite 405, 230 S. Phillips Ave., 57104–6321 ............................................
Suite 1340, 601 W. Riverside Ave., 99201–0611 ......................................
Suite 301, 400 W. Monroe St., 62704 .......................................................

614–469–7370
603–228–3428
972–868–3200
937–222–2013
303–866–1010
515–284–4565
313–226–6400
915–533–6950
209–487–5204
941–334–0660
616–454–4671
406–452–8515
336–547–4180
864–233–1490
808–541–1912
713–868–2299
317–226–6444
601–965–4436
904–724–6711
718–553–0911
816–460–0600
423–545–4627
702–388–6446
606–233–2453
501–324–6241
213–894–4830
502–582–5171
806–472–7347
608–264–5191
956–630–5811
516–249–0984
901–544–0333
305–591–3660
414–297–3587
612–348–1800
334–441–5851
334–223–7601
615–736–5841
203–865–2449
504–589–4041
212–637–4500
973–984–5760
757–441–3200
405–810–3000
402–221–4671
407–648–6333
215–861–3300
602–640–5580
412–395–6484
207–780–3493
503–326–2162
401–331–6456
919–790–2834
775–784–5354
804–771–2274
909–276–6781
540–345–4301
716–263–6830
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517–752–8076
314–539–2238
801–524–5910
210–472–6175
619–557–5640
415–744–9026
408–535–5288
787–277–1515
714–246–8257
912–652–4401
717–346–5781
206–220–6800
318–676–3500
605–330–4565
509–353–2532
217–492–4033


The Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) regulates Federal and State-chartered savings institutions. Created by the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, its mission is to effectively and efficiently supervise thrift institutions in a manner that encourages a competitive industry to meet housing and other credit and financial services needs and ensure access to financial services for all Americans.

The Office is headed by a Director appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a 5-year term. The Director is responsible for the overall direction and policy of the agency. To carry out its mission, OTS is organized in seven main program areas: Chief Counsel, supervision, compliance policy and special examinations, external affairs, information systems, administration, and research and analysis.

Activities of OTS include:
- examining and supervising thrift institutions in the five OTS regions to ensure the safety and soundness of the industry;
- ensuring that thrifts comply with consumer protection laws and regulations;

District Offices—United States Secret Service—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Springfield, MO</td>
<td>Suite 306, 901 E. St. Louis St., 65806</td>
<td>417–864–8400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse, NY</td>
<td>Suite 2, 701 S. Clinton St., 13260</td>
<td>315–448–0304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallahassee, FL</td>
<td>Suite 120, 320 S. John Knox Rd., 32303</td>
<td>850–492–9623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampa, FL</td>
<td>Suite 1101, 301 E. Polk St., 33602</td>
<td>813–226–2636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toledo, OH</td>
<td>Suite 305, 325 Summit St., 43604</td>
<td>419–269–6434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucson, AZ</td>
<td>Suite 416, 300 W. Congress St., 85701</td>
<td>520–670–4730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuls, OK</td>
<td>Suite 400, 125 W 15 St., 71116–3024</td>
<td>918–581–7272</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tyler, TX</td>
<td>Suite 395, 6101 S. Broadway, 75703</td>
<td>903–534–2933</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ventura, CA</td>
<td>Suite 161, 5000 Telegraph Rd., 93030</td>
<td>805–339–9180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Palm Beach, FL</td>
<td>Suite 800, 505 S. Flagler Dr., 33401</td>
<td>561–659–0184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Plains, NY</td>
<td>Suite 300, 140 Grand St., 10001</td>
<td>914–682–6930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wichita, KS</td>
<td>Suite 275, 301 N. Main, 67202</td>
<td>316–267–1452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington, DE</td>
<td>Suite 414, 920 King St., 19801</td>
<td>302–573–6188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington, NC</td>
<td>P.O. Box 120, 28402</td>
<td>910–815–4511</td>
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District Offices Overseas—United States Secret Service

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<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangkok, Thailand</td>
<td>American Embassy, Box 64/Bangkok, APO AP 96546</td>
<td>011–662–205–4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin, Germany</td>
<td>PSC 120, Box 3000, APO AE 09285</td>
<td>011–49–30–830–1450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogota, Colombia</td>
<td>U.S. Embassy, Unit 5146, APO AA 3403B</td>
<td>011–571–315–0811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonn, Germany</td>
<td>American Embassy/Bonn, PSC 117, Box 300, APO AE 09080</td>
<td>011–49–228–339–2587</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>25 Garden Rd., Central Hong Kong</td>
<td>011–852–2841–2524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>American Embassy/USSS, PSC 801, Box 64, FPO AE 09498–4084</td>
<td>011–44–171–499–9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manila, Philippines</td>
<td>FPO AP 96515</td>
<td>011–632–523–1167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milan, Italy</td>
<td>Consulate General of the USA, Via Princep Amedeo 210, 20121</td>
<td>011–39–02–290–35–477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal, Quebec</td>
<td>U.S. Consulate-Montreal, P.O. Box 847, Champain, NY</td>
<td>514–398–9488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa, Canada</td>
<td>U.S. Embassy, P.O. Box 5000, Ogdensburg, NY, 13669</td>
<td>613–569–4180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris, France</td>
<td>Paris Embassy/USSS, Unit 21515, Box 1356, APO AE 09577</td>
<td>011–33–1–3412–7100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rome, Italy</td>
<td>PSC 59, Box 62, USSS, APO AE 09624</td>
<td>011–39–06–4674–1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vancouver, Canada</td>
<td>145 Tyee Dr., Pt. Roberts, WA 98281–5002</td>
<td>604–689–3011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact any District Office or the Office of Government Liaison and Public Affairs, United States Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20223.

Office of Thrift Supervision
— conducting a regional quality assurance program to ensure consistent applications of policies and procedures;
— developing national policy guidelines to enhance statutes and regulations and to establish programs to implement new policy and law;
— issuing various financial reports, including the quarterly report on the financial condition of the thrift industry;
— preparing regulations, bulletins, other policy documents, congressional testimony, and official correspondence on matters relating to the condition of the thrift industry, interest rate risk, financial derivatives, and economic issues;
— and prosecuting enforcement actions relating to thrift institutions.

The Office of Thrift Supervision is a nonappropriated agency and thus uses no tax money to fund its operations. Its expenses are met by fees and assessments on the thrift institutions it regulates.


Sources of Information

**Departmental Offices**

**Contracts** Write to the Director, Office of Procurement, Suite 400-W, 1310 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-622-0203.

**Environment** Environmental statements prepared by the Department are available for review in the Departmental Library. Information on Treasury environmental matters may be obtained from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Management and Chief Financial Officer, Treasury Department, Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-622-0043.

**General Inquiries** For general information about the Treasury Department, including copies of news releases and texts of speeches by high Treasury officials, write to the Office of the Assistant Secretary (Public Affairs and Public Liaison), Room 3430, Departmental Offices, Treasury Department, Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-622-2920.

**Reading Room** The Reading Room is located in the Treasury Library, Room 5030, Main Treasury Building, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-622-0990.

**Small and Disadvantaged Business Activities** Write to the Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Suite 400-W, 1310 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-622-0530.

**Tax Legislation** Information on tax legislation may be obtained from the Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy), Departmental Offices, Treasury Department, Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-622-0050.


**Office of Inspector General**

**Employment** Contact the Human Resources Division, Office of Inspector General, Suite 510, 740 15th Street NW., Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-927-5230.

**Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Requests** Inquiries should be directed to Freedom of Information Act Request, Department of the Treasury, Room 1054, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220.

**General Inquiries** Write to the Office of Inspector General, Room 2418, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220.

**Publications** Semiannual reports to the Congress on the Office of Inspector General are available from the Office of Inspector General, Room 2418, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220.
Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20220.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

Contracts  Contact the procurement officer at 250 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20219. Phone, 202-874-5040. Fax, 202-874-5625.

Employment  The primary occupation is national bank examiner. Examiners are hired generally at the entry level through a college recruitment program. Descriptive literature and information are available from the Director for Human Resources, 250 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20219. Phone, 202-874-4490. Fax, 202-874-5447.

Freedom of Information Act Requests
Write or call the disclosure officer, Communications Division, 250 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20219. Phone, 202-874-4700. Fax, 202-874-5263.

Publications  Write or call the Communications Division, 250 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20219. Phone, 202-874-4700. Fax, 202-874-5263.

United States Customs Service

Address inquiries on the following subjects to the specified office, U.S. Customs Service, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20229. Phone, 202-927-6724.

Contracts  Write to the Regional Procurement Center, 6026 Lakeside Boulevard, Indianapolis, IN 46278.

Employment  The U.S. Customs Service recruits from the Treasury Enforcement Agent examination. Employment inquiries may be addressed to the Personnel Director, Office of Human Resources Management in Washington, DC.

Forms  Forms are available from any district director’s office. There is a nominal charge for large quantities of certain forms.

General Inquiries  Contact the nearest port director’s office for information regarding customs regulations and procedures for all persons entering the United States and the entry and clearance of imported merchandise.

Publications  The U.S. Customs Service issues publications of interest to the general, importing, and traveling public that can be obtained from any of the port directors’ offices or by writing to the Office of Communications in Washington, DC. Single copies of many of these publications are available at no charge to the public.

Reading Rooms  Reading rooms are located at the headquarters library and in some field offices.

Speakers  Speakers are available for private organizations or community groups throughout the country. Contact any local customs officer or the Office of Communications in Washington, DC.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

Address inquiries on the following subjects to the specified office, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Fourteenth and C Streets SW., Washington, DC 20228.

Contracts and Small Business Activities  Information relating to contracts and small business activity may be obtained by contacting the Office of Procurement. Phone, 202-874-2534.

Employment  The Bureau, as the world’s largest security printer, employs personnel in a multitude of different craft, administrative, and professional fields. Competitive job opportunities may be available in the printing crafts, maintenance trades/crafts, engineering, electromachinists, research, chemistry, data processing/computers, quality assurance, personnel, procurement, financial management, and other administrative fields. Due to the high level of security required, the Bureau also employs its own police force and a range of security specialists.

The Bureau participates in the student educational employment program that enables students to gain work experience while pursuing their education. Periodically, apprenticeship programs may be announced in selected crafts.

Information regarding employment opportunities and required qualifications is available from the Staffing and Classification Division, Office of Human Resources. Phone, 202-874-3747.
Freedom of Information Act Requests
Inquiries should be directed to the Bureau Disclosure Officer, Room 112M. Phone, 202-874-2769.

General Inquiries Requests for information about the Bureau, its products, or numismatic and philatelic interests should be addressed to the Office of External Relations, Room 533M, Fourteenth and C Streets SW., Washington, DC 20228. Phone, 202-874-3019.

Product Sales Uncut sheets of currency, engraved Presidential portraits, historical engravings of national landmarks, and other souvenirs and mementos are available for purchase in the Visitors Center or through the mail. The Visitors Center gift shop, located in the Fifteenth Street (Raoul Wallenberg Place) lobby of the main building, is open from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays and Christmas week. In June, July, and August, the gift shop will reopen at 4:30 p.m. and close at 8:30 p.m. Information and order forms for sales items by mail may be obtained by writing to the Office of External Relations and Customer Service, Fourteenth and C Streets SW., Room 533M, Washington, DC 20228, or by calling 800-456-3408.

Tours Tours of the Bureau’s facility in Washington, DC are provided throughout the year according to the following schedule:
- Peak season, April through September, 9 a.m. until 1:50 p.m. Tours begin every 20 minutes, with the last tour beginning at 1:50 p.m. The ticket booth is located on Raoul Wallenberg Place (formerly Fifteenth Street) and is open from 8 a.m. until 2 p.m. Tour tickets are free. Lines queue up on Raoul Wallenberg Place.
- Evening tours, June through August, 5 p.m. until 7:30 p.m. Tours are offered every 20 minutes. The ticket booth for evening tour tickets is open from 3:30 until 7:30 p.m. Tour tickets are free. Lines queue up on Raoul Wallenberg Place.
- Non-peak season, October through March, 9 a.m. until 2 p.m. No tickets are necessary for tours during this time. Lines queue up on Fourteenth Street.

No tours are given on weekends, Federal holidays, or between Christmas and New Year’s Day.

Financial Management Service
Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Financial Management Service, 401 Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, DC 20227.
- Contracts Write to the Director, Acquisition Management Division, Room 427 LCB. Phone, 202-874-6916.
- Employment Inquiries may be directed to the Personnel Management Division, Room 120 LCB. Phone, 202-874-7080.
- Fax Facsimile transmittal services are available by dialing 202-874-7016.

Internal Revenue Service
Audiovisual Materials Films, some of which are available in Spanish, provide information on the American tax system, examination and appeal rights, and the tax responsibilities of running a small business. The films can be obtained by contacting any District Office. Also available are audio and video cassette tapes that provide step-by-step instructions for preparing basic individual income tax forms. These tapes are available in many local libraries.
- Contracts Write to the Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW. (M:P:C), Washington, DC 20224 (phone, 202-283-1710); or the Director of Support Services, at any of the Internal Revenue regional offices.
- Educational Programs The Service provides, free of charge, general tax information publications and booklets on specific tax topics. Taxpayer information materials also are distributed to major television networks and many radio and television stations, daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, and specialized publications. Special educational materials and films are provided for use in high schools and colleges. Individuals starting a new business are given specialized materials and information at small business workshops, and community colleges provide classes based on material provided by the Service. The Community Outreach Tax
Assistance program provides agency employees to assist community groups at mutually convenient times and locations. Through the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program and the Tax Counseling for the Elderly program, the Service recruits, trains, and supports volunteers who offer free tax assistance to low-income, elderly, military, and non-English-speaking taxpayers. Materials, films, and information on the educational programs can be obtained by contacting any District Office.

Employment Almost every major field of study has some application to the work of the Service. A substantial number of positions are filled by persons whose major educational preparation was accounting, business administration, finance, economics, criminology, and law. There are, however, a great number of positions that are filled by persons whose college major was political science, public administration, education, liberal arts, or other fields not directly related to business or law. Extensive use is made of competitive registers and examinations in selecting employees. Schools interested in participating in the extensive recruitment program, or anyone considering employment with the Service, may direct inquiries to the Recruitment Coordinator at any of the Regional or District Offices.


Reading Rooms Public reading rooms are located in the National Office and in each Regional Office or, in some cases, a District Office located in a Regional Office building.

Speakers Speakers on provisions of the tax law and operations of the Internal Revenue Service for professional and community groups may be obtained by writing to the District Directors or, for national organizations only, to the Communications Division at the IRS National Headquarters in Washington, DC.

Taxpayer Advocate Each District has a problem resolution staff which attempts to resolve taxpayer complaints not satisfied through regular channels.

Taxpayer Service The Internal Revenue Service provides year-round tax information and assistance to taxpayers, primarily through its toll-free telephone system. Taxpayers requesting information about the tax system, their rights and obligations under it, and the tax benefits available to them can call the number listed in their local telephone directory and in the tax form packages mailed to them annually. This service allows taxpayers anywhere in the United States to call the service without paying a long-distance charge. Special toll-free telephone assistance also is available to deaf and hearing-impaired taxpayers who have access to a teletypewriter or television/phone. These special numbers are included in the annual tax form packages and also are available from any agency office.

Taxpayers may also visit agency offices for help with their tax problems. The Service provides return preparation assistance to taxpayers by guiding groups of individuals line by line on the preparation of their returns. Individual preparation is available for handicapped or other individuals unable to use the group preparation method.

Foreign language tax assistance also is available at many locations.

United States Mint

Contracts and Employment Inquiries should be directed to the facility head of the appropriate field office or to the Director of the Mint.

Numismatic Services The United States Mint maintains public exhibit and sales
areas at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints, and at Union Station in Washington, DC. Brochures and order forms for official coins, medals, and other numismatic items may also be obtained by writing to the United States Mint, 10003 Derekwood Lane, Lanham, MD 20706. Phone, 202-283-COIN.


Bureau of the Public Debt

Electronic Access Information about the public debt, U.S. Savings Bonds, Treasury bills, notes, and bonds, and other Treasury securities is available through the Internet, at http://www.publicdebt.treas.gov/. Forms and publications may be ordered electronically at the same address.

Employment General inquiries should be addressed to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Personnel Management, Employment and Classification Branch, Parkersburg, WV 26106-1328. Phone, 304-480-6144.

Savings Bonds Savings bonds are continuously on sale at more than 40,000 financial institutions and their branches in virtually every locality in the United States. Information about bonds is provided by such issuing agents. Current rate information is available toll-free by calling 1-800-4US-BOND. Requests for information about all series of savings bonds, savings notes, and retirement plans or individual retirement bonds should be addressed to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Department of the Treasury, 200 Third Street, Parkersburg, WV 26106-1328. Phone, 304-480-6112.

Treasury Securities Information inquiries regarding the purchase of Treasury bills, bonds, and notes should be addressed to your local Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Department F, Washington, DC 20239-1200. Phone, 202-874-4060.

United States Secret Service

Information about employment opportunities and publications and general public information may be obtained by contacting the nearest Secret Service field office or the Office of Government Liaison and Public Affairs, 1800 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20223. Phone, 202-435-5708.

Office of Thrift Supervision

Electronic Access Information about OTS and institutions regulated by OTS is available through the Internet, at http://www.ots.treas.gov/.

Employment Inquiries about employment opportunities with the Office of Thrift Supervision should be directed to the Human Resources Office. Phone, 202-906-6061.

Fax-on-Demand Documents are available through the OTS PubliFax Line, which employs a series of voice prompts to determine requested documents. Phone/fax, 202-906-5660.

Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Requests For information not readily available from the Public Reference Room, the OTS PubliFax, or the OTS order department, a written request may be submitted to the Office of Thrift Supervision, Dissemination Branch, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552. Requests may also be submitted by facsimile (fax, 202-906-7755). Requests should clearly describe the information sought, include a firm agreement to pay fees, and state how the documents will be used.

General Information General information about the Office of Thrift Supervision may be obtained by calling 202-906-6000. Information about the OTS public disclosure program may be obtained by contacting the Manager, Dissemination Branch (phone, 202-906-5900) or the Director, Information Management and Services (phone, 202-906-6000).

Public Reference Room The Public Reference Room makes available a wide variety of OTS records and information about federally insured savings associations. It is open Monday through
Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and is located at 1700 G Street N.W., Washington, DC 20552.

Publications  Publications that provide information and guidance regarding the thrift industry are available for purchase. A complete publications list is available from the Public Reference Room, the PubliFax, and the Internet. Publications can be purchased by check or credit card through the OTS Order Department, P.O. Box 753, Waldorf, MD 20604. Phone, 301-645-6264.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Health Care Staff Development and</td>
<td>H. Bernard Palmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retention Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Volunteer Service Office</td>
<td>Jim W. Delgado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Network Officer</td>
<td>Kenneth J. Clark</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Network Program Support</td>
<td>William W. Graham, Acting</td>
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<td>Veterans Integrated Service Network (VISN)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directors:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, VISN No. 1</td>
<td>Denis J. Fitzgerald</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, VISN No. 2</td>
<td>Frederick L. Malphurs</td>
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<td>Director, VISN No. 3</td>
<td>James J. Farsetta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, VISN No. 4</td>
<td>Larry Biro</td>
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<td>Director, VISN No. 5</td>
<td>James J. Nocks</td>
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<td>Director, VISN No. 6</td>
<td>Gerry Husson, Acting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, VISN No. 7</td>
<td>Larry R. Deal</td>
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<td>Director, VISN No. 8</td>
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<td>Director, VISN No. 9</td>
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<td>Director, VISN No. 10</td>
<td>Laura J. Miller</td>
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<td>Director, VISN No. 11</td>
<td>Linda W. Belton</td>
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<td>Director, VISN No. 12</td>
<td>Joan E. Cummings</td>
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<td>Director, VISN No. 18</td>
<td>Jon Gardner, Acting</td>
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<td>Director, VISN No. 19</td>
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<td>Director, VISN No. 20</td>
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<td>Director, VISN No. 21</td>
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<td>Director, VISN No. 22</td>
<td>Smith Jenkins, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Inspector</td>
<td>James E. McManus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dean, VA Learning University</td>
<td>Lawrence Blevins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief, Office of Employee Education</td>
<td>Robert P. Means</td>
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<td>Veterans Canteen Service Officer</td>
<td>James Donahoe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Emergency Medical Preparedness</td>
<td>Gregg Pane, Acting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief, Policy and Planning Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Delivery System Planning Office</td>
<td>Gregg Pane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Policy and Forecasting Office</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Reports Review and Analysis</td>
<td>Paul C. Gibert, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief, Legislative Programs</td>
<td>Bill Ramsey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Patient Care Services Officer</td>
<td>Thomas Holohan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allied Clinical Service</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Nutrition and Food Service</td>
<td>Brenda L. Jenkins, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Social Work Service</td>
<td>Donald G. Moses, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Chaplain Service (VAMC, Hampton, VA)</td>
<td>Heni Cooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Consultant, acute Care Strategic Health Care Group</td>
<td>Toni A. Mitchell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Consultant, Primary and Ambulatory Care</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Center for Health</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion and Disease Prevention</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Consultant, Spinal Cord Injury Service</td>
<td>Margaret Hammond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Optometry Service</td>
<td>William Monaco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Podiatry Service</td>
<td>Jeffrey Robbins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Under Secretary of Health for Dentistry</td>
<td>Robert T. Frame</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chief Consultant, Prosthetic and Sensory Aids Service Strategic Healthcare Group
Fred Downs

Chief Consultant, Geriatrics and Extended Care Strategic Healthcare Group
Judith A. Salerno

Chief Consultant, Diagnostic Services Strategic Healthcare Group
Mary Stitak, Acting

Consultant, Mental Health and Behavioral Sciences Services
Larry Lehmann, Acting

Chief Consultant, Rehabilitation Strategic Healthcare Group
Leigh C. Anderson

Chief Consultant, Nursing Strategic Healthcare Group
Audrey Drake, Acting

Chief Consultant, Pharmacy Benefits Management Strategic Healthcare Group
John E. Ogden

Chief Research and Development Officer
John R. Feussner

Director, Medical Research Program
Paul Hoffman

Director, Rehabilitation Research and Development Program
Mindy Risen

Director, Health Services Research and Development Service
John Demakis

Chief Public Health and Environmental Hazards Officer
Susan H. Mather

Chief Consultant, Occupational and Environmental Strategic Healthcare Group
Fran M. Murphy

Director, AIDS Service
Lawrence R. Deyton

Chief Academic Affiliations Officer
David P. Stevens

Director, Graduate Medical Education Office
Eliza M. Wolff, Acting

Director, Associated Health Education Office
Linda Johnson, Acting

Director, Administrative Operations Office
Evert Melander

Director, Readjustment Counseling Service
Alfonso R. Batres

Chief Financial Officer
W. Todd Grams

Director, Acquisition and Material Management Liaison
Judith Mabry

Director, Medical Sharing and Purchasing Office
Karen Walters, Acting

Director, Resource Formulation
Walter J. Besecker

Director, Resource Allocation and Execution
Jimmy A. Norris

Director, Financial Management Office
David Rutledge, Acting

Director, Medical Care Cost Recovery Office
Arthur S. Hammerschlag

Chief Facilities Management Officer
C.V. Yarbrough

Director, Management and Support Office
Pam Dix

Director, Environmental Management Service
Wayne Warren

Director, Service Delivery Office
Lloyd H. Siegel

Director, Strategic Management
Robert Neary

Chief Information Officer
R. David Albinson

Director, Information Technology Policy and Planning Service
Leonard R. Bourget

Associate Chief Information Officer, Business Enterprise Solutions and Technology Services
Robert Kolodner

Associate Chief Information Officer, Technical Services
Dan Bishop
Associate Chief Information Officer, Customer Service  
GAIL BELLES

Directors, Health Information Resources Services  
WENDY CARTER, MARY ANN TATMAN

Director, Office of Information Management  
MICHAEL WILLIAMS

Associate Chief Information Officer, Implementation and Training Services  
DANIEL L. MARSH

Program Manager, Telecommunication Consultants Division  
ROBERT BRUCE

Under Secretary for Benefits, Veterans Benefits Administration  
JOSEPH THOMPSON

Deputy Under Secretary for Benefits for Operations  
PATRICK NAPPI

Deputy Under Secretary for Benefits for Management  
NORA EGAN

Chief Financial Officer  
JIMMY L. WARDLE, Acting

Chief Information Officer  
NEWELL QUINTON

Chief of Staff  
DOROTHY MACKAY

Director, Office of Human Resources  
J. ELAINE MARSHALL

Associate Deputy Under Secretary for Operations (East)  
MONTGOMERY WATSON

Associate Deputy Under Secretary for Operations (West)  
MICHAEL WALCOFF

Special Assistant for Business Process Reengineering  
PAUL KOONS

Director, Data Management Office  
CHARLES DECOSTE

Director, Compensation and Pension Service  
ROBERT J. EPLEY

Director, Education Service  
CELIA DOLLARHIDE

Director, Insurance Service  
THOMAS M. LASTOWKA

Director, Loan Guaranty Service  
KEITH PEDIGO

Director, Vocational Rehabilitation Service  
JULIUS WILLIAMS

Under Secretary for Memorial Affairs, National Cemetery Administration  
ROGER R. RAPP, Acting

Director, Office of Field Operations  
ROGER R. RAPP

Director, Field Programs Service  
FRED L. WATSON

Director, Technical Support Service  
ROBERT B. HOLBROOK

Director, State Cemetery Grants Service  
G. WILLIAM JAYNE

Director, Office of Operations Support  
VINCENT L. BARILE

Director, Administration Service  
MICHAEL HERWAY

Director, Budget and Planning Service  
DANIEL TUCKER

Director, Communications Management Service  (VACANCY)

Director, Information Systems Service  
MARK P. DUROCHER

Director, Memorial Program Service  
LARRY DEMEO

Directors, National Cemetery Administration Area Offices:  
PAUL J. GARTLAND

Philadelphia, PA  
ROBERT WILK

Atlanta, GA  
THOMAS G. BALSANIK

Denver, CO  
EDWARD A. POWELL, JR.

Assistant Secretary for Financial Management  
STANLEY R. SINCLAIR

Deputy to the Assistant Secretary  
D. MARK CATLETT

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget  
FRANK W. SULLIVAN

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Financial Management  

The Department of Veterans Affairs operates programs to benefit veterans and
members of their families. Benefits include compensation payments for disabilities or
death related to military service; pensions; education and rehabilitation; home loan
guaranty; burial; and a medical care program incorporating nursing homes, clinics,
and medical centers.

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) was established as an executive
department by the Department of Veterans Affairs Act (38 U.S.C. 201
note). The Department's predecessor, the Veterans Administration, had been
established as an independent agency under the President by Executive Order
5398 of July 21, 1930, in accordance with the act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat.
1016). This act authorized the President to consolidate and coordinate the U.S.
Veterans Bureau, the Bureau of Pensions, and the National Home for Volunteer
Soldiers.

The Department of Veterans Affairs comprises three organizations that
administer veterans programs: the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Acquisition</td>
<td>GARY J. KRUMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Materiel Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Information and Technology</td>
<td>HAROLD F. GRACEY, JR., Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>HAROLD F. GRACEY, JR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and Technology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Information</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Austin Automation Center</td>
<td>ROBERT EVANS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Planning and Analysis</td>
<td>DENNIS DUFFY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Assistant</td>
<td>NANCY TACKETT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Adviser</td>
<td>EDWARD CHOW, JR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program and Data</td>
<td>PATRICIA J. O'NEIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Planning and</td>
<td>GARY A. STEINBERG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Actuary</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Human Resources and</td>
<td>EUGENE A. BRICKHOUSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Resources</td>
<td>RONALD E. COWLES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity</td>
<td>ELLIS JONES HODGES, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration</td>
<td>ROBERT W. SCHULTZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security and Law</td>
<td>JOHN H. BAFFA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enforcement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Resolution</td>
<td>VENTRIS C. GIBSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Shared Service Center</td>
<td>BRUCE C. CARRUTHERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Public and Intergovernment Affairs</td>
<td>JOHN T. HANSON, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary for International</td>
<td>MARIA FERNANDEZ GRECZMIEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affairs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs</td>
<td>JAMES H. HOLLEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intergovernment</td>
<td>JOHN T. HANSON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Congressional Affairs</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Congressional</td>
<td>PHILIP RIGGIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affairs</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Veterans Health Administration, the Veterans Benefits Administration, and the National Cemetery Administration. Each organization has field facilities and a Central Office component. The Central Office also includes separate offices that provide support to the top organizations’ operations as well as to top VA executives. Top Central Office managers, including the Inspector General and General Counsel, report to the highest level of Department management, which consists of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Deputy Secretary.

Assistant Secretaries

Six Assistant Secretaries provide policy guidance, operational support, and managerial oversight to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary, the administrations, and other top offices. They include the Assistant Secretaries for Congressional Affairs, Financial Management, Human Resources and Administration, Information and Technology, Planning and Analysis, and Public and Intergovernmental Affairs. Other central management offices are detailed as follows.

Center for Minority Veterans

The Center for Minority Veterans was established under Public Law 103-446 (108 Stat. 4645). The Center is responsible for promoting the use of VA benefits, programs, and services by minority veterans and assessing the needs of minority group members. Under the law, the Center’s work focuses on the unique and special needs of five distinct groups of veterans: African-Americans, Hispanics, Asian-Americans, Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans, which include American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Alaskan Natives. The Center also oversees the administrative functions of the VA’s Federal Advisory Committee on Minority Veterans.

The primary mission of the Center for Minority Veterans is to ensure that the Department of Veterans Affairs addresses the unique and special needs of minority veterans. The Center also focuses on circumstances, policies, and practices that impede the use of programs and services by minority veterans.

Center for Women Veterans

The Center for Women Veterans acts as the Secretary’s primary adviser on women veterans issues and evaluates VA programs, policies, and practices to ensure they are responsive and accessible to eligible women veterans.

Board of Veterans’ Appeals

The Board of Veterans’ Appeals (BVA) is responsible, on behalf of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, for entering the final appellate decisions in claims of entitlement to veterans’ benefits. The Board is also responsible for deciding matters concerning fees charged by attorneys and agents for representation of veterans before VA, as well as requests for revision of prior BVA decisions on the basis of clear and unmistakable error. The mission of the Board, set forth in title 38 of the United States Code, sections 7101-7109, is to conduct hearings, consider and dispose of appeals properly before the Board in a timely manner, and issue quality decisions in compliance with the law. The Board is headed by a Chairman, who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and who is directly responsible to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs. Members of the Board are appointed by the Secretary with the approval of the President and are under the administrative control and supervision of the Chairman. Each BVA decision is signed by a Board member acting as an agent of the Secretary. Final BVA decisions are appealable to the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims.

Board of Contract Appeals

The Board of Contract Appeals was established on March 1, 1979, pursuant to the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601-613). The Board is a statutory, quasi-judicial tribunal that hears and decides appeals from decisions of Contracting Officers on claims relating to contracts awarded by VA, or by any other agency when such agency or the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy has designated the Board to decide the appeal.

The Board’s jurisdiction includes applications for attorney fees and
expenses under the Equal Access to Justice Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 504 note). Board decisions are final within VA, but may be appealed, either by the Government or by the contractor, to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

The Board also acts as a trier of disputed material facts in debarment/suspension proceedings. Additionally, the Chairman of the Board is the senior official within the Department to promote alternate dispute resolution pursuant to the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act (5 U.S.C. 581 note). Finally, the Board is charged with resolving any disputes between drug manufacturers and the Secretary with regard to pharmaceutical pricing agreements provisions of the Veterans Health Care Act of 1992 (38 U.S.C. 101 note).

Health Services

The Veterans Health Administration, formerly the Veterans Health Services and Research Administration, provides hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary care, and outpatient medical and dental care to eligible veterans of military service in the Armed Forces. It operates 173 medical centers, 39 domiciliaries, 376 outpatient clinics, 131 nursing home care units, and 205 Vietnam Veteran Outreach Centers in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Republic of the Philippines, and provides for similar care under VA auspices in non-VA hospitals and community nursing homes and for visits by veterans to non-VA physicians and dentists for outpatient treatment. It also supports veterans under care in hospitals, nursing homes, and domiciliaries operated by 35 States. Under the Civilian Health and Medical Program, dependents of certain veterans are provided with medical care supplied by non-VA institutions and physicians.

The Administration conducts both individual medical and health-care delivery research projects and multihospital research programs. It assists in the education of physicians and dentists, and with training of many other health care professionals through affiliations with educational institutions and organizations. These programs are all conducted as prescribed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs pursuant to sections 4101–4115 of title 38 of the United States Code and other statutory authority and regulations.

Veterans Benefits

The Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), formerly the Department of Veterans Benefits, conducts an integrated program of veterans benefits. It provides information, advice, and assistance to veterans, their dependents, beneficiaries, representatives, and others applying for VA benefits. It also cooperates with the Department of Labor and other Federal, State, and local agencies in developing employment opportunities for veterans and referral for assistance in resolving socioeconomic, housing, and other related problems. In addition, VBA provides information regarding veterans benefits to various branches of the Armed Forces.

Programs are provided through VA regional offices, medical centers, visits to communities, and a special toll-free telephone service (800–827–1000) and are available in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Compensation and Pension

The Compensation and Pension Service has responsibility for:
- claims for disability compensation and pension;
- automobile allowances and special adaptive equipment;
- claims for specially adapted housing;
- special clothing allowances;
- emergency officers’ retirement pay;
- eligibility determinations based on military service for other VA benefits and services or those of other Government agencies;
- survivors’ claims for death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, death pension, burial and plot allowance claims;
- claims for accrued benefits;
- forfeiture determinations;
- claims for adjusted compensation in death cases;
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

— claims for reimbursement for headstone or marker; and
— a benefits protection program (fiduciary activities) for minors and incompetent adult beneficiaries.

The Service also provides field investigative services for other VA components.

Education The Education Service has responsibility for: the Montgomery GI Bill—Active Duty and Selected Reserve (chapters 30 and 1606); the Post Vietnam Era Veterans’ Educational Assistance Program (chapter 32); the Survivors’ and Dependents’ Educational Assistance Program (chapter 35); the Section 901 Test Program; and school approvals, compliance surveys, and work study.

Vocational Rehabilitation The Vocational Rehabilitation Service has responsibility for: outreach, motivation, evaluation, counseling, training, employment, and other rehabilitation services to disabled veterans (chapters 31 and 15); evaluation, counseling, and miscellaneous services to veterans and service persons (chapter 30) and other VA education programs; evaluation, counseling, education, and miscellaneous services to sons, daughters, and spouses of totally and permanently disabled veterans and to surviving orphans, widows, or widowers of certain deceased veterans, including rehabilitation services to certain handicapped dependents (chapter 35); and affirmative action activities. Effective October 1, 1997, the Service has responsibility to provide vocational training and rehabilitation to children with spina bifida who are children of Vietnam veterans (chapter 18).

Loan Guaranty Loan guaranty operations include: appraising properties to establish their values; approving grants for specially adapted housing; supervising the construction of new residential properties; establishing the eligibility of veterans for the program; evaluating the ability of a veteran to repay a loan and the credit risk; servicing and liquidating defaulted loans; and disposing of real estate acquired as the consequence of defaulted loans.

Insurance Life insurance operations are for the benefit of service members, veterans, and their beneficiaries. The day-to-day processing of all matters related to individual insurance accounts is handled by the Regional Office and Insurance Centers in Philadelphia, PA, and St. Paul, MN. These two centers provide the full range of functional activities necessary for a national life insurance program. Activities include the complete maintenance of individual accounts, underwriting functions, and life and death insurance claims awards, as well as any other insurance-related transactions. For information, call toll-free, 800-669-8477.

The agency is also responsible for the administration of the Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance program for those disabled veterans who receive a VA grant for specially adapted housing. Accounts are maintained at the Regional Office and Insurance Center in St. Paul, MN.

In addition, the agency is responsible for supervising the Servicemen’s Group Life Insurance (SGLI) and Veterans Group Life Insurance (VGLI) programs. Both programs are handled through the Office of Servicemen’s Group Life Insurance, 213 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102. For information, call toll-free, 800-419-1473.

National Cemetery Administration The National Cemetery Administration (NCA) provides services to veterans, active duty personnel, reservists, and National Guard members with 20 years’ qualifying service and their families by operating national cemeteries; furnishing headstones and markers for the graves of U.S. veterans worldwide, service members, and reservists and National Guard members with 20 years’ qualifying service; awarding grants to aid States in establishing, improving, and expanding veterans cemeteries; and serving as the operations element for the Presidential Memorial Certificate Program.

The mission of the National Cemetery Administration is:
— to provide, upon request, the interment of eligible service members, veterans, reservists and National Guard members with 20 years’ qualifying service, their spouses, and certain children in VA national cemeteries and to maintain their graves;
— to mark, upon application, the graves of eligible veterans worldwide, and reservists and National Guard members with 20 years’ qualifying service who are buried in national, State, or private cemeteries;
— to administer the State Cemetery Grants Program, which provides financial assistance to States for establishing, improving, and expanding State veterans cemeteries; and
— to provide Presidential Memorial Certificates to the loved ones of honorably discharged, deceased service members or veterans.

The National Cemetery Administration area offices (located in Atlanta, GA; Philadelphia, PA; and Denver, CO) provide direct support to the 115 national cemeteries located throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

Field Facilities

Insurance Centers Two field sites house all individual insurance records covering service members and veterans under the Government-administered programs: WW I United States Government Life Insurance; WW II National Service Life Insurance; Post-Korean Conflict; Veterans Reopened Insurance for the disabled of WW II and Korea; and Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance, the only Government-administered program open for new issues to disabled veterans only.

The two field locations are the VA Regional Office and Insurance Centers in Philadelphia, PA, and St. Paul, MN. All World War I insurance accounts, accounts for which the premium is paid by allotment from military service pay, and those paid by deduction from VA compensation or preauthorized debt are located at Philadelphia. All remaining insurance accounts are geographically distributed between the two VA Centers— with the Mississippi River serving as the approximate line of division. The Philadelphia Veterans Affairs Center is also responsible for formulating policy for the veterans insurance programs.

The insurance functions performed by the two field stations include the total range of insurance operations to provide individual policy, underwriting, and life and death insurance claims service for service members, veterans, and their beneficiaries.

Regional Offices Department of Veterans Affairs regional offices:
— grant benefits and services provided by law for veterans, their dependents, and beneficiaries within an assigned territory;
— furnish information regarding VA benefits and services;
— adjudicate claims and make awards for disability compensation and pension;
— supervise the payment of VA benefits to incompetent beneficiaries;
— aid, guide, and prescribe vocational rehabilitation training and administer educational benefits;
— guarantee loans for purchase of manufactured homes and lots and condominium units, purchase or construction or alteration of homes and farm residences, and under certain conditions, guarantee refinancing loans;
— process grants for specially adapted housing;
— process death claims;
— assist the veteran in exercising rights to benefits and services; and
— supervise VA offices under their jurisdiction.

The offices are also responsible for veterans assistance activities, including coordination of efforts of participating agencies in an outreach program to assist returning service members.

Services to U.S. veterans in most foreign countries normally are provided by the VA Regional Office, District of Columbia. The Honolulu Regional Office serves the Islands of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Wake, and Midway and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. U.S. veterans in the Virgin Islands and Mexico are served by the San Juan and Houston offices,
respectively. Service is provided in cooperation with embassy staffs of the Department of State.

**Department of Veterans Affairs Regional Office, District of Columbia**
The Department of Veterans Affairs Regional Office, District of Columbia, is a typical regional office with additional functions. It has global jurisdiction and grants benefits and services provided by law for veterans and their beneficiaries and dependents residing outside the territorial limits of the United States, and it adjudicates certain unusual claims and actions not common to all regional offices, such as WW I adjusted compensation death cases, forfeiture cases, and benefits under special enactments provided by the Congress. It also maintains liaison with the Treasury Department on types and methods of payments to recipients in foreign countries.

**VA Offices**
The VA office provides veterans assistance and such other services as cannot be conveniently provided to veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries, and others in a given locality by a regional office or center.

**Medical Centers**
Veterans Affairs Medical Centers provide eligible beneficiaries with medical and other health care services equivalent to those provided by private-sector institutions, augmented in many instances by services to meet the special requirements of veterans. One hundred and twenty-six VA medical facilities are affiliated with 107 medical facilities for residency training; 72 VA medical facilities are affiliated with 59 dental schools; and all centers cooperate with one or more educational institutions in programs of nursing, associated health professions and occupations, and administrative training and related research, both in individual projects and in association with other VA medical centers in broad cooperative studies. There are 131 nursing home care units associated with VA medical centers to provide skilled nursing care and related medical services to patients who are no longer in need of hospital care.

**VA Regional Office and Insurance Centers**
Veterans Affairs Regional Office and Insurance Centers combine a regional office and an insurance center under the jurisdiction of one director.

**VA Medical and Regional Office Centers**
Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Centers combine a regional office and a medical center or a regional office, medical center, and domiciliary under the jurisdiction of one director.

**Domiciliaries**
Veterans Affairs Domiciliaries provide the least intensive level of inpatient medical care. This includes necessary ambulatory medical treatment, rehabilitation, and support services in a structured environment to veterans who are unable because of their disabilities to provide adequately for themselves in the community.

**Outpatient Clinics**
Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinics provide eligible beneficiaries with ambulatory care.

**VA National Cemeteries**
Veterans Affairs national cemeteries are the final resting places for burial of the remains of veterans, active duty personnel, reservists, and National Guard members with 20 years' qualifying service, their spouses, and certain eligible dependents. Memorial markers for veterans, service members, and reservists and National Guard members with 20 years' qualifying service, whose remains are not available for burial, may also be placed in a national cemetery. These cemeteries are designated as national shrines created in tribute to the sacrifices of all Americans who have served in the U.S. Armed Forces.

### National Facilities—Department of Veterans Affairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Type of facility</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham (700 S. 19th St., 35233)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Y.C. Parris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Type of facility</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile (1202 Virginia St., 36604) (Mail: Barrancas National Cemetery, FL)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Sandra Beckley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery (215 Perry Hill Rd., Montgomery, 36109-3796)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>W. Kenneth Ruyle, Acting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montgomery (345 Perry Hill Rd., 36109)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Patrick K. Courtney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seale (P. Mitchell National Cemetery, 553 Hwy. 165, 36875)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>William Trower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuscaloosa (35404)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>W. Kenneth Ruyle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anchorage (2925 Debarr Rd., 99508)</td>
<td>Outpatient Clinic and Regional Office</td>
<td>Alex Spector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Ft. Richardson (P.O. Box 5–498, 99505)                                  | National Cemetery                 | Yvonne Payne, Program Specialist |}

ARIZONA:
- Phoenix (7th St. & Indian School Rd., 85012) - Medical Center - John R. Fears
- Phoenix (3225 N. Central Ave., 85012) - Regional Office - David W. Walls
- Phoenix (23029 N. Cave Creek Rd., 85024) - National Cemetery - Mary Dill
- Prescott (86313) - Medical Center (medical and domiciliary) - Patricia A. McLem
- Prescott (VA Medical Center, 500 Hwy. 89 N., 86301) (Mail: National Memorial Cemetery of Arizona) - National Cemetery - Mary Dill
- Tucson (85723) - Medical Center - Jonathan H. Gardner

ARKANSAS:
- Fayetteville (72701) - Medical Center - Richard F. Robinson
- Fayetteville (700 Government Ave., 72701) - National Cemetery - Darrell W. Lindsey, Trainee
- Ft. Smith (522 Garland Ave., 72901) - National Cemetery - John Bacon
- Little Rock (2523 Confederate Blvd., 72206) - National Cemetery - Mary Ann Fisher
- Little Rock (300 Roosevelt Rd., 72205) (John L. McClellan Memorial Veterans Hospital) - Medical Center - George Gray, Jr.
- North Little Rock Division (Mail: Little Rock) - Regional Office - Fred King

CALIFORNIA:
- Benicia (150 Muir Rd., Benicia, 94513) - Medical Center - Brian O'Neill
- Fresno (2615 Clinton Ave., 93703) - Medical Center - Alan S. Perry
- Gustine (San Joaquin Valley National Cemetery, 32053 W. McCabe Rd., 95322) - National Cemetery - Carla Williams
- Loma Linda (Jerry L. Pettis Memorial Veterans Hospital, 11201 Benton St., 92317) - Medical Center - Dean R. Stordahl
- Long Beach (5901 E. 7th St., 90822) - Medical Center - Lawrence Stewart
- Los Angeles (11301 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, 90073) - Medical Center - Jule Monroe
- Los Angeles (11000 Wilshire Blvd., 90024) - Regional Office - Stewart F. Lipf
- Los Angeles (950 S. Sepulveda Blvd., 90049) - National Cemetery - Lucy Devenney
- Oakland (Oakland Federal Bldg., 1301 Clay St., 94612-5209) - Regional Office - Donald E. Stout
- Palo Alto Health Care System (3801 Miranda Ave., 94304) - Medical Center - James A. Golf
- Riverside (22495 Van Buren Blvd., 92518) - National Cemetery - Steve Jongersen
- San Bruno (Golden Gate National Cemetery, 1300 Sneath Ln., 94066) - National Cemetery - Gloria Gomez
- San Diego (3350 La Jolla Village Dr., 92161) - Medical Center - Gary Rossio
- San Diego (2022 Camino Del Rio N., 92108) - Regional Office - Ray W. Hall
- San Francisco (P.O. Box 29012, Presidio of San Francisco, 94129) (Mail: Golden Gate National Cemetery, San Bruno, CA) - National Cemetery - Sheila Cullen, Acting Director

COLORADO:
- Denver (1055 Clermont St., 80220) - Medical Center - Edgar Thorsland, Jr.
- Denver (80225) - Denver Distribution Center - Robert Shields
- Denver (P. Logan National Cemetery, 3698 S. Sheridan Blvd., 80235) - National Cemetery - Art Smith
- Ft. Lyon (VA Medical Center, 81038) - National Cemetery - Maintained by VAMC Engineering Service
- Ft. Lyon (81038) - Medical Center - Stuart Collier
- Grand Junction (81501) - Medical Center - Kurt Schlegelmilch
- Lakewood (P.O. Box 25126, 155 Van Gordon St., 80228) - Regional Office - Catherine L. Smith
### National Facilities—Department of Veterans Affairs—Continued

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Type of facility</th>
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**National Facilities—Department of Veterans Affairs—Continued**

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<th>Director</th>
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<td>Northampton (01060)</td>
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<td>ANN ARBOR (2215 Fuller Rd., 48105)</td>
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### National Facilities—Department of Veterans Affairs—Continued

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<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Mary Dowling</td>
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<td>Eagle Point (2763 Riley Rd., 97524)</td>
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<td>Portland (Willamette National Cemetery, 11800 SE. Mt. Scott Blvd., P.O. Box 66147, 97266-6937)</td>
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## National Facilities—Department of Veterans Affairs—Continued

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<td>R. Vincent Crawford</td>
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<td>Joe Nurnally</td>
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<td>Houston (10410 Veterans Memorial Dr., 77038)</td>
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National Facilities—Department of Veterans Affairs—Continued

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<td>Sheridan (62681)</td>
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Sources of Information

Audiovisuals Persons interested in the availability of VA video productions or exhibits for showing outside VA may write the Chief, Media Services Division (032B), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202-273-9781 or 9782.

Contracts and Small Business Activities Persons seeking to do business with the Department of Veterans Affairs may contact the Director, Acquisition Resources Service (95), 810 Vermont Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202-273-8815. A brochure entitled Doing Business With the Department of Veterans Affairs, which describes acquisition opportunities and contact points, is available upon request. The Office of Acquisition and Materiel Management also distributes information regarding VA business opportunities electronically through the Internet, at http://www.va.gov/oa&mm/index.htm. The pamphlet entitled Department of Veterans Affairs Business Assistance Pamphlet, is prepared with the veteran in mind and contains information on procurement programs, acquisition regulatory requirements, and general guidance on marketing the Federal Government. Information concerning the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization is also available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.va.gov/osdbu/. Persons seeking information regarding special contracting and subcontracting programs for small, disadvantaged, 8(a) certified, and women- and veteran-owned small businesses may contact the Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (00SB), Phone, 202-565-8124, or 800-949-8387.

The Veterans Benefits Administration enforces laws which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, and age in federally assisted programs. Information regarding these laws can be obtained from the nearest VA regional office.

Electronic Access Information concerning the Department of Veterans Affairs is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.va.gov/.

Employment The Department of Veterans Affairs employs physicians, dentists, podiatrists, optometrists, nurses, nurse anesthetists, physician assistants, expanded-function dental auxiliaries, registered respiratory therapists, certified respiratory technicians, licensed physical therapists, occupational therapists, pharmacists, and licensed practical or vocational nurses under VA’s excepted merit system. This system does not require civil service eligibility. Other professional, technical, administrative,
and clerical occupations exist in VA that do require civil service eligibility. Persons interested in employment should contact the Human Resources Management Office at their nearest VA facility. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for appointments without regard to race, religion, color, national origin, sex, political affiliation, or any nonmerit factor.

**Freedom of Information Act Requests**

Inquiries should be directed to the Assistant Secretary for Information and Technology, Information Management Service (045A4), 810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202–273–7135.

**Inspector General Inquiries and Hotline**

Publicly available documents and information on the VA Office of Inspector General are available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.va.gov/oig/homepage.htm. Complaints may be sent by mail to the VA Inspector General (53E), P.O. Box 50410, Washington, DC 20091-0410. Hotline phone, 800-488-8244. E-mail, vaig.hotline@forum.va.gov.

**Medical Center (Hospital) Design, Construction, and Related Services**

VA projects requiring services for design, construction, and other related services are advertised in the Commerce Business Daily. Architectural/engineering firms interested in designing VA medical center construction projects may write to the Director, Program Support Service (187B). Phone, 202–565–4181. Construction contractors should address their inquiries to the Chief, Office and Library Support Division (182C). Phone, 202–565–5171. Contact either office at the Department of Veterans Affairs Central Office, 810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420; or write to the Chief, Acquisition and Material Management, at any VA medical center or regional office center (see listing in the preceding text).

**News Media**

Representatives of the media outside Washington, DC, may contact VA through the nearest regional Office of Public Affairs:

- Atlanta (404–347–3236)
- Chicago (312–353–4076)


**Publications**

**Annual Report of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs** may be obtained (in single copies), without charge, from, the Reports and Information Service (008C2), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420.


**Board of Veterans Appeals Index** (I-01–1), an index to appellate decisions, is available on microfiche in annual cumulation from July 1977 through December 1994. The quarterly indexes may be purchased for $7 and annual cumulative indexes for $22.50. Annual indexes and BVA decisions for 1992 and 1993 are also available on CD–ROM for $30. The VADEX/CITATOR of Appellate Research Materials is a complete printed quarterly looseleaf cumulation of research material which may be purchased for $175 with binder and for $160 without binder. The Vadex Infobase, a computer-searchable version of the VADEX, is also available on diskettes for $100 per copy. These publications may be obtained by contacting Promisel and Korn, Inc. Phone, 301–986–0650. Beginning in 1993, archived decisions of the Board of Veterans’ Appeals are available on CD–ROM, which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

**VA Pamphlet, A Summary of Department of Veteran Affairs Benefits** (27–82–2), may be obtained, without charge, from any VA regional office.

**Interments in VA National Cemeteries**, VA NCA–IS–1, provides a list of national cemeteries and information on procedures and eligibility for burial.
Copies may be obtained without charge from the National Cemetery Administration (402B2), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. A construction research report listing may be obtained from the Director, Program Management and Planning Office (O 82), Office of Facilities, Department of Veterans Affairs, 811 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202-565-5781.

Independent Establishments and Government Corporations

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
1400 Eye Street NW., Washington, DC 20005

Board of Directors:
Chairman
Vice Chair
Members of the Board
Staff:
President
Vice President
General Counsel

[For the African Development Foundation statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22, Part 1501]

The African Development Foundation assists and supports indigenous, community-based self-help organizations in their efforts to solve their own development problems.

The African Development Foundation was established by the African Development Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 290h) as a nonprofit Government corporation to support the self-help efforts of poor people in African countries. The Foundation became operational in 1984 and is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. By law, five Board members are from the private sector and two are from the Government.

The purposes of the Foundation are to:  
— strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding between the people of Africa and the United States;  
— support self-help development activities at the local level designed to promote opportunities for community development;  
— stimulate and promote effective and expanding participation of Africans in their development process; and  
— encourage the establishment and growth of development institutions that are indigenous to particular countries in Africa and that can respond to the requirements of the poor in those countries.

To carry out its purposes, the Foundation makes grants, loans, and loan guarantees to African private groups, associations, or other entities engaged in peaceful activities that enable the people of Africa to develop more fully.
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington, DC 20505

Director of Central Intelligence  GEORGE J. TENET
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence  GEN. JOHN A. GORDON, USAF

[For the Central Intelligence Agency statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 32, Part 1900]

The Central Intelligence Agency collects, evaluates, and disseminates vital information on political, military, economic, scientific, and other developments abroad needed to safeguard national security.

The Central Intelligence Agency was established under the National Security Council by the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.). It now functions under that statute, Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981, and other laws, regulations, and directives.

The Director of Central Intelligence heads both the Intelligence Community and the Central Intelligence Agency and is the President's principal adviser on intelligence matters. The Director and Deputy Director of Central Intelligence are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Central Intelligence Agency, under the direction of the President or the National Security Council:
— advises the National Security Council in matters concerning such intelligence activities of the Government departments and agencies as relate to national security;
— makes recommendations to the National Security Council for the coordination of such intelligence activities of the departments and agencies of the Government as relate to the national security;
— correlates and evaluates intelligence relating to the national security and provides for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the Government;
— collects, produces, and disseminates counterintelligence and foreign intelligence, including information not otherwise obtainable. The collection of counterintelligence or foreign intelligence within the United States shall be coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as required by procedures agreed upon by the Director of Central Intelligence and the Attorney General;
— collects, produces, and disseminates intelligence on foreign aspects of narcotics production and trafficking;
— conducts counterintelligence activities outside the United States and, without assuming or performing any internal security functions, conducts counterintelligence activities within the United States in coordination with the FBI as required by procedures agreed upon by the Director of Central Intelligence and the Attorney General;
— coordinates counterintelligence activities and the collection of information not otherwise obtainable when conducted outside the United States by other departments and agencies;
— conducts special activities approved by the President. No agency, except the Central Intelligence Agency (or the Armed Forces of the United States in time of war declared by Congress or during any period covered by a report
from the President to the Congress under the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), may conduct any special activity unless the President determines that another agency is more likely to achieve a particular objective:

— carries out or contracts for research, development, and procurement of technical systems and devices relating to authorized functions;

— protects the security of its installations, activities, information, property, and employees by appropriate means, including such investigations of applicants, employees, contractors, and other persons with similar associations with the Agency, as are necessary;

— collects, produces, and disseminates military intelligence to military commands to enhance battlefield awareness;

— conducts such administrative and technical support activities within and outside the United States as are necessary to perform its functions, including procurement and essential cover and proprietary arrangements; and

— performs such other functions and duties relating to intelligence that affect the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct.

The Agency has no police, subpoena, or law enforcement powers or internal security functions.

The Commission has five major operating components: the Divisions of Enforcement, Economic Analysis, and Trading and Markets, and the Offices of the Executive Director and the General Counsel.

Activities

The Commission regulates trading on the 12 U.S. futures exchanges, which offer active futures and options contracts. It also regulates the activities of numerous commodity exchange members, public brokerage houses (futures commission merchants), Commission-registered futures industry salespeople (associated persons), commodity trading advisers, and commodity pool operators. Some off-exchange transactions involving instruments similar in nature to futures contracts also fall under Commission jurisdiction.

The Commission's regulatory and enforcement efforts are designed to ensure that the futures trading process is fair and that it protects both the rights of customers and the financial integrity of the marketplace. It approves the rules under which an exchange proposes to operate and monitors exchange enforcement of those rules. It reviews the terms of proposed futures contracts, and registers companies and individuals who handle customer funds or give trading advice. The Commission also protects the public by enforcing rules that require that customer funds be kept in bank accounts separate from accounts maintained by firms for their own use, and that such customer accounts be marked to present market value at the close of trading each day.

Large regional offices are maintained in Chicago, IL, and New York, NY, where many of the Nation's futures exchanges are located. Smaller regional offices are located in Kansas City, MO, and Los Angeles, CA. A suboffice of the Kansas City regional office is located in Minneapolis, MN.


CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

East-West Towers, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814

Chairman
Commissioners

General Counsel
Director, Office of Congressional Relations
Director, Office of the Secretary
Freedom of Information Officer
Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Enterprise
Executive Director
Deputy Executive Director
Inspector General
Director, Office of Human Resources Management
Director, Office of Information Services
Director, Office of Planning and Evaluation
Director, Office of Information and Public Affairs

ANN BROWN
MARY SHEILA GALL, THOMAS H. MOORE, (2 VACANCIES)
JEFFREY S. BROMME
ROBERT J. WAGER
SADYE E. DUNN
TODD A. STEVENSON
FELIPA C. COLEMAN
PAMELA GILBERT
THOMAS W. MURR, JR.
MARY B. WYLES
BEVERLY M. ST. CLAIR
DOUGLAS G. NOBLE
ROBERT E. FRYE
KATHLEEN P. BEGALA
The Consumer Product Safety Commission protects the public against unreasonable risks of injury from consumer products; assists consumers in evaluating the comparative safety of consumer products; develops uniform safety standards for consumer products and minimizes conflicting State and local regulations; and promotes research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission is an independent Federal regulatory agency established by the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2051 et seq.). The Commission consists of five Commissioners, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom is appointed Chairman.


**Activities**

To help protect the public from unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products, the Commission:

- requires manufacturers to report defects in products that could create substantial hazards;
- requires, where appropriate, corrective action with respect to specific substantially hazardous consumer products already in commerce;
- collects information on consumer product-related injuries and maintains a comprehensive Injury Information Clearinghouse;
- conducts research on consumer product hazards;
- encourages and assists in the development of voluntary standards related to the safety of consumer products;
- establishes, where appropriate, mandatory consumer product standards;
- bans, where appropriate, hazardous consumer products; and
- conducts outreach programs for consumers, industry, and local governments.

**Offices**

The Commission's headquarters is located at East-West Towers, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814. Regional offices are located in Chicago, IL; New York, NY; and San Francisco,
SA. Field offices are maintained in various cities.

Sources of Information

Consumer Information The Commission operates a toll-free Consumer Product Safety Hotline, 800-638-CPSC (English and Spanish); and a teletypewriter for the hearing-impaired, 800-638-8270 (or in Maryland only, 800-492-8140).

General Inquiries Information on Commission activities may be obtained from the Office of Information and Public Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207. Phone, 301-504-0580.

Reading Room A public information room is maintained at the Commission headquarters.

For further information, contact the Office of Information and Public Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, East-West Towers, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814. Phone, 301-504-0580.


CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

1201 New York Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20525

Board of Directors:
Chair
Members

Board of Directors:

Chair
Members

Bob Rogers
Victor Ashe, Thomas Ehrlich, Christopher Gallagher, Dorothy Johnson, Carol Kinsley, Leslie Lenkowsky, Arthur Naparstek, (7 vacancies)

Members (ex officio)

(Secretary of Agriculture)
(Secretary of Defense)
(Secretary of Education)
(Secretary of Health and Human Services)
(Secretary of Housing and Urban Development)
(Secretary of the Interior)
(Secretary of Labor)
(Attorney General)
(Director, Peace Corps)
(Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency)
(Chief Executive Officer, Corporation for National and Community Service)

Dan Glickman
William S. Cohen
Richard W. Riley
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Bruce Babbitt
Alexis M. Herman
Janet Reno
Mark D. Gearan
Carol M. Browner
Harris Wofford

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Chief Executive Officer
Chief Operating Officer
Chief of Staff to the CEO
Director, AmeriCorps
Director, National Senior Service Corps

Harris Wofford
Louis Caldera
John S. Gomperts
Deborah Jospin
Thomas Endres
The Corporation for National and Community Service engages Americans of all backgrounds in community-based service that addresses the Nation's educational, public safety, environmental, and other human needs to achieve direct and demonstrable results. In so doing, the Corporation fosters civic responsibility, strengthens the ties that bind us together as a people, and provides educational opportunity for those who make a substantial service contribution.

The Corporation for National and Community Service oversees three major service initiatives: AmeriCorps, Learn and Serve America, and the National Senior Service Corps. The Corporation was established on October 1, 1993, by the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 12651 et seq.). In addition to creating several new service programs, the act consolidated the functions and activities of the former Commission on National and Community Service and the Federal agency ACTION.

The goal of the Corporation is to address the Nation's most critical problems in the areas of education, the environment, public safety, and other human needs, while fostering a service ethic in participants and beneficiaries.

The Corporation is a Federal corporation governed by a 15-member bipartisan Board of Directors, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Secretaries of Agriculture, Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Labor; the Attorney General, the Environmental Protection Agency Administrator, the Peace Corps Director, and the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation serve as ex officio members of the Board. The Board has responsibility for overall policy direction of the Corporation's activities and has the power to make all final grant decisions, approve the strategic plan and annual budget, and advise and make recommendations to the President and the Congress regarding changes in the national service laws.

AmeriCorps AmeriCorps, the domestic Peace Corps, engages more than 40,000 Americans in intensive results-oriented service. Most AmeriCorps members are selected by and serve with local and national organizations like Habitat for Humanity, the American Red Cross, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, and Boys and Girls Clubs. Others serve in AmeriCorps*VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) and AmeriCorps*NCCC (the National Civilian Community Corps). After their term of service, AmeriCorps members receive education awards that help finance college or pay back student loans.

Many AmeriCorps grants are awarded through State commissions and other approved entities that submit State plans built on existing service initiatives. Public and nonprofit organizations can apply to the State commissions for subgrants, implement and operate service programs, and obtain education awards for eligible participants. National and multi-State nonprofit organizations, Indian tribes, and institutions of higher education can apply directly to the Corporation for AmeriCorps funding. In addition, organizations and public
entities that manage their own non-federally funded community service programs can apply directly to the Corporation for AmeriCorps education awards for their participants. All AmeriCorps grants require matching funds.

**Learn and Serve America** Learn and Serve America helps support nearly one million students from kindergarten through college who meet community needs while improving their academic skills and learning the habits of good citizenship. In addition to providing grants to schools and community organizations, the Corporation for National and Community Service also promotes student service through the President's student service challenge.

Grants are awarded through State educational agencies, State commissions, and directly by the Corporation. School-based programs receive grants through State educational agencies, while community-based programs apply for funding through the same State commissions that coordinate AmeriCorps grants. Higher education institutions apply directly to the Corporation for grants.

**National Senior Service Corps** Through the National Senior Service Corps (Senior Corps), nearly half a million Americans age 55 and older share their time and talents to help solve local problems. As foster grandparents, they serve one-on-one with young people with special needs; as senior companions, they help other seniors live independently in their homes; and as volunteers with the Retired and Senior Volunteers Program (RSVP), they help meet a wide range of community needs.

The Corporation's mission to develop and support an ethic of service in America involves initiatives, special demonstration projects, and other activities, in addition to the three major program areas. These include a disaster response initiative, the AmeriCorps Leaders Program, and short-term summer service initiatives. The Corporation also carries out an extensive training and technical assistance effort to support and assist State commissions and service programs. Through partnership with the private sector, other Federal agencies, and the Points of Light Foundation, the Corporation further advocates and advances service in America.

**Sources of Information**

**Electronic Access** Information regarding the Corporation's programs and activities is available on the Internet, at http://www.nationalservice.org/.

**General Information** To obtain additional information regarding AmeriCorps, call 800-942-2677 (toll-free). For Senior Corps programs, call 800-424-8867 (toll-free).

**Grants** Notices of available funds are published in the *Federal Register* for most programs. State program offices and State commissions on national and community service are located in most States and are the best source of information on programs in specific States or communities.

**Recruitment** Persons interested in joining AmeriCorps should call 800-942-2677 (toll-free). To participate in other national service programs, contact State offices or State commissions on national and community service.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
Suite 700, 625 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20004

Chairman
Vice Chairman
Members
General Counsel
General Manager
Technical Director

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JOSEPH J. DI NUNNO, HERBERT J.C.
KOUNT, JOHN E. MANSFIELD
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GEORGE W. CUNNINGHAM

The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board reviews and evaluates the content and implementation of standards relating to the design, construction, operation, and decommissioning of defense nuclear facilities of the Department of Energy (DOE).

The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board was established as an independent agency on September 29, 1988, by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2286–2286i).

The Board is composed of five members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Members of the Board are appointed from among United States citizens who are respected experts in the field of nuclear safety.

Activities
The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board reviews and evaluates the content and implementation of standards for defense nuclear facilities of DOE; investigates any event or practice at these facilities which may adversely affect public health and safety; and reviews and monitors the design, construction, and operation of facilities. The Board makes recommendations to the Secretary of Energy concerning DOE defense nuclear facilities to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety. In the event that any aspect of operations, practices, or occurrences reviewed by the Board is determined to present an imminent or severe threat to public health and safety, the Board transmits its recommendations directly to the President.


ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460

Administrator
Deputy Administrator
Office of the Administrator:
Associate Administrator for Communications, Education, and Media Relations

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PETER D. ROBERTSON

STEPHANIE CUTTER, Acting
Associate Administrator for Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations
JOSEPH R. CRAPA

Associate Administrator for Reinvention
JAY BENFORADO, Acting

Director, Executive Support Office
DIANE N. BAZZLE

Director, Executive Secretariat
SANDRA HUDNALL

Chief Judge, Office of Administrative Law Judges
SUSAN L. BIO

Director, Office of Civil Rights
ANNE E. GOODE

Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
JEANETTE L. BROWN

Director, Science Advisory Board
DONALD G. BARNES

Director, Office of Children’s Health Protection
E. RAMONA TROVATO

Lead Environmental Appeals Judge, Environmental Appeals Board
RONALD L. MCCALLUM

Director, Regional Operations Staff
FRANCES T. GREENBERG, Acting

Director, Cooperative Environmental Management
CLARENCE HARDY

Other Offices:

Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resources Management
ROMULO L. DIAZ, JR.

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resources Management
(VACANCY)

Director, Office of Human Resources and Organizational Services
DAVID J. O’CONNOR

Director, Office of Administration
JOHN C. CHAMBERLIN

Director, Office of Grants and Debarment
ELIZABETH CRAIG

Director, Office of Acquisition Management
BETTY L. BAILEY

Director, Office of Information Resources Management
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Director, Office of Administration and Resources Management—Research Triangle Park, NC
WILLIAM G. LAXTON

Director, Office of Administration and Resources Management—Cincinnati, OH
WILLIAM M. HENDERSON

Chief Financial Officer
SALLYANNE HARPER

Deputy Chief Financial Officer
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Director, Office of Planning, Analysis, and Accountability
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SYLVIA K. LOWRANCE, MICHAEL M. STAHL

Director, Enforcement Capacity and Outreach Office
PETER D. ROSENBERG, Acting

Director, Federal Facilities Enforcement Office
CRAIG E. HOOKS

Director, Criminal Enforcement, Forensics, and Training
EARL E. DEVANEY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Technology Cooperation and Assistance</td>
<td>Jamison Koehler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Western Hemisphere and Bilateral Affairs</td>
<td>Patricia Koshel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Water</td>
<td>Robert Perciasepe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Administrators for Water</td>
<td>Dana D. Minerva, Diane C. Regas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water</td>
<td>Cynthia C. Dougherty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Wastewater Management</td>
<td>Michael B. Cook</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Science and Technology</td>
<td>Tudor T. Davies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, American Indian Environmental Office</td>
<td>Kathy Gorospe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds</td>
<td>Robert H. Wayland III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response</td>
<td>Timothy Fields, Jr., Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response</td>
<td>Michael Shapiro, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Program Management</td>
<td>Devereaux Barnes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office</td>
<td>James E. Woolford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Outreach and Special Projects Staff</td>
<td>Linda Garczynski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office</td>
<td>James L. Makris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Technology Innovation Office</td>
<td>Walter W. Kovalick, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Solid Waste</td>
<td>Elizabeth Cotsworth, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (Superfund/Oil Programs)</td>
<td>Stephen D. Luftig</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Underground Storage Tanks</td>
<td>Anna Hopkins Virbick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation</td>
<td>Robert Perciasepe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation</td>
<td>Robert D. Brenner, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards</td>
<td>John S. Seitz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Program Management Operations</td>
<td>Jerry A. Kurtzweg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Policy Analysis and Review</td>
<td>Robert D. Brenner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Atmospheric Programs</td>
<td>Paul M. Stolpman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Radiation and Indoor Air</td>
<td>Steven D. Page</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Mobile Sources</td>
<td>Margo T. Oge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances</td>
<td>Lynn R. Goldman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances</td>
<td>Susan H. Wayland, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Program Management Operations</td>
<td>Marylouise M. Uhlig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Pesticide Programs</td>
<td>Marcia E. Mulkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics</td>
<td>William H. Sanderson III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Research and Development</td>
<td>Norine E. Noonan</td>
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</table>
The mission of the Environmental Protection Agency is to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment—air, water, and land—upon which life depends to the fullest extent possible under the laws enacted by Congress.

The Environmental Protection Agency was established in the executive branch as an independent agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. app.), effective December 2, 1970. It was created to permit coordinated and effective governmental action on behalf of the environment. The Agency is designed to serve as the public’s advocate for a livable environment.

**Activities**

**Air and Radiation** The air activities of the Agency include:
- developing national programs, policies, regulations, and standards for air quality, emission standards for stationary and mobile sources, and emission standards for hazardous air pollutants;
- conducting research and providing information on indoor air pollutants to the public;
- providing technical direction, support, and evaluation of regional air activities;
- providing training in the field of air pollution control; and
- providing technical assistance to States and agencies having radiation protection programs, including radon mitigation programs and a national surveillance and inspection program for measuring radiation levels in the environment.

For further information, call 202-260-7400.

**Water** The Agency’s water quality activities represent a coordinated effort to restore the Nation’s waters, including:
- development of national programs, technical policies, and regulations for water pollution control and water supply;
- ground water protection;
- marine and estuarine protection;
- enforcement of standards;
- water quality standards and effluent guidelines development;
- technical direction, support, and evaluation of regional water activities;
- development of programs for technical assistance and technology transfer; and
- training in the field of water quality.

For further information, call 202-260-5700.

**Solid Waste and Emergency Response**

The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response provides policy, guidance, and direction for the Agency’s hazardous waste and emergency response programs, including:
— development of policies, standards, and regulations for hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal;
— national management of the Superfund toxic waste cleanup program;
— development of guidelines for the emergency preparedness and “Community Right To Know” programs;
— implementation of special initiatives such as the brownfields national partnership;
— management of environmental justice/public participation programs related to waste siting issues;
— development of guidelines and standards for the land disposal of hazardous wastes and for underground storage tanks;
— analysis of technologies and methods for the recovery of useful energy from solid waste;
— economic impact assessment of RCRA and CERCLA regulations;
— coordination with the Department of Defense on base closure environmental issues; and
— technical assistance in the development, management, and operation of waste management activities, including technical assistance to Federal facilities.

For further information, call 202±260±4610.

Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances The Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances is responsible for:
— promoting pollution prevention and the public’s right to know about chemical risk;
— developing and implementing strategies to promote pollution prevention through source reduction;
— evaluating and regulating pesticides and chemicals to safeguard all Americans;
— establishing safe levels for pesticide residues on food;
— developing national strategies for control of toxic substances;
— developing criteria for assessing chemical substances, standards for test protocols for chemicals, rules and procedures for industry reporting, and regulations for the control of substances that may be hazardous to people or the environment; and
— evaluating and assessing the impact of existing chemicals, new chemicals, and chemicals with new uses to determine the hazard and develop appropriate restrictions.

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

For further information, call 202-260-2902.

Research and Development The Office of Research and Development (ORD) provides the scientific foundation for the Agency’s environmental protection mission. ORD’s chief role is to conduct and support high quality research targeted to understanding and resolving the Nation’s most serious environmental threats. In addition, ORD develops methods and technologies to reduce exposures to pollution and prevent its creation. The Office is also a major player in sharing information on technological innovations to protect people and the environment. ORD prepares health and ecological risk assessments and makes recommendations for sound risk management strategies in order to assure that highest risk pollution problems receive optimum remediation. The Office manages a vital extramural grants program entitled Science To Achieve Results (STAR), which awards research grants to scientists in universities and students in environmental science. All ORD extramural and intramural research is carefully aligned to support Agency environmental goals and strategic priorities.

For further information, call 202-564-6620.

Regional Offices The Agency’s 10 regional offices represent its commitment to the development of strong local programs for pollution abatement. The Regional Administrators are responsible for accomplishing, within their regions, the national program objectives established by the Agency. They develop, propose, and implement an approved regional program for comprehensive and
integrated environmental protection activities.

Regional Offices—Environmental Protection Agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address/Areas Served</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region I (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Boston, MA 02114) (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)</td>
<td>John P. DeVillars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region II (290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007) (NJ, NY, PR, VI)</td>
<td>Jeanne M. Fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region III (1650 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19103) (DC, DE, MD, PA, WA, WV)</td>
<td>W. Michael McCabe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region IV (61 Forsyth St. SW, Atlanta GA 30303) (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>John H. Hankinson, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region V (77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604) (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)</td>
<td>David A. Ulrich, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VI (1445 Ross Ave., Dallas, TX 75202) (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>Gregg A. Cooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VII (726 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, KS 66101) (IA, KS, MO, NE)</td>
<td>Dennis D. Grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VIII (1999 18th St., Denver, CO 80202) (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)</td>
<td>William P. Yellowtail, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region IX (75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105) (AS, AZ, CA, GU, HI, NV)</td>
<td>Felicia A. Marcus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region X (1200 6th Ave., Seattle, WA 98101) (AK, ID, OR, WA)</td>
<td>Charles C. Clarke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

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


Employment Office of Human Resources and Organizational Services. Phone, 202-260-4467.

Freedom of Information Act Requests Freedom of Information Officer. Phone, 202-260-4048. E-mail, hq.foi@epamail.epa.gov.

Reading Room EPA Headquarters Information Resources Center, Room 2904 Mall. Phone, 202-260-5922.


For further information, contact the Office of Communications, Education, and Media Relations, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460 (phone, 202-260-9828); or write to the Public Information Office of the nearest regional office. Internet, http://www.epa.gov/.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

1801 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20507

Chairman IDA L. CASTRO
Executive Director MARIA BORRERO
Vice Chairman PAUL M. IGASAKI
Commissioners REGINALD E. JONES, PAUL STEVEN MILLER, (VACANCY)
Executive Officer FRANCES M. HART
General Counsel C. GREGORY STEWART
Inspector General ALETHA L. BROWN
Director, Office of Communications and Legislative Affairs WILLIAM J. WHITE, JR., Acting
Director, Office of Equal Opportunity CYNTHIA C. MATTHEWS
Director, Office of Federal Operations RONNIE BLUMENTHAL
Legal Counsel ELLEN J. VARGYAS
Director, Office of Field Programs ELIZABETH M. THORNTON
The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission enforces laws which prohibit discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, or age in hiring, promoting, firing, setting wages, testing, training, apprenticeship, and all other terms and conditions of employment. The Commission conducts investigations of alleged discrimination; makes determinations based on gathered evidence; attempts conciliation when discrimination has taken place; files lawsuits; and conducts voluntary assistance programs for employers, unions, and community organizations. The Commission also has adjudicatory and oversight responsibility for all compliance and enforcement activities relating to equal employment opportunity among Federal employees and applicants, including discrimination against individuals with disabilities.


Executive Order 12067 of June 30, 1978, abolished the Equal Employment Opportunity Coordinating Council and transferred its duties to the Commission with responsibility for providing coherence and direction to the Government’s equal employment opportunity efforts.

Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. app.) effective January 1, 1979, transferred Federal equal employment functions from the Civil Service Commission to the EEOC. Authorities for transferred functions include:

— section 717 of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-16), which prohibits discrimination in employment in the Federal Government on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin;

— Executive Order 11478 of August 8, 1969, which sets forth the U.S. policy of providing for equal employment opportunity in the Federal Government through affirmative action programs in Federal departments and agencies;


— section 15 of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended (29 U.S.C. 633a) in the Federal sector; and


On July 1, 1979, responsibility for enforcement—in private industry as well as in State and local governments—of the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (EPA) and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) was transferred from the Department of Labor to the Commission. The EPA prohibits sex-based pay differences where substantially equal work is performed in the same establishment under similar working conditions and requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility; and the ADEA prohibits employment discrimination against workers or applicants 40 years of age or older. In addition to employers, the ADEA covers activities of employment agencies, and both acts cover activities of labor organizations.

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) was approved on July 26, 1990. Title I of the act has been enforced by EEOC since July 26, 1992, for employers with
25 or more employees, and since July 26, 1994, for employers with 15 or more employees. Title I governs private employers, State and local governments, employment agencies, labor organizations, and joint labor-management committees. The ADA prohibits employment discrimination against qualified individuals with disabilities and requires that employers make reasonable accommodations for such qualified individuals if it would not create undue hardship.

The Civil Rights Act of 1991 reversed parts of several U.S. Supreme Court rulings and provided for compensatory and punitive damages for intentional discrimination under title VII, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the ADA.

The Commission is comprised of five Commissioners appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for 5-year staggered terms. The President designates a Chairman and a Vice Chairman.

The Commission operates through 50 field offices, each of which processes charges.

Activities

Enforcement The Commission's field offices receive charges of job discrimination under title VII, the ADA, the EPA, and the ADEA. Field offices may initiate investigations to find violations of the acts. Members of the Commission also may initiate charges alleging that a violation of title VII or the ADA has occurred. Section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 covers Federal employees and applicants only.

Charges Under Title VII Title VII prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin by private employers, State and local governments, and educational institutions with 15 or more employees, or by the Federal Government, private and public employment agencies, labor organizations, and joint labor-management committees for apprenticeship and training.

Charges of title VII violations in the private sector must be filed with the Commission within 180 days of the alleged violation (or up to 300 days in a State or locality in which a fair employment practices agency is located), and the Commission is responsible for notifying persons so charged within 10 days of the receipt of a new charge. Before investigation, charges must be deferred for 60 days to a State or local fair employment practices agency in States and municipalities where there is a fair employment practices law covering the alleged discrimination. The deferral period is 120 days if the agency has been operating less than 1 year. Under worksharing agreements executed between the Commission and State and local fair employment practices agencies, the Commission routinely will assume jurisdiction over certain charges of discrimination and proceed with its investigation rather than wait for the expiration of the deferral period.

If there is reasonable cause to believe the charge is true, the district, area, or local office attempts to remedy the alleged unlawful practices through informal methods of conciliation, conference, and persuasion. If an acceptable conciliation agreement is not secured, the case is considered for possible litigation. If litigation is approved, the Commission will bring suit in an appropriate Federal district court.

Under title VII, the Attorney General brings suit when a State or local government, or political subdivision is involved. If the Commission or the Attorney General does not approve litigation or if a finding of no reasonable cause is made, at the conclusion of the administrative procedures (or earlier at the request of the charging party) a Notice of Right-to-Sue is issued that allows the charging party to proceed within 90 days in a Federal district court. In appropriate cases, the Commission may intervene in such civil action if the case is of general public interest. The investigation and conciliation of charges having an industrywide or national impact are coordinated or conducted by Systemic Investigations and Individual
Compliance Programs, Office of Program Operations.

Under the provisions of title VII, section 706(f)(2), as amended by section 4 of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-5), if it is concluded after a preliminary investigation that prompt judicial action is necessary to carry out the purposes of the act, the Commission or the Attorney General, in a case involving a State or local government, governmental agency or political subdivision, may bring an action for appropriate temporary or preliminary relief pending final disposition of a charge.

**Americans with Disabilities Act Charges**

The ADA specifically incorporates the powers, remedies, and procedures contained in title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended. Employment discrimination charges based on disability may be filed at any of the Commission's field offices. The Commission will investigate and attempt to conciliate the charges using the same procedures it uses to investigate and conciliate charges filed under title VII. The litigation procedures under this title apply to charges filed under the act.

**Age Discrimination in Employment or Equal Pay Act Charges and Complaints**

The ADEA and the EPA cover most employees and job applicants in private industry and Federal, State, and local governments.

An age discrimination charge must be filed with the Commission within 180 days of the alleged violation or, in a case where the alleged discriminatory action took place in a State which has its own age discrimination law and authority administering that law, within 300 days of the alleged violation or 30 days after the receipt of a notice of termination of State proceedings, whichever is earlier. The Commission will attempt to eliminate the unlawful practice through informal methods of conciliation, conference, and persuasion. A lawsuit may be brought by the Commission if conciliation fails, or individuals may file suit on their own behalf 90 days after filing a charge with the Commission and the appropriate State agency, but no later than 90 days after receipt of notice of final action by the Commission. Should the Commission take legal action, an individual covered by such action may not file a private suit. If an individual files a complaint of age discrimination, instead of a charge, his or her name will be kept confidential, but the individual filing the complaint may not bring a private suit unless he or she elects to file a charge first in accordance with the above requirements.

A lawsuit under the EPA may be filed by the Commission or by the complainant. There are no administrative prerequisites to individual actions under this law. Wages may be recovered for a period of up to 2 years prior to the filing of a suit, except in the case of willful violation, where 3 years' backpay may be recovered. The name of the individual filing the complaint may be kept confidential at the administrative level.

**Complaints Against the Federal Government**

The Commission's Federal sector processing regulations, codified in 29 CFR 1614, effective October 1, 1992, guide Federal employees or job applicants who want to file complaints of job discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, or physical or mental disability. Complainants must first consult an equal employment opportunity counselor within their agency within 45 calendar days of the alleged discriminatory event or the effective date of the alleged discriminatory personnel action. If the matter cannot be resolved informally, the person may file a formal complaint within 15 calendar days after the date of receipt of the notice of the right to file a complaint. An accepted complaint is investigated by the respondent agency, and there is a right to a hearing before an EEOC administrative judge before the agency issues its final decision.

An individual who wishes to file a complaint under the EPA must also follow these procedures. However, an individual may also elect to file suit under the EPA without prior resort to the agency or to the Commission. Federal-sector age discrimination complainants may bypass the
administrative complaint process and file a civil action directly in a U.S. district court by first notifying the Commission within 180 calendar days of the alleged discriminatory act and thereafter waiting 30 calendar days before filing suit.

Federal employees may file appeals of final agency decisions or decisions of an arbitrator or the Federal Labor Relations Authority with the Commission's Office of Federal Operations at any time up to 30 calendar days after receipt of the agency notice of final decision. A petition for review of a Merit Systems Protection Board decision may be filed within 30 days of the date that the Board decision becomes final. A request for reopening and reconsideration of any decision of the Commission should be made in writing within 30 days of receipt of such decision. Commission decisions are issued in writing to the complainant and the agency. The Office of Federal Operations monitors and ensures compliance by Federal agencies with Commission orders and appellate decisions, and provides technical assistance and training to other Federal agencies.

**Other Activities** The Commission actively promotes voluntary compliance with equal employment opportunity statutes through a variety of educational and technical assistance activities. A distinct activity of the Commission is the Voluntary Assistance Program. This outreach program is designed to provide educational and technical assistance to small and midsize employers and unions—through 1-day seminars on equal employment opportunity laws—about their rights and obligations under all the statutes that the Commission enforces.

Another activity initiated by the Commission is the Expanded Presence Program, which is designed to make the Commission accessible in areas identified as underserved by Commission offices.

Through its Educational Technical Assistance and Training Revolving Fund, the Commission is also able to provide its constituency with advanced and specialized technical assistance offerings. Fees charged for Revolving Fund products are not to exceed the cost of producing the materials or services provided, are to bear a direct relationship to the cost of providing such outreach, and are to be imposed on a uniform basis.


The Commission has direct liaison with Federal, State, and local governments, employers and union organizations, trade associations, civil rights organizations, and other agencies and organizations concerned with employment of minority group members and women.

The Commission develops and implements affirmative employment policies designed to enhance the occupational status of minorities, women, and persons with disabilities in the Federal Government.

The Commission also publishes data on the employment status of minorities and women. Through 6 employment surveys covering private employers, apprenticeship programs, labor unions, State and local governments, elementary and secondary schools, and colleges and universities, the Commission tabulates and stores data on the ethnic, racial, and sex composition of employees at all job levels within the reported groups.

Research information thus collected is shared with selected Federal agencies, and is made available, in appropriate form, for public use.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address/Telephone</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 4930, 100 Alabama St. NW., 30303. Ph. 404-562-6930, Fax 404-562-6909. TTY 404-562-6801.</td>
<td>Bernice Williams-Kimbrough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 101, 1900 3d Ave. N., 21201 Ph. 410-962-3992, Fax 410-962-2817, TTY 410-962-6065.</td>
<td>Barbara Veldhuizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 2800, 500 W. Madison St., 60661. Ph. 312-353-2713, Fax 312-353-4041. TTY 312-353-2421.</td>
<td>John P. Rowe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 710, 207 S. Houston St., 75202-4726. Ph. 214-655-3355, Fax 214-655-3443. TTY 214-655-3363.</td>
<td>Francisco J. Flores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk, VA (AO)</td>
<td>Suite 300, 10 W. Main St., 23510. Ph. 757-441-3470, Fax 757-441-3578. TTY 757-441-3758.</td>
<td>Herbert Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma City, OK (AO)</td>
<td>Suite 1350, 210 Park Ave., 73102. Ph. 405-231-4911, Fax 405-231-4140. TTY 405-231-5745.</td>
<td>Alma Anderson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Field Offices—Equal Employment Opportunity Commission—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
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<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raleigh, NC (AO)</td>
<td>Ph. 919-856-4046. Fax, 919-856-4151. TTY, 919-856-4296.</td>
<td>Richard E. Walz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio, TX (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 210-281-7642. Fax, 210-229-4381. TTY, 210-229-4858.</td>
<td>Pedro Esquivel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 500, 901 Market St., 94103.</td>
<td>Susan L. McDuffie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose, CA (LO)</td>
<td>Ph. 415-356-5100. Fax, 415-356-5126. TTY, 415-356-5098.</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis, MO (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 314-539-7900. Fax, 314-539-7894. TTY, 314-539-7803.</td>
<td>Lynn Bruner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

Electronic Access Information regarding the programs, publications, and activities of the Commission is available through the Internet, at http://www.eeoc.gov/.

Employment The Commission selects its employees from various examinations and registers, including mid- and senior-level registers, secretarial, typing, and stenographic registers, and the Equal Opportunity Specialist register. Employment inquiries or applications for positions in the headquarters office should be directed to the Office of Human Resources, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 1801 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20507 (phone, 202-663-4306), or contact the appropriate district office for district office positions.

General Inquiries A nationwide toll-free telephone number links callers with the appropriate field office where charges may be filed. Phone, 800-669-4000. TTY, 800-669-6820.

Information About Survey Forms (EEO-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6). Phone, 202-663-4958.

Media Inquiries Office of Communications and Legislative Affairs, 1801 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20507. Phone, 202-663-4900.

Publications Phone, 800-669-3362 (toll-free). TTY, 800-800-3302 (toll-free). Fax, 513-489-8692.

Reading Room EEOC Library, 1801 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20507. Phone, 202-663-4630.

Speakers Office of Communications and Legislative Affairs, 1801 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20507. Phone, 202-663-4900.

The Export-Import Bank of the United States helps the private sector to create and maintain U.S. jobs by financing exports of the Nation's goods and services. To accomplish this mission, the Bank offers a variety of loan, guarantee, and insurance programs to support transactions that would not be awarded to U.S. companies without the Bank's assistance.

The Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank), established in 1934, operates as an independent agency of the U.S. Government under the authority of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (12 U.S.C. 635 et seq.). Its Board of Directors consists of a President and Chairman, a First Vice President and
Vice Chairman, and three other Directors, all of whom are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Ex-Im Bank’s mission is to help American exporters meet government-supported financing competition from other countries, so that U.S. exports can compete for overseas business on the basis of price, performance, and service. The Bank also fills gaps in the availability of commercial financing for creditworthy export transactions.

Ex-Im Bank is required to find a reasonable assurance of repayment for each transaction it supports. Its legislation requires it to meet the financing terms of competitor export credit agencies, but not to compete with commercial lenders. An export must have a minimum of 50 percent U.S. content in order to be eligible for Ex-Im Bank support. There is no maximum or minimum dollar limit for Ex-Im Bank financing. Legislation restricts the Bank’s operation in some countries and its support for military goods and services.

Activities

Ex-Im Bank is authorized to have outstanding at any one time loans, guarantees, and insurance in aggregate amount not in excess of $75 billion. During fiscal year 1998, it authorized nearly $13 billion in financing, including a wide range of capital goods exports to developing countries.

Ex-Im Bank supports U.S. exporters through a range of diverse programs, which are offered under four broad categories of export financing:

— working capital guarantees, provided to lenders, so that they can provide creditworthy small- and medium-sized exporters with working capital they need to buy, build, or assemble products for export sale.

— export credit insurance which protects exporters and lenders against both the commercial and political risks of a foreign buyer defaulting on payment. Ex-Im Bank offers a variety of policies: short- and medium-term, single- and multi-buyer, and small business and umbrella policies.

— loan guarantees which encourage sales to creditworthy foreign buyers by providing private sector lenders in medium- and long-term transactions with Ex-Im Bank guarantees against the political and commercial risks of nonpayment. Political-risk-only guarantees are also available.

— direct loans made to provide foreign buyers with competitive, fixed-rate medium- or long-term financing from Ex-Im Bank for their purchases from U.S. exporters. Direct loans carry the minimum interest rate allowed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Ex-Im Bank has initiated several new programs to broaden the range of customers and types of exporters it supports. The Environmental Exports Program provides enhanced financing terms for environmentally beneficial goods and services. Ex-Im Bank has also expanded its capabilities in the area of limited recourse project finance, and has adopted a policy of matching foreign tied-aid credits to ensure that U.S. exporters do not lose sales in critical emerging markets. In order to make its programs more readily available, Ex-Im Bank works closely with many State and local governments in its City/State Partners Program.

Regional Offices

The Export-Import Bank operates six regional offices, listed in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Suite 635, 6 World Trade Ctr., New York, NY 10048</td>
<td>212-466-2950</td>
<td>212-466-2959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>Suite 617, 5600 NW 36th St., Miami, FL 33166</td>
<td>305-526-7425</td>
<td>305-526-7435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Suite 2440, 55 W. Monroe St., Chicago, IL 60603</td>
<td>312-353-8081</td>
<td>312-353-8098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>Suite 585, 1860 S. Dairy Ashford II, Houston, TX 77077</td>
<td>281-721-0465</td>
<td>281-679-0156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>Suite 1670, 1 World Trade Ctr., Long Beach, CA 90831</td>
<td>562-980-4580</td>
<td>562-980-4590</td>
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Regional and Satellite Offices—Export-Import Bank—Continued

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<tr>
<td>Satellite Offices</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose, CA</td>
<td>Suite 1001, 101 Park Center Plz., San Jose, CA 95113</td>
<td>408–271–7300</td>
<td>408–271–7307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange County, CA</td>
<td>Suite 305, 3300 Irvine Ave., Newport Beach, CA 92660</td>
<td>949–660–1688</td>
<td>949–660–8039</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102–5090

Farm Credit Administration Board:

- Chairman and Chief Executive Officer: MARSHA PYLE MARTIN
- Members of the Board: ANN JORGENSEN, MICHAEL M. REYNA
- Secretary to the Board: VIVIAN L. PORTIS

Staff:

- Director, Office of Congressional and Public Affairs: EILEEN M. MACMAHON
- General Counsel: JEAN NOONAN
- Associate General Counsels: KATHLEEN V. BUFFON, VICTOR A. COHEN
- Inspector General: EDLOM W. STOEHR
- Director, Office of Examination and Chief Examiner: ROLAND E. SMITH
- Director, Office of Policy and Analysis: THOMAS G. MCKENZIE
- Director, Office of Secondary Market Oversight: CARL A. CLINEFELTER
- Director, Office of Resources Management: DONALD P. CLARK

[For the Farm Credit Administration statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Parts 600 and 611]

The Farm Credit Administration is responsible for ensuring the safe and sound operation of the banks, associations, affiliated service organizations, and other entities that collectively comprise what is known as the Farm Credit System, and for protecting the interests of the public and those who borrow from Farm Credit institutions or invest in Farm Credit securities.

The Farm Credit Administration was established as an independent financial regulatory agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government by Executive Order 6084 of March 27, 1933. The Administration carries out its responsibilities by conducting examinations of the various Farm Credit lending institutions, which are Farm Credit Banks, the Bank for Cooperatives, the Agricultural Credit Bank, Federal Land Bank Associations, Production Credit Associations, Agricultural Credit Associations, and Federal Land Credit Associations. It also examines the service organizations owned by the Farm Credit lending institutions, as well as the National Consumer Cooperative Bank.
*Reports to the Board for policy and to the Chief Executive Officer for administration.
The Farm Credit Administration Board, whose three full-time members are appointed to 6-year terms by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. One member of the Board is designated by the President as Chairman and serves as the Administration’s chief executive officer. The Board is responsible for approving rules and regulations, providing for the examination and regulation of and reporting by Farm Credit institutions, and establishing the policies under which the Administration operates. Board meetings are regularly held on the second Thursday of the month and are subject to the Government in the Sunshine Act. Public announcements of these meetings are published in the Federal Register.

The lending institutions of the Farm Credit System were established to provide adequate and dependable credit and closely related services to farmers, ranchers, and producers or harvesters of aquatic products; persons engaged in providing on-the-farm services; rural homeowners; and associations of farmers, ranchers, and producers or harvesters of aquatic products, or federations of such associations that operate on a cooperative basis and are engaged in marketing, processing, supply, or business service functions for the benefit of their members. Initially capitalized by the United States Government, the Farm Credit lending institutions are organized as cooperatives and are completely owned by their borrowers. The loan funds provided to borrowers by these institutions are obtained primarily through the sale of securities to investors in the Nation’s capital markets.

The Agricultural Credit Act of 1987, as amended (12 U.S.C. 2279aa-1), established the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (commonly known as “Farmer Mac”). The Corporation, designated as part of the Farm Credit System, is a federally chartered instrumentality of the United States and promotes the development of a secondary market for agricultural real estate and rural housing loans. Farmer Mac also provides guarantees for the timely payment of principal and interest on securities, representing interests in or obligations backed by pools of agricultural real estate loans. The Administration is responsible for the examination and regulation of Farmer Mac to ensure the safety and soundness of its operations.

The Administration manages regulations under which Farm Credit institutions operate. These regulations implement the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, and have the force and effect of law. Similar to other Federal regulators of financial institutions, the Administration’s authorities include the power to issue cease-and-desist orders, to levy civil monetary penalties, to remove officers and directors of Farm Credit institutions, and to establish financial and operating reporting requirements. Although it is prohibited from participation in routine management or operations of Farm Credit institutions, the Administration is authorized to become involved in these institutions’ management and operations when the Farm Credit Act or its regulations have been violated, when taking an action to correct an unsafe or unsound practice, or when assuming a formal conservatorship over an institution.

The Administration does not operate on funds appropriated by Congress. Its income is derived from assessments collected from the institutions it regulates and examines. In addition to the headquarters office located in McLean, VA, the Administration maintains 4 field offices located in Aurora, CO; Bloomington, MN; Irving, TX; and Sacramento, CA.

Authority for the organization and activities of the institutions comprising the cooperative Farm Credit System and that operate under the regulation of the Farm Credit Administration may be found in the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended (12 U.S.C. 2001).
Sources of Information
Inquiries for information on the following subjects may be directed to the specified office, Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102-5090.

Contracts and Procurement Inquiries regarding the Administration's procurement and contracting activities should be directed in writing to Contracting and Procurement. Phone, 703-883-4145.

Employment Inquiries regarding employment with the Administration should be directed to the Human and Administrative Resources Division. Phone, 703-883-4135.

Freedom of Information Requests Requests for agency records must be submitted in writing, clearly identified with “FOIA Request” and addressed to the Office of General Counsel. Phone, 703-883-4020.

Publications Publications and information on the Farm Credit Administration may be obtained by writing the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs. Phone, 703-883-4056.

For further information, contact the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102-5090. Phone, 703-883-4056. E-mail, info-line@fca.gov. Internet, http://www.fca.gov/.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
445 Twelfth Street SW., Washington, DC 20554

Chairman
COMMISSIONERS
William E. Kennard
Harold Furchtgott-Roth, Susan Ness, Michael Powell, Lorrie Tristani
Managing Director
Andrew S. Fishel
General Counsel
Christopher J. Wright
Inspector General
H. Walker Feaster III
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Joy Howell
Director, Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs
Sheryl J. Wilkerson
Chief, International Bureau
Roderick Porter
Chief, Office of Plans and Policy
Robert M. Pepper
Chief, Office of Administrative Law Judges
Joseph Chachkin
Chief, Mass Media Bureau
Roy L. Stewart
Chief, Common Carrier Bureau
Lawrence E. Strickling
Chief, Compliance and Information Bureau
Richard D. Lee
Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau
Thomas Sugrue
Chief, Cable Services Bureau
Deborah Lathen
Director, Office of Communications Business Opportunities
Catherine Sandoval
Director, Office of Workplace Diversity
Jack W. Gravely
Chief, Office of Engineering and Technology
Dale N. Hatfield

[For the Federal Communications Commission statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 47, Part 0]

The Federal Communications Commission regulates interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. It is responsible for
the orderly development and operation of broadcast services and the provision of rapid, efficient nationwide and worldwide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates. Its responsibilities also include the use of communications for promoting safety of life and property and for strengthening the national defense.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) was created by the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) to regulate interstate and foreign communications by wire and radio in the public interest. The Commission was assigned additional regulatory jurisdiction under the provisions of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 701-744), and a major overhaul of the Communications Act of 1934 was enacted with passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-104, 110 Stat. 56). The scope of FCC regulation includes radio and television broadcasting; telephone, telegraph, and cable television operation; two-way radio and radio operators; and satellite communication.

The Commission is composed of five members, who are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the members is designated by the President as Chairman.

The Commission's Office of the General Counsel reviews initial decisions, writes decisions, and assists the Commission and individual Commissioners in the disposition of matters arising in cases of adjudication, as defined in the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. note prec. 551), that have been designated for hearings. The Commission's administrative law judges, qualified and appointed pursuant to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, conduct evidentiary adjudicatory hearings and write initial decisions.

Activities

Mass Media The Mass Media Bureau administers the regulatory program for amplitude modulation (AM), frequency modulation (FM), television, low-power TV, translators, multipoint distribution service (MDS), instructional TV, and auxiliary services. The Bureau issues construction permits, operating licenses, and renewals or transfers of such broadcast licenses except for broadcast auxiliary services. It also oversees compliance by broadcasters with statutes and Commission policies.

For further information, contact the Mass Media Bureau. Phone, 202-418-2600.

Common Carrier Communications The Common Carrier Bureau administers the regulatory program for interstate common carrier communications by telephone. Common carriers include companies, organizations, or individuals providing communications services to the public for hire, who must serve all who wish to use them at established rates. In providing interstate communications services, common carriers may employ landline wire or electrical or optical cable facilities.

For further information, contact the Common Carrier Bureau. Phone, 202-418-1500.

Wireless Telecommunications The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau administers all domestic commercial and private wireless telecommunications programs and rules. The commercial wireless services include cellular, paging, personal communications, specialized mobile radio, air-ground, and basic exchange telecommunications services. The private wireless services generally serve the specialized internal communications needs of eligible users, and include the public safety, microwave, aviation, and marine services. Additionally, the Bureau serves as FCC’s principal policy and administrative resource with regard to all spectrum auctions. It also implements the compulsory provisions of laws and treaties covering the use of radio for the safety of life and property at sea and in the air. The commercial and amateur
radio operator programs are also administered by the Bureau.

For further information, contact the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau. Phone, 202-418-0600.

International Bureau The International Bureau manages all FCC international telecommunications and satellite programs and policies, and has the principal representational role on behalf of the Commission at international conferences, meetings, and negotiations. The Bureau consists of three divisions: Telecommunications, Satellite and Radiocommunication, and Planning and Negotiations.

The Telecommunications Division develops and administers policy, rules, and procedures for the regulations of telecommunications facilities and services under section 214 of the Communications Act and Cable Landing License Act. In addition, the Division develops and administers regulatory assistance and training programs in conjunction with the administration's global information infrastructure (GII) initiative.

The Satellite and Radiocommunication Division develops and administers policy, rules, standards, and procedures for licensing and regulation of satellite and earth station facilities, both international and domestic, and oversight of Comsat as the U.S. Signatory to INTELSAT and Immarsat.

The Planning and Negotiations Division represents the Commission in negotiations of international agreements with Mexico, Canada, and other countries on the coordination and notification of domestic radio frequency assignments and resolution of international radio interference involving U.S. licensees. The Division processes license applications and conducts international coordination for high frequency (HF) international broadcast stations and acts on applications for delivery of broadcast programs to foreign stations.

For further information, contact the International Bureau. Phone, 202-418-0420, or 888-225-5322 (toll-free).

Cable Services Communications The Cable Services Bureau develops, recommends, and administers policies and programs for the regulation of cable television systems. The Bureau advises and recommends to the Commission, or acts for the Commission under delegated authority, in matters pertaining to the regulation and development of cable television. The Bureau is responsible for:

— investigating complaints and answering general inquiries from the public;
— planning and developing proposed rulemakings and conducting comprehensive studies and analyses (legal, social, and economic) of various petitions for policy or rule changes;
— processing applications for authorizations in the cable television relay service;
— participating in hearings before Administrative Law Judges and the Commission;
— conducting studies and compiling data relating to the cable industry for the Commission to develop and maintain an adequate regulatory program;
— collaborating and coordinating with State and local authorities in matters involving cable television systems; and
— advising and assisting the public, other Government agencies, and industry groups on cable television regulation and related matters.

For further information, contact the Cable Services Bureau. Phone, 202-418-7200 or 888-225-5322 (toll-free).

Engineering and Technology The Office of Engineering and Technology administers the Table of Frequency Allocations which specifies the frequency ranges that can be utilized by various radio services. The Office also administers the Experimental Radio Service and the Equipment Authorization Program. The Experimental Radio Service permits the public to experiment with new uses of radio frequencies. This allows development of radio equipment and exploration of new radio techniques prior to licensing under other regulatory programs. The Equipment Authorization Program includes several specific procedures by which the agency
approves radio equipment as a prerequisite to importation, marketing, or use. The procedures involve either an FCC review of applications and accompanying test reports submitted by the applicants, or a self-authorization, whereby the manufacturer certifies that the product complies with the standards.

For further information, contact the Office of Engineering and Technology, Phone, 202-418-2470, or 888-225-5322 (toll-free).

Compliance Much of the investigative and enforcement work of the Commission is carried out by its field staff. The Compliance and Information Bureau has 3 regional offices and 16 field offices, as well as resident agents in 9 additional cities. It also operates a nationwide fleet of mobile radio direction-finding vehicles for technical enforcement purposes. The field staff, in effect, are the Commission’s “eyes and ears” in detecting problems in the telecommunications environment and enforcing communications legislation and Commission rules.

For further information, contact the Compliance and Information Bureau, Phone, 888-225-5322 (toll-free).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>Rm. 320, 8800 E. 63d St., 64133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Ridge, IL</td>
<td>Rm. 306, 1550 Northwest Hwy., 60068-1460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 420, 3777 Depot Rd., Hayward, CA 94545-2756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Rm. 320, 3575 Koger Blvd., Duluth 30136-4958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>1 Battlemarch Pk., Quincy 02169-7495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Rm. 306, 1550 Northwest Hwy., Park Ridge 60068-1460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus, MD</td>
<td>9220 Farm House Ln., 21046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Rm. 1170, 9300 LBJ Fwy., 75243-3429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Rm. 860, 165 S. Union Blvd., 80228-2213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>24897 Hathaway St., Farmington Hills 48335-1552</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>Rm. 320, 8800 E. 63d St., 64133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 660, 1800 Studebaker Rd., Cerritos 90703-3130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
<td>Rm. 460, 2424 Edenborn Ave., Metairie, 70001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>Rm. 1151, 201 Varick St., 10014-4870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Rm. 404, 2300 E. Lincoln Hwy., Langhorne 19047-1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 420, 3777 Depot Rd., Hayward 94545-2756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 370, 4542 Ruffner St., 92111-2216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>Rm. 312, 11140 NE, 122d Way, Kirkland 98034-6927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampa, FL</td>
<td>Rm. 1215, 2203 N. Lois Ave., 83607-2356</td>
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</table>

Sources of Information
Inquiries for information on the special subjects listed in the following paragraphs and those concerning licensing/grant requirements in the various services may be directed to the person or office specified or to the Chief of the Bureau or Office listed below as having responsibility for the service: Federal Communications Commission, 445 Twelfth Street SW., Washington, DC 20554.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Bureau or Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All broadcasting (except broadcast auxiliary services) and multipoint distribution services</td>
<td>Mass Media Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cable TV relay services (CARS)</td>
<td>Cable Services Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cable signal leakage</td>
<td>Office of Engineering and Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registration of cable systems</td>
<td>Common Carrier Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Bureau or Office</th>
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<td>Certification</td>
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<td>Type acceptance</td>
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<td>Type approval</td>
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<td>Notification</td>
<td>Office of Engineering and Technology</td>
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<td>Verification</td>
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### Licensing/Grant Responsibility—Federal Communications Commission—Continued

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Service</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Experimental radio</td>
<td>Office of Engineering and Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amateur radio</td>
<td>Wireless Telecommunications Bureau</td>
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<td>Auxiliary broadcast services</td>
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<td>Aviation radio</td>
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<td>Commercial radio operators</td>
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<td>Common carrier microwave services</td>
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<td>Interactive video and data services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land mobile radio</td>
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<td>Marine radio</td>
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<td>Private microwave radio</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Section 214</td>
<td>International Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct broadcast satellites (DBS)</td>
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<td>Foreign carrier affiliation notification</td>
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<td>International accounting rate change applications</td>
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<td>International high frequency broadcast stations</td>
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<td>International public fixed radio communication applications</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permit to deliver programs to foreign broadcast stations (Section 325±C applications)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Requests for data network identification code (DNIC) assignment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Requests for international signalling point code (ISPC) assignment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recognized private operating agencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Satellite Earth stations</td>
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<td>Satellite space stations (GSO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Satellite space stations (NGSO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Submarine cable landing license applications</td>
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</table>

### Advisory Committee Management

### Consumer Assistance
Inquiries concerning general information on Commission operations and public participation in the decisionmaking process should be addressed to the Public Service Division, Room CY–B523, 445 Twelfth Street SW., Washington, DC 20554. Phone, 202–418–0200, or 888–225–5322 (toll-free).

### Contracts and Procurement
Direct inquiries to the Chief, Acquisitions Branch. Phone, 202–418–0930.

### Electronic Access
Information regarding the Commission is also available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.fcc.gov/.

### Employment and Recruitment
The Commission’s programs require attorneys, electronics engineers, economists, accountants, administrative management and computer specialists, and clerical personnel. Requests for employment information should be directed to the Chief, Staffing and Recruitment Service Center. Phone, 202–418–0130.

### Equal Employment Practices by Industry
Direct inquiries to the Public Service Division. Phone, 888–225–5322 (toll-free).

### Internal Equal Employment Practices
Direct Inquiries to the Office of Workplace Diversity. Phone, 202–418–1799.

### Ex-Parte Presentations
Information concerning ex-parte presentations should be directed to the Commission’s Office of General Counsel. Phone, 202–418–1720.

### Fees
Inquiries concerning the Commission’s Fee Program should be addressed to the Public Service Division, Room CY–B523, 445 Twelfth Street SW., Washington, DC 20554. Phone, 202–418–0220.

### Freedom of Information Act Requests
Requests should be directed to the Managing Director. Phone, 202–418–1919.

### Information Available for Public Inspection
At the Commission’s headquarters office in Washington, DC, dockets concerning rulemaking and adjudicatory matters, copies of applications for licenses and grants, and reports required to be filed by licensees and cable system operators are
maintained in the public reference rooms (some reports are by law held confidential). The Library has on file Commission rules and regulations (phone, 202-418-0450). General information is also available through the Commission’s fax-on-demand (phone, 202-418-2830).

In addition to the information available at the Commission, each broadcasting station makes available for public reference certain information pertaining to the operation of the station, a current copy of the application filed for license, and nonconfidential reports filed with the Commission.


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**FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION**

550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20429

**Board of Directors:**

Chairman
DONNA TANOUE
Vice Chairman
ANDREW C. HOVE, JR.

**Directors:**

(Comptroller of the Currency)
JOHN D. HAWKE, JR.
(Director, Office of Thrift Supervision)
ELLEN S. SEIDMAN
(Appointive Director)
(VACANCY)

**Officials:**

Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer
DENNIS F. GEER
Deputy to the Chairman
JADINE NIelsen
Chief Financial Officer
FREDDiCk S. Selby, Acting
Deputy to the Vice Chairman
ROBERT W. RAUSSEL
Deputy to the Director (Comptroller of the Currency)
THOMAS E. ZEMKE
Deputy to the Director (Office of Thrift Supervision)
WALTER B. MASON
Deputy to the Director (Appointive) (VACANCY)
Chief Information Officer
DONALD C. DEMITROS
Executive Secretary
ROBERT E. FELDMAN
General Counsel
WILLIAM F. KROEENER III
Director, Division of Administration
JOHN W. LYNN, Acting
Director, Division of Compliance and Consumer Affairs
RONALD F. BIEKER, Acting
Director, Division of Finance
FREDDICk S. Selby, Acting
Director, Division of Information Resources Management
DONALD C. DEMITROS
Director, Division of Insurance
ARTHUR J. MURTON
Director, Division of Research and Statistics
WILLIAM R. WATSON
Director, Division of Resolutions and Receiverships
JOHN F. BOVENZI
Director, Division of Supervision
JAMES L. Sexton
The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was established under the Banking Act of 1933 in response to numerous bank failures during the Great Depression. FDIC began insuring banks on January 1, 1934. Congress has increased the limit on deposit insurance five times since 1934, the most current level being $100,000.

FDIC does not operate on funds appropriated by Congress. Its income is derived from insurance premiums on deposits held by insured banks and savings associations and from interest on the required investment of those premiums in U.S. Government securities. It also has authority to borrow from the Treasury up to $30 billion for insurance purposes.

Management of FDIC consists of a Board of Directors that includes the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Appointive Director. The Comptroller of the Currency, whose office supervises federally chartered or national banks, and the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, which supervises federally or State-chartered savings associations, are also members of the Board. All five Board members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with no more than three being from the same political party.

Activities
FDIC insures about $2.8 trillion of U.S. bank and thrift deposits. The insurance funds are composed of insurance premiums paid by banks and savings associations and the interest on the investment of those premiums in U.S. Government securities, as required by law. Banks pay premiums to the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF), while savings associations pay premiums to the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF). Premiums are determined by an institution’s level of capitalization and potential risk to its insurance fund.

FDIC examines about 5,900 commercial and savings banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System, called State-chartered nonmember banks. FDIC also has back-up authority to examine other types of FDIC-insured institutions. The two types of examinations conducted are for safety and soundness, and for compliance with applicable consumer laws such as Truth in Lending, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, and the Community Reinvestment Act. Examinations are performed on the institution’s premises and off-site through computer data analysis.

A failed bank or savings association is generally closed by its chartering authority, and FDIC is named receiver. FDIC is required to resolve the closed institution in a manner that is least costly to FDIC. Ordinarily, FDIC attempts to locate a healthy institution to acquire the failed entity. If an acquirer cannot be found, FDIC pays depositors the amount of their insured funds, usually by the next business day following the closing. Depositors with funds that exceed the
insurance limit often receive an advance dividend, which is a portion of their uninsured funds that is determined by an estimate of the future proceeds from liquidating the failed institution’s remaining assets. Depositors with funds in a failed institution that exceed the insurance limit receive a receivership certificate for those funds and partial payments of their uninsured funds as asset liquidation permits. In addition to its insurance, supervisory, and liquidation responsibilities, FDIC performs other functions relating to State nonmember banks, including:

— approval or disapproval of mergers, consolidations, and acquisitions where the resulting bank is an insured State nonmember;
— approval or disapproval of a proposal by a bank to establish and operate a new branch, close an existing branch, or move its main office from one location to another;
— issuance of enforcement actions, including cease-and-desist orders, for specific violations or practices requiring corrective action; and
— review of changes in ownership or control of a bank.

Regional Offices—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supervision/Compliance and Consumer Affairs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 1600, 1201 W. Peachtree St. NE., 30309)</td>
<td>404-817-1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (15 Briarway Hill Office Park, Braintree, MA 02184)</td>
<td>781-794-5500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Suite 3600, 500 W. Monroe St., 60661)</td>
<td>312-382-7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (Suite 1900, 1910 Pacific Ave., 75201)</td>
<td>972-761-8475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (Suite 1500, 2345 Grand Ave., 64108)</td>
<td>816-234-8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis, TN (Suite 1900, 5100 Poplar Ave., 38137)</td>
<td>901-685-1603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (19th Fl., 452 5th Ave., 10018)</td>
<td>212-704-1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (Suite 2300, 25 Ecker St., 94105)</td>
<td>415-546-0160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resolutions and Receiverships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NORTHEAST (101 E. River Dr., E. Hartford, CT 06108)</td>
<td>860-291-4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHWEST (1910 Pacific Ave., Dallas, TX 75201)</td>
<td>214-754-0098</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

Consumer Information Information about deposit insurance and other consumer matters is available from the Division of Compliance and Consumer Affairs (DCA) at the same address or any regional office, or DCA’s hotline, 800-934-3342. For a copy of a bank’s quarterly Report of Condition, call 800-945-2186. E-mail, consumer@fdic.gov.

General Inquiries Written requests for general information may be directed to the Office of Corporate Communications, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20429.

Public Records Inquiries about the types of records available to the public, including records available under the Freedom of Information Act, should be directed to the Office of the Executive Secretary (phone, 202-898-3811) or any regional office.

Publications Publications, press releases, congressional testimony, directives to financial institutions, and other documents are available through the Public Information Center. Phone, 800-276-6003. E-mail, publicinfo@fdic.gov. Internet, http://www.fdic.gov/.

The Federal Election Commission has exclusive jurisdiction in the administration and civil enforcement of laws regulating the acquisition and expenditure of campaign funds to ensure compliance by participants in the Federal election campaign process. Its chief mission is to provide public disclosure of campaign finance activities and effect voluntary compliance by providing the public with information on the laws and regulations concerning campaign finance.

The Federal Election Commission is an independent agency established by section 309 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (2 U.S.C. 437c). It is composed of six Commissioners appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provides for three statutory officers—the Staff Director, the General Counsel, and the Inspector General—who are appointed by the Commission.

Activities

Public Funding of Presidential Elections
The Commission oversees the public financing of Presidential elections by certifying Federal payments to primary candidates, general election nominees, and national nominating conventions. It also audits recipients of Federal funds and may require repayments to the U.S. Treasury if a committee makes nonqualified campaign expenditures.

Disclosure
The Commission ensures the public disclosure of the campaign finance activities reported by political committees supporting Federal candidates. Committee reports, filed regularly, disclose where campaign money comes from and how it is spent. The Commission places reports on the public record within 48 hours after they are received and computerizes the data contained in the reports.

Sources of Information
Clearinghouse on Election Administration
The Clearinghouse compiles and disseminates election administration information related to Federal elections. It also conducts independent contract studies on the administration of elections. For further information, call 202-694-1095, or 800-424-9530 (toll-free).

Congressional Affairs Office
This Office serves as primary liaison with
Congress and executive branch agencies. The Office is responsible for keeping Members of Congress informed about Commission decisions and, in turn, for informing the Commission on legislative developments. For further information, call 202-694-1006, or 800-424-9530 (toll-free).

**Employment**  Inquiries regarding employment opportunities should be directed to the Director, Personnel and Labor Management Relations. Phone, 202-694-1080, or 800-424-9530 (toll-free).

**General Inquiries**  The Information Services Division provides information and assistance to Federal candidates, political committees, and the general public. This division answers questions on campaign finance laws, conducts workshops and seminars on the law, and provides publications and forms. For information or materials, call 202-694-1100, or 800-424-9530 (toll-free).

**Media Inquiries**  The Press Office answers inquiries from print and broadcast media sources around the country, issues press releases on Commission actions and statistical data, responds to informational requests, and distributes other materials. All persons representing media should direct inquiries to the Press Office. Phone, 202-694-1220, or 800-424-9530 (toll-free).

**Public Records**  The Office of Public Records, located at 999 E Street NW., Washington, DC, provides space for public inspection of all reports and statements relating to campaign finance since 1972. It is open weekdays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and has extended hours during peak election periods. The public is invited to visit the Office or obtain information by calling 202-694-1120, or 800-424-9530 (toll-free).

**Reading Room**  The library contains a collection of basic legal research resources, with emphasis on political campaign financing, corporate and labor political activity, and campaign finance reform. It is open to the public on weekdays between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. For further information, call 202-694-1600, or 800-424-9530 (toll-free).

For further information, contact Information Services, Federal Election Commission, 999 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20463. Phone, 202-694-1100; or 800-424-9530 (toll-free).

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**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472
Phone, 202-646-4600

Director  
Deputy Director  
Chief of Staff  
General Counsel  
Chief Financial Officer  
Inspector General  
Director, Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs  
Director, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs  
Director, Office of Public Affairs  
Director, Office of Policy and Regional Operations  
Associate Director, Response and Recovery Directorate

JAMES L. WITT  
ROBERT M. WALKER  
JANE BULLOCK  
ERNIE ABBOTT  
GARY JOHNSON  
GEORGE OPFER  
RON GRIMES  
MARTHA S. BRADDOCK  
JOE STOCKS  
MICHELLE BURKETT  
LACY E. SUITER
The Federal Emergency Management Agency is the central agency within the Federal Government for emergency planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. Working closely with State and local governments, the Agency funds emergency programs, offers technical guidance and training, and deploys Federal resources in times of catastrophic disaster. These coordinated activities ensure a broad-based program to protect life and property and provide recovery assistance after a disaster.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was established by Executive Order 12127 of March 31, 1979, consolidating the Nation’s emergency-related programs.

The Agency reports directly to the White House and manages the President’s Disaster Relief Fund, the source of most Federal funding assistance after major disasters. Agency programs include response to and recovery from major natural disasters and human-made emergencies, emergency management planning, floodplain management, hazardous materials planning, dam safety, and multihazard response planning. Other activities include off-site planning for emergencies at commercial nuclear power plants and the Army’s chemical stockpile sites, emergency food and shelter funding for the homeless, plans to ensure the continuity of the Federal Government during national security emergencies, and Federal response to the consequences of major terrorist incidents.

The U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) and its National Fire Academy (NFA) are a part of FEMA, providing national leadership in fire safety and prevention. The U.S. Fire Administration has responsibility for all fire and emergency medical service programs and training activities. The Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) is also a part of FEMA and manages the National Flood Insurance Program and crime insurance programs. The Emergency Management Institute (EMI) at Emmitsburg, Maryland, offers centralized professional courses for the Nation’s emergency managers.

The Agency is responsible for coordinating Federal efforts to reduce the loss of life and property through a comprehensive risk-based, all-hazards emergency management program of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The Agency also works to assure the effectiveness and the availability of all-hazard systems and resources in coping with manmade and natural disasters; consolidates the programs aimed at preventing and mitigating the effects of potential disasters with the programs designed to deal with the disasters once they occur; coordinates and plans for the emergency deployment of resources that are used on a routine basis by Federal agencies; and helps to coordinate preparedness programs with State and local governments, private industry, and voluntary organizations. In addition, FEMA provides a Federal focus on fire
Activities

The principal activities of FEMA include:

**Response and Recovery**  This activity provides for the development and maintenance of an integrated operational capability to respond to and recover from the consequences of a disaster, regardless of its cause, in partnership with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, volunteer organizations, and the private sector.

**Preparedness, Training, and Exercises**  This activity provides policy guidance, financial and technical assistance, training, and exercise support required to establish or enhance all-hazard, risk-based emergency management capabilities of Federal, State, and local governments. In addition, this activity maintains a family protection program, utilizing private sector and volunteer organizations to encourage and assist families and neighborhoods to take actions to increase their emergency preparedness capabilities.

**Fire Prevention and Training**  This activity prepares Federal, State, and local officials, their staffs, emergency first responders, volunteer groups, and the public to meet the responsibilities of domestic emergencies through planning, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Educational programs are provided through the National Fire Academy at the National Emergency Training Center and through the field fire training delivery systems.

**Operations Support**  This activity provides direct support and services which address the common needs of all agency programs, such as administration, acquisition, logistics, information systems, security, and specialized capabilities and integration of the FEMA-wide networks.

**Mitigation Programs**  This activity provides for the development, coordination, and implementation of policies, plans, and programs to eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to life and property from natural hazards such as floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, and dam failures. A goal of this activity is to encourage and foster mitigation strategies at the State and local levels.

**Information Technology Services**  This activity provides leadership and direction for management of information resources, ADP, telecommunications, and systems to accomplish the agency’s mission. It provides direct support and services to FEMA’s all-hazards emergency management program of mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery.

**Executive Direction**  This activity develops strategies to address public information issues and provides staff and supporting resources for the general management and administration of the Agency in legal affairs, congressional affairs, emergency information and public affairs, policy development, intergovernmental affairs, national security, personnel, and financial management.

**Regional Offices**

Ten regional offices primarily carry out FEMA’s programs at the regional, State, and local levels. The regional offices are responsible for accomplishing the national program goals and objectives of the Agency and supporting development of national policy.

### Regional Offices—Federal Emergency Management Agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (3003 Chamblee-Tucker Rd., 30341)</td>
<td>770-220-5300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (Rm. 442, J.W. McCormack Post Office &amp; Courthouse Bldg., 02109-4595)</td>
<td>617-223-9540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bothell, WA (Federal Regional Ctr., 130 228th St. SW., 98021-9796)</td>
<td>206-487-4765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (4th Fl., 175 W. Jackson Blvd., 60604-2606)</td>
<td>312-468-5504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denton, TX (Federal Regional Ctr., 800 N. Loop 288, 76201-3698)</td>
<td>214-488-4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (Bldg. 710, Denver Federal Ctr., Bx 25267, 80225-0027)</td>
<td>303-235-4812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (Suite 900, 2323 Grand Blvd., 64108-2670)</td>
<td>816-283-7061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (Rm. 1337, 26 Federal Pyl., 10278-0002)</td>
<td>212-225-7209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (2d Fl., Liberty Sq. Bldg., 105 S. 7th St., 19106-3316)</td>
<td>215-931-5608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (Bldg. 105, Presido of San Francisco, 94129-1250)</td>
<td>415-923-7105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the appropriate office of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472.

Acquisition Services Office of Acquisition Management. Phone, 202-646-4168.


FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD

1777 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20006

Board of Directors:
Chairman BRUCE A. MORRISON
Members:
(Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, ex officio)
Housing and Urban Development Secretary’s Designee to the Board WILLIAM C. APGAR
Special Assistant to the Chairman STEPHEN P. HUDAK
Executive Assistant to the HUD Secretary JAMES H. GRAY
Assistant to Board Director JULIE FALLON STANTON

Officials:
Managing Director WILLIAM W. GINSBERG
Inspector General EDWARD KELLEY
General Counsel DEBORAH F. SILBERMAN
Director, Office of Supervision MITCHELL BERNS
Director, Office of Policy, Research, and Analysis JAMES L. BOTHWELL
Director, Office of Congressional Affairs RANDALL H. McFARLANE
Director, Office of Public Affairs NAOMI P. SALUS
Director, Office of Resource Management BARBARA L. FISHER
Director, Office of Strategic Planning KAREN H. CROSBY
Secretary to the Board ELAINE L. BAKER

[For the Federal Housing Finance Board statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Part 900]

The Federal Housing Finance Board is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended.

The Federal Housing Finance Board (Finance Board) was established on August 9, 1989, by the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended by the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA) (12 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.), as an independent regulatory agency in the
The Finance Board succeeded the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for those functions transferred to it by FIRREA.

The Finance Board is managed by a five-member Board of Directors. Four members are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for 7-year terms; one of the four is designated as Chairperson. The Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development is the fifth member and serves in an *ex officio* capacity.

The Finance Board supervises the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks created in 1932 by the Federal Home Loan Bank Act and issues regulations and orders for carrying out the purposes of the provisions of that act. Savings associations, commercial banks, savings banks, credit unions, insurance companies, and other institutions specified in section 4 of the act that make long-term home-mortgage loans are eligible to become members of the Federal Home Loan Banks. The Finance Board supervises the Federal Home Loan Banks and ensures that they carry out their housing finance and community investment mission, remain adequately capitalized and able to raise funds in the capital markets, and operate in a safe and sound manner. The functions of the Finance Board include:

— prescribing rules and conditions under which the Banks may lend to members and eligible nonmembers;
— issuing policies governing the Bank System’s financial management and investment activities;
— maintaining Bank System financial and membership data bases and preparing reports on a regular basis;
— overseeing the implementation of the community investment and affordable housing programs;
— conducting a biennial review of each member’s community support performance;
— issuing consolidated Federal Home Loan Bank obligations which are joint and several obligations of all Federal Home Loan Banks;
— annually examining each Federal Home Loan Bank;
— requiring an independent financial audit of each Bank, the Office of Finance, the Financing Corporation, and the Bank System;
— appointing six directors to the board of directors of each Bank and establishing the rules by which the Banks elect the remaining directors; and
— setting standards for the review and approval of applications for Bank membership.

The Finance Board is not subject to the appropriation process. Its funds are neither appropriated nor derived from Government funds, and are not subject to apportionment. The expenses of the Finance Board are paid by assessment against the regional Federal Home Loan Banks.

**Regional Banks**

The System includes 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks that are mixed-ownership Government corporations. Each Bank is managed by its board of directors, six of whom are appointed by the Finance Board. The Banks conduct the election of the remaining directors.

**Capital and Sources of Funds** The Banks’ principal source of capital is stock, which members are required by law to purchase upon joining the Bank System, and which is redeemed upon a member’s withdrawal from the System. The Banks fund their lending activity through the issuance by the Finance Board of Bank System consolidated obligations, which are the joint and several liability of all the Banks. Member deposits are an additional source of funds. Bank System consolidated debt is issued by the Finance Board through the Office of Finance, the Bank System’s fiscal agent. The Banks’ consolidated obligations are neither obligations of, nor guaranteed by, the United States.

**Operations** The Banks’ primary activity is extending secured loans (advances) to member institutions. Advances are generally collateralized by whole first mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities, as well as other high-quality assets. In making advances, the Bank System serves as a source of short- and long-term funds for institutions operating
in the mortgage markets as originators and holders of mortgage assets. Because the Bank System does not set standards for the loans its members make, members have the flexibility to develop responsive credit products and underwriting standards. The Banks also enter into hedging transactions as intermediaries with their members, which assists the members with their asset-liability management.

Under the Affordable Housing Program (AHP), the Banks provide subsidized advances or direct subsidies to Bank members engaged in lending for long-term owner-occupied and affordable rental housing targeted to households with very low, low, or moderate incomes. This competitive program is financed from a specified percentage of each Bank’s previous year’s net income. The greater of $100 million or 10 percent of the previous year’s net income is available for the program.

Under the Community Investment Program (CIP), each Bank provides advances priced at the Bank’s cost of consolidated obligations of comparable maturities plus reasonable administrative costs, to members engaged in community-oriented mortgage lending. Advances are used for loans to finance rental and owner-occupied housing for families whose incomes do not exceed 115 percent of area median income and commercial and economic development activities that benefit low- and moderate-income families or that are located in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

To maintain access to long-term advances, Bank members must establish reasonable commitments to residential lending and community support activities. Every 2 years, the Finance Board reviews the community support performance of each member by taking into account factors such as each member’s Community Reinvestment Act performance and its lending to first-time homebuyers. The Banks provide technical assistance to their members in meeting the community support standards.

**Financing Corporation**

The Financing Corporation (FICO) was established by the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987 (12 U.S.C. 1441) with the sole purpose of issuing and servicing bonds, the proceeds of which were used to fund thrift resolutions. The principal on the bonds was defeased with capital contributions from the Banks. The Corporation has a three-member directorate, consisting of the Managing Director of the Office of Finance and two Federal Home Loan Bank presidents.

The Financing Corporation operates subject to the regulatory authority of the Federal Housing Finance Board.

**Sources of Information**

Requests for information relating to human resources and procurement should be sent to the Office of Resource Management, at the address listed below.


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**FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY**

607 Fourteenth Street N.W., Washington, DC 20424-0001


Chair: PHYLLIS N. SEGAL

Chief Counsel: SUSAN D. McCLOSKEY
The Federal Labor Relations Authority oversees the Federal service labor-management relations program. It administers the law that protects the right of employees of the Federal Government to organize, bargain collectively, and participate through labor organizations of their own choosing in decisions affecting them. The Authority also ensures compliance with the statutory rights and obligations of Federal employees and the labor organizations that represent them in their dealings with Federal agencies.


Activities

The Authority provides leadership in establishing policies and guidance relating to the Federal service labor-management relations program. In addition, it determines the appropriateness of bargaining units,
supervises or conducts representation elections, and prescribes criteria and resolves issues relating to the granting of consultation rights to labor organizations with respect to internal agency policies and government-wide rules and regulations. It also resolves negotiability disputes, unfair labor practice complaints, and exceptions to arbitration awards. The Chair of the Authority serves as the chief executive and administrative officer.

The General Counsel of the Authority investigates alleged unfair labor practices, files and prosecutes unfair labor practice complaints before the Authority, and exercises such other powers as the Authority may prescribe. The Federal Service Impasses Panel, an entity within the Authority, is assigned the function of providing assistance in resolving negotiation impasses between agencies and unions. After investigating an impasse, the Panel can either recommend procedures to the parties for the resolution of the impasse or assist the parties in resolving the impasse through whatever methods and procedures, including factfinding and recommendations, it considers appropriate. If the parties do not arrive at a settlement after assistance by the Panel, the Panel may hold hearings and take whatever action is necessary to resolve the impasse.

The Foreign Service Labor Relations Board and the Foreign Service Impasses Disputes Panel administer provisions of chapter 2 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3921), concerning labor-management relations. This chapter establishes a statutory labor-management relations program for Foreign Service employees of the U.S. Government. Administrative and staff support is provided by the Federal Labor Relations Authority and the Federal Service Impasses Panel.

### Regional Offices—Federal Labor Relations Authority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 701, 285 Peachtree Center Ave., 30303–1270)</td>
<td>Brenda M. Robinson</td>
<td>404–331–5212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (Suite 1500, 99 Summer St., 02110–1200)</td>
<td>Edward S. Davidson</td>
<td>617–424–5730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Suite 1150, 55 W. Monroe, 60603–9729)</td>
<td>William E. Washington</td>
<td>312–353–6306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (Suite 926, 525 Griffin St., 75202–5903)</td>
<td>James Petrucci</td>
<td>214–767–4996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (Suite 100, 1544 Speer Blvd., 80204–3581)</td>
<td>Marjorie K. Thompson</td>
<td>303–844–5224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC (Suite 910, 800 K St. NW., 20001)</td>
<td>Michael W. Doheny</td>
<td>202–482–6700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources of Information

**Employment** Employment inquiries and applications may be sent to the Director of the Human Resources Division. Phone, 202–482–6660.


**Reading Room** Anyone desiring to inspect formal case documents or read agency publications may use facilities of the Authority’s offices.

**Speakers** To give agencies, labor organizations, and other interested persons a better understanding of the Federal service labor-management relations program and the Authority’s role and duties, its personnel participate as speakers or panel members before various groups. Requests for speakers or panelists should be submitted to the Office of the Chair (phone, 202–482–6500); or to the Deputy General Counsel (phone, 202–482–6680).

The Federal Maritime Commission regulates the waterborne foreign commerce of the United States, ensures that U.S. international trade is open to all nations on fair and equitable terms, and protects against unauthorized, concerted activity in the waterborne commerce of the United States. This is accomplished through maintaining surveillance over steamship conferences and common carriers by water; reviewing agreements between persons subject to the Shipping Act of 1984; enforcing prohibitions against discriminatory acts and other prohibited practices of shippers, carriers, and other persons subject to the shipping statutes; and ensuring that adequate levels of financial responsibility are maintained for indemnification of passengers.


Activities

Agreements The Commission reviews for legal sufficiency agreements filed under section 5 of the Shipping Act of 1984, including conference, interconference, and cooperative working agreements among common carriers, terminal operators, and other persons subject to the shipping statutes. It also monitors activities under all effective agreements for compliance with the provisions of law and its rules, orders, and regulations.

Tariffs The Commission monitors and prescribes requirements to ensure accessibility and accuracy of electronic
tariff publications of common carriers engaged in the foreign commerce of the United States, or conferences of such carriers under section 8 of the Shipping Act of 1984. Special permission applications may be submitted for relief from statutory and/or Commission tariff requirements. The Commission monitors the activities of controlled carriers under section 9 of the Shipping Act of 1984.

Service Contracts  The Commission receives and reviews filings of confidential service contracts between shippers and ocean common carriers. The Commission also monitors publication of certain essential terms of those service contracts.

Licenses  The Commission issues licenses as ocean transportation intermediaries to those persons and entities who wish to carry out the business of providing freight forwarding services and non-vessel-operating common carrier services.

Passenger Indemnity  The Commission administers the passenger indemnity provisions of the act of November 6, 1966, which require shipowners and operators to obtain certificates of financial responsibility to pay judgments for personal injury or death or to refund fares in the event of nonperformance of voyages.

Informal Complaints  The Commission reviews alleged or suspected violations of the shipping statutes and rules and regulations of the Commission and may take administrative action to institute formal proceedings, to refer matters to other governmental agencies, or to bring about voluntary agreement between the parties.

Formal Adjudicatory Procedure  The Commission conducts formal investigations and hearings on its own motion and adjudicates formal complaints in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. note prec. 551).

Rulemaking  The Commission promulgates rules and regulations to interpret, enforce, and ensure compliance with shipping and related statutes by common carriers and other persons subject to the statutes.

Investigation and Financial and Economic Analyses  The Commission prescribes and administers programs to ensure compliance with the provisions of the shipping statutes. These programs include the submission of information; field investigations of activities and practices of common carriers, conferences, terminal operators, freight forwarders, and other persons subject to the shipping statutes; and rate analyses, studies, and economic reviews of current and prospective trade conditions, including the extent and nature of competition in various trade areas.

International Affairs  The Commission conducts investigations of foreign governmental and foreign carrier practices that adversely affect the U.S. shipping trade and, in conjunction with the Department of State, conducts activities to effect the elimination of discriminatory practices on the part of foreign governments against United States-flag shipping and to achieve comity between the United States and its trading partners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Address/Phone</th>
<th>Representative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>Rm. 1018, 300 S. Ferry St., San Pedro, CA 90731. Phone, 310–514–4905. Fax, 310–514–3931. E-mail, <a href="mailto:oliverc@fmc.gov">oliverc@fmc.gov</a> ............... Oliver E. Clark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>Rm. 796, 909 SE. First Ave., Miami, FL 33131. Phone, 305–536–4316. Fax, 305–536–4317. E-mail, <a href="mailto:andrewm@fmc.gov">andrewm@fmc.gov</a> ............. Andrew Margolis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>Rm. 303, 423 Canal St., New Orleans, LA 70130. Phone, 504–589–6663. Fax, 504–589–6664. E-mail, <a href="mailto:alvink@fmc.gov">alvink@fmc.gov</a> .............. Alvin N. Kellogg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>P.O. Box 3461, New York, NY 10008. Phone, 212–637–2929. Fax, 212–637–2930. E-mail, <a href="mailto:emanuelm@fmc.gov">emanuelm@fmc.gov</a> ........... Emanuel J. Mingione</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>Suite 100, 7 S. Nevada St., Seattle, WA 98134. Phone, 206–553–0221. Fax, 206–553–0222. E-mail, <a href="mailto:michaelm@fmc.gov">michaelm@fmc.gov</a> ........ Michael A. Moneck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

2100 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20427

Director C. RICHARD BARNES
Deputy Director, Field Operations THOMAS M. O’BRIEN
Deputy Director, National Office Operations VELLA M. TRAYNHAM

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service assists labor and management in resolving disputes in collective bargaining contract negotiation through voluntary mediation and arbitration services; provides training to unions and management in cooperative processes to improve long-term relationships under the Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978, including Federal sector partnership training authorized by Executive Order 12871; provides alternative dispute resolution services and training to Government agencies, including the facilitation of regulatory negotiations under the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act and the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996; and awards competitive grants to joint labor-management committees to encourage innovative approaches to cooperative efforts.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) was created by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 172). The Director is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Activities

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service helps prevent disruptions in the flow of interstate commerce caused by labor-management disputes by providing mediators to assist disputing parties in the resolution of their differences. Mediators have no law enforcement authority and rely wholly on persuasive techniques.

The Service offers its facilities in labor-management disputes to any industry affecting interstate commerce with employees represented by a union, either upon its own motion or at the request of one or more of the parties to the dispute, whenever in its judgment such dispute threatens to cause a substantial interruption of commerce. The Labor Management Relations Act requires that parties to a labor contract must file a dispute notice if agreement is not reached 30 days in advance of a contract termination or reopening date. The notice must be filed with the Service and the appropriate State or local mediation agency. The Service is
required to avoid the mediation of disputes that would have only a minor effect on interstate commerce if State or other conciliation services are available to the parties.

For further information, contact one of the regional offices listed below.

**Mediation** Efforts of FMCS mediators are directed toward the establishment of sound and stable labor-management relations on a continuing basis, thereby helping to reduce the incidence of work stoppages. The mediator's basic function is to encourage and promote better day-to-day relations between labor and management, so that issues arising in negotiations may be faced as problems to be settled through mutual effort rather than issues in dispute.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs. Phone, 202-606-8080.

**Arbitration** The Service, on the joint request of employers and unions, will also assist in the selection of arbitrators from a roster of private citizens who are qualified as neutrals to adjudicate matters in dispute.

For further information, contact the Office of Arbitration Services. Phone, 202-606-5111.

### Regional Offices—Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern (16th Fl., One Newark Center, Newark, NJ 07102)</td>
<td>Kenneth C. Kowalski</td>
<td>973-645-2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern (Suite 472, 401 W. Peachtree St. NW., Atlanta, GA 30308)</td>
<td>C. Richard Barnes</td>
<td>404-331-3995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwestern (Suite 120, 6161 Oak Tree Blvd., Independence, OH 44131)</td>
<td>George W. Buckingham, Jr.</td>
<td>216-522-4800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Midwestern (Suite 3950, 1300 Godward St., Minneapolis, MN 55413)</td>
<td>Scott Beekenbaugh</td>
<td>612-370-3300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western (Suite 410, 1100 Town and Country Rd., Orange, CA 92868)</td>
<td>Jan Jung-Min Sunoo</td>
<td>714-246-8378</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

with deciding cases brought pursuant to the act by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, mine operators, and miners or their representatives. These cases generally involve review of the Administration’s enforcement actions including citations, mine closure orders, and proposals for civil penalties issued for violations of the act or the mandatory safety and health standards promulgated by the Secretary of Labor. The Commission also has jurisdiction over discrimination complaints filed by miners or their representatives in connection with their safety and health rights under the act, and over complaints for compensation filed on behalf of miners idled as a result of mine closure orders issued by the Administration.

Activities
Cases brought before the Commission are assigned to the Office of Administrative Law Judges, and hearings are conducted pursuant to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 554, 556) and the Commission’s procedural rules (29 CFR Part 2700).

A judge’s decision becomes a final but nonprecedential order of the Commission 40 days after issuance unless the Commission has directed the case for review in response to a petition or on its own motion. If a review is conducted, a decision of the Commission becomes final 30 days after issuance unless a party adversely affected seeks review in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia or the Circuit within which the mine subject to the litigation is located.

As far as practicable, hearings are held at locations convenient to the affected mines. The Office of Administrative Law Judges has two offices: the Falls Church Office, 2 Skyline, 5203 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041; and the Denver Office, Colonnade Center, Room 280, 1244 Speer Boulevard, Denver, CO 80204.

Sources of Information
Commission decisions are published monthly and are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Requests for Commission records should be submitted in accordance with the Commission’s Freedom of Information Act regulations. Other information, including Commission rules of procedure and brochures explaining the Commission’s functions, is available from the Executive Director, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, Sixth Floor, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006–3867. E-mail, info@fmshrc.gov.


FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Twentieth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20551
Phone, 202-452-3000

Board of Governors
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The Federal Reserve System, the central bank of the United States, is charged with administering and formulating the Nation’s credit and monetary policy. Through its supervisory and regulatory banking functions, the Federal Reserve maintains the safety and soundness of the Nation’s economy, responding to the Nation’s domestic and international financial needs and objectives.

The Federal Reserve System was established by the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 221), approved December 23, 1913. The System serves as the Nation’s central bank. As such, its major responsibility is in the execution of monetary policy. It also performs other functions, such as the transfer of funds, handling Government deposits and debt issues, supervising and regulating banks, and acting as lender of last resort.

It is the responsibility of the Federal Reserve System to contribute to the strength and vitality of the U.S. economy. By influencing the lending and investing activities of depository institutions and the cost and availability of money and credit, the Federal Reserve System helps promote the full use of human and capital resources, the growth of productivity, relatively stable prices, and equilibrium in the Nation’s international balance of payments.

Through its supervisory and regulatory banking functions, the Federal Reserve System helps maintain a commercial banking system that is responsive to the Nation’s financial needs and objectives.

The System consists of seven parts: the Board of Governors in Washington, DC; the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and their 25 branches and other facilities situated throughout the country; the Federal Open Market Committee; the Federal Advisory Council; the Consumer Advisory Council; the Thrift Institutions Advisory Council; and the Nation’s financial institutions, including commercial banks, savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, and credit unions.

**Board of Governors**

Broad supervisory powers are vested in the Board of Governors, which has its
offices in Washington, D.C. The Board is composed of seven members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Chairman of the Board of Governors is, by Executive Order 11269 of February 14, 1966, a member of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies.

The Board determines general monetary, credit, and operating policies for the System as a whole and formulates the rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the Federal Reserve Act. The Board’s principal duties consist of monitoring credit conditions; supervising the Federal Reserve Banks, member banks, and bank holding companies; and regulating the implementation of certain consumer credit protection laws.

**Power To Influence Credit Conditions**

Pursuant to the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980, referred to as the Monetary Control Act of 1980 (12 U.S.C. 226 note), the Board is given the power, within statutory limitations, to fix the requirements concerning reserves to be maintained by depository institutions on transaction accounts or nonpersonal time deposits. Another important instrument of credit control is found in open market operations. The members of the Board of Governors also are members of the Federal Open Market Committee, whose work and organization are described in the following text. The Board of Governors reviews and determines the discount rate charged by the Federal Reserve Banks. For the purpose of preventing excessive use of credit for the purchase or carrying of securities, the Board is authorized to regulate the amount of credit that may be initially extended and subsequently maintained on any security (with certain exceptions).

**Supervision of Federal Reserve Banks**

The Board is authorized to make examinations of the Federal Reserve Banks, to require statements and reports from such Banks, to supervise the issue and retirement of Federal Reserve notes, to require the establishment or discontinuance of branches of Reserve Banks, and to exercise supervision over all relationships and transactions of those Banks with foreign branches. The Board of Governors reviews and follows the examination and supervisory activities of the Federal Reserve Banks aimed at further coordination of policies and practices.

**Supervision of Bank Holding Companies**

The Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 et seq.) gave the Federal Reserve primary responsibility for supervising and regulating the activities of bank holding companies. This act was designed to achieve two basic objectives: to control the expansion of bank holding companies by avoiding the creation of monopoly or restraining trade in banking; and to limit the expansion of bank holding companies to those nonbanking activities that are closely related to banking, thus maintaining a separation between banking and commerce. A company that seeks to become a bank holding company must obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve. Any company that qualifies as a bank holding company must register with the Federal Reserve System and file reports with the System.

**Supervision of Banking Organizations**

The Federal Reserve is responsible for the supervision and regulation of domestic and international activities of U.S. banking organizations. It supervises State-chartered banks that are members of the System, all bank holding companies, and Edge Act and agreement corporations (corporations chartered to engage in international banking). In 1991, Congress expanded the Federal Reserve’s supervisory authority over the U.S. activities of all foreign banking organizations.

The Board has jurisdiction over the admission of State banks and trust companies to membership in the Federal Reserve System, the termination of membership of such banks, the establishment of branches by such banks, and the approval of bank mergers and consolidations where the resulting institution will be a State member bank. It receives copies of condition reports submitted by them to the Federal
Reserve Banks. It has power to examine all member banks and the affiliates of member banks and to require condition reports from them. It has authority to require periodic and other public disclosure of information with respect to an equity security of a State member bank that is held by 500 or more persons. It establishes minimum standards with respect to installation, maintenance, and operation of security devices and procedures by State member banks. Also, it has authority to issue cease-and-desist orders in connection with violations of law or unsafe or unsound banking practices by State member banks and to remove directors or officers of such banks in certain circumstances, and it may, in its discretion, suspend member banks from the use of the credit facilities of the Federal Reserve System for making undue use of bank credit for speculative purposes or for any other purpose inconsistent with the maintenance of sound credit conditions.

The Board may grant authority to member banks to establish branches in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States, to invest in the stocks of banks or corporations engaged in international or foreign banking, or to invest in foreign banks. It also charters, regulates, and supervises certain corporations that engage in foreign or international banking and financial activities.

The Board is authorized to issue general regulations permitting interlocking relationships in certain circumstances between member banks and organizations dealing in securities or between member banks and other banks.

Other Activities Under the Change in Bank Control Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)), the Board is required to review other bank stock acquisitions.

Under the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1601), the Board is required to prescribe regulations to ensure a meaningful disclosure by lenders of credit terms so that consumers will be able to compare more readily the various credit terms available and will be informed about rules governing credit cards, including their potential liability for unauthorized use.

Under the International Banking Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3101), the Board has authority to impose reserve requirements and interest rate ceilings on branches and agencies of foreign banks in the United States, to grant loans to them, to provide them access to Federal Reserve services, and to limit their interstate banking activities.

The Board also is the rulemaking authority for the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Fair Credit Billing Act, the Expedited Funds Availability Act, and certain provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act as they apply to banks.

Expenses To meet its expenses and pay the salaries of its members and its employees, the Board makes semiannual assessments upon the Reserve Banks in proportion to their capital stock and surplus.

Federal Open Market Committee The Federal Open Market Committee is comprised of the Board of Governors and five of the presidents of the Reserve Banks. The Chairman of the Board of Governors is traditionally the Chairman of the Committee. The president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York serves as a permanent member of the Committee. Four of the twelve Reserve Bank presidents rotate annually as members of the Committee.

Open market operations of the Reserve Banks are conducted under regulations adopted by the Committee and pursuant to specific policy directives issued by the Committee, which meets in Washington at frequent intervals. Purchases and sales of securities in the open market are undertaken to supply bank reserves to support the credit and money needed for long-term economic growth, to offset cyclical economic swings, and to accommodate seasonal demands of businesses and consumers for money and credit. These operations are carried out principally in U.S. Government obligations, but they also include purchases and sales of Federal
agency obligations. All operations are conducted in New York, where the primary markets for these securities are located; the Federal Reserve Bank of New York executes transactions for the Federal Reserve System Open Market Account in carrying out these operations.

Under the Committee’s direction, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York also undertakes transactions in foreign currencies for the Federal Reserve System Open Market Account. The purposes of these operations include helping to safeguard the value of the dollar in international exchange markets and facilitating growth in international liquidity in accordance with the needs of an expanding world economy.

Federal Reserve Banks

The 12 Federal Reserve Banks are located in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, San Francisco, and St. Louis. Branch banks are located in Baltimore, Birmingham, Buffalo, Charlotte, Cincinnati, Denver, Detroit, El Paso, Helena, Houston, Jacksonville, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Miami, Nashville, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Pittsburgh, Portland, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, and Seattle.

Directors and Officers of Reserve Banks

The Board of Directors of each Reserve Bank is composed of nine members, equally divided into three designated classes: class A, class B, and class C. Directors of class A are representative of the stockholding member banks. Directors of class B must be actively engaged in their districts in commerce, agriculture, or some other industrial pursuit, and may not be officers, directors, or employees of any bank. Class C directors may not be officers, directors, employees, or stockholders of any bank. The six class A and class B directors are elected by the stockholding member banks, while the three class C directors are appointed by the Board of Governors. The terms of office of the directors are so arranged that the term of one director of each class expires each year.

One of the class C directors appointed by the Board of Governors is designated as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank and as Federal Reserve agent, and in the latter capacity he is required to maintain a local office of the Board of Governors on the premises of the Reserve Bank. Another class C director is appointed by the Board of Governors as deputy chairman. Each Reserve Bank has as its chief executive officer a president appointed for a term of 5 years by its Board of Directors with the approval of the Board of Governors.

Reserves on Deposit

In accordance with provisions of the Monetary Control Act of 1980 (12 U.S.C. 226 note), the Reserve Banks receive and hold on deposit the reserve or clearing account deposits of depository institutions. These banks are permitted to count their vault cash as part of their required reserve.

Extensions of Credit

The Monetary Control Act of 1980 (12 U.S.C. 226 note) directs the Federal Reserve to open its discount window to any depository institution that is subject to Federal Reserve reserve requirements on transaction accounts or nonpersonal time deposits.

Discount window credit provides for Federal Reserve lending to eligible depository institutions under two basic programs. One is the adjustment credit program; the other supplies more extended credit for certain limited purposes.

Short-term adjustment credit is the primary type of Federal Reserve credit. It is available to help borrowers meet temporary requirements for funds. Borrowers are not permitted to use adjustment credit to take advantage of any spread between the discount rate and market rates.

Extended credit is provided through three programs designed to assist depository institutions in meeting longer term needs for funds. One provides seasonal credit—for periods running up to 9 months—to smaller depository institutions that lack access to market funds. A second program assists institutions that experience special
difficulties arising from exceptional circumstances or practices involving only that institution. Finally, in cases where more general liquidity strains are affecting a broad range of depository institutions—such as those whose portfolios consist primarily of longer term assets—credit may be provided to address the problems of particular institutions being affected by the general situation.

**Currency Issue** The Reserve Banks issue Federal Reserve notes, which constitute the bulk of money in circulation. These notes are obligations of the United States and are a prior lien upon the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. They are issued against a pledge by the Reserve Bank with the Federal Reserve agent of collateral security including gold certificates, paper discounted or purchased by the Bank, and direct obligations of the United States.

**Other Powers** The Reserve Banks are empowered to act as clearinghouses and as collecting agents for depository institutions in the collection of checks and other instruments. They are also authorized to act as depositaries and fiscal agents of the United States and to exercise other banking functions specified in the Federal Reserve Act. They perform a number of important functions in connection with the issue and redemption of United States Government securities.

**Federal Advisory Council**

The Federal Advisory Council acts in an advisory capacity, conferring with the Board of Governors on general business conditions.

The Council is composed of 12 members, one from each Federal Reserve district, being selected annually by the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of the district. The Council is required to meet in Washington, DC, at least four times each year, and more often if called by the Board of Governors.

**Consumer Advisory Council**

The Consumer Advisory Council confers with the Board of Governors several times each year on the Board’s responsibilities for many of the consumer credit protection laws. The Council was established by Congress in 1976 at the suggestion of the Board and replaced the Advisory Committee on Truth in Lending that was established by the 1968 Truth in Lending Act.

The 30 Council members represent the interests of consumers, community groups, and creditors nationwide. They advise the Board on its responsibilities under such laws as Truth in Lending, Equal Credit Opportunity, and Home Mortgage Disclosure.

**Thrift Institutions Advisory Council**

The Thrift Institutions Advisory Council is an advisory group established by the Board in 1980 made up of representatives from nonbank depository thrift institutions, which includes savings and loans, mutual savings bankers, and credit unions. The Council meets at least four times each year with the Board of Governors to discuss developments relating to thrift institutions, the housing industry and mortgage finance, and certain regulatory issues.

**Sources of Information**

**Employment** Written inquiries regarding employment should be addressed to the Director, Division of Personnel, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC 20551.

**Procurement** Firms seeking business with the Board should address their inquiries to the Director, Division of Support Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC 20551.

**Publications** Among the publications issued by the Board are *The Federal Reserve System—Purposes and Functions*, and a series of pamphlets including *Guide to Business Credit and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act; Consumer Handbook; Making Deposits: When Will Your Money Be Available;*
and *When Your Home Is On the Line: What You Should Know About Home Equity Lines of Credit.* Copies of these pamphlets are available free of charge. Information regarding publications may be obtained in Room MP-510 (Martin Building) of the Board's headquarters. Phone, 202-452-3244.

**Reading Room** A reading room where persons may inspect records that are available to the public is located in Room B-1122 at the Board's headquarters, Twentieth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC. Information regarding the availability of records may be obtained by calling 202-452-3684.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, Washington, DC 20551. Phone, 202-452-3204 or 202-452-3215.

## FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

1250 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20005

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James H. Atkins

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Deputy General Counsel
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Director of Administration
Strat D. Valakis

Director of Automated Systems
Lawrence E. Stiffler

Director of Benefits and Program Analysis
Alison M. Clarke

Director of Communications
Veda R. Charrow

Director of External Affairs
Thomas J. Trabucco

Director of Investments
Peter B. Mackey

The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board administers the Thrift Savings Plan, which provides Federal employees the opportunity to save for additional retirement security.

The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board was established as an independent agency by the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986 (5 U.S.C. 8472). The act vests responsibility for the agency in six named fiduciaries: the five Board members and the Executive Director. The five members of the Board, one of whom is designated as Chairman, are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and serve on the Board on a part-time basis. The members appoint the Executive Director, who is responsible for the management of the agency and the Plan.

**Activities**

The Thrift Savings Plan is a tax-deferred, defined contribution plan that was established as one of the three parts of the Federal Employees' Retirement System. For employees covered under
The System, savings accumulated through the Plan make an important addition to the retirement benefits provided by Social Security and the System’s Basic Annuity. Civil Service Retirement System employees may also take advantage of the Plan to supplement their annuities.

The Board operates the Thrift Savings Plan and manages the investments of the Thrift Savings Fund solely for the benefit of participants and their beneficiaries. As part of these responsibilities, the Board maintains an account for each Plan participant, makes loans, purchases annuity contracts, and provides for the payment of benefits.


The objective of the Federal Trade Commission is to maintain competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system, and to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

COMMISSIONER

COMMISSIONER

COMMISSIONER

OFFICE OF
CONGRESSIONAL
RELATIONS

OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY

OFFICE OF
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF
ADMINISTRATIVE
LAW JUDGES

OFFICE OF
EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR

REGIONAL OFFICES

BUREAU OF CONSUMER
PROTECTION

BUREAU OF
COMPETITION

BUREAU OF
ECONOMICS

OFFICE OF
THE GENERAL COUNSEL
The purpose of the Federal Trade Commission is expressed in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41-58) and the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12), both passed in 1914 and both successively amended in the years since. The Federal Trade Commission Act prohibits the use in or affecting commerce of "unfair methods of competition" and "unfair or deceptive acts or practices." The Clayton Act outlaws specific practices recognized as instruments of monopoly. As an independent administrative agency, acting quasi-judicially and quasi-legislatively, the Commission was established to deal with trade practices on a continuing and corrective basis. It has no authority to punish; its function is to prevent, through cease-and-desist orders and other means, those practices condemned by Federal trade regulation laws. However, court-ordered civil penalties up to $11,000 may be obtained for each violation of a Commission order or trade regulation rule.

Congress has delegated a variety of duties to the Commission under such statutes as the Robinson-Patman Act (1936), the Wheeler-Lea Act (1938), the Consumer Credit Protection Act (1968-78), the Magnuson-Moss Warranty-FTC Improvement Act (1975), the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act (1976), the FTC Improvements Act of 1980, the Telephone Disclosure and Dispute Resolution Act (1992), the FTC Improvements Act of 1994, the International Antitrust Enforcement Assistance Act (1994), the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act (1994), the FTC Act Amendments of 1994, the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act (1998).

The Commission is composed of five members. Each member is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of 7 years. Not more than three of the Commissioners may be members of the same political party. One Commissioner is designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission and is responsible for its administrative management.

Activities
The Commission’s principal functions are to:

— promote competition in or affecting commerce through the prevention of general trade restraints such as price-fixing agreements, boycotts, illegal combinations of competitors, and other unfair methods of competition;
— safeguard the public by preventing the dissemination of false or deceptive advertisements of consumer products and services, as well as other unfair or deceptive practices;
— prevent pricing discrimination; exclusive-dealing and tying arrangements; corporate mergers, acquisitions, or joint ventures, when such practices or arrangements may substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly; interlocking directorates or officers' positions that may restrain competition; the payment or receipt of illegal brokerage; and discrimination among competing customers by sellers in the furnishing of or the payment for services or facilities used to promote the resale of a product;
— stop various fraudulent telemarketing schemes and protect consumers from abusive and deceptive telephone sales tactics;
— ensure truthful labeling of textile, wool, and fur products;
— supervise the registration and operation of associations of American exporters engaged in export trade;
— require creditors to disclose in writing certain cost information, such as the annual percentage rate, before consumers enter into credit transactions, as required by the Truth in Lending Act;
— protect consumers against circulation of inaccurate or obsolete credit reports and ensure that credit bureaus, consumer reporting agencies, credit grantors, and bill collectors exercise their responsibilities in a manner that is fair and equitable and in conformity with the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Fair Credit Billing Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act;
— educate consumers and businesses about their rights and responsibilities under FTC rules and regulations; and
— gather factual data concerning economic and business conditions and make it available to the Congress, the President, and the public.

Enforcement The Commission’s law enforcement work falls into two general categories: actions to foster voluntary compliance with the law, and formal administrative or Federal court litigation leading to mandatory orders against offenders.

For the most part, compliance with the law is obtained through voluntary and cooperative action by private companies in response to nonbinding staff advice, formal advisory opinions by the Commission, and guides and policy statements delineating legal requirements as to particular business practices.

Formal litigation is instituted either by issuing an administrative complaint or by filing a Federal district court complaint charging a person, partnership, or corporation with violating one or more of the statutes administered by the Commission. Cases may be settled by consent orders. If the charges in an administrative matter are not contested, or if the charges are found to be true after an administrative hearing in a contested case, an order may be issued requiring discontinuance of the unlawful practices. Such orders may include other related requirements. Federal district court charges are resolved through either settlements or court-ordered injunctive or other equitable relief.

Investigations Investigations by the Commission may originate through complaint by a consumer or a competitor; the Congress; or from Federal, State, or municipal agencies. Also, the Commission itself may initiate an investigation into possible violations of the laws it administers. No formality is required in submitting a complaint. A letter giving the facts in detail, accompanied by all supporting evidence in possession of the complaining party, is sufficient. It is the general policy of the Commission not to disclose the identity of any complainant, except as permitted by law or Commission rules.

Upon receipt of a complaint, various criteria are applied in determining whether the particular matter should be investigated. Within the limits of available resources, investigations are initiated that are considered to best support the Commission’s goals of maintaining competition and protecting consumers.

Under the Federal Trade Commission Act, an order issued after an administrative proceeding that requires the respondent to cease and desist or to take other corrective action—such as affirmative disclosure, divestiture, or restitution—becomes final 60 days after date of service upon the respondent, unless within that period the respondent petitions an appropriate United States court of appeals to review the order, and also petitions the Commission to stay the order pending review. If the Commission does not stay the order, the respondent may seek a stay from the reviewing appeals court. The appeals court has the power to affirm, modify, or set the order aside. If the appeals court upholds the Commission’s order, the respondent may seek certiorari to the Supreme Court and ask that the appeals court or the Supreme Court continue to stay the order. Violations of a cease-and-desist order, after it becomes effective, subject the offender to suit by the Government in a United States district court for the recovery of a civil penalty of not more than $11,000 for each violation and, where the violation continues, each day of its continuance is a separate violation.

In addition to, or in lieu of, the administrative proceeding initiated by a formal complaint, the Commission may, in some cases, request that a United States district court issue a preliminary or permanent injunction to halt the use of allegedly unfair or deceptive practices, to prevent an anticompetitive merger from taking place, or to prevent violations of any statute enforced by the Commission.

Compliance Activities Through systematic and continuous review, the Commission obtains and maintains compliance with its cease-and-desist orders. All respondents against whom such orders have been issued are
required to file reports with the Commission to substantiate their compliance. In the event compliance is not obtained, or if the order is subsequently violated, civil penalty proceedings may be instituted.

Cooperative Procedures In carrying out the statutory directive to “prevent” the use in or affecting commerce of unfair practices, the Commission makes extensive use of voluntary and cooperative procedures. Through these procedures business and industry may obtain authoritative guidance and a substantial measure of certainty as to what they may do under the laws administered by the Commission.

The Commission issues industry guides, which are administrative interpretations in laymen’s language of laws administered by the Commission for the guidance of the public in conforming with legal requirements. Guides provide the basis for voluntary and simultaneous abandonment of unlawful practices by members of a particular industry or by industry in general. Failure to comply with the guides may result in corrective action by the Commission under applicable statutory provisions.

Consumer Protection Consumer protection is one of the two main missions of the Commission. The Commission works to increase the usefulness of advertising by ensuring that it is truthful and not misleading; reduce instances of fraudulent, deceptive, or unfair marketing practices; prevent creditors from using unlawful practices when granting credit, maintaining credit information, collecting debts, and operating credit systems; and educate the public about Commission activities. The Commission initiates investigations in many areas of concern to consumers, including health and nutrition claims in advertising; environmental advertising and labeling; general advertising issues; health care, telemarketing, business opportunity, and franchise and investment fraud; mortgage lending and discrimination; enforcement of Commission orders; and enforcement of credit statutes and trade regulation rules.

The Commission has issued and enforces many trade regulation rules important to consumers. The Telemarketing Sales Rule requires telemarketers to make certain disclosures and prohibits certain misrepresentations. The Mail/Telephone Order Merchandise Rule requires companies to ship merchandise that consumers order by mail or telephone within a certain time, and sets out requirements for notifying consumers about delays and offering them the option of agreeing to the delays or canceling their orders. The Care Labeling Rule requires manufacturers and importers of textile clothing and fabrics for home sewing to attach care instructions. The Funeral Rule requires that price and other specific information regarding funeral arrangements be made available to consumers to help them make informed choices and pay only for services they select. The Franchise Rule requires the seller to provide each prospective franchisee with a basic disclosure document containing detailed information about the nature of its business and terms of the proposed franchise relationship. The Used Car Rule requires that dealers display a buyers guide containing warranty information on each vehicle offered for sale to consumers. Under the Cooling-Off Rule, consumers can cancel purchases of $25 or more made door-to-door, or at places other than the seller’s usual place of business, within 3 business days of purchase.

Maintaining Competition (Antitrust) The second major mission of the Commission is to encourage competitive forces in the American economy. Under the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Commission seeks to prevent unfair practices that may keep one company from competing with others. Under the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act, the Commission attempts to prevent mergers of companies if the result may be to lessen competition. Under some circumstances, companies planning to merge must first give notice to the Commission and the Department of Justice’s Antitrust Division and provide certain information concerning
the operations of the companies involved.

The Commission also enforces the provisions of the Robinson-Patman Act, a part of the Clayton Act prohibiting companies from discriminating among other companies that are its customers in terms of price or other services provided. Economic Factfinding The Commission makes economic studies of conditions and problems affecting competition in the economy. Such reports may be used to inform legislative proposals, as part of a rulemaking record, in response to requests of the Congress and statutory directions, or for the information and guidance of the Commission and the executive branch of the Government as well as the public. The reports have provided the basis for significant legislation and, by spotlighting poor economic or regulatory performance, they have also led to voluntary changes in the conduct of business, with resulting benefits to the public.

**Regional Offices—Federal Trade Commission**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA—AL, FL, GA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA</td>
<td>Suite 5M35, 60 Forsyth St. SW., 30303</td>
<td>Andrea Foster, Acting</td>
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<td>Boston, MA—CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT</td>
<td>Suite 810, 101 Merrimac St., 02114–4719</td>
<td>Andrew D. Caverly, Act-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL—IL, IN, KY, MN, MO, WI</td>
<td>Suite 1860, 55 E. Monroe St., 60603–5701</td>
<td>C. Steven Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, OH—OH, DC, MD, MI, OH, PA, WV</td>
<td>Suite 200, 1111 Superior Ave., 44114</td>
<td>Laurel Price</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX—AR, LA, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>Suite 2150, 1999 Bryan St., 75201</td>
<td>Thomas B. Carter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO—CO, KS, MT, ND, NE, SD, UT, WY</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Suite 570, 901 Market St., 94103</td>
<td>Jeffrey A. Klurfeld</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suite 2896, 915 2d Ave., 98174</td>
<td>Charles A. Harwood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources of Information**


Employment Civil service registers are used in filling positions for economists, accountants, investigators, and other professional, administrative, and clerical personnel. The Federal Trade Commission employs a sizable number of attorneys under the excepted appointment procedure. All employment inquiries should be directed to the Director of Human Resources Management, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580. Phone, 202–326–2021. Fax, 202–326–2328.

General Inquiries Persons desiring information on consumer protection or restraint of trade questions, or to register a complaint, should contact the Federal Trade Commission (phone, 202–326–2222) or the nearest regional office.

Publications Consumer and business education publications of the


GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

General Services Building, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., Washington, DC 20405

Administrator of General Services
Special Assistant to the Administrator
Deputy Administrator
Chief of Staff
Deputy Chief of Staff
Directors of Smart Card Initiatives
Associate Administrator for Civil Rights
Associate Administrator for Enterprise Development
Associate Administrator for Communications
Associate Administrator for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Associate Administrator for Management and Workplace Programs
Chief of Staff for Management and Workplace Programs
Director of Human Resources
Director of Management Services
Chief Information Officer
Deputy Chief Information Officer
Assistant Chief Information Officer for Information Infrastructure and Support
Assistant Chief Information Officer for Planning and Information Architecture
Director, Corporate Information Network
Director, GSA Data Warehousing
Inspector General
Deputy Inspector General
Executive Assistant to the Inspector General
Assistant Inspector General for Administration
Assistant Inspector General for Auditing
Assistant Inspector General for Investigations
Counsel to the Inspector General
Director, Internal Evaluation Staff
Chairman, GSA Board of Contract Appeals
Vice Chairman
Board Counsel
Clerk of the Board
Chief Financial Officer

DAVID J. BARRAM
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THURMAN M. DAVIS, SR.
MARSHA N. JOHNSON
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MICKEY FEMINO, MICHAEL NOLL
LARRY ROUSH, Acting
DIETRA L. FORD
BETH NEWBURGER
WILLIAM R. RATCHFORD
SUSAN CLAMPITT
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GAIL T. LOVELACE
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DONALD P. HEFFERNAN
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STEPHEN M. DANIELS
ROBERT W. PARKER
ANNE M. QUIGLEY
BEATRICE JONES
THOMAS R. BLOOM
Director of Budget: WILLIAM B. EARLY, JR.
Director of Finance: RONALD H. RHODES, Acting
Director of Performance Management: CAROLE A. HUTCHINSON
Director of Financial Management Systems: WILLIAM J. TOPOLEWSKI
Controller: ELISABETH GUSTAFSON
General Counsel: (VACANCY)
Associate General Counsel for General Law: EUGENIA D. ELLISON, Acting
Associate General Counsel for Personal Property: GEORGE N. BARCLAY
Associate General Counsel for Real Property: SAMUEL J. MORRIS III

FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE
1941 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA; Mailing address: Washington, DC 20406
Phone, 703-305-6667. Fax, 703-305-6577

Commissioner, Federal Supply Service: FRANK P. PUGLIESE, JR.
Deputy Commissioner: DONNA D. BENNETT
Chief of Staff: BARNEY BRASSEUX
Comptroller: JON JORDAN
Director of Transportation Audits: JEFFREY W. THURSTON
FSS Chief Information Officer: RAYMOND J. HANLEIN
Assistant Commissioner for Acquisition: WILLIAM N. GORMLEY
Assistant Commissioner for Business Management and Marketing: GARY FEIT
Assistant Commissioner for Contract Management: PATRICIA MEAD
Assistant Commissioner for Distribution Management: JOHN ROEHLER
Assistant Commissioner for Transportation and Property Management: ALLAN ZAIC
Assistant Commissioner for Vehicle Acquisition and Leasing Services: LESTER GRAY JR.

FEDERAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICE
Suite 210 North, 7799 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22043
Phone, 703-285-1020

Commissioner for Federal Technology Service: DENNIS J. FISCHER
Deputy Commissioner: SANDRA N. BATES
Chief Financial Officer: ROBERT E. SUDA
Assistant Commissioner for Acquisition: C. ALLEN OLSON
Assistant Commissioner for Information Security: THOMAS R. BURKE
Assistant Commissioner for Information Technology Integration: CHARLES SELF
Assistant Commissioner for Regional Services: MARGARET BINNS
Assistant Commissioner for Service Delivery: FRANK E. LALLEY
Assistant Commissioner for Service Development: BRUCE BRIGNULL
Assistant Commissioner for Strategic Planning and Business Development: ABBY PIRNIE
The General Services Administration establishes policy for and provides economical and efficient management of Government property and records, including construction and operation of buildings; procurement and distribution of supplies; utilization and disposal of real and personal property; transportation, traffic,
communications management; and management of the governmentwide automatic data processing resources program. Its functions are carried out at three levels of organization: the central office, regional offices, and field activities.

The General Services Administration (GSA) was established by section 101 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 751).

**Office of Smart Card Initiatives** The Office of Smart Card Initiatives oversees the governmentwide implementation of smart cards. In conjunction with other GSA organizations, the Office coordinates GSA’s role in smart card deployment, develops interoperability and standardization criteria for multiapplication smart cards, and assists all Federal agencies in developing and piloting card applications. The Office also provides expertise and assistance to other Federal agencies in developing smart card programs; establishes a governmentwide framework for managing multiple financial card services and applications; develops and fosters development of various smart card applications such as common access ID’s and pilot applications for other agencies; and works with the private sector and other agencies to develop guidance and framework for implementation of interoperable governmentwide smart card programs.

For further information, contact the General Service Administration, Office of Smart Card Initiatives. Phone, 202-501-1619.

**Office of Governmentwide Policy** The Office of Governmentwide Policy (OGP) collaborates with the Federal community and others to develop policies and guidelines, provide education and training, and identify best practices in the areas served by GSA’s business lines: real property and personal property; travel and transportation; acquisition; information technology (IT) and electronic commerce; regulatory information; and use of Federal advisory committees.

The Office of Acquisition Policy provides resources to support the Federal acquisition system through which the Government obligates more than $200 billion a year. The Office’s responsibilities include researching, developing, and publishing policy guidance, providing career development services for the Federal acquisition workforce, and reporting on more than 20 million contract actions annually. The Office also provides policy, planning, and evaluation activities of GSA’s internal acquisition program and management of the Internet-based storehouse of acquisition information, Acquisition Reform Network (ARNet). For further information, call 202-501-1043. For electronic access, contact http://www.arnet.gov/.

Electronic commerce is the comprehensive end-to-end electronic exchange of information needed to do business. The Office of Electronic Commerce develops electronic commerce policies for the Federal Government. This includes comanaging, with the Department of Defense, an electronic commerce program office which monitors and provides support for interagency efforts for electronic commerce across the Government; provides support for the Electronic Process Initiative Committee objectives and task force; and works with other agencies and with the private sector to develop and promote the use of standardized card technologies in order to advance a more streamlined electronic Government. A major effort is to support the national Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) program. This program involves working with the States and with other Federal agencies to expand and enhance current EBT systems to include additional programs with more complex requirements. For further information, call 202-501-1667.

The Office of Information Technology provides executive and interagency information technology (IT) support, including critical policy-level support to the Chief Information Officer Council, in acquisition pilot projects, training, planning, outreach, and resolution of year 2000 computer programming issues. For further information, contact the General Service Administration, Office of Information Technology. Phone, 202-501-1619.
problems. The Office also supports the Government Information Technology Services Board (GITSB) and provides IT tools to support agencies’ missions. For further information, call 202-501-0202.

The Office of Intergovernmental Solutions serves as a worldwide expert and unique resource on intergovernmental IT issues. The Office uses its expertise to help resolve common IT challenges that cross all levels of Government. As governments spend valuable investment dollars on IT initiatives, the Office uses its unique position and expertise to provide insights based upon existing initiatives of the same nature elsewhere. It works in close collaboration with State, local, and foreign governments and international organizations to promote more effective use of information technology. For more information, call 202-501-0291.

The Office of Real Property provides leadership in the use and management of real property. It is responsible for the development, coordination, administration, and issuance of governmentwide management principles, guidelines, regulations, standards, criteria, and policies that relate to real property and asset management. Real property programs include real estate operation and management, acquisition, disposal, design, construction, space standards, delegations, safety and environmental issues, and workplace initiatives including telecommuting and cooperative administration support units (CASU), whereby agencies share in the cost and use of common administrative services. The Office explores governmentwide solutions to real property issues through the agency’s role as the only Federal agency authorized to provide both real property guidance and standards to other agencies, as well as space and services to other Federal agencies. For further information, call 202-510-0856.

The Office of Transportation and Personal Property develops governmentwide policies for personal property utilization, donation, and sales, and participates in the development and evaluation of governmentwide issues, legislation, policies, and objectives related to travel, transportation, mail, personal property, aircraft, and the motor vehicle fleet management. For further information, call 202-501-1777.

The Regulatory Information Service Center compiles and disseminates information about Federal regulatory activity. The principal publication of the Center is the Unified Agenda of Federal Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions, which is published in the Federal Register every spring and fall. The spring edition of the Agenda provides the public with a unique, comprehensive source of information about regulatory actions that Federal agencies are considering or planning. The fall edition includes The Regulatory Plan which discusses agencies’ regulatory priorities and provides more detailed descriptions of significant rulemaking actions. Copies of both publications since 1995 are available through the Office of Governmentwide Policy’s website. For further information, call 202-482-7345.

The Committee Management Secretariat plans, develops, evaluates, and directs a governmentwide program for maximizing the value-added role of public participation in Federal decisionmaking through Federal Advisory Committees. For further information, call 202-273-3565.


**Domestic Assistance Catalog** The Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog Program collects and disseminates information on all federally operated domestic assistance programs such as grants, loans, and insurance. This information is published annually in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, and is available through the Federal Assistance Programs Retrieval System, a nationally accessible computer system.

For further information, contact the Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog staff. Phone, 202-708-5126.

**Office of Enterprise Development** The Office of Enterprise Development (OED) focuses on programs, policy, and outreach to assist the small business
community nationwide in doing business with GSA. By accessing the Office’s homepage, small businesses can obtain information on GSA’s current and proposed solicitations, on OED’s national and regional contacts where small business counseling services are available, and on upcoming GSA outreach workshops and conferences.


Small Business Centers—General Services Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Capital—Washington, DC</td>
<td>Rm. 1050, 7th &amp; D Sts. SW., 20407</td>
<td>202–708–5804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England—Boston, MA</td>
<td>Rm. 290, 10 Causeway St., 02222</td>
<td>617–566–6100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast and Caribbean—New York, NY</td>
<td>Rm. 18–130, 26 Federal Piz., 10278</td>
<td>212–264–1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic—Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Rm. 808, 100 Penn Sq. E., 19107–3396</td>
<td>215–656–5525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Sunbelt—Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Rm. 2832, 401 W. Peachtree St. NW., 30303</td>
<td>404–331–6103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes—Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Rm. 3714, 230 S. Dearborn St., 60604</td>
<td>312–353–6383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heartland—Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>Rm. 1160, 1500 E. Bannister Rd., 64131</td>
<td>816–926–7203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest—Fort Worth, TX</td>
<td>Rm. 11A09, 819 Taylor St., 76102</td>
<td>817–978–3284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain—Denver, CO</td>
<td>Rm. 145, Denver Federal Ctr., 80225–6006</td>
<td>303–236–7408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Rim—San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 406, 450 Golden Gate Ave., 94102</td>
<td>415–522–2700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satellite office—Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 3259, 300 N. Los Angeles St., 90012</td>
<td>213–894–3210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest/Arcitc—Auburn, WA</td>
<td>400 15th St. SW., 98001</td>
<td>253–931–7956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contract Appeals The General Services Administration Board of Contract Appeals is responsible for resolving disputes arising out of contracts with the General Services Administration, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Education, the Department of Commerce, and other Government agencies. The Board is also empowered to hear and decide requests for review of transportation audit rate determinations; claims by Federal civilian employees regarding travel and relocation expenses; and claims for the proceeds of the sale of property of certain Federal civilian employees. In addition, the Board provides alternative dispute resolution services to executive agencies in both contract disputes which are the subject of a contracting officer’s decision and other contract-related disputes. Although the Board is located within the agency, it functions as an independent tribunal.

For further information, contact the Board of Contract Appeals (G), General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202–501–0585.

Civil Rights The Office of Civil Rights is responsible for the agency’s civil rights program and nondiscrimination in Federal financial assistance compliance and federally conducted programs.

For further information, call 202–501–0767.

Federal Technology Service

The Federal Technology Service (FTS) delivers reimbursable local and long-distance telecommunications, information technology, and information security services to Federal agencies. Its mission is to provide information technology solutions and network services to support its customers' missions worldwide through its two business lines: network services and information technology (IT) solutions.

The network services business line enables the FTS to provide its customers with end-to-end telecommunications services. Also included in this business line are several information technology (IT) applications approved by the Interagency Management Council which ensure that state-of-the-art technologies are deployed throughout the Government in a timely and cost-effective manner.

— The FTS2001 contracts provide world-class, worldwide long-distance telecommunications service that offers the Federal Government low-cost, state-of-the-art voice, data, and video telecommunications. The FTS2001 contracts also provide Internet and Intranet services and introduce online electronic ordering, billing, and network management to Federal agencies. The FTS2001 contracts were awarded to Sprint and MCI in December of 1998.
and January of 1999 as separate 4-year contracts with four 1-year option periods. The FTS2001 contracts may be readily updated to address emerging telecommunications needs such as in the cellular and satellite areas. A group of technical management service contracts have also been awarded to support agencies in their use of FTS2001. The FTS2001 contracts replace FTS2000 services, two very successful 10-year domestic long-distance contracts with Sprint and AT&T which have saved the Federal Government billions of dollars in long-distance costs. The FTS2000 have been extended through the end of 1999 and possibly into 2000 to provide an orderly transition of 1.7 million Federal agency customers to the new contracts. FTS2001 moves the Federal Government from a mandatory-use long-distance environment to an environment of choice. Agencies are now free to choose to use the FTS2001 vendor which best meets their needs or to allocate their service between vendors. Agencies are also now free to pursue another telecommunications vendor if neither FTS2001 contract is their best choice. This freedom of choice will encourage FTS2001 services to remain up-to-date and cost effective and to continue to meet user needs.

—Local telecommunications service provides local voice and data telecommunications to Federal agencies nationwide. In the wake of reforms effected by the Telecommunications Act of 1996, FTS is pursuing lower prices for service in the major markets through its metropolitan area acquisition program. The program utilizes competition to achieve substantial price reductions for local telecommunications services in metropolitan areas.

The IT solutions business line helps agencies acquire, manage, integrate, and use information technology (IT) resources and protect the security of Federal information. The core business of the IT solutions business line is the reselling of private sector solutions that are obtained through the award and administration of contracts with the private sector. The underlying business goal of IT solutions is to provide the same products or services or solutions with the same level of service at the same price to all clients, regardless of their geographic location. To achieve this goal, IT solutions has implemented a concept of operations based on distinct service-delivery and solutions-development centers of expertise.

—Client Support Centers (CSC’s) provide direct client interface and support, issue and manage task orders against contracts, and deliver (resell) solutions to clients. IT solutions consists of 2 national and 11 regional CSC’s. The two national CSC’s are the Federal Systems Integration and Management Center (FEDSIM) and the Office of Information Security (OIS). Both centers provide services on a fee-for-service basis and support Federal clients throughout the world. FEDSIM helps agencies acquire and use information systems and technology. Primary services include acquisition management and support, large-scale systems integration, office systems support, software management, and data center management. OIS provides worldwide information systems and infrastructure security services to Federal agencies conducting national security and sensitive operations. OIS services range from supporting U.S. intelligence missions worldwide to working with government and industry to develop a secure government infrastructure. The 11 regional CSC’s operate under the auspices of the IT Solutions Regional Services Center and provide IT products and services to Federal clients located within their region.

—Solutions Development Centers (SDC’s) award and administer IT contracts for CSC’s and other Federal agencies. IT solutions operates four SDC’s that develop, award, and administer innovative contracting solutions to address Federal agency requirements for IT products and services. Contracts (solutions) are available for use by all CSC’s. The four current SDC’s are the Federal Computer Acquisition Center (FEDCAC), the Pacific Rim region, a partnership of the Southeast Sunbelt and the Greater Southwest regions, and the Federal
Acquisition Services for Technology (FAST) program. FEDCAC develops contractual vehicles with very high dollar values (over $100 million) both for CSC’s within IT solutions and for other Federal agencies conducting major IT procurements. Examples include the seat management contract developed for IT solutions, the FBI fingerprint identification system, and the Forest Service automation system. The Pacific Rim region develops and administers contracts for use by all CSC’s, including the recently awarded ANSWER contract. The Southeast Sunbelt and Greater Southwest regions partnership develops and administers contracts for use by all CSC’s. FAST develops, administers, and consolidates contracts for the acquisition of commercial, off-the-shelf IT products and commodities, and for the acquisition of noncomplex integration services.

**Federal Information Center Program**  A clearinghouse for information about the Federal Government, the program can eliminate the maze of referrals that people have experienced in contacting the Federal Government. Persons with questions about a Government program, service, or agency, and who are unsure of which agency to contact, should contact the Center. A specialist will either answer the question or locate an expert who can.

The Center’s telephones are answered by information specialists between 9 a.m. and 8 p.m., eastern time, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The Center’s information recordings that discuss frequently asked questions are available 24 hours a day.

For further information, contact the Federal Information Center toll-free. Phone, 800-688-9889. TDD, 800-326-2996.

**Federal Relay Service (FRS)**  The Federal Relay Service ensures that all citizens—hearing individuals and individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or speech-disabled—have equal access to the Federal Telecommunications System. FRS is a communication system that enables Federal employees to conduct official duties, and the general public to conduct business with the Federal Government and its agencies, and it acts as an intermediary for telecommunications between hearing individuals and individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, and/or have speech disabilities. FRS is accessible domestically (50 States as well as Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia) and nondomestically (280 countries) world-wide.

FRS broadens employment and advancement opportunities for individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have speech disabilities by providing them a communication vehicle to efficiently accomplish various tasks as needed. There are no restrictions on the length or number of calls placed.

For a free copy of the U.S. Government TTY Directory, call 888-878-3256, or contact the Consumer Information Center, Department TTY, Pueblo, CO 81009. The directory is also available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.gsa.gov/frs/.

For a free copy of the Federal Relay Service Brochure, contact the GSA Federal Telecommunications Service at 703-904-2848. TTY users call 703-904-2440. To reach the Federal Relay Service, call 800-877-8339 (TTY-ASCII-voice-Spanish). Information is available online through the Automated Federal TTY Directory at 800-877-8845, TTY only.

For further information, contact the General Services Administration Federal Technology Service. Phone, 703-904-2848. TTY, 800-877-8339.

**Federal Supply Service**

The Federal Supply Service (FSS) supports Federal agencies worldwide by providing them with billions of dollars worth of supplies and services each year. By taking advantage of the Government’s aggregate buying power, FSS achieves significant savings for both the customer and the taxpayer. Its programs are an important link in the Government’s efforts to protect the environment and to give back to the community for the public benefit. FSS actively seeks participation by small businesses and serves as a distributor for supplies and services produced under the Javits-
Wagner-O'Day Program and by the Federal Prison Industries. FSS carries out its mission through four business lines.

— The supply and procurement business line operates a worldwide supply system to contract for and distribute personal property and services to Federal agencies. It offers convenience, quality, best value, and choice by making available a wide array of commercial products and services, from office equipment and supplies, paint, tools, IT equipment and software, and furniture, to contracts for services such as purchase cards, auditing and financial management, and airline travel. The supply system includes products and services aimed at minimizing waste, conserving natural resources, and preventing or reducing pollution, such as recycled and recycled-content products, energy efficient office equipment and appliances, safer paints and cleaning products, and hazardous waste recovery and disposal systems. Customer orders are filed through the business line’s distribution system or by direct delivery from contractors.

— The vehicle acquisition and leasing services business line buys and leases new vehicles to provide Federal agencies with a modern fleet and timely replacement of vehicles, lower lease costs, professional maintenance management, and a selection of alternative-fuel vehicles. The GSA fleet is an economical source for leased vehicles and related services. Full-service leases, which include acquisition, maintenance, fuel, replacement, and disposal, are offered for several classes of vehicles. The GSA commitment to environmental programs is evidenced in this business line through the purchase and lease of vehicles powered by alternative fuels such as methanol, ethanol, compressed natural gas, liquid petroleum gas, and electricity. The GSA fleet is the largest alternative-fuel vehicle fleet in the Federal Government.

— The personal property business line helps to maximize the Government’s investment in personal property as well as to serve the public benefit. The utilization program promotes the continued use of personal property already owned by the Government by making excess property generated by one agency available for transfer to another. If no Federal need exists for the property, the donation program makes it available to State and local governments and private nonprofit organizations and institutions, such as educational and health activities and programs for the elderly and the homeless. Unneeded Federal property that is not donated is offered for sale to the public.

— The travel and transportation business line provides Federal agencies with easy access to commercial sources that can arrange employee travel or ship parcels, freight, and household goods. Through its travel management centers, agencies can shift the administrative burden of arranging travel from in-house staff to commercial travel agents at no cost to the Government. Through negotiated agreements with carriers, the business line offers economical and efficient services for transporting the Government’s small packages, freight, and household goods of relocating employees at rates well below those of commercial competitors. The business line also manages a transportation audits program to protect the Government’s economic interests in complex transportation matters. This program utilizes the services of commercial audit firms to prevent or detect overcharges by carriers in moving the Government’s people and things.


Public Buildings Service

The Public Buildings Service (PBS) provides work environments for over one million Federal employees nationwide. Since 1949, PBS has served as a builder, developer, lessor, and manager of federally owned and leased properties, currently totaling more than 280 million square feet in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. PBS provides a full range of real estate services, property management, construction and repairs, security
services, property disposal, and overall portfolio management.

For further information, contact the Office of the Commissioner. Phone, 202-501-1100.

Office of Portfolio Management The Office of Portfolio Management has broad responsibility for the management of GSA’s portfolio of Government-owned and leased buildings. Its mission is to enhance the value and performance of the portfolio in four areas: maximizing return on investment; promoting effective building utilization and operation; supporting Federal social and economic programs; and serving GSA customers. Its principal activities include strategic and business planning, capital investment and divestment decisionmaking, and analysis of portfolio and asset performance.

For further information, contact the Office of Portfolio Management. Phone, 202-501-0638.

Office of Financial and Information Systems The Office of Financial and Information Systems is responsible for PBS’ financial management and information technology systems. The Office’s chief responsibility is to ensure the financial viability of PBS and the Federal Buildings Fund. The Office’s information systems responsibilities include providing customer service, system development, oversight of the nationwide information technology platform, and project management. The Office provides integration for major information technology projects to ensure data integrity, quality, and a standard environment.

For further information, contact the Office of Financial and Information Systems. Phone, 202-501-0658.

Office of Federal Protective Service The Office of Federal Protective Service (FPS) enforces security rules and regulations governing public buildings, maintains law and order, and protects life and property in GSA-controlled buildings. FPS offers a range of security services to protect employees and visitors in GSA-controlled buildings. The Office develops and administers guidelines and standards for uniformed force operations, investigates criminal offenses, and oversees communications and alarm systems. The Federal Protective Service coordinates with appropriate Federal, State, and local government officials for security and law enforcement requirements. Through Executive Order 12977, FPS plays a critical role in providing security for all Federal facilities through its leadership of the Federal Interagency Security Committee.

For further information, contact the Office of Federal Protective Service. Phone, 202-501-0907.

Office of Business Performance The Office of Business Performance develops and implements the nationwide PBS performance standards for the management of real property programs. Business Performance provides performance measures, technical expertise and guidance, and program advocacy for a range of real property programs, including building operations, capital improvement, realty services, building environmental management, fire and occupational safety, historic preservation, accessibility, and recycling. Business Performance serves PBS regional offices by disseminating best practices, coordinating management initiatives such as reengineering and activity-based costing, and acting as a data/information clearinghouse. The Office also works to improve PBS performance by coordinating benchmarking among regions, other Government agencies, and industry.

For further information, contact the Office of Business Performance. Phone, 202-501-0971.

Office of Strategic Innovations The Office of Strategic Innovations is responsible for nurturing and facilitating the development of innovative products, practices, and strategies that improve PBS’ performance, services, and competitive edge. Responsibilities include innovating and evaluating emerging issues affecting PBS through teams or working groups; developing ideas until they are well-framed; working with other parts of PBS to coordinate and shepherd initiatives in alliance with their eventual “owners,” either within the National Office, a Center of
Account Executive Program is a special effort to partner with key customers to raise their awareness of current and future services offered by PBS.

For further information, contact the Office of External Affairs. Phone, 202-501-0018.

Centers of Expertise PBS Centers of Expertise are located at both the National Office and in regional offices across the country to deliver state-of-the-art information and hands-on operating assistance quickly and efficiently for a particular project or situation. Centers of Expertise are groups of recognized leaders in a particular area who keep abreast of state-of-the-art techniques, propose new solutions to problems, and provide technical assistance and guidance to PBS regional activities. The missions of the 12 Centers reflect the diversity in PBS operations and include Design Programs, Historic Buildings and Arts, Presidential Libraries, Retail Tenant Services, Energy and Public Utilities, Courthouse Management, Complex Leases, Child Care, Site Selection and Acquisition, Project Management, Border Stations, and Property Disposal.

For further information about the Centers, call 202-501-0887.

Regional Offices Regional offices are located in 11 U.S. cities. Within its area of jurisdiction, each regional office is responsible for executing assigned programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>Boston, MA (10 Causeway St., 02222)</td>
<td>Robert J. Dunfey, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (100 Penn Sq. E., 19107–3396)</td>
<td>Rafael Borras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Sunbelt</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 2800, 401 W. Peachtree St. NW., 30365)</td>
<td>Carol A. Dorch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
<td>Chicago, IL (230 S. Dearborn St., 60604)</td>
<td>William C. Burke</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Heartland</td>
<td>Kansas City, MO (1500 E. Bannister Rd., 64131)</td>
<td>Glenn W. Overton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Southwest</td>
<td>Fort Worth, TX (819 Taylor St., 76102)</td>
<td>John Pouland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain</td>
<td>Denver, CO (Denver Federal Ctr., 80225–0006)</td>
<td>Polly B. Baca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific Rim</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA (9th Fl., 450 Golden Gate Ave., 94102)</td>
<td>Kenn N. Kojima</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northwest/Arctic</td>
<td>Auburn, WA (GSA Ctr., 98002)</td>
<td>L. Jay Pearson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Capital</td>
<td>Washington, DC (7th and D Sts. SW., 20407)</td>
<td>Nelson B. Alcalde</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

Consumer Information Center (CIC) Organized under the Office of Communications, CIC assists Federal agencies in the release of relevant and useful consumer information and generates increased public awareness of this information. CIC publishes quarterly the Consumer Information Catalog.
which is free to the public and lists more than 200 free or low-cost Federal consumer interest publications. Topics include health, food, nutrition, money management, employment, Federal benefits, the environment, and education. The Catalog is widely distributed through congressional offices, Federal facilities, educators, State and local governmental consumer offices, and private nonprofit organizations. For a free copy of the Catalog, write to the Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, CO 81009. Phone, 888-8-PU EBLO (toll-free). Bulk copies are free to nonprofit organizations. Information regarding the Consumer Information Center is also available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.pueblo.gsa.gov/.

Contracts Individuals seeking to do business with the General Services Administration may obtain detailed information from the Business Service Centers listed in the preceding text. Inquiries concerning programs to assist small business should be directed to one of the Business Service Centers.

Electronic Access Information about GSA is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.gsa.gov/.

Employment Inquiries and applications should be directed to the Human Resources Division (CPS), Office of Human Resources Policy and Operations, General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405. Schools interested in the recruitment program should contact the Human Resources Division (CPS), Office of Human Resources Policy and Operations, Washington, DC 20405 (phone, 202-501-0370), and/or the appropriate regional office listed above.

Fraud and Waste Contact the Inspector General’s Office at 800-424-5210 (toll-free) or 202-501-1780 (in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area).

Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Requests Inquiries concerning policies pertaining to Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act matters should be addressed to the General Services Administration (CAI), Attn: GSA FOIA or Privacy Act Officer, Room 7100, Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202-501-2262 or 501-3415. Fax, 202-208-5298. FOIA or Privacy Act requests concerning GSA regions should be directed to the FOIA or Privacy Act officers for the particular region (see regional office listing in the preceding text).

Public and News Media Inquiries The Office of Communications is responsible for the coordination of responses to inquiries from both the general public and news media, as well as for maintaining an information network with agency employees with regard to items of interest to the Federal worker. The Office issues news releases and is responsible for publishing the GSA Update, a daily bulletin of noteworthy items designed to keep agency employees apprised of pertinent issues.

Publications Many publications are available at moderate prices through the bookstores of the Government Printing Office. Others may be obtained free or at production cost from a Small Business Center or the Federal Information Center. (See pages 571 and 573, respectively.) The telephone numbers and addresses of the Federal Information Centers and of the Government Printing Office bookstores are listed in local telephone directories. If a publication is not distributed by any of the centers or stores, inquiries should be directed to the originating agency’s service or office. The addresses for inquiries are:

Public Buildings Service (P), General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405
Federal Supply Service (F), General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20406
Office of Finance (BC), General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405
Federal Technology Service (T), General Services Administration, 7799 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22043

Those who would like a list of publications or who are not certain of the service or office of origin should write to the Director of Publications (XD), General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202-501-1235.

Small Business Activities Inquiries concerning programs to assist small businesses should be directed to one of
the Small Business Centers listed in the preceding text.

Speakers  Inquiries and requests for speakers should be directed to the Office of Communications (X), General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405 (phone, 202-501-0705); or contact the nearest regional office.

For further information concerning the General Services Administration, contact the Office of Communications (X), General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202-501-0705. Internet, http://www.gsa.gov/.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

901 North Stuart Street, Arlington, VA 22203
Phone, 703-841-3800

Board of Directors:
Chair  MÁRIA OTERO
Vice Chair  NEIL H. OFFEN
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The Inter-American Foundation is an independent Federal agency that supports social and economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean. It makes grants primarily to private, indigenous organizations that carry out self-help projects benefiting poor people.

The Inter-American Foundation (IAF) was created in 1969 (22 U.S.C. 290f) as an experimental U.S. foreign assistance program. IAF works in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote equitable, participatory, and sustainable self-help development by awarding grants directly to local organizations throughout the region. It also enters into partnerships with public and private sector entities to scale up support and mobilize local, national, and international resources for grassroots development. From all of its innovative funding experiences, the Foundation extracts lessons learned and best practices to share with other donors and development practitioners throughout the hemisphere.

IAF is governed by a nine-person Board of Directors appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Six members are drawn from the private sector and three from the Federal Government. The Board of Directors appoints the President of IAF.

Since 1972, IAF has made 4,157 grants totaling $480 million. Its operating budget consists of congressional appropriations and funds derived through the Social Progress Trust Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank.
The Merit Systems Protection Board protects the integrity of Federal merit systems and the rights of Federal employees working in the systems. In overseeing the personnel practices of the Federal Government, the Board conducts special studies of the merit systems, hears and decides charges of wrongdoing and employee appeals of adverse agency actions, and orders corrective and disciplinary actions when appropriate.


Activities
The Board has responsibility for hearing and adjudicating appeals by Federal
MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

MEMBER

CHAIRMAN

VICE CHAIRMAN

CHIEF OF STAFF

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE

APPEALS COUNSEL

CLERK OF THE BOARD

GENERAL COUNSEL

POLICY AND EVALUATION

REGIONAL OPERATIONS

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

REGIONAL OFFICES

ATLANTA, CENTRAL, NORTHEASTERN, WASHINGTON, DC, AND WESTERN

FIELD OFFICES

BOSTON, DALLAS, DENVER, NEW YORK, AND SEATTLE
employees of adverse personnel actions, such as removals, suspensions, and demotions. It also resolves cases involving reemployment rights, the denial of periodic step increases in pay, actions against administrative law judges, and charges of prohibited personnel practices, including charges in connection with whistleblowing. The Board has the authority to enforce its decisions and to order corrective and disciplinary actions. An employee or applicant for employment involved in an appealable action that also involves an allegation of discrimination may ask the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to review a Board decision. Final decisions and orders of the Board can be appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

The Board reviews regulations issued by the Office of Personnel Management and has the authority to require agencies to cease compliance with any regulation that could constitute a prohibited personnel practice. It also conducts special studies of the civil service and other executive branch merit systems and reports to the President and the Congress on whether the Federal work force is being adequately protected against political abuses and prohibited personnel practices.

Regional Offices—Merit Systems Protection Board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta Regional Office</td>
<td>401 W. Peachtree St. NW., 30308</td>
<td>Thomas J. Lanphere</td>
<td>404–730–2751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern Regional Office</td>
<td>31st Fl., 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604</td>
<td>Martin W. Baumgaertner</td>
<td>312–353–2923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Regional Office</td>
<td>19106</td>
<td>Lonnie L. Crawford, Jr.</td>
<td>215–597–9960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Regional Office</td>
<td>Suite 1109, 5203 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA</td>
<td>P.J. Winzer</td>
<td>703–756–6250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Regional Office</td>
<td>4th Fl., 250 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Denis Marachi</td>
<td>415–705–2935</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Field Offices—Merit Systems Protection Board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Chief Administrative Judge</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Suite 1810, 99 Summer St., 02110</td>
<td>William Carroll</td>
<td>617–424–5700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>1100 Commerce St., 75242</td>
<td>Sharon Jackson</td>
<td>214–767–0555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Suite 100, 12567 W. Cedar Dr., Lakewood, CO 80228</td>
<td>Joseph H. Hartman</td>
<td>303–969–5101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>1840, 915 2d Ave., 98174</td>
<td>Carl Berkenwald</td>
<td>206–220–7975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

300 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20546
Phone, 202–358–0000

Administrator

Daniel S. Goldin

Senior Adviser to the Administrator

Alan M. Ladwig

Assistant to the Administrator for Commercialization

Daniel C. Tam

White House Liaison

Leslie Tagg

Deputy Administrator

(Vacancy)

Associate Deputy Administrator

J.R. Dailey
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Associate Deputy Administrator (Technical)</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Scientist</td>
<td>D. R. Mulville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Engineer</td>
<td>S. R. Venneri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Technologist</td>
<td>L. B. Holcomb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Information Officer</td>
<td>A. G. Holz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>K. J. Winter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comptroller</td>
<td>M. L. Peterson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, Financial Management Division</td>
<td>S. J. Varholy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, Budget Control</td>
<td>R. M. Brozen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, Resource Analysis Division</td>
<td>M. G. Gaskins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, Budget Control</td>
<td>M. D. Christensen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, Headquarters Business and Administrative Services Division</td>
<td>T. M. Sullivan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, Headquarters Information Technology and Communications Division</td>
<td>S. Daniels-Gibson</td>
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<td>Deputy Director, Headquarters Human Resources Management Division</td>
<td>A. Castillo</td>
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<td>Deputy Director, Headquarters Human Resources Management Division</td>
<td>L. B. Garver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, NASA Advisory Council</td>
<td>G. M. Green</td>
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<td>S. K. Kraemer</td>
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<td>Deputy Director, NASA Advisory Council</td>
<td>H. Rothman</td>
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<tr>
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<td>M. D. Kerwin, Acting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, Outreach Division</td>
<td>A. Nicogossian, Acting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, Flight Systems Office</td>
<td>B. M. McCormick</td>
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<td>E. M. Reeves</td>
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<td>N. Maynard</td>
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<td>D. Belk</td>
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<td>A. Johnson</td>
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<td>Deputy Director, Flight Systems Office</td>
<td>J. Kaye</td>
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<td>E. K. Huckins</td>
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<td>R. Maizel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, Flight Systems Office</td>
<td>P. Ulrich</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deputy Associate Administrator (Space Transportation Technology)  
Director, Commercial Technology Division  
Director, Goals Division  
Director, Programs Division  
Director, Research Support Division  
Director, Resources Management Division  
Associate Administrator for Human Resources and Education  
Director, Education Division  
Director, Management Systems Division  
Director, Personnel Division  
Director, Training and Development Division  
Associate Administrator for Equal Opportunity Programs  
Deputy Associate Administrator  
Director, Affirmative Employment and Diversity Policy Division  
Director, Discrimination Complaints Division  
Director, Minority University Research and Education Division  
Inspector General  
Assistant Inspector General for Audits  
Assistant Inspector General for Investigations Advanced Technology Program Manager  
Assistant Inspector General for Inspections, Administrative Investigations, and Assessments  
Director, Resources Management Division  
Associate Administrator for External Relations  
Deputy Associate Administrator  
Deputy Associate Administrator (Space Flight)  
Director, Assessments and Technology Division  
Director, Human Space Flight and Research Division  
Director, Inventions and Contributions Board  
Director, Mission to Planet Earth Science Division  
Director, Resources Management Office  
Director, Space Science and Aeronautics Division  
**NASA Centers**  
Director, Ames Research Center  
Director, Dryden Flight Research Center  
Director, John H. Glenn Research Center  
Director, Goddard Space Flight Center  
Director, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center  
Director, John F. Kennedy Space Center  
Director, Langley Research Center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Administrator (Space Transportation Technology)</td>
<td>GARY E. PAYTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Commercial Technology Division</td>
<td>ROBERT L. NORWOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Goals Division</td>
<td>MICHAEL B. MANN, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Programs Division</td>
<td>RICHARD S. CHRISTIANSEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Research Support Division</td>
<td>MICHAEL B. MANN, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Resources Management Division</td>
<td>GLENN C. FULLER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Human Resources and Education</td>
<td>VICKI A. NOVAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Education Division</td>
<td>FRANKLIN C. OWENS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Management Systems Division</td>
<td>TIMOTHY M. SULLIVAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Personnel Division</td>
<td>JOAN PETERSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Training and Development Division</td>
<td>JOSEPH MCELWEE, JR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Equal Opportunity Programs</td>
<td>GEORGE E. REESE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Administrator</td>
<td>OCEOLA S. HALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Affirmative Employment and Diversity Policy Division</td>
<td>JAMES A. WESTBROOK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Discrimination Complaints Division</td>
<td>BRENDA MANUEL-ALEXANDER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Minority University Research and Education Division</td>
<td>BETTIE L. WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>ROBERTA L. GROSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Inspector General for Audits</td>
<td>RUSSELL A. RAU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Inspector General for Investigations Advanced Technology Program Manager</td>
<td>SAMUEL A. MAXEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Inspector General for Inspections, Administrative Investigations, and Assessments</td>
<td>THOMAS J. TALLEUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Resources Management Division</td>
<td>DAVID M. CUSHING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for External Relations</td>
<td>CHARLES E. HEATON, JR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Administrator</td>
<td>JOHN D. SHUMACHER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Administrator (Space Flight)</td>
<td>LYNN F.H. CLINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Assessments and Technology Division</td>
<td>MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN</td>
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<td>Director, Human Space Flight and Research Division</td>
<td>ROBERT L. TUCKER, JR.</td>
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<td>ANGELA P. DIAZ</td>
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<td>Director, Mission to Planet Earth Science Division</td>
<td>ROBERT J. BOBEK</td>
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<td>Director, Resources Management Office</td>
<td>LYNN F.H. CLINE, Acting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Space Science and Aeronautics Division</td>
<td>SHIRLEY A. PEREZ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Ames Research Center</td>
<td>HENRY MCDONALD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Dryden Flight Research Center</td>
<td>KEVIN L. PETERSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, John H. Glenn Research Center</td>
<td>DONALD J. CAMPBELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Goddard Space Flight Center</td>
<td>ALPHONSO V. DIAZ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center</td>
<td>GEORGE W.S. ABBEY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, John F. Kennedy Space Center</td>
<td>ROY D. BRIDGES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Langley Research Center</td>
<td>JEREMIAH F. CREEDON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The National Aeronautics and Space Administration conducts research for the solution of problems of flight within and outside the Earth’s atmosphere and develops, constructs, tests, and operates aeronautical and space vehicles. It conducts activities required for the exploration of space with manned and unmanned vehicles and arranges for the most effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the United States with other nations engaged in aeronautical and space activities for peaceful purposes.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.).

**NASA Headquarters**

Planning, coordinating, and controlling Administration programs are vested in Headquarters. Directors of NASA centers are responsible for the execution of agency programs, largely through contracts with research, development, and manufacturing enterprises. A broad range of research and development activities are conducted in NASA Centers by Government-employed scientists, engineers, and technicians to evaluate new concepts and phenomena and to maintain the competence required to manage contracts with private enterprises.

Planning, directing, and managing research and development programs are the responsibility of seven program offices, all of which report to and receive overall guidance and direction from the Administrator. The overall planning and direction of institutional operations at NASA Centers and management of agencywide institutional resources are the responsibility of the appropriate Institutional Associate Administrator under the overall guidance and direction of the Administrator.

**Aero-Space Technology**

The Office of Aero-Space Technology provides leadership and direction for programs that pioneer the identification, development, verification, and transfer of high-payoff aeronautics and space transportation technologies, and for facilitating the application and commercialization of these technologies. In addition, the Office is responsible for managing the Ames, Dryden Flight, Langley, and Glenn Research Centers.

For further information, call 202-358-2693.

**Life and Microgravity Sciences and Applications**

The Office of Life and Microgravity Sciences and Applications conducts programs concerned with life sciences, microgravity sciences and applications, aerospace medicine and occupational health programs, and space development and commercialization. The Office directs the planning, development, integration, and operations support for NASA missions which use the space shuttle, free flyers, international space station Mir, and other advanced carriers. The Office also establishes all requirements and standards for design, development, and operation of human space flight systems and facilities.

For further information, call 202-358-0123.

**Earth Science Enterprise**

The Office of Earth Science (OES) manages NASA’s Earth Science Enterprise. The goal of the Earth Science Enterprise is to understand the effects of natural and human-induced changes on the global environment. The unique vantage point of space provides information about Earth’s land,
atmosphere, ice, oceans, and life that could not be gathered in any other way. Data returned by satellites, expanded by data from aircraft, balloons, and ground-based platforms, give public and private resource managers the scientific understanding they need to craft sound environmental policies and make informed economic decisions for the future. The Office also has institutional management responsibility for the Goddard Space Flight Center and maintains contact with the National Academy of Sciences and other science advisory and coordinating boards and committees.

For further information, call 202-358-2165.

Space Flight  The Office of Space Flight (OSF) is NASA's principal organization for space flight operations and utilization involving human space flight. It consists of the following programmatic missions: flight to and from space for people and cargo, operating habitable space facilities, and managing the utilization of these facilities in support of NASA's space missions, such as space missions from and to Earth. The Office is responsible for the space shuttle, space communications, and spectrum management, and is currently leading development of the international space station. The Office is also responsible for institutional management of the Kennedy Space Center, Marshall Space Flight Center, Johnson Space Flight Center, and the Stennis Space Center.

Through its centers, the Office plans, directs, and executes the development, acquisition, testing, and operation of all elements of the Space Shuttle Program; plans, directs, and manages execution of prelaunch, launch, flight landing, post-flight operations, and payload assignments; maintains and upgrades the design of ground and flight systems throughout the operational period; procures recurring system hardware; develops and implements necessary policy with other government and commercial users of the space shuttle; and coordinates all associated research.

NASA is leading an international effort to build and deploy a permanently manned space station into Earth's orbit. Elements of the space station will be provided by Brazil, Canada, Italy, Japan, Russia, and 10 European nations represented by the European Space Agency. The space station will be a permanent outpost in space where humans will live and work productively for extended periods of time. It will provide an advanced research laboratory to explore space and employ its resources, as well as the opportunity to learn to build, operate, and maintain systems in space. U.S. elements of the space station will be launched aboard the space shuttle and assembled in orbit. The first two assembly flights were successfully launched from facilities in Russia and the United States respectively. A new star is now on the horizon and construction will be completed in the next 4 to 5 years.

For further information, call 202-358-2015.

Space Science  The Office of Space Science conducts programs and research designed to understand the origin, evolution, and structure of the universe and the solar system. The Office also manages NASA's activities at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and maintains contacts with the Space Studies Board of the National Academy of Sciences and with other science advisory boards and committees.

For further information, call 202-358-1409.

NASA Centers

Ames Research Center  The Center, located at Moffett Field, CA, researches, develops, and transfers leading-edge aeronautical technologies through the unique utilization of computations, simulations, ground and flight experimentation, and information sciences. It provides answers to fundamental questions concerning the evolution of astronomical and planetary environments and of life, the adaptation of living systems to space, and the health of our planet. It designs, develops, and delivers integrated information systems technologies and applications, enabling revolutionary advances in aeronautics
and space applications and processes, and it develops thermal protection systems for space flight.

**Dryden Flight Research Center** The Center, located at Edwards Air Force Base, CA, conducts aerospace flight research and aircraft operations in support of agency and national needs, assures preeminent flight research and atmospheric flight operations for science platform aircraft capability through effective management and maintenance of unique national expertise and facilities, and provides operational landing support for the space shuttle.

**Glenn Research Center** The John H. Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field, located in Cleveland, OH, provides leadership in aeropropulsion technology and is the center of excellence for turbomachinery. The Center also develops and transfers critical technologies, addressing national priorities through research, technology development, and systems development in aeronautics and space applications. Center specialties include commercial communications and enabling technologies. It also maintains a science research and technology development role in space power and onboard propulsion and microgravity fluid physics and combustion.

**Goddard Space Flight Center** The Center, which is located in Greenbelt, MD, conducts Earth science and applications programs and Earth-orbiting spacecraft and experiment development and flight operations. It develops and operates tracking and data acquisition systems and conducts supporting mission operations. It also develops and operates Spacelab payloads; space physics research programs; life science programs; information systems technology; sounding rockets and sounding rocket payloads; launch vehicles; balloons and balloon experiments; planetary science experiments; sensors for environmental monitoring and ocean dynamics; and manages the development of operational weather satellites for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

**Johnson Space Center** The Lyndon B. Johnson Center, which is located in Houston, TX, is the NASA center of excellence for human operations in space. The Center strives to advance the national capability for human exploration and utilization of space by research, development, and operation of the space shuttle, the international space station (ISS), and other space systems and by developing and maintaining excellence in the fields of project management, space systems engineering, medical and life sciences, lunar and planetary geosciences, and crew and mission operations. It is also the lead center for several agencywide programs and initiatives, including the space shuttle and ISS program, space operations, extra-vehicular activity (EVA) projects, astromaterials sciences, biomedical research, advanced human support technology, and space medicine.

**Kennedy Space Center** The John F. Kennedy Center, which is located in Florida, is the NASA center of excellence for launch and payload processing operations. The Center is home to the space shuttle fleet, which transports astronaut crews, space station elements, and a wide variety of payloads into Earth orbit and beyond. It also provides Government oversight of NASA expendable vehicle launches and the launch of NASA-sponsored payloads.

**Langley Research Center** The Center, located in Hampton, VA, is the NASA center of excellence for structures and materials. In cooperation with industry, other agencies, and academia, it develops airframe and synergistic spaceframe systems technologies to assure preeminence of the U.S. civil and military aeronautics and space industries. In conjunction with the Earth science community, the Center pioneers the scientific understanding of the Earth’s atmospheric chemistry and radiation to preserve the environment.

**Marshall Space Flight Center** The George C. Marshall Center, which is located in Huntsville, AL, is the principal NASA center for design, development, integration, and testing of propulsion systems, launch vehicles, and space
transportation systems, including propulsive stages for orbital transfer and deep space missions. It develops, integrates, and operates astrophysics, space physics, and microgravity sciences payloads and experiments. It has a supporting role in developing capabilities in the astronomy, astrophysics, and Earth sciences disciplines. It is the prime center for integrated payload utilization across all science disciplines.

**Stennis Space Center** The John C. Stennis Center, which is located in Stennis Space Center, MS, operates, maintains, and manages a world-class propulsion testing facility for the development, certification, and acceptance testing of the space shuttle main engine. It has a supporting role in technology utilization, applications, and commercialization programs in environmental system sciences and observations, remote sensing, and image processing systems.

**Government-Owned/Contractor-Operated Facility**

**Jet Propulsion Laboratory** The Laboratory, which is operated under contract by the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, CA, develops spacecraft and space sensors and conducts mission operations and ground-based research in support of solar system exploration, Earth science and applications, Earth and ocean dynamics, space physics and astronomy, and life science and information systems technology. It is also responsible for the operation of the Deep Space Network in support of NASA projects.

**Sources of Information**

**Contracts and Small Business Activities** Inquiries regarding contracting for small business opportunities with NASA should be directed to the Associate Administrator for Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, NASA Headquarters, 300 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20546. Phone, 202-358-2088.

**Employment** Direct all inquiries to the Personnel Director of the nearest NASA Center or, for the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, to the Chief, Headquarters Personnel Branch, NASA Headquarters, Washington, DC 20546. Phone, 202-358-1543.

**Publications, Speakers, Films, and Exhibit Services** Several publications concerning these services can be obtained by contacting the Public Affairs Officer of the nearest NASA Center. Publications include NASA Directory of Services for the Public, NASA Film List, and NASA Educational Publications List. The Headquarters telephone directory and certain publications and picture sets are available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Telephone directories for NASA Centers are available only from the Centers. Publications and documents not available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents or the National Technical Information Service (Springfield, VA 22151) may be obtained from the NASA Center's Information Center in accordance with the NASA regulation concerning freedom of information (14 CFR part 1206).

**Reading Room** NASA Headquarters Information Center, Room 1H23, 300 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20546. Phone, 202-358-0000.

For further information, contact the Headquarters Information Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546. Phone, 202-358-0000.
The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) ensures, for citizens and Federal officials, ready access to essential evidence that documents the rights of American citizens, the actions of Federal officials, and the national experience. It establishes policies and procedures for managing U.S. Government records and assists Federal agencies in documenting their activities, administering records management programs, scheduling records, and retiring noncurrent records. NARA accession, arranges, describes, preserves, and provides access to the essential documentation of the three branches of Government; manages the Presidential Libraries system; and publishes the laws, regulations, and Presidential and other public documents. It also assists the Information Security Oversight Office, which manages Federal classification and declassification policies, and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, which makes grants nationwide to help nonprofit organizations identify, preserve, and provide access to materials that document American history.

The National Archives and Records Administration is the successor agency to the National Archives Establishment, which was created in 1934 and subsequently incorporated into the General Services Administration as the National Archives and Records Service in 1949. NARA was established as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government by act of October 19, 1984 (44 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.), effective April 1, 1985.

Activities

Archival Program The National Archives and Records Administration maintains the historically valuable records of the U.S. Government dating from the Revolutionary War era to the recent past; arranges and preserves records and prepares finding aids to facilitate their use; makes records available for use in research rooms in its facilities; answers written and oral
requests for information contained in its holdings; and, for a fee, provides copies of records. In addition, many important records are available on microfilm. Historically valuable records created in the Washington, DC, area and in the custody of NARA are maintained in NARA facilities in the Washington, DC, area. Historically valuable records that are primarily of regional or local interest and in the custody of NARA are maintained in the NARA regional records services facilities (see “Regional Records Services” below).

For further information concerning records in the custody of NARA, contact the Customer Services Division. Phone, 202–501–5400 or 301–713–6800.

Presidential Libraries Through the Presidential libraries, which are located at sites selected by the Presidents and built with private funds, NARA preserves and makes available the records and personal papers of a particular President’s administration. In addition to providing reference services on Presidential documents, each library prepares documentary and descriptive publications and operates a museum to exhibit documents, historic objects, and other memorabilia of interest to the public.

The records of each President since Herbert Hoover are administered by NARA. While such records were once considered personal papers, all Presidential records created on or after January 20, 1981, are declared by law to be owned and controlled by the United States and are required to be transferred to NARA at the end of the administration, pursuant to the Presidential Records Act of 1978 (44 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.).


For further information, contact the Office of Presidential Libraries. Phone, 301–713–6050.

Regional Records Services Outside the Washington, DC, area, NARA operates a system of nine regions comprised of individual regional records services facilities plus the National Personnel Records Center. Each of the nine regional administrators operates a program encompassing the full life cycle of records, including records management activities with records creators, disposal, archival accessioning, records processing, and access to records by the public. Historically valuable records that are primarily of regional or local interest are maintained in most of these facilities, which arrange and preserve the records and prepare finding aids to facilitate their use; make the records available for use in research rooms; answer written and oral requests for information contained in the holdings; and, for a fee, provide copies of the records. In addition, many important original records held in NARA facilities in the Washington, DC, area, are available in microform in most of these regional facilities.

In addition to the archival holdings, most of these regional records services facilities maintain low-cost storage to which Federal agencies retire certain noncurrent records for specified periods. For such records, the regional records services facilities provide reference services, including loan or return of records to the agency of origin; prepare
authenticated reproductions of documents; and furnish information from records. The facilities also dispose of records of transitory value and transfer into archival custody those that have enduring value. In addition, the facilities offer to Federal agencies in the region technical assistance workshops and advice on records creation, maintenance, storage, disposition, and vital records. Reimbursable microfilming services are available from some of the facilities.

Regional Records Services Facilities—National Archives and Records Administration

(A: Facility holding archival records)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NORTHEAST REGION.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>Waltham, MA</td>
<td>Diane LeBlanc</td>
<td>617-647-8745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston (A)</td>
<td>380 Trapelo Rd., Waltham, MA 02154-6399</td>
<td></td>
<td>617-647-8104</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pittsfield</td>
<td>100 Conte Dr., Pittsfield, MA 01201-8230</td>
<td></td>
<td>413-445-6885</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York City (A)</td>
<td>201 Varick St., New York, NY 10014-4811</td>
<td></td>
<td>212-337-1300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bayonne</td>
<td>Bldg. 22, Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, NJ 07002-5388</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MID ATLANTIC REGION.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>James W. Mouat</td>
<td>215-671-9027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center City Philadelphia (A)</td>
<td>900 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19107-4292</td>
<td></td>
<td>215-597-3000</td>
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<td>SOUTHEAST REGION.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Headquarters (A)</td>
<td>1557 St. Joseph Ave., East Point, GA 30344-2593</td>
<td>James McSweeney, Acting</td>
<td>404-763-7477</td>
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<tr>
<td>GREAT LAKES REGION.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>David E. Kuehl</td>
<td>773-581-7816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago (A)</td>
<td>7358 S. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, IL 60629-5898</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dayton</td>
<td>3150 Springboro Rd., Dayton, OH 45439-1883</td>
<td></td>
<td>513-225-2852</td>
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<tr>
<td>CENTRAL PLAINS REGION.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Headquarters (A)</td>
<td>2312 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City, MO 64131-3011</td>
<td>R. Reed Whitaker</td>
<td>816-926-6020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee’s Summit</td>
<td>200 Space Center Dr., Lee’s Summit, MO 64064-1182</td>
<td></td>
<td>816-478-7089</td>
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<td>SOUTHWEST REGION.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Headquarters (A)</td>
<td>501 W. Felix St., Fort Worth, TX 76115-3405</td>
<td>Kent C. Carter</td>
<td>817-334-5515</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Headquarters (A)</td>
<td>Bldg. 48, Denver Federal Ctr., Denver, CO 80225-0307</td>
<td>Robert Svenningsen</td>
<td>303-236-0801</td>
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<td>PACIFIC REGION.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>San Bruno, CA</td>
<td>Sharon L. Roadway</td>
<td>415-876-9249</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laguna Niguel (A)</td>
<td>1st Fl., 24000 Avila Rd., Laguna Niguel, CA 92671-3497</td>
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<td>San Francisco (A)</td>
<td>1000 Commodore Dr., San Bruno, CA 94066</td>
<td></td>
<td>415-876-9009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>Steven M. Edwards</td>
<td>206-526-6501</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seattle (A)</td>
<td>6125 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115-7999</td>
<td></td>
<td>206-526-6501</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anchorage (A)</td>
<td>654 W. 3d Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501-2145</td>
<td></td>
<td>907-271-2443</td>
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<td>NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECORDS CENTER.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>9700 Page Ave., St. Louis, MO 63132</td>
<td>David L. Petree</td>
<td>314-538-4201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact the Office of Regional Records Services. Phone, 301-713-7200.

Records Management  To ensure proper documentation of the organization, policies, and activities of the Government, NARA develops standards and guidelines for the management and disposition of recorded information. It appraises Federal records and approves records disposition schedules. It also inspects agency records and records management practices, develops records management training programs, provides guidance and assistance on proper records management, and provides for storage of inactive records. For agencies headquartered in the Washington, D.C. vicinity, these functions are assigned to the Office of Records Services. The Washington National Records Center, part of the Office of Records Services, also provides tailored workshops and
reimbursable micrographic services. For records management services outside the Washington, DC, area, see “Regional Records Services” (above).

For further information, contact Modern Records Programs. Phone, 301-713-7100. For records center services in the Washington, DC, area, contact the Washington National Records Center. Phone, 301-457-7000.

Laws, Regulations, and Presidential Documents The agency prepares and publishes a wide variety of public documents. Upon issuance, acts of Congress are published immediately in slip law (pamphlet) form and then cumulated and published for each session of Congress in the United States Statutes at Large.

Each Federal workday, the Federal Register publishes (in both paper and electronic format) current Presidential proclamations and Executive orders, Federal agency regulations having general applicability and legal effect, proposed agency rules, and documents required by statute to be published. All Federal regulations in force are codified annually in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Presidential speeches, news conferences, messages, and other materials released by the White House Office of the Press Secretary are published each week in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (in both paper and electronic format) and annually in the Public Papers of the Presidents.

The United States Government Manual, published annually in both paper and electronic format, serves as the official handbook of the Federal Government, providing extensive information on agencies of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches.


Public Programs The agency has extensive education, exhibits, and publications programs that serve the general public, researchers, scholars, educators and their students, and Government. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights are on permanent display in the Rotunda of the National Archives building in Washington, DC, and numerous other Federal documents on a wide variety of historical themes are exhibited in its other facilities nationwide. Educational programs vary from the elementary to the college and professional teaching levels, stressing the use of primary sources. Free and fee publications based on the holdings of the agency are available in both print and electronic formats, and range from general information leaflets to archival finding aids. Many of the high-interest subject area records are published in microform.

For further information, contact Public Programs. Phone, 202-501-5210. Fax, 202-219-1250.

Other Activities Development Staff The Development Staff raises funds from private sources to further public-private National Archives initiatives. The Director of Development is liaison to the Foundation for the National Archives.

For further information, contact the Development Staff. Phone, 301-713-6146. Fax, 301-713-7344.

National Archives Trust Fund Board The National Archives Trust Fund Board receives funds from the sale of reproductions of historic documents and publications about the records, as well as from gifts and bequests. The Board invests these funds and uses income to support archival functions such as the preparation of publications that make information about historic records more widely available. Members of the Board are the Archivist of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

For further information, contact the Secretary, National Archives Trust Fund Board. Phone, 301-713-6405.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission The Commission is the grant-making affiliate of the
National Archives and Records Administration. The Archivist of the United States chairs the Commission and makes grants on its recommendation. The Commission’s 14 other members represent the President of the United States (2 appointees), the Federal Judiciary, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, the Departments of State and Defense, the Librarian of Congress, the American Association for State and Local History, the American Historical Association, the Association for Documentary Editing, the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators, the Organization of American Historians, and the Society of American Archivists.

The Commission carries out a statutory mission to ensure understanding of our Nation’s past by promoting, nationwide, the identification, preservation, and dissemination of essential historical documentation. Its grants help State and local archives, universities, historical societies, and other nonprofit organizations solve preservation problems dealing with electronic records, improve training and techniques, strengthen archival programs, preserve and process records collections, and provide access to them through the publication of finding aids and documentary editions of the papers of the Founding Era and other themes and historical figures in American history. The Commission works in partnership with a national network of State Historical Records Advisory Boards.

For further information, contact the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Phone, 202–501–5600.

Sources of Information

Calendar of Events The National Archives Calendar of Events is published monthly. To be added to the mailing list, call 301–713–7360. For a recorded announcement of events at the National Archives building and the National Archives at College Park, call 202–501–5000. The hearing impaired should call 202–501–5404 for events at the National Archives building and 301–713–7343 for events at the College Park building.

Congressional Affairs The Congressional Affairs staff maintains contact with and responds to inquiries from congressional offices. Phone, 301–713–7340. Fax, 301–713–7344.

Contracts Individuals seeking to do business with NARA may obtain detailed information from the Acquisitions Services Division, National Archives at College Park, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740–6001. Phone, 301–713–6755. Fax, 301–713–6910.

Educational Opportunities The agency offers several courses on archival and records management principles and on using NARA resources.

“Going to the Source: An Introduction to Research in Archives,” is an annual 4-day course on doing research in primary sources. The course provides experience with documents, microfilm, finding aids, and research methodology to researchers from such varied positions as public policy analysts, museum curators, and historical novelists. For further information, contact the Public Programs Education Staff. Phone, 202–501–6303.

“Introduction to Genealogy” is a half-day course offered several times a year in the Washington, DC, area to introduce genealogists to the records in NARA that can further their research in family history. There are also several half-day workshops each month that focus on specific aspects of genealogical research. For further information, contact the Public Programs Education Staff at 202–501–6694. Most regional records services facilities also offer genealogy workshops. For more information, contact the individual facility or contact the Office of Regional Records Services at 301–713–7200.

The secondary school program annually offers an 8-day workshop in the Washington, DC, area, “Primarily Teaching,” to introduce educators to the holdings of NARA and provide strategies for teaching with primary sources. For further information, contact the Public Programs Education Staff. Phone, 202–501–6729. Internet, http://www.nara.gov/education/.

The “Modern Archives Institute” is a 2-week course for archivists that introduces students to the principles and...
techniques of archival work. It is offered twice a year, in January and June, in the Washington, DC, area, for a fee. Students are advised to register 3 months in advance. Inquiries should be sent to Staff Development Services, Room 1510, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Phone 301-713-7390.

NARA offers 11 records management workshops in the Washington, DC, area, lasting from 1 day to 5 days. Most are designed for any Federal employee who has records management responsibility. Topics range from basic records operations to evaluating and promoting records management programs, and separate workshops are offered on audiovisual and electronic records. For further information, contact the Life Cycle Management Division at 301-713-6677. Similar training is offered by most regional records services facilities for Federal agency field employees. For further information, contact any regional records services facility, or contact the Office of Regional Records Services at 301-713-7200.

A half-day program is offered by the Office of the Federal Register to provide public instruction on researching Federal regulations. The program, “The Federal Register: What It Is and How To Use It,” is conducted in Washington, DC, and in major regional cities. For further information, call 202-523-4534.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission cosponsors an “Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents,” a one-week summer training program at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Admission is competitive.

The Commission also offers an annual fellowship in documentary editing and an annual fellowship in archival administration. The editorial fellow works with a document publication project supported by or endorsed by the Commission. The archival fellow works at a historical records repository in areas such as appraisal, collection development, personnel administration, budget preparation, and external affairs. Fellows receive stipends and fringe benefits for a period of 9-10 months. For application information, contact NHPRC, National Archives and Records Administration, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20408-0001. Phone, 202-501-5610.

**Electronic Access** Inquiries concerning the holdings and services of NARA can be made electronically (E-mail, inquire@arch2.nara.gov). Information about NARA and its holdings and publications is also available electronically (Internet, http://www.nara.gov/).

The National Archives and Records Administration maintains an interactive fax retrieval system that allows users to select and receive by fax a wide variety of agency-related information. To use the fax-on-demand service, call 301-713-6905 from a fax machine handset and follow the voice instructions. One of the options that can be selected is a list of the available documents. There is no charge for using fax-on-demand, other than for any long distance telephone charges users may incur.

**Employment** For job opportunities nationwide, contact the nearest NARA facility or the Human Resources Operations Branch, Room 2004, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132. Phone, 800-827-4898 (toll free). TDD, 314-538-4799. Internet, http://www.nara.gov/.

**Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Requests** Requests should be directed as follows:

For administrative records of the National Archives and Records Administration, contact the NARA Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Officer, General Counsel Staff, National Archives at College Park, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Phone, 301-713-6035. Fax, 301-713-6040.

For historically valuable records in the custody of the Office of Records Services, contact the Special Access/FOIA Staff, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Phone, 301-713-6620.

For historically valuable records in the custody of a regional records services
facility, contact the facility serving the appropriate region (see listing in the preceding text), or contact the Office of Regional Records Services at 301-713-7200.

For historical records in the custody of a Presidential library, contact the library that has custody of the records (see listing in the preceding text).

For records in the physical custody of the Washington National Records Center or the records center operation in a regional records services facility, contact the Federal agency that transferred the records to the facility.

**Museum Shops**: Publications, document facsimiles, and souvenirs are available for sale at the National Archives building, at each Presidential library, and at some regional records services facilities.

**Public Affairs**: The Public Affairs staff maintains contact with and responds to inquiries from the media, issues press releases and other literature, and maintains contact with organizations representing the archival profession, scholarly organizations, and other groups served by NARA. Phone, 301-713-6000.

**Publications**: Agency publications, including facsimiles of certain documents, finding aids to records, and *Prologue*, a scholarly journal published quarterly, are available from the National Archives Shop (NWCPN), NARA, Room G-9, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20408-0001. Phone, 1-800-234-8861 (toll free) or 202-501-5235. Fax, 202-501-7170.

Records management publications are available from the National Archives Shop. Phone, 202-501-5235. Some records management publications are also available on the Internet, at http://www.nara.gov/records/.

Publication information concerning laws, regulations, and Presidential documents is available from the Office of the Federal Register. Phone, 202-523-5227. Information is also available through the Internet, at http://www.nara.gov/fedreg/.

**Reference Services**: Records are available for research purposes in reading rooms at the National Archives building, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC (phone, 202-501-5400); at the National Archives at College Park, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD (phone, 301-713-6800); and at each Presidential library and regional records services facility that holds archival records (see listings in the preceding text). Written requests for information may be sent to any of these units, or they may be addressed to the Customer Services Division, National Archives at College Park, Room 1000, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Phone, 301-713-6800. E-mail, inquire@arch2.nara.gov.

The Nixon Presidential Materials Staff is located at the National Archives at College Park, Room 1320. Some Nixon materials are available for public inspection, but researchers are advised to contact the staff in advance to ascertain the availability of materials before visiting the facility. Phone, 301-713-6950.

The Public Inspection Desk of the Office of the Federal Register is open every Federal business day for public inspection of documents filed for publication in the next day’s edition of the Federal Register, at Suite 700, 800 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, DC. Phone, 202-523-5240.

**Speakers and Presentations**: Community and school outreach programs are presented upon request. Interested groups in the Washington, DC, area should call 202-501-5205. Groups outside the Washington, DC, area should contact the regional records services facility or Presidential library in their areas (see listings in the preceding text).

Education specialists present workshops at regional and national conferences of humanities professionals and as in-service training for teachers. For further information, contact the Public Programs Education Staff. Phone, 202-501-6729.

**Teaching Materials**: Education specialists have developed low-cost documentary teaching materials for classroom use. Each kit deals with an historical event or theme and includes document facsimiles and teaching aids. For further information, contact the
Public Programs Education Staff. Phone, 202-501-6729.

**Tours**  Individuals or groups may request general or specialty tours behind the scenes at the National Archives building. Tours are given by reservation only, and individuals are requested to make reservations at least 3 weeks in advance. Tours are given at 10:15 a.m. or 1:15 p.m., Monday through Friday. Tours of the National Archives at College Park, MD, may also be arranged. Contact Visitor and Volunteer Services between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. Phone, 202-501-5205.

**Volunteer Service Opportunities**  A wide variety of opportunities is available for volunteers. At the National Archives building and the National Archives at College Park, MD, volunteers conduct tours, provide information in the Exhibition Hall, work with staff archivists in processing historic documents, and serve as genealogical aides in the genealogical orientation room. For further information, call 202-501-5205. Similar opportunities exist in the Presidential libraries and at the regional records services facilities that house archival records. If outside the Washington, DC, area, contact the facility closest to you for further information on volunteer opportunities.

For further information, write or visit the National Archives and Records Administration, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20408-0001. Phone, 202-501-5400. Internet, http://www.nara.gov/. E-mail, inquire@arch2.nara.gov.

**NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION**

*Suite 301, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20576

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Vice Chairman  PATRICIA ELWOOD
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Staff:
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Assistant Executive Director (Programs)  DAVID A. NYSTROM
Assistant Executive Director (Management)  CONNIE M. HARSHAW
Writer-Editor  DENISE H. LIEBOWITZ
Executive Officer  TERESA M. JACKSON
General Counsel  SANDRA H. SHAPIRO
Secretariat  RAE N. ALLEN
The National Capital Planning Commission is the central agency for conducting planning and development activities for Federal lands and facilities in the National Capital region. The region includes the District of Columbia and all land areas within the boundaries of Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland and Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William, and Arlington Counties in Virginia.

The National Capital Planning Commission was established as a park planning agency by act of June 6, 1924, as amended (40 U.S.C. 71 et seq.). Two years later its role was expanded to include comprehensive planning. In 1952, under the National Capital Planning Act, the Commission was designated the central planning agency for the Federal and District of Columbia governments.

In 1973, the National Capital Planning Act was amended by the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, which made the Mayor of the District of Columbia the chief planner for the District; however, the Commission continues to serve as the central planning agency for the Federal Government in the National Capital region.

The Commission is composed of five appointed and seven ex officio members. Three citizen members, including the Chairman, are appointed by the President and two by the mayor of the District of Columbia. Presidential appointees include one resident each from Maryland and Virginia and one from anywhere in the United States; however, the two mayoral appointees must be District of Columbia residents.


**NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION**

1775 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-3428

Chairman

NORMAN E. D’AMOURS

Members of the Board

DENNIS DOLLAR, Y

OLANDA TOWNSEND WHEAT

CAROLYN D. JORDAN

BECKY BAKER

W. ROBERT HALL

KIRK CUEVAS

MARGARET BROADAWAY

ROBERT M. FENNER

ROBERT E. LOFTUS

DAVID M. MARQUIS

H. FRANK THOMAS

Executive Director

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO BOARD MEMBER DOLLAR

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO BOARD MEMBER WHEAT

GENERAL COUNSEL

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PUBLIC AND CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF EXAMINATION AND INSURANCE INSPECTOR GENERAL
Chief Financial Officer  DENNIS WINANS
Director, Office of Community Development Credit Unions  JOYCE JACKSON
Director, Office of Investment Services  EDWARD DUPCAK
Director, Office of Technology and Information Services  DOUG VERNER
Director, Office of Administration  JAMES L. BAYLEN
Director, Office of Human Resources  SHERRY TURPENOFF
Director, Office of Training and Development  ROBERT POMPA
Director, Office of Corporate Credit Unions  ROBERT F. SCHAFER

[For the National Credit Union Administration statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Part 720]

The National Credit Union Administration Board is responsible for chartering, insuring, supervising, and examining Federal credit unions and administering the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund. The Board also administers the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund and manages the Central Liquidity Facility, a mixed-ownership Government corporation whose purpose is to supply emergency loans to member credit unions.

The National Credit Union Administration was established by act of March 10, 1970 (12 U.S.C. 1752), and reorganized by act of November 10, 1978 (12 U.S.C. 226), as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government. It regulates and insures all Federal credit unions and insures State-chartered credit unions that apply and qualify for share insurance.

Activities

Chartering  The Administration’s Board grants Federal credit union charters to groups sharing a common bond of occupation or association, or groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district. A preliminary investigation is made to determine if certain minimum standards are met before granting a Federal charter.

For further information, contact the appropriate regional office listed in the table below.

Supervision  Supervisory activities are carried out through annual examiner contacts and through periodic policy and regulatory releases from the Administration. The Administration also maintains a warning system designed to identify emerging problems as well as to monitor operations between examinations.

Examinations  The Administration conducts annual examinations of Federal credit unions to determine their solvency and compliance with laws and regulations and to assist credit union management and operations.

For further information, contact the Director, Office of Examination and Insurance. Phone, 703-518-6360.

Share Insurance  The act of October 19, 1970 (12 U.S.C. 1781 et seq.), provides for a program of share insurance. The insurance is mandatory for Federal credit unions and for State-chartered credit unions in many States and is optional for other State-chartered credit unions that meet Administration standards. Credit union members’ accounts are insured up to $100,000. The National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund requires each insured credit union to place and maintain a 1-percent deposit of its insured savings with the Fund.

For further information, contact the Director, Office of Examination and Insurance. Phone, 703-518-6360.
Regional Offices—National Credit Union Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital—DC, DE, MD, NJ, PA, VA, WV</td>
<td>Suite 4206, 1775 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314</td>
<td>Tawana James</td>
<td>703-519-4600</td>
<td>703-519-6674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA—AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, PR, SC, TN, VI</td>
<td>Suite 1600, 7000 Central Pkwy., Atlanta, GA 30328</td>
<td>Alonzo A. Swann III</td>
<td>678-443-3000</td>
<td>678-443-3020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL—IL, IN, MI, MO, OH, WI</td>
<td>Suite 125, 4225 Naperville Rd., Lisle, IL 60532-3658</td>
<td>Nicholas Veghts</td>
<td>630-955-4100</td>
<td>630-955-4120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, TX—AZ, CO, IA, KS, MN, ND, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY</td>
<td>Suite 5200, 4807 Spicewood Springs Rd., 78759-6490</td>
<td>J. Leonard Skiles</td>
<td>512-342-5600</td>
<td>512-342-5620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific—AK, AS, CA, GU, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, WA</td>
<td>Suite 1350, 2300 Clayton Rd., Concord, CA 94520</td>
<td>Jane Walters</td>
<td>925-363-6220</td>
<td>925-363-6220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

Consumer Complaints  The Administration investigates the complaints of members who are unable to resolve problems with their Federal credit union when these problems relate to a possible violation of the Federal Credit Union Act or consumer protection regulations. Complaints should be sent directly to the appropriate regional office.

Employment  Inquiries and applications for employment should be directed to the Office of Human Resources, National Credit Union Administration, 1775 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-3428.

Federally Insured Credit Unions  A list of federally insured credit union names, addresses, asset levels, and number of members is available for review at NCUA’s Alexandria and regional offices. Copies of the listing are available at a nominal fee from NCUA, Publications, 1775 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-3428. Phone, 703-518-6340.


Starting a Federal Credit Union  Groups interested in forming a Federal credit union may obtain free information by writing to the appropriate regional office.

For further information concerning the National Credit Union Administration, contact the Office of Public and Congressional Affairs, National Credit Union Administration, 1775 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-3428. Phone, 703-518-6330. Internet, http://www.ncua.gov/.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20506-0001
Phone, 202-682-5400

Chairman  WILLIAM J. (BILL) IVEY
Senior Deputy Chairman  SCOTT SHANKLIN-PETERSON
Congressional and White House Liaison  DICK WOODRUFF
General Counsel  HOPE O’KEEFE, Acting
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>Ed Johns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chairman, Grants and Awards</td>
<td>Karen Christensen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chairman, Management and Budget</td>
<td>Lawrence Baden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chairman, Guidelines, Panel, and</td>
<td>A.B. Spellman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Operations</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Information Officer</td>
<td>Cherie Simon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Communications</td>
<td>Olive Mosier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Policy Research and Analysis</td>
<td>Ron Fincman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Budget Officer</td>
<td>Marvin Marks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance Officer</td>
<td>Donna DiRicco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contracts and Grants Officer</td>
<td>Murray R. Welsh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Administrative Services</td>
<td>Maxine Jefferson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Human Resources</td>
<td>Angela Richardson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Civil Rights</td>
<td>Andrea Fowler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Information Management</td>
<td>Yvonne Sabine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Coordinator</td>
<td>Michael McLaughlin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordinator, Leadership and Millennium</td>
<td>Ed Dickey</td>
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<tr>
<td>State and Regional Director</td>
<td>Patrice Powell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Locals/ArtsREACH Director</td>
<td>Rosalie Kessler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Partnership Director</td>
<td>Doug Herbert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts Education Director</td>
<td>Wayne Brown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Music/Opera Director</td>
<td>Penny Ojeda, Acting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presenting/Multidisciplinary Director</td>
<td>Doug Sonntag</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dance Director</td>
<td>Mark Robbins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Design Director</td>
<td>Laura Welsh, Acting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Media Arts Director</td>
<td>Jennifer Dowley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Museum/Visual Arts Director</td>
<td>Dan Sheehy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Folk/Traditional Arts Director</td>
<td>Cliff Becker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature Director</td>
<td>Gigi Bolt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theater/Musical Theater Director</td>
<td>Lee Dennison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning and Stabilization Director</td>
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**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES**

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20506

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>William R. Ferris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chairman</td>
<td>Juan Mestas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>Ann S. Young Orr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Counsel</td>
<td>Virginia Canter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Strategic Planning</td>
<td>Jeffrey Thomas, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Public Affairs</td>
<td>Roberta Heine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Governmental Affairs</td>
<td>Michael Bagley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Enterprise Office</td>
<td>Nancy Sturm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Federal/State Partnership</td>
<td>Edith Manza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Research and Education</td>
<td>James Herbert</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Public Programs</td>
<td>Nancy Rogers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Preservation and Access</td>
<td>George Farr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Challenge Grants</td>
<td>Stephen M. Ross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Officer</td>
<td>Tony Banko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Services Officer</td>
<td>Barry Maynes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRM Systems Officer</td>
<td>Brett Bobley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal Employment Opportunity Officer</td>
<td>Willie McGhee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

Room 510, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20506
Phone, 202-606-8536. Internet, http://www.imls.fed.us/. E-mail, Imlsinfo@imls.fed.us.

Director BEVERLY SHEPPARD, Acting
Deputy Director of IMLS for the Office of Library Services ELIZABETH SYWETZ
Deputy Director of IMLS for the Office of Museum Services BEVERLY SHEPPARD
Director, Policy, Planning, and Budget LINDA BELL
Director, Legislative and Public Affairs MAMIE BITTNER
Museum Program Director MARY ESTELLE KENNELLY
Library Program Director JOYCE RAY
Director, Research and Technology REBECCA DANVERS

[For the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Part 1100]

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities encourages and supports national progress in the humanities and the arts.

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities was created as an independent agency by the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 951). The Foundation consists of the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum and Library Services. Each Endowment has its own Council, composed of the Endowment Chairman and 26 other members appointed by the President, which advises the Chairman with respect to policies, programs, and procedures, in addition to reviewing and making recommendations on applications for financial support.

The Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities consists of 20 members, including the two Endowment Chairmen and the Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services, and is designed to coordinate the activities of the two Endowments and related programs of other Federal agencies. Four members are excluded from the Federal Council when it is considering matters under the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act (20 U.S.C. 971).

National Endowment for the Arts

The National Endowment for the Arts, an investment in America’s living cultural heritage, serves the public good by nurturing the expression of human creativity, supporting the cultivation of community spirit, and fostering the recognition and appreciation of the excellence and diversity of our Nation’s artistic accomplishments.

The Arts Endowment serves as a catalyst to increase opportunities and resources for arts organizations, artists, and arts audiences. It promotes involvement in the arts by citizens, public and private nonprofit organizations, and States and local communities. The Endowment awards grants to nonprofit arts organizations in support of outstanding projects; honors artists of exceptional
achievement; works to expand the Nation’s artistic resources and promote preservation of the country’s cultural heritage; and funds projects whose goal is to educate, formally or informally, both children and adults in the arts. The Endowment also disburses funds to State arts agencies and local and regional organizations in order to promote broad dissemination of the arts across America. Its grantmaking is conducted through the following funding categories: creation and presentation, education, access, heritage and preservation, planning and stabilization, and partnerships with State and regional arts agencies.

Sources of Information

Grants  Persons interested in applying for a grant in the arts should contact the appropriate discipline Director at the National Endowment for the Arts by calling 202-682-5400 for further information.

Publications  A report of the National Endowment for the Arts is issued annually and may be obtained, for a limited time, from the Public Information Office (see “For further information” section below). Information for prospective applicants may be obtained by requesting application guidelines from the Public Information Office.

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, National Endowment for the Arts, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20506-0001. Phone, 202-682-5400.

National Endowment for the Humanities

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent, grantmaking agency established by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public programs in the humanities.

According to the agency’s authorizing legislation, the term “humanities” includes, but is not limited to, the study of the following: language, both modern and classical; linguistics; literature; history; jurisprudence; philosophy; archaeology; comparative religion; ethics; the history, criticism, and theory of the arts; and those aspects of the social sciences that employ historical or philosophical approaches.

The Endowment makes grants to individuals, groups, or institutions—schools, colleges, universities, museums, public television stations, libraries, public agencies, and nonprofit private groups—to increase understanding and appreciation of the humanities. Its grantmaking is conducted through three operating divisions—Research and Education, Public Programs, and Preservation and Access, and through the Federal/State Partnership and the Office of Challenge Grants.

Research and Education  Through grants to educational institutions, fellowships to scholars and teachers, and through the support of significant research, this division is designed to strengthen sustained, thoughtful study of the humanities at all levels of education and promote original research in the humanities.

For further information, call 202-606-8200.

Public Programs  This division strives to fulfill the Endowment’s mandate “to increase public understanding of the humanities” by supporting those institutions and organizations that develop and present humanities programming for general audiences.

For further information, call 202-606-8269.

Preservation and Access  This division supports projects that will create, preserve, and increase the availability of resources important for research, education, and public programming in the humanities.

For further information, call 202-606-8570.
Federal/State Partnership  Humanities committees in each of the 50 States, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and Guam receive grants from the Endowment, which they then re-grant to support humanities programs at the local level.

For further information, call 202-606-8254.

Challenge Grants  Nonprofit institutions interested in developing new sources of long-term support for educational, scholarly, preservation, and public programs in the humanities may be assisted in these efforts by a challenge grant.

For further information, call 202-606-8309.

Sources of Information

Employment  For employment information, contact the NEH Job Line. Phone, 202-606-8281.

Grants  Those interested in applying for a grant in the humanities should request information, guidelines, and application forms from the Endowment’s Office of Public Affairs, Room 401, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202-606-8400.

Publications  The annual report of the National Endowment for the Humanities may be obtained from the Endowment’s Office of Public Affairs, Room 401, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202-606-8400.

Overview of Endowment Programs, which contains information for prospective applicants, may be obtained by writing to the Office of Public Affairs, at the address given above. Humanities, a bimonthly review of issues in the humanities published by the Endowment, is available by subscription ($18 domestic, $22.50 foreign) through the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, National Endowment for the Humanities, Room 401, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202-606-8400. Internet, http://www.neh.gov/. E-mail, info@neh.gov.

Institute of Museum and Library Services

The Institute of Museum and Library Services is an independent, grant-making agency that fosters leadership, innovation, and a lifetime of learning by supporting museums and libraries.

The Institute of Museum and Library Services was established within the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities by the Museum and Library Services Act of September 30, 1996 (110 Stat. 3009–293), which amended the Museum Services Act (20 U.S.C. 961 et seq.). The Institute combines administration of Federal museum programs formerly carried out by the Institute of Museum Services and Federal library programs formerly carried out by the Department of Education. The Institute’s Director is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and is authorized to make grants to museums and libraries. The Director receives policy advice on museum programs from the National Museum Services Board, which is comprised of 14 Presidentially appointed members and the Director. The Director receives policy advice on library programs from the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, a 16-member independent commission which advises the President and the Congress on library sciences. The Director is an ex officio member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

In addition to providing distinct programs of support for museums and libraries, IMLS encourages collaboration between these community resources. The Institute’s library programs help
libraries use new technologies to identify, preserve, and share library and information resources across institutional, local, and State boundaries and to reach those for whom library use requires extra effort or special materials. Museum programs strengthen museum operations, improve care of collections, increase professional development opportunities, and enhance the community service role of museums.

IMLS awards grants to all types of museums and libraries. Eligible museums include art, history, general, children’s, natural history, science and technology, as well as historic houses, zoos and aquariums, botanical gardens and arboreta, nature centers, and planetariums. Eligible libraries include public, school, academic, research, and special libraries. The Institute makes grants in 10 program categories.

**Library Grants to States** These grants improve electronic sharing of information and expand public access to an increasing wealth of information and services. Each State provides a 5-year plan to establish goals and identify priorities that address the purposes of the Library Services and Technology Act subtitle of the Museum and Library Services Act. Grants to States may be expended directly or through subgrants or cooperative agreements.

**Native American Library Services** This program provides small grants for core library operations of tribes and Alaska Native villages, technical assistance for these libraries, and enhancement grants to promote innovative practices in libraries serving Native Americans and Alaskan Native villages.

**Native Hawaiian Library Services** This program provides a single grant to an organization that primarily serves and represents Native Hawaiians.

**National Leadership Grants** These grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements enhance the quality of library and museum services nationwide. The program supports model projects that can be widely replicated and encourages the use of promising practices in libraries and museums. Categories of funding for libraries and related organizations are: education and training in library and information science; research and demonstration projects to improve library services; and preservation or digitization of library materials and resources. Categories of funding for museums and related organizations are: the creation of online museum services; the involvement of museums in local community interests; and the promotion of professional practices. The program also supports a category that emphasizes improving services through innovative partnerships between libraries and museums.

**General Operating Support Program** This program awards unrestricted grants to museums for ongoing institutional activities. General operating support, often cited as the most difficult type of money to raise, helps museums enhance their educational services, strengthen collections care, and raise funds from other sources.

**Conservation Project Support Program** This program awards matching grants to help museums identify conservation needs and priorities and perform activities to ensure the safekeeping of their collections.

**Museum Assessment Program** This program offers museums grants of technical assistance in three areas: institutional assessment, collections management assessment, and a public dimension assessment.

**Conservation Assessment Program** The Conservation Assessment Program (CAP) serves as an adjunct to the IMLS Conservation Project Support Program. The program, which is funded by IMLS and administered by Heritage Preservation, a national nonprofit organization that promotes conservation and preservation, provides eligible museums with an alternative source of general conservation survey grants. Applications are funded on a first-come-first-served basis. Each museum may receive only one CAP grant. Museums that have received a grant for a general conservation survey through the Conservation Project Support Program are not eligible for CAP. For more information, contact the Conservation

**National Award for Museum Service**
This program recognizes outstanding museums that provide meaningful public service for their communities.

**Sources of Information**

**Electronic Access** Information about IMLS programs, application guidelines, and lists of grantees are available electronically. Internet, http://www.imls.gov/. E-mail, Imlsinfo@imls.gov.

**Grants, Contracts, and Cooperative Agreements** For information about applying for IMLS funding, contact the appropriate program office. Museums should contact the Office of Museum Services, Institute of Museum and Library Services, Room 609, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20506 (phone, 202-606-8539). Libraries should contact the Office of Library Services, Institute of Museum and Library Services, Room 802, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20506 (phone, 202-606-5227).

For further information, contact the Office of Legislative and Public Affairs, Institute of Museum and Library Services, Room 510, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202-606-8536. Internet, http://www.imls.gov/. E-mail, Imlsinfo@imls.gov.

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**NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD**

1099 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20570

Chairman

Members

Executive Secretary

Solicitor

Inspector General

Director, Division of Information

Chief Administrative Law Judge

General Counsel

Deputy General Counsel

Associate General Counsel, Division of Advice

Associate General Counsel, Division of Enforcement Litigation

Associate General Counsel, Division of Operations-Management

Director, Division of Administration

Director, Equal Employment Opportunity


The National Labor Relations Board administers the Nation’s principal labor law, the National Labor Relations Act. The Board is vested with the power to prevent and remedy unfair labor practices committed by private sector employers and unions and to safeguard employees’ rights to organize and determine, through secret ballot elections, whether to have unions as their bargaining representative.
The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) is an independent agency created by the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Wagner Act) (29 U.S.C. 167), as amended by acts of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act), 1959 (Landrum-Griffin Act), and 1974 (Health Care Amendments).

The act affirms the right of employees to self-organization and collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing, to engage in other protected, concerted activities, or to refrain from such activities. The act prohibits certain unfair labor practices by employers and labor organizations or their agents. It authorizes the Board to designate appropriate units for collective bargaining and to conduct secret ballot elections to determine whether employees desire representation by a labor organization.

As of July 1, 1971, the Postal Reorganization Act (39 U.S.C. note prec. 101) conferred jurisdiction upon the Board over unfair labor practice charges and representation elections affecting U.S. Postal Service employees. As of August 25, 1974, jurisdiction over all privately operated health care institutions was conferred on the Board by an amendment to the act (29 U.S.C. 152 et seq.).

Activities
Under the act, NLRB has two principal functions: preventing and remedying unfair labor practices by employers and labor organizations or their agents; and conducting secret ballot elections among employees in appropriate collective-bargaining units to determine whether or not they desire to be represented by a labor organization in bargaining with employers about their wages, hours, and working conditions. The agency also conducts secret ballot elections among employees who have been covered by a union-security agreement to determine whether or not they wish to revoke their union’s authority to make such agreements. In jurisdictional disputes between two or more unions, the Board determines which competing group of workers is entitled to perform the work involved.

Two major, separate components comprise NLRB. The Board itself has five members appointed by the President and primarily acts as a quasi-judicial body in deciding cases on the basis of formal records in administrative proceedings. The General Counsel, also appointed by the President, is independent from the Board.

Under the general supervision of the General Counsel, 33 regional directors and their staffs process representation, unfair labor practice, and jurisdictional dispute cases. (Some regions have subregional or resident offices.) They issue complaints in unfair labor practice cases; seek settlement of unfair labor practice charges; obtain compliance with Board orders and court judgments; and petition district courts for injunctions to prevent or remedy unfair labor practices. The regional directors direct hearings in representation cases; conduct elections pursuant to the agreement of the parties or the decision-making authority delegated to them by the Board or pursuant to Board directions; and issue certifications of representatives when unions win or certify the results when unions lose employee elections. They process petitions for bargaining unit clarification, for amendment of certification, and for rescission of a labor organization’s authority to make a union-shop agreement. They also conduct national emergency employee referendums.

The Board can act only when it is formally requested to do so. Individuals, employers, or unions may initiate cases by filing charges of unfair labor practices or petitions for employee representation elections with the Board field offices serving the area where the case arises.

In the event that a regional director declines to proceed on a representation petition, the party filing the petition may appeal to the Board. When a regional director declines to proceed on an unfair labor practice charge, the charging party may appeal to the General Counsel.

For details concerning filing such appeals with those Washington, DC, offices, parties may contact the field office most convenient to them.
office addresses and telephone numbers are listed below. Administrative law judges conduct hearings in unfair labor practice cases, make findings of fact and conclusions of law, and recommend remedies for violations found. Their decisions can be appealed to the Board for a final agency determination. The Board’s decisions are subject to review in the U.S. courts of appeals.

**Field Offices—National Labor Relations Board**

(HQ: Headquarters; RO: Resident office; SR: Subregion)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 1</strong></td>
<td>6th Fl., 10 Causeway St., Boston, MA 02222-1072</td>
<td>Rosemary Pye</td>
<td>617-565-6700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 2</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 3814, 26 Federal Piz., New York, NY 10278-0104</td>
<td>Daniel Silverman</td>
<td>212-264-0300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 3</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 901, 111 W. Huron St., Buffalo, NY 14202-2387 (HQ)</td>
<td>Sandra Dunbar</td>
<td>716-551-4931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 4</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 342, Clinton Ave. at N. Pearl St., Albany, NY 12207-2350 (RO)</td>
<td>James J. Palermo</td>
<td>518-431-4155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 5</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 615 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19106-4404</td>
<td>Dorothy L. Moore-Duncan</td>
<td>215-597-7601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 6</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 1501, 100 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4173</td>
<td>Louis J. D’Amico</td>
<td>412-395-4400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 7</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 300, 477 Michigan Ave., Detroit, MI 48226-2569 (HQ)</td>
<td>William C. Schaub, Jr.</td>
<td>313-226-3200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 8</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 330, 82 Ionia NW., Grand Rapids, MI 49503-3022 (RO)</td>
<td>David L. Basso</td>
<td>616-456-2679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 9</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 3003, 550 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45202-3721</td>
<td>Richard L. Ahearn</td>
<td>513-684-3686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 10</strong></td>
<td>Suite 1000, Harris Twr., 233 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30303 (HQ)</td>
<td>C. Douglas Marshall</td>
<td>404-331-2896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 11</strong></td>
<td>3d Fl., 1900 3d Ave. N., Birmingham, AL 35203-3502 (RO)</td>
<td>Willie L. Clark, Jr.</td>
<td>205-731-1062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 12</strong></td>
<td>Suite 200, 4035 University Pkwy., Winston-Salem, NC 27106-3325</td>
<td>F. Rozier Sharp</td>
<td>336-631-5201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 13</strong></td>
<td>Suite 303, 210 South 4th St., Minneapolis, MN 55401-2291 (HQ)</td>
<td>Robert H. Miller</td>
<td>612-348-1757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 14</strong></td>
<td>Suite 400, 611 N. 10th St., St. Louis, MO 63101-1214</td>
<td>Curtis A. Wells</td>
<td>503-589-4361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 15</strong></td>
<td>Suite 500, University Pkwy., Winston-Salem, NC 27106-3325</td>
<td>Michael M. Dunn</td>
<td>336-631-5201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 16</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 8A24, 819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, TX 76102-6178 (HQ)</td>
<td>Ruth E. Small</td>
<td>817-978-2921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 17</strong></td>
<td>Suite 500, 440 Louisiana St., Houston, TX 77002-2649 (RO)</td>
<td>Elizabeth Kinney</td>
<td>713-353-7570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 18</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 565, 615 E. Houston St., San Antonio, TX 78206-2040</td>
<td>Ralph R. Armendariz</td>
<td>210-229-6140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 19</strong></td>
<td>Suite 1000, Harris Twr., 233 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30303 (HQ)</td>
<td>Paul Eggert</td>
<td>808-541-2810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 20</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 8A24, 819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, TX 76102-6178 (HQ)</td>
<td>Minoru Hayashi</td>
<td>907-271-5015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 21</strong></td>
<td>Suite 400, 901 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94103-1735 (HQ)</td>
<td>Ruben R. Amendariz</td>
<td>503-526-3085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 22</strong></td>
<td>Suite 600, 1505 Poydras St., New Orleans, LA 70112-3723</td>
<td>F. Rozier Sharp</td>
<td>808-541-2810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 23</strong></td>
<td>Suite 400, 901 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94103-1735 (HQ)</td>
<td>Roberto G. Chavarry</td>
<td>973-645-2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 24</strong></td>
<td>Suite 400, 4035 University Pkwy., Winston-Salem, NC 27106-3325</td>
<td>9th Fl., 888 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, CA 90017-5445 (HQ)</td>
<td>Victoria E. Aguayo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 25</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 7318, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, HI 96850-4980 (SR 37)</td>
<td>Steven J. Sorensen</td>
<td>813-894-5200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 26</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 7318, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, HI 96850-4980 (SR 37)</td>
<td>Thomas W. Cestare</td>
<td>515-284-4713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 27</strong></td>
<td>Suite 100, 8600 Farley St., Overland Park, KS 66212-4677 (HQ)</td>
<td>Luis J. D’Amico</td>
<td>813-228-2874</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Region 28</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 214, 400 W. Bay St., Jacksonville, FL 32202-4412 (RO)</td>
<td>James L. McDonald</td>
<td>904-232-3388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 29</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 109, 1515 Poydras St., New Orleans, LA 70112-3723</td>
<td>Curtis A. Wells</td>
<td>504-589-4361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 30</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 214, 400 W. Bay St., Jacksonville, FL 32202-4412 (RO)</td>
<td>Hector O. Nava</td>
<td>305-536-5391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 31</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 1300, 401 W. Adams St., Chicago, IL 60606-5208</td>
<td>Elizabeth Kinney</td>
<td>312-886-1341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 32</strong></td>
<td>Suite 500, 440 Louisiana St., Houston, TX 77002-2649 (RO)</td>
<td>Hector O. Nava</td>
<td>713-718-6462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 33</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 1300, 401 W. Adams St., Chicago, IL 60606-5208</td>
<td>F. Rozier Sharp</td>
<td>713-718-6462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 34</strong></td>
<td>Suite 600, 1515 Poydras St., New Orleans, LA 70112-3723</td>
<td>Curtis A. Wells</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Region 35</strong></td>
<td>Rm. 8A24, 819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, TX 76102-6178 (HQ)</td>
<td>Robert H. Miller</td>
<td>415-356-5130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Region 36</strong></td>
<td>Suite 400, 1515 Poydras St., New Orleans, LA 70112-3723</td>
<td>Curtis A. Wells</td>
<td>504-589-4361</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
U.S. GOVERNMENT MANUAL

Field Offices—National Labor Relations Board—Continued
(HQ: Headquarters; RO: Resident office; SR: Subregion)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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<th>Fax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.O. Box 23159, El Paso, TX 79923–3159 (RA)</td>
<td>Alvin P. Blyer</td>
<td>915–565–2470</td>
<td>915–565–0847</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Region 31</td>
<td>Glenn A. Zipp</td>
<td>309–671–7080</td>
<td>309–671–7095</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Region 33</td>
<td>Philip E. Bloedorn</td>
<td>414–297–3861</td>
<td>414–297–3880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.O. Box 23159, El Paso, TX 79923–3159 (RA)</td>
<td>Alvin P. Blyer</td>
<td>915–565–2470</td>
<td>915–565–0847</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

Contracts  Prospective suppliers of goods and services may inquire about agency procurement and contracting practices by writing to the Chief, Procurement and Facilities Branch, National Labor Relations Board, Washington, DC 20570. Phone, 202–273–4040.

Electronic Access  Information about the Board’s programs and activities is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.nlrb.gov/.

Employment  The Board appoints administrative law judges from a register established by the Office of Personnel Management. The agency hires attorneys, stenographers, and typists for all its offices; field examiners for its field offices; and administrative personnel for its Washington office. Inquiries regarding college and law school recruiting programs should be directed to the nearest regional office. Employment inquiries and applications may be sent to any regional office or the Washington personnel office.

Publications  Anyone desiring to inspect formal case documents or read agency publications may use facilities of the Washington or field offices. The agency will assist in arranging reproduction of documents and order transcripts of hearings. The Board’s offices offer free informational leaflets in limited quantities: The National Labor Relations Board and YOU (Unfair Labor Practices), The National Labor Relations Board and YOU (Representation Cases), Your Government Conducts an Election for You on the Job, and The National Labor Relations Board—What It Is, What It Does. The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, sells A Guide to Basic Law and Procedures Under the NLRA, the Annual Report, the Classified Index of National Labor Relations Board Decisions and Related Court Decisions, volumes of Board decisions, and a number of subscription services, including the NLRB Casehandling Manual (in three parts), the Weekly Summary of NLRB Cases, the NLRB Election Report, and An Outline of Law and Procedure in Representation Cases.

Speakers  To give the public and persons appearing before the agency a better understanding of the National Labor Relations Act and the Board’s policies, procedures, and services, Washington and regional office personnel participate as speakers or panel members before bar associations,
labor, educational, civic, or management organizations, and other groups. Requests for speakers or panelists may be made to Washington officials or to the appropriate regional director.


NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD
Suite 250 East, 1301 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20572

Chairwoman  
Members  
Chief of Staff  
Assistant Chief of Staff  
Senior Mediators  
General Counsel  
Senior Hearing Officers  
Director of Development and Technical Services  
Senior Research Analyst  
Records Officer  
Collective Bargaining Agreement Archivist  
Director of Arbitration Services  
Chief Financial Officer  

MAGDALENA G. JACOBSEN  
ERNEST W. DUBESTER, (VACANCY)  
STEPHEN E. CRABLE  
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JOHN BAVIS, LARRY GIBBONS  
RONALD M. EITTERS  
MARY L. JOHNSON, BENETTA M. MANSFIELD, SEAN ROGERS  
JAMES ARMSHAW  
DONALD L. WEST  
REBA STREAKER  
ANNIE KEARNEY  
ROLAND WATKINS  
JUNE KING  

The National Mediation Board, in carrying out the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, assists in maintaining a free flow of commerce in the railroad and airline industries by resolving disputes that could disrupt travel or imperil the economy. The Board also handles railroad and airline employee representation disputes, and provides administrative and financial support in adjusting minor grievances in the railroad industry under section 153 of the Railway Labor Act.


The Board’s major responsibilities include the mediation of disputes over wages, hours, and working conditions that arise between rail and air carriers and organizations representing their employees; and the investigation of representation disputes and certification of employee organizations as representatives of crafts or classes of carrier employees.

Disputes arising out of grievances or interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions in the railroad industry are referable to the National Railroad Adjustment Board. This Board is divided into four divisions and consists of an equal number of representatives of the carriers and of national organizations of employees. In deadlocked cases the National Mediation Board is authorized to appoint a referee to sit with the members of the division for the purpose of making an award.

In the airline industry no national airline adjustment board has been established for settlement of grievances. Over the years the employee
organizations and air carriers with established bargaining relationships have agreed to grievance procedures with final jurisdiction resting with a system board of adjustment. The Board is frequently called upon to name a neutral referee to serve on a system board when the parties are deadlocked and cannot agree on such an appointment themselves.

Activities

Mediation Disputes The National Mediation Board is charged with mediating disputes between carriers and labor organizations relating to initial contract negotiations or subsequent changes in rates of pay, rules, and working conditions. When the parties fail to reach accord in direct bargaining, either party may request the Board’s services or the Board may on its own motion invoke its services. Thereafter, negotiations continue until the Board determines that its efforts to mediate have been unsuccessful, at which time it seeks to induce the parties to submit the dispute to arbitration. If either party refuses to arbitrate, the Board issues a notice stating that the parties have failed to resolve their dispute through mediation. This notice commences a 30-day cooling-off period after which self-help is normally available to either or both parties.

Employee Representation If a dispute arises among a carrier’s employees as to who is to be the representative of such employees, it is the Board’s duty to investigate such dispute and to determine by secret-ballot election or other appropriate means whether or not and to whom a representation certification should be issued. In the course of making this determination, the Board must determine the craft or class in which the employees seeking representation properly belong.

Additional Duties Additional duties of the Board include the interpretation of agreements made under its mediatory auspices; the appointment of neutral referees when requested by the National Railroad Adjustment Board; the appointment of neutrals to sit on system boards and special boards of adjustment; and finally, the duty of notifying the President when the parties have failed to reach agreement through the Board’s mediation efforts and that the labor dispute, in the judgment of the Board, threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service. In these cases, the President may, at his discretion, appoint an Emergency Board to investigate and report to him on the dispute. Self-help is barred for 60 days after appointment of the Emergency Board.

Section 9A of the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 159a) provides emergency dispute procedures covering publicly funded and operated commuter railroads and their employees. That section attempts to resolve contract disputes between the parties through a series of emergency board procedures with a maximum 8-month status quo period. Section 9A is invoked only after all other procedures under the act have been exhausted.

Sources of Information

Publications Available for public distribution are the following documents: Determinations of the National Mediation Board (23 volumes); Interpretations Pursuant to Section 5, Second of the Act (2 volumes); Annual Reports of the National Mediation Board including the Report of the National Railroad Adjustment Board; The Railway Labor Act at Fifty; and The National Mediation Board at Fifty—Its Impact on Railroad and Airline Labor Disputes.

Reading Room At the Board’s headquarters in Washington, D.C., copies of collective-bargaining agreements between labor and management of various rail and air carriers are available for public inspection, by appointment, during office hours (1 to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday).
The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) was created by the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended (49 U.S.C. 241), and was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia to provide a balanced national transportation system by developing, operating, and improving U.S. intercity rail passenger service.

Section 411 of the Amtrak Reform and Accountability Act of 1997 (49 U.S.C. 24302) changed Amtrak's Board of Directors structure from a nine-member panel to a seven-member Reform Board, including the Secretary of Transportation and six others appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Reform Board assumed responsibilities of the Board of Directors in July, 1998. The Corporation is managed by its President/Chief Executive Officer, along with the chief financial officer, eight vice presidents, and three

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation was established to develop the potential of modern rail service in meeting the Nation's intercity passenger transportation needs.
presidents of strategic business units (SBU’s).

The three SBU’s, the Northeast Corridor, the Intercity, and the West, were created during Amtrak’s restructuring in the fall of 1994 in order to increase profitability. Each SBU has a president who has control over business decisions in his area. The Northeast Corridor has been successful in expanding operations south, through Richmond to Newport News.

Amtrak operates an average of 212 trains per day, serving over 540 station locations in 45 States, over a system of approximately 24,500 route miles. Of this route system, Amtrak owns less than 1,000 track miles in the Northeast Corridor (Washington-New York-Boston; New Haven-Springfield; Philadelphia-Harrisburg), and several other small track segments throughout the country, purchased pursuant to the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (45 U.S.C. 701 et seg.) and the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (45 U.S.C. 801 et seq.).

Amtrak owns or leases its stations and owns its own repair and maintenance facilities. The Corporation employs a total work force of approximately 23,000 and provides all reservation, station, and on-board service staffs, as well as train and engine operating crews. Outside the Northeast Corridor, Amtrak has historically contracted with 14 privately owned railroads for the right to operate over their track and has compensated each railroad for its total package of services. Under contract, these railroads are responsible for the condition of the roadbed and for coordinating the flow of traffic.

In fiscal year 1998, Amtrak transported over 21 million people approximately 5.5 billion passenger miles. In addition, under contracts with several transit agencies, Amtrak carried over 48 million commuters.

Although Amtrak’s basic route system was originally designated by the Secretary of Transportation in 1971, modifications have been made to the Amtrak system and to individual routes that have resulted in more efficient and cost-effective operations. Currently, in the face of ongoing budget constraints, new service will only be added if a State agrees to share any losses associated with the new service or if the new service demonstrates satisfactory market support.

Amtrak began operation in 1971 with an antiquated fleet of equipment inherited from private railroads; some cars were nearly 30 years old. Since then, the fleet has been modernized and new state-of-the-art single- and bi-level passenger cars and locomotives have been added.

Systemwide ridership is steadily rising, 4.5 percent in fiscal year 1998, and Amtrak is finding it increasingly difficult to meet the demands of increased travel patterns with its limited passenger fleet. To ease these equipment constraints, the Corporation is working to identify innovative funding sources in order to acquire additional passenger cars and locomotives.

Although no rail passenger system in the world makes a profit, Amtrak has made significant progress in reducing its dependence on Federal support, while at the same time improving the quality of service. Every year Amtrak moves closer to increasing the ratio of its earned revenue to total costs, even though its Federal appropriations decrease. Amtrak’s appropriation for the current fiscal year is approximately 50 percent below that for fiscal year 1978 (in constant dollars).

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Department, Amtrak, 60 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20002. Phone, 202-906-3860.
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Vice Chairman
DIANA NATALICIO

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MARTA C. CEHELSKY
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Director, Division of Computer-Communications Research
Director, Division of Information and Intelligent Systems
Director, Division of Advanced Networking Infrastructure and Research
Assistant Director for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences
Executive Officer
Director, Division of Social and Economic Sciences
Director, Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences
Director, Division of Science Resources Studies
Director, Division of International Programs
Assistant Director for Education and Human Resources
Deputy Assistant Director

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Deputy Assistant Director for Integrative Activities
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Director, Division of Elementary, Secondary, and Informal Education
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Director, Division of Human Resource Development
Director, Division of Research, Evaluation, and Communication
Director, Division of Undergraduate Education
Head, Office of Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research
Chief Financial Officer/Director, Office of Budget, Finance, and Award Management
Deputy Chief Financial Officer/Director, Division of Financial Management
Executive Officer
Director, Division of Grants and Agreements
Director, Division of Contracts, Policy, and Oversight
Director, Budget Division
Director, Office of Information and Resource Management
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GERARD R. GLASER, JR.
FRED WENDLING
ROBERT E. SCHMITZ

The National Science Foundation promotes the progress of science and engineering through the support of research and education programs. Its major emphasis is on high-quality, merit-selected research—the search for improved understanding of the fundamental laws of nature upon which our future well-being as a nation depends. Its educational programs are aimed at ensuring increased understanding of science and engineering at all educational levels, maintaining an adequate supply of scientists, engineers, and science educators to meet our country's needs.

The National Science Foundation is an independent agency created by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1861-1875).

The purposes of the Foundation are: to increase the Nation's base of scientific and engineering knowledge and strengthen its ability to conduct research in all areas of science and engineering; to develop and help implement science and engineering education programs that can better prepare the Nation for meeting the challenges of the future; and
* DMII includes the Office of Small Business Research and Development (OSBRD) and the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU).
to promote international cooperation through science and engineering. In its role as a leading Federal supporter of science and engineering, the agency also has an important role in national policy planning. 

The Foundation consists of a National Science Board and a Director. The National Science Board is composed of 24 members and the Director \textit{ex officio}. Members are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, for 6-year terms, with one-third appointed every 2 years. They are selected because of their records of distinguished service in science, engineering, education, research management, or public affairs to be broadly representative of the views of national science and engineering leadership.

Both the Director and the Deputy Director are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, to a 6-year term and an unspecified term, respectively.

The National Science Foundation Act assigns policymaking functions for the Foundation to the National Science Board, within the framework of applicable policies set forth by the President and the Congress, and assigns the administration of the Foundation to the Director. By statute the Director of the Foundation is an \textit{ex officio} member of the Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board.

The Board also has a broad national policy responsibility to monitor and make recommendations to promote the health of U.S. science and engineering research and education.

The Foundation’s Office of Inspector General is responsible for conducting and supervising audits, inspections, and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the Foundation, including allegations of misconduct in science.

\textbf{Activities}

The National Science Foundation initiates and supports fundamental, long-term, merit-selected research in all the scientific and engineering disciplines. This support is made through grants, contracts, and other agreements awarded to universities, colleges, academic consortia, and nonprofit and small business institutions. Most of this research is directed toward the resolution of scientific and engineering questions concerning fundamental life processes, natural laws and phenomena, fundamental processes influencing the human environment, and the forces affecting people as members of society as well as the behavior of society as a whole.

The Foundation encourages cooperative efforts by universities, industries, and government. It also promotes the application of research and development for better products and services that improve the quality of life and stimulate economic growth.

The Foundation promotes the development of research talent through support of undergraduate and graduate students, as well as postdoctoral researchers. It administers special programs to identify and encourage participation by groups underrepresented in science and technology and to strengthen research capability at smaller institutions, small businesses, undergraduate colleges, and universities.

The Foundation supports major national and international science and engineering activities, including the U.S. Antarctic Program, the Ocean Drilling Program, global geoscience studies, and others. Cooperative scientific and engineering research activities support exchange programs for American and foreign scientists and engineers, execution of jointly designed research projects, participation in the activities of international science and engineering organizations, and travel to international conferences.

Support is provided through contracts and cooperative agreements with national centers where large facilities are made available for use by qualified scientists and engineers. Among the types of centers supported by the Foundation are astronomy and atmospheric sciences, biological and engineering research, science and
technology, supercomputers, and long-term ecological research sites.

The Foundation provides competitively awarded grants for repair, renovation, or, in exceptional cases, replacement of facilities used for research and research training at academic and nonprofit institutions.

The Foundation’s science and engineering education activities include grants for research and development activities directed to model instructional materials for students and teachers and the application of advanced technologies to education. Grants also are available for teacher preparation and enhancement and informal science education activities. Funding is also provided for college science instrumentation, course and curriculum improvement, faculty and student activities, and minority resource centers. In addition, studies of the status of math, science, and engineering education are supported.

The National Science Board annually presents the Vannevar Bush Award to a person who, through public service activities in science and technology, has made an outstanding contribution toward the welfare of mankind and the Nation. It also presents the Public Service Award to an individual and to a company, corporation, or organization who, through contributions to public service in areas other than research, have increased the public understanding of science or engineering. The National Science Foundation annually presents the Alan T. Waterman Award to an outstanding young scientist or engineer for support of research and study. The Foundation also provides administrative support for the President’s Committee on the National Medal of Science.

Information on these awards is available through the Internet, at http://www.nsf.gov/home/nsb/start.htm.

Sources of Information

Board and Committee Minutes
Summary minutes of the open meetings of the Board may be obtained from the National Science Board Office. Phone, 703-306-2000. Information on NSB meetings, minutes, and reports is available through the Internet at http://www.nsf.gov/home/nsb/start.htm. Summary minutes of the Foundation’s advisory groups may be obtained from the contacts listed in the notice of meetings published in the Federal Register. General information about the Foundation’s advisory groups may be obtained from the Division of Human Resource Management, Room 315, Arlington, VA 22230. Phone, 703-306-1181.

Contracts
The Foundation publicizes contracting and subcontracting opportunities in the Commerce Business Daily and other appropriate publications. Organizations seeking to undertake contract work for the Foundation should contact either the Division of Contracts, Policy, and Oversight (phone, 703-306-1242) or the Division of Administrative Services (phone, 703-306-1122), National Science Foundation, Arlington, VA 22230.

Electronic Access
Information regarding NSF programs and services is available through the Internet, at http://www.nsf.gov/.

Employment
Inquiries may be directed to the Division of Human Resource Management, National Science Foundation, Room 315, Arlington, VA 22230. Phone, 703-306-1182, or, for the hearing impaired (TDD), 703-306-0189. The Foundation’s vacancy hotline numbers are 703-306-0080 or 1-800-628-1487. Internet, http://www.nsf.gov/.

Fellowships
Consult the NSF Guide to Programs and appropriate announcements and brochures for postdoctoral fellowship opportunities that may be available through some Foundation divisions. Beginning graduate and minority graduate students wishing to apply for fellowships should contact the Directorate for Education and Human Resources. Phone, 703-306-1694.

Freedom of Information Act Requests
Requests for agency records should be submitted in accordance with the Foundation FOIA regulation at 45 CFR part 612. Such requests should be clearly identified with “FOIA REQUEST.”
and be addressed to the FOIA Officer, Office of General Counsel, National Science Foundation, Room 1265, Arlington, VA 22230. Phone, 703-306-1060. Fax, 703-306-0149. E-mail, foia@nsf.gov.

**Grants** Individuals or organizations who plan to submit grant proposals should refer to the *NSF Guide to Programs, Grant Proposal Guide (NSF 98-2)*, and appropriate program brochures and announcements that may be obtained as indicated in the Publications section. Grant information is also available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.nsf.gov/.

**Office of Inspector General** General inquiries may be directed to the Office of Inspector General, National Science Foundation, Room 1135, Arlington, VA 22230. Phone, 703-306-2100.

**Privacy Act Requests** Requests for personal records should be submitted in accordance with the Foundation Privacy Act regulation at 45 CFR, part 613. Such requests should be clearly identified with “PRIVACY ACT REQUEST” and be addressed to the Privacy Act Officer, National Science Foundation, Room 1265, Arlington, VA 22230. Phone, 703-306-1060.

**Publications** The National Science Board assesses the status and health of science and its various disciplines, including such matters as human and material resources, in reports submitted to the President for submission to the Congress. The most recent report is *Science and Engineering Indicators, 1996* (NSB-96-21).

The National Science Foundation issues publications that announce and describe new programs, critical dates, and application procedures for competitions. Single copies of these publications can be ordered in a variety of ways: phone, 301-947-2722; E-mail, pubinfo@nsf.gov; or by writing to: NSF Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 218, Jessup, MD 20794-0218. These publications are also available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.nsf.gov/.

Other Foundation publications include: the *Grant Policy Manual (NSF 95-26)*, which contains comprehensive statements of Foundation grant administration policy, procedures, and guidance; *Guide to Programs*, which summarizes information about support programs; the quarterly *Antarctic Journal of the United States* and its annual review issue; and the *NSF Annual Report*. These publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; or electronically through the Internet, at http://www.nsf.gov/.

**Reading Room** A collection of Foundation policy documents and staff instructions, as well as current indexes, are available to the public for inspection and copying during regular business hours, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, in the National Science Foundation Library, Room 225, Arlington, VA 22230. Phone, 703-306-0658.


For further information, contact the National Science Foundation Information Center, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Second Floor, Arlington, VA 22230. Phone, 703-306-1234. TDD, 703-306-0900. E-mail, info@nsf.gov. Internet, http://www.nsf.gov/.
The National Transportation Safety Board seeks to ensure that all types of transportation in the United States are conducted safely. The Board investigates accidents, conducts studies, and makes recommendations to Government agencies, the transportation industry, and others on safety measures and practices.

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) was established in 1967 and made totally independent on April 1, 1975, by the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 (49 U.S.C. 1111).

The Safety Board consists of five members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for 5-year terms. The President designates two of these members as Chairman and Vice Chairman of the
Board for 2-year terms. The designation of the Chairman is made with the advice and consent of the Senate.

**Activities**

**Accident Investigation** The Board is responsible for investigating, determining probable cause, making safety recommendations, and reporting the facts and circumstances of:
- U.S. civil aviation and certain public-use aircraft accidents;
- railroad accidents in which there is a fatality or substantial property damage, or that involve a passenger train;
- pipeline accidents in which there is a fatality, substantial property damage, or significant injury to the environment;
- highway accidents, including railroad grade-crossing accidents, that the Board selects in cooperation with the States;
- major marine casualties, and marine accidents involving a public vessel and a nonpublic vessel, in accordance with regulations prescribed jointly by the Board and the U.S. Coast Guard;
- certain accidents involving hazardous materials; and
- other transportation accidents that are catastrophic, involve problems of a recurring character, or otherwise should be investigated in the judgment of the Board.

**Safety Problem Identification** In addition, the Board makes recommendations on matters pertaining to transportation safety and is a catalyst for transportation accident prevention by conducting safety studies and special investigations, assessing techniques of accident investigation and publishing recommended procedures for these investigations, establishing regulatory requirements for reporting accidents, evaluating the transportation safety consciousness and efficacy of other Government agencies in the prevention of accidents, evaluating the adequacy of safeguards and procedures concerning the transportation of hazardous materials and the performance of other Government agencies charged with ensuring the safe transportation of such materials, and reporting annually to the Congress on its activities.

**Family Assistance for Aviation Disasters** The Board coordinates the resources of the Federal Government and other organizations to support the efforts of local and State governments and airlines to meet the needs of aviation disaster victims and their families. NTSB assists in making Federal resources available to local authorities and airlines.

**Certificate, Civil Penalty, or License Appeal** The Board also reviews on appeal the suspension, amendment, modification, revocation, or denial of certain certificates, licenses, or assessments of civil penalties issued by the Secretary of Transportation and the decisions of the Commandant of the Coast Guard on appeals from the orders of any administrative law judge, revoking, suspending, or denying certain licenses, certificates, documents, or registers.

### Regional/Field Offices—National Transportation Safety Board

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Field Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Officer</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AVIATION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central Region</td>
<td>31 W. 775 North Ave., W. Chicago, IL 60185</td>
<td>Carl Dinwiddie (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central Region</td>
<td>Suite 150, 624 Six Flags Dr., Arlington, TX 76011</td>
<td>Tim Borson (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central Field</td>
<td>Suite 500, 4760 Oakland St., Denver, CO 80239</td>
<td>Norm Wienmeyer (FC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Region</td>
<td>Suite 555, 1515 W. 190th St., Gardena, CA 90248</td>
<td>(Vacancy) (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Region</td>
<td>Suite B-103, 8405 NW 53rd St., Miami, FL 33166</td>
<td>Jorge Prezioso (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Field</td>
<td>Suite 3M25, 60 Forsyth St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303</td>
<td>Preston Hicks (FC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Region</td>
<td>Suite 203, 2001 Rte. 46, Parsippany, NJ 07054</td>
<td>Dennis Jones (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Field</td>
<td>490 L’Enfant Plz. SW., Washington, DC 20594</td>
<td>(Vacancy) (FC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Region</td>
<td>Rm. 201, 19518 Pacific Hwy. S., Seattle, WA 98188</td>
<td>Keith McGuire (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Field</td>
<td>Box 11, Rm. 216, 222 W. 7th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99513</td>
<td>Jim LaBelle (FC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAILROAD:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Region</td>
<td>31 W. 775 North Ave., W. Chicago, IL 60185</td>
<td>(Vacancy) (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Region</td>
<td>Suite 555, 1515 W. 190th St., Gardena, CA 90248</td>
<td>Dave Watson (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Region</td>
<td>Suite 3M25, 60 Forsyth St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303</td>
<td>(Vacancy) (R)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources of Information

Contracts and Procurement: Inquiries regarding the Board’s procurement and contracting activities should be addressed to the Contracting Officer, National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, DC 20594. Phone, 202-314-6220.

Electronic Access: Agency information, including aircraft accident data, synopses of aircraft accidents, speeches and congressional testimony given by Board members and staff, press releases, job vacancy announcements, and notices of Board meetings, public hearings, and other agency events, is available in electronic form through the Internet, at http://www.ntsb.gov/.

Employment: Send applications for employment to the Human Resources Division, National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, DC 20594. Phone, 202-314-6239.

Publications: Publications are provided free of charge to the following categories of subscribers: Federal, State, or local transportation agencies; international transportation organizations or foreign governments; educational institutions or public libraries; nonprofit public safety organizations; and the news media. Persons in these categories who are interested in receiving copies of Board publications should contact the Public Inquiries Branch, National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, DC 20594. Phone, 202-314-6551.

All other persons interested in receiving publications must purchase them from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Orders may be placed by telephone to the Subscription Unit at 703-487-4630, or the sales desk at 703-487-4768.

Reading Room: The Board’s Public Reference Room is available for record inspection or photocopying. It is located in Room 6500 at the Board’s Washington, DC, headquarters and is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. every business day. Requests for access to public records should be made in person at Room 6500, or by writing the Public Inquiries Branch, National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, DC 20594. Phone, 202-314-6551.

Deputy Director for Policy Development and Technical Support
Brian E. Holian

Deputy Director for Corporate Planning and Management
James W. Johnson

Special Assistant for Legal Affairs
Karla D. Smith

Special Assistant for Nuclear Materials Safety and Safeguards
Regis R. Boyle

Special Assistant for Regulatory Effectiveness and Oversight
Mark S. Miller

Special Assistant for Reactor Programs
(Vacancy)

Special Assistant for Internal Affairs
Laban L. Coblenz

Special Assistant for External Communication
Clare V. Kasputys

Special Assistant for Financial and Information Management
James A. Smith, Jr.

Special Assistant for Nuclear Materials and Waste
Commissioner
Greta Joy Dicus
Executive/Legal Assistant
Bradley W. Jones

Commissioner
Nil J. Diaz
Executive Assistant
Maria Lopez-Otin
Legal Assistant
Roger K. Davis
Commissioner
Edward McGaffigan, Jr.
Executive/Legal Assistant
Steven F. Crockett

Commissioner
Jeffrey S. Merrifield
Legal Assistant
Margaret M. Doane
Special Assistant
Lynne D. Stauss
Secretary of the Commission
Annette Vietti-Cook
Director, Office of Commission Appellate Adjudication
John F. Cordes, Acting

Director, Office of Congressional Affairs
Dennis K. Rathbun
General Counsel
Karen D. Cyr
Director, Office of International Programs
Janice Dunn Lee, Acting
Director, Office of Public Affairs
William M. Beecher
Chairman, Advisory Committee on Nuclear Waste
B. John Garrick
Chairman, Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards
Dana A. Powers
Chairman, Advisory Committee on Medical Uses of Isotopes
Judith A. Stitt
Chief Administrative Judge, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel
G. Paul Bollwerk III, Acting

Inspector General
Hubert T. Bell, Jr.
Chief Information Officer
Anthony J. Galante
Chief Financial Officer
Jessie L. Funches
Deputy Chief Financial Officer
Peter J. Rabideau
Executive Director for Operations
William D. Travers
Assistant for Operations
James L. Blaha
Deputy Executive Director for Regulatory Effectiveness
Malcom R. Knapp
Director, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research
Ashok C. Thadani
Deputy Director, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research
Margaret V. Federline
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Engineering Technology</td>
<td>John W. Craig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Systems Analysis and Regulatory Effectiveness</td>
<td>Charles E. Rossi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Risk Assessment and Application</td>
<td>Thomas L. King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Enforcement</td>
<td>James Lieberman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Investigations</td>
<td>Guy P. Caputo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Executive Director for Regulatory Programs</td>
<td>Frank J. Miraglia, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of State Programs</td>
<td>Paul H. Lohaus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards</td>
<td>Carl J. Paperiello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards</td>
<td>Martin J. Virgilio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Industrial and Medical Nuclear Safety</td>
<td>Donald A. Cool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Fuel Cycle Safety and Safeguards</td>
<td>Elizabeth Q. Ten Eyck</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Waste Management</td>
<td>John T. Greeves</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Spent Fuel Project Office</td>
<td>William E. Brach</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation</td>
<td>Samuel J. Collins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation</td>
<td>Roy P. Zimmerman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director for Project Licensing and Technical Analysis</td>
<td>Brian W. Sheron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Systems Analysis</td>
<td>Gary M. Holahan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Engineering Analysis</td>
<td>Jack R. Strodnider, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Licensing Project Management</td>
<td>John A. Zwolinski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director for Inspection and Programs</td>
<td>William F. Kane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Inspection Program Management</td>
<td>Bruce A. Boger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Regulatory Improvement Programs</td>
<td>David B. Matthews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Executive Director for Management Services</td>
<td>Patricia G. Norry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Administration</td>
<td>Michael L. Springer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Human Resources</td>
<td>Paul E. Bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Small Business and Civil Rights</td>
<td>Irene P. Little</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Part 1]
The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) was established as an independent regulatory agency under the provisions of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5801 et seq.) and Executive Order 11834 of January 15, 1975, effective January 19, 1975. Transferred to the Commission were all licensing and related regulatory functions formerly assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission, which was established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 755), as amended by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.).

The Commission’s major program components are the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, and the Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, which were created by the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974. Headquarters offices are located in suburban Maryland, and there are four regional offices.

The Commission ensures that the civilian uses of nuclear materials and facilities are conducted in a manner consistent with the public health and safety, environmental quality, national security, and the antitrust laws. The major share of the Commission’s effort is focused on regulating the use of nuclear energy to generate electric power.

Activities
The Nuclear Regulatory Commission fulfills its responsibilities through a system of licensing and regulatory activities that include:

- licensing the construction and operation of nuclear reactors and other nuclear facilities, such as nuclear fuel cycle facilities and nonpower test and research reactors, and overseeing their decommissioning;
- licensing the possession, use, processing, handling, and export of nuclear material;
- licensing the siting, design, construction, operation, and closure of low-level radioactive waste disposal sites under NRC jurisdiction and the construction, operation, and closure of the geologic repository for high-level radioactive waste;
- licensing the operators of nuclear power and nonpower test and research reactors;
- inspecting licensed facilities and activities;
- conducting the principal U.S. Government research program on light-water reactor safety;
- conducting research to provide independent expertise and information for making timely regulatory judgments and for anticipating problems of potential safety significance;
- developing and implementing rules and regulations that govern licensed nuclear activities;
- investigating nuclear incidents and allegations concerning any matter regulated by the NRC;
- enforcing NRC regulations and the conditions of NRC licenses;
- conducting public hearings on matters of nuclear and radiological safety, environmental concern, common defense and security, and antitrust matters;
- maintaining the NRC Incident Response Program, including the NRC Operations Center;
- collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information about the operational safety of commercial nuclear power reactors and certain nonreactor activities; and
- developing effective working relationships with the States regarding reactor operations and the regulation of nuclear material, including assurance that adequate regulatory programs are maintained by those States that exercise, by agreement with the Commission, regulatory control over certain nuclear materials in the State.

Sources of Information
Contracts and Procurement
Detailed information on how to do business with the Commission may be obtained by calling the Director, Division of Contracts and Property Management, at 301-415-7305. Information on programs to assist small business is available from the Director, Office of Small Business and Civil Rights, Mail Stop T2F18, Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
Employment  The Commission’s employment activities are exempt from civil service requirements and are conducted under an independent merit system. However, employees receive Federal employee benefits (retirement, group life insurance, and health benefits) on the same basis as other Federal employees. Applicants with veterans preference are accorded the preference granted to them by the Veterans’ Preference Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 387).

Recruitment is continual, and applications from individuals qualified for Commission needs are accepted whenever they are received. In addition to receiving applications from candidates at all grade levels throughout the year, the agency recruits annually from colleges as appropriate to fill needs for interns and entry-level professionals.

Employment inquiries, applications, and requests from schools for participation in the recruitment program may be directed to the Director, Office of Human Resources, Mail Stop T3A2, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001. Phone, 301–415–7516.

Freedom of Information Act Requests  Requests for copies of records should be directed to the Chief, FOIA/Privacy Act Officer, Mail Stop T6D8, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001. Phone, 301–415–7169.

Publications  The NRC publishes several annual reports: the NRC Annual Report (NUREG–1145), a summary of major agency activities for each fiscal year; a Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences (NUREG–0090); and the Accountability Report (NUREG–1542) which includes financial information for each fiscal year. Published semiannually are the Telephone Directory (NUREG/BR–0046) and the Regulatory Agenda (NUREG–0936); the Regulatory and Technical Reports Abstract Journal (NUREG–0304); and the Licensee, Contractor, and Vendor Inspection Status Report (NUREG–0040). The Title List of Documents Made Publicly Available (NUREG–0540) is published quarterly. The Weekly Information Report is available on the Internet, at http://www.nrc.gov/. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission Issuances (NUREG–0750) contain adjudications and other issuances for the Commission, including those for the Atomic Safety and Licensing Boards. Semiannual compilations for the monthly editions are published along with four indices for these issuances.

In addition to these periodic publications, the NRC publishes in its NUREG Series scientific, technical, and administrative information dealing with licensing and regulation of civilian nuclear facilities and materials. The title list (NUREG–0540) identifies these publications and lists docketed and nondocketed material received and produced by the NRC pertinent to its role as a regulatory agency. Some publications and documents are available through the Internet, at http://www.nrc.gov/.


Active Regulatory Guides may be obtained without charge by faxed request to 301–415–5272 or by written request to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, Attention: Publishing Services Branch. Active Regulatory Guides may also be purchased, as they are issued, on standing orders from the National Technical Information Service. These Regulatory Guides are published in 10 subject areas: Power Reactors, Research and Test Reactors, Fuels and Materials Facilities, Environmental and Siting, Materials and Plant Protection, Products, Transportation, Occupational Health, ...

Draft Regulatory Guides are issued for public comment. These drafts may be downloaded from or commented on through the Internet, at http://www.nrc.gov. Draft Regulatory Guides may also be obtained, to the extent of supply, by faxed request to 301-415-5272 or by written request to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555, Attention: Publishing Services Branch.

Reading Rooms The Headquarters Public Document Room maintains an extensive collection of documents related to NRC licensing proceedings and other significant decisions and actions, and documents from the regulatory activities of the former Atomic Energy Commission. Persons interested in detailed, technical information about nuclear facilities and other licensees find this specialized research center to be a major resource. (Books, journals, trade publications, or documents on industry standards are not stocked in the Reading Room.) Located at 2120 L Street NW, Washington, DC, the Public Document Room is open Monday through Friday from 7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., except on Federal holidays.

Documents from the collection may be reproduced, with some exceptions, on paper, microfiche, or diskette for a nominal fee. The Public Document Room also offers an order subscription service for selected serially published documents and reports. Certain items of immediate interest, such as press releases and meeting notices, are posted in the Reading Room.

Reference librarians are available to assist users with information requests. The computerized online Bibliographic Retrieval System includes extensive indices to the collection and an online ordering module for the placement of orders for the reproduction and delivery of specific documents. Off-site access to the Bibliographic Retrieval System (at 1200, 2400, and 9600 baud) or via telnet is available for searches 24 hours a day, including weekends and holidays. Access to the system may be arranged by calling the number listed below.

For additional information regarding the Public Document Room, contact the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Public Document Room, Washington, DC 20555. Phone, 202-634-3273 (Washington, DC, area), or 800-397-4209 (toll-free). E-mail, pdr@nrc.gov. Fax, 202-634-3343.

In addition, the Commission maintains approximately 86 local public document rooms around the country. The document rooms are located in libraries in cities and towns near commercially operated nuclear power reactors and certain nonpower reactor facilities. They contain detailed information specific to the nearby facilities, which are either licensed or under regulatory review. Power reactor and high-level radioactive waste local public document rooms also contain a microfiche file of all publicly available NRC documents issued since January 1981. A list of local public document rooms and information about the availability of documents at local public document rooms is available at the NRC Public Document Room at the address and telephone numbers above.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION
1120 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20036-3419

Chairman
STUART E. WEISBERG
Commissioners
THOMASINA V. ROGERS, (VACANCY)
WILLIAM J. GAINER
Executive Director
IRVING SOMMER
Chief Administrative Law Judge
EARL R. OHMAN, JR.
General Counsel
RAY H. DARLING, JR.
Executive Secretary
LINDA A. WHITSETT
Public Information Officer

The Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission works to ensure the timely and fair resolution of cases involving the alleged exposure of American workers to unsafe or unhealthy working conditions.

The Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission is an independent, quasi-judicial agency established by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651-678).

The Commission is charged with ruling on cases forwarded to it by the Department of Labor when disagreements arise over the results of safety and health inspections performed by the Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Employers have the right to dispute any alleged job safety or health violation found during the inspection by the Administration, the penalties it proposed, and the time given by the agency to correct any hazardous situation. Employees and representatives of employees may initiate a case by challenging the propriety of the time the Administration has allowed for correction of any violative condition.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act covers virtually every employer in the country. Enforced by the Secretary of Labor, the act is an effort to reduce the incidence of personal injuries, illness, and deaths among working men and women in the United States that result from their employment. It requires employers to furnish to each of their employees a working environment free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to the employees and to comply with occupational safety and health standards promulgated under the act.

Activities
The Commission was created to adjudicate enforcement actions initiated under the act when they are contested by employers, employees, or representatives of employees. A case arises when a citation is issued against an employer as the result of an Occupational Safety and Health Administration inspection and it is contested within 15 working days.

The Commission is more of a court system than a simple tribunal, for within the Commission there are two levels of adjudication. All cases that require a hearing are assigned to an administrative law judge, who decides the case. Ordinarily the hearing is held in the community where the alleged violation occurred or as close as possible. At the hearing, the Secretary of Labor will generally have the burden of proving the case. After the hearing, the judge must issue a decision, based on findings of fact and conclusions of law.

A substantial number of the decisions of the judges become final orders of the Commission. However, each decision is subject to discretionary review by the
three members of the Commission upon
the direction of any one of the three, if
done within 30 days of the filing of the
decision. When that occurs, the
Commission issues its own decision.
Once a case is decided, any person
adversely affected or aggrieved thereby
may obtain a review of the decision in
the United States Courts of Appeals.

The principal office of the Commission
is in Washington, D.C. There are also
two regional offices where Commission
judges are stationed.

Review Commission Judges—Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>404-562-1640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>303-844-2281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information


OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Suite 500, 1201 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005-3917

Director
Stephen D. Potts

Special Assistant to the Director
Stuart C. Gilman

Deputy Director
F. Gary Davis

Deputy Director for Government Relations and Special Projects
Jane S. Ley

General Counsel
Marilyn L. Glynn

Deputy General Counsel
Stuart D. Rick

Senior Associate Director for Agency Programs
Jack Covaleski

Associate Director for Education
Barbara A. Mullen-Roth

Associate Director for Administration
Robert E. Lammon

Chief Information Officer
James V. Parle

[For the Office of Government Ethics statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 5, Part 2600]

The Office of Government Ethics exercises leadership in the executive branch to prevent conflicts of interest on the part of Government employees and to resolve those conflicts of interest that do occur. In partnership with executive branch agencies and departments, the Office fosters high ethical standards for employees and strengthens the public’s confidence that the Government’s business is conducted with impartiality and integrity. The Office is the principal agency for administering the Ethics in Government Act for the executive branch.

The Director of the Office is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 5-year term, and is required to submit to Congress a biennial report concerning the implementation of the Director’s functions and responsibilities.

Activities
The chief responsibilities of the Office are:
— developing, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Office of Personnel Management, rules and regulations to be promulgated by the President or the Director of the Office of Government Ethics pertaining to standards of ethical conduct of executive branch officials, public and confidential financial disclosure of executive branch officials, executive agency ethics training programs, and the identification and resolution of conflicts of interest;
— monitoring and investigating compliance with the executive branch financial disclosure requirements of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended;
— providing ethics program assistance and information to executive branch agencies through a desk officer system;
— conducting periodic reviews of the ethics programs of executive agencies;
— ordering corrective action on the part of agencies and employees that the Director of the Office deems necessary, including orders to establish or modify an agency’s ethics program;
— providing guidance on and promoting understanding of ethical standards in executive agencies through an extensive program of Government ethics advice, education, and training;
— evaluating the effectiveness of the Ethics Act, the conflict of interest laws, and other related statutes; and
— recommending appropriate new legislation or amendments.

Sources of Information
Publications The Office of Government Ethics periodically updates its publication, The Informal Advisory Letters and Memoranda and Formal Opinions of the United States Office of Government Ethics, available from the Government Printing Office. In addition, the Office publishes a periodic newsletter on Government ethics and has available ethics publications, instructional videotapes, and a CD-ROM. Upon request, the Office also provides copies of executive branch public financial disclosure reports (SF 278’s) in accordance with the Ethics Act and the Office’s regulations.


OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
1900 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20415-0001
Phone, 202-606-1800

Director JANICE R. LACHANCE
Deputy Director JOHN U. SEPULVEDA
Inspector General PATRICK E. MCFARLAND
General Counsel LORRAINE LEWIS
Director, Office of Congressional Relations CYNTHIA BROCK-SMITH
Director, Office of Communications JON-CHRISTOPHER BUA
Chief Financial Officer J. GILBERT SEAUX
Chairman, Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee JOHN F. LEYDEN
Associate Director for Investigations Service RICHARD FERRIS
Associate Director for Employment Service MARY LOU LINDHOLM
Associate Director, Office of Merit Systems Oversight and Effectiveness CAROL J. OKIN
Associate Director for Retirement and Insurance Service WILLIAM E. FLYNN III
Associate Director, Workforce Compensation and Performance Service HENRY ROMERO
Director, Office of Human Resources and Equal Employment Opportunity KIRKE HARPER, Acting
Director, Office of Executive Resources Management K. JOYCE EDWARDS
Director, Office of Executive and Management Development BARBARA GARVIN-KESTER
Director, Office of Contracting and Administrative Services KIRKE HARPER
Director, Office of Workforce Relations STEVEN R. COHEN
Chief Information Technology Officer JANET L. BARNES

[For the Office of Personnel Management statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Jan. 5, 1979, 44 FR 1501]

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) administers a merit system to ensure compliance with personnel laws and regulations and assists agencies in recruiting, examining, and promoting people on the basis of their knowledge and skills, regardless of their race, religion, sex, political influence, or other nonmerit factors. OPM’s role is to provide guidance to agencies in operating human resources programs which effectively support their missions and to provide an array of personnel services to applicants and employees. OPM supports Government program managers in their human resources management responsibilities and provide benefits to employees, retired employees, and their survivors.

The Office of Personnel Management was created as an independent establishment by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. app.), effective January 1, 1979, pursuant to Executive Order 12107 of December 28, 1978. Transferred to OPM were many of the functions of the former United States Civil Service Commission. OPM’s duties and authority are specified in the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. 1101).

Office of the Inspector General The Office of the Inspector General conducts comprehensive and independent audits, investigations, and evaluations relating to OPM programs and operations. It is responsible for administrative actions against health care providers who commit sanctionable offenses with respect to the Federal Employees’ Health Benefits Program or other Federal programs. The Office keeps the Director and Congress fully informed about problems and deficiencies in the administration of agency programs and operations, and the necessity for corrective action.

For further information, contact the Office of the Inspector General. Phone, 202-606-1200.

Activities

Examining and Staffing The Office of Personnel Management is responsible for providing departments and agencies with technical assistance and guidance in examining competitive positions in the Federal civil service for General Schedule grades 1 through 15 and Federal Wage system positions. In addition, OPM is responsible for:
— providing examination services, at the request of an agency, on a reimbursable basis;
— establishing basic qualification standards for all occupations;
— certifying agency delegated examining units to conduct examining;
— providing employment information for competitive service positions; and
— providing policy direction and guidance on promotions, reassignments, appointments in the excepted and competitive services, reinstatements, temporary and term employment, veterans preference, workforce restructuring, career transition, and other staffing provisions.

**Workforce Diversity** OPM provides leadership, direction, and policy for governmentwide affirmative recruiting programs for minorities and veterans. It also provides leadership, guidance, and technical assistance to promote merit and equality in systemic workforce recruitment, employment, training, and retention. In addition, OPM gathers, analyzes, and maintains statistical data on the diversity of the Federal workforce, and prepares evaluation reports for Congress and others on individual agency and governmentwide progress toward full workforce representation for all Americans in the Federal sector.

**Executive Resources** OPM leads in the selection, management, and development of Federal executives. It administers the Senior Executive Service program and other merit-based executive personnel systems that promote the development of a corporate perspective. OPM provides policy guidance, consulting services, and technical support in such areas as recruitment, selection, succession planning, mobility performance, awards, and removals. It reviews agency nominations for SES career appointments and administers the Qualifications Review Boards that certify candidates’ executive qualifications. It manages SES, senior-level, and scientific and professional space allocations to agencies, administers the Presidential Rank Awards program, and conducts orientation sessions for newly appointed executives. In addition, OPM manages three interagency residential development and training centers for executives and managers.

**Personnel Systems** OPM provides leadership and guidance to agencies on systems to support the manager’s personnel management responsibilities. These include:
— white and blue collar pay systems, including Senior Executive Service and special occupational pay systems; geographical adjustments and locality payments; special rates to address recruitment and retention problems; allowances and differentials, including recruitment and relocation bonuses, retention allowances, and hazardous duty/environmental pay; and premium pay;
— annual and sick leave, court leave, military leave, leave transfer and leave bank programs, family and medical leave, excused absence, holidays, and scheduling of work—including flexible and compressed work schedules;
— performance management, covering appraisal systems, performance pay and awards, and incentive awards for suggestions, inventions, and special acts;
— classification policy and standards for agencies to determine the series and grades for Federal jobs;
— labor-management relations, including labor-management partnerships and consulting with unions on governmentwide issues;
— systems and techniques for resolving disputes with employees;
— quality of worklife initiatives, such as employee health and fitness, work and family, AIDS in the workplace, and employee assistance programs;
— training and employee development, including providing support to the Human Resources Development Council and the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) interest group;
— the Training Management Assistance program, to help agencies design and produce training systems and products, performance management systems, workforce productivity systems, business process reengineering, compensation, and employee relations systems;
— information systems to support and improve Federal personnel management decisionmaking; and
governmentwide instructions for personnel processing and recordkeeping, and for release of personnel data under the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act.

**Oversight** OPM assesses agencies’ effectiveness in personnel management at the governmentwide, agency, and installation levels to gather information for policy development and program refinement, ensure compliance with personnel laws and regulations, enhance agency capability for self-evaluation, and assist agencies in operating personnel programs which effectively support accomplishment of their primary missions. OPM also works with other Federal agencies on demonstration projects to explore potential improvements in personnel systems and better and simpler ways to manage Federal personnel.

**Employee Benefits** OPM also manages numerous activities that directly affect the well-being of the Federal employee and indirectly enhance employee effectiveness. These include health benefits, life insurance, and retirement benefits.

**Other Personnel Programs** OPM coordinates the temporary assignment of employees between Federal agencies and State, local, and Indian tribal governments; institutions of higher education; and other eligible organizations for up to 2 years, for work of mutual benefit to the participating organizations. It administers the Presidential Management Intern Program, which provides 2-year, excepted appointments with Federal agencies to recipients of graduate degrees in appropriate disciplines. In addition, the Office of Personnel Management administers the Federal Merit System Standards, which apply to certain grant-aided State and local programs.

**Federal Executive Boards** Federal Executive Boards (FEB’s) were established by Presidential directive (a memorandum for heads of Federal departments and agencies dated November 13, 1961) to improve internal Federal management practices and to provide a central focus for Federal participation in civic affairs in major metropolitan centers of Federal activity. They carry out their functions under OPM supervision and control.

Federal Executive Boards serve as a means for disseminating information within the Federal Government and for promoting discussion of Federal policies and activities of importance to all Federal executives in the field. Each Board is composed of heads of Federal field offices in the metropolitan area. A Chairman is elected annually from among the membership to provide overall leadership to the Board’s operations. Committees and task forces carry out interagency projects consistent with the Board’s missions.

Federal Executive Boards are located in 28 metropolitan areas that are important centers of Federal activity. These areas are: Albuquerque-Santa Fe, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas-Fort Worth, Denver, Detroit, Honolulu-Pacific, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Newark, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Francisco, Seattle, and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis-St. Paul).

Federal Executive Associations, Councils, or Committees have been locally organized in over 100 other metropolitan areas to perform functions similar to the Federal Executive Boards but on a lesser scale of organization and activity.

For further information, contact the Assistant for Regional Operations, Office of Personnel Management, Room 5H22L, 1900 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20415-0001. Phone, 202-606-1001.

**Sources of Information**

**Contracts** Contact the Chief, Contracting Division, Office of Personnel Management, Washington, DC 20415-0001. Phone, 202-606-2240.
Employment  Federal job Information Centers, located in major metropolitan areas, provide Federal employment information. To obtain the appropriate telephone number, check the blue pages under U.S. Government, Office of Personnel Management. Information about Federal employment and current job openings is also available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.usajobs.opm.gov/. For information about employment opportunities within the Office of Personnel Management, contact the Director for Human Resources. Phone, 202-606-2400.

Publications  The Chief, Publications Services Division, can provide information about Federal personnel management publications. Phone, 202-606-1822.

For further information, contact the Office of Communications, Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20415-0001. Phone, 202-606-1800.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL
Suite 300, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, DC 20036-4505

Special Counsel  ELAINE KAPLAN
Senior Advisor  CARY P. SKLAR
Deputy Special Counsel  TIMOTHY HANNAPEL
Associate Special Counsel for Prosecution  WILLIAM E. REUKAUF
Associate Special Counsel for Investigation  RUTH ROBINSON ERTEL
Associate Special Counsel for Planning and Advice  ERIN MCDONNELL
Director for Management  JOHN KELLEY
Director, Legislative and Public Affairs  JANE MCFARLAND
Outreach Specialist  DEBORAH BILLET-ROUMELL

The Office of Special Counsel investigates allegations of certain activities prohibited by civil service laws, rules, or regulations and litigates before the Merit Systems Protection Board.

Activities  The Office of Special Counsel (OSC) was established on January 1, 1979, by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. app.). The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. 1101 note), which became effective on January 11, 1979, enlarged its functions and powers. Pursuant to provisions of the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 (5 U.S.C. 1211 et seq.), OSC functions as an independent investigative and prosecutorial agency within the executive branch which litigates before the Merit Systems Protection Board.

The primary role of OSC is to protect employees, former employees, and applicants for employment from prohibited personnel practices, especially reprisal for whistleblowing. Its basic areas of statutory responsibility are:

— receiving and investigating allegations of prohibited personnel practices and other activities prohibited by civil service law, rule, or regulation and, if warranted, initiating corrective or disciplinary action;

— providing a secure channel through which information evidencing a violation of any law, rule, or regulation, gross mismanagement, gross waste of funds,
abuse of authority, or substantial and specific danger to public health or safety may be disclosed without fear of retaliation and without disclosure of identity, except with the employee's consent; and

— enforcing the provisions of the Hatch Act.

Sources of Information
Field offices are located in Dallas, TX (Room 7C30, 1100 Commerce Street, 75242; phone, 214-767-8871; fax, 214-767-2764) and Oakland, CA (Suite 3655, 1301 Clay Street, 94612-5217; phone, 510-637-3460; fax, 510-637-3474).


OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION
1100 New York Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20527

President and Chief Executive Officer
GEORGE MuÑOZ

Executive Vice President
KIRK ROBERTSON

Vice President, Investment Development
MARK VAN DE WATER

Vice President and General Counsel
CHARLES D. TOY

Vice President and Treasurer
MILDRED O. CALLEAR

Vice President, Finance
RALPH A. MATHEUS, Acting

Vice President, Insurance
JULIE A. MARTIN

Vice President, Investment Funds
JEFFREY GRIFFIN

Managing Director for Administration
MICHAEL C. CUSHING

Chairman of the Board
J. BRIAN ATWOOD

[For the Overseas Private Investment Corporation statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22, Chapter VII]

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is a self-sustaining Federal agency whose purpose is to promote economic growth in developing countries by encouraging U.S. private investment in those nations.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) was established as an independent agency by the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681-790). OPIC assists American investors in four principal ways: financing of businesses through loans and loan guarantees; supporting private investment funds which provide equity for U.S. companies investing in projects overseas; insuring investments against a broad range of political risks; and engaging in outreach activities. All of these programs are designed to reduce the perceived stumbling blocks and risks associated with overseas investment.

Organized as a corporation and structured to be responsive to private business, OPIC is mandated to mobilize and facilitate the participation of U.S. private capital and skills in the economic and social development of developing countries and emerging economies. Currently, OPIC programs are available for new business enterprises or expansion in some 140 countries worldwide. The Corporation encourages American overseas private investment in sound business projects, thereby improving U.S. global competitiveness, creating American jobs, and increasing U.S. exports. The Corporation does not support projects that will result in the
loss of domestic jobs or have a negative impact on the host country's environment or workers' rights.

The Corporation is governed by a 15-member Board of Directors, of whom 8 are appointed from the private sector and 7 from the Federal Government.

Activities
By reducing or eliminating certain perceived political risks for investors and providing financing and assistance not otherwise available, the Corporation helps to reduce the unusual risks and problems that can make investment opportunities in the developing areas less attractive than in advanced countries. At the same time, it reduces the need for government-to-government lending programs by involving the U.S. private sector in establishing capital-generation and strengthening private-sector economies in developing countries.

The Corporation insures U.S. investors against the political risks of expropriation, inconvertibility of local currency holdings, and damage from war, revolution, insurrection, or civil strife. It also offers a special insurance policy to U.S. contractors and exporters against arbitrary drawings of letters of credit posted as bid, performance, or advance payment guaranties. Other special programs are offered for minerals exploration, oil and gas exploration, and development and leasing operations.

The Corporation offers U.S. lenders protection against both commercial and political risks by guaranteeing payment of principal and interest on loans (up to $200 million) made to eligible private enterprises.

Its Direct Investment loans, offered to small and medium-sized businesses, generally cover terms of from 5 to 15 years and usually range from $2 million to $30 million with varying interest rates, depending on assessment of the commercial risks of the project financed.

Additionally, OPIC supports a family of privately managed direct investment funds in various regions and business sectors. Such funds currently operate in most countries in East Asia, sub-Saharan African, South America, Russia and other New Independent States, Poland and other countries in Central Europe, India, and Israel.

Programs are available only for a new facility, expansion or modernization of an existing plant, or technological or service products designed to generate investment which will produce significant new benefits for host countries.

Sources of Information


Publications OPIC programs are further detailed in the Annual Report and the Program Summary. These publications are available free of charge.

PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION
Suite 1050, 1825 Eye Street N.W., Washington, DC 20006-5402
Phone, 202-634-6441

Official in Washington:
Secretary

Official in the Republic of Panama:
Administrator
Deputy Administrator

[For the Panama Canal Commission statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 35, Part 9]

The Panama Canal Commission operates, maintains, and improves the Panama Canal to provide efficient, safe, and economical transit service for the benefit of world commerce.

The Panama Canal Commission was established as a wholly owned Government corporation within the executive branch of the Government by the Panama Canal Act of 1979, as amended (22 U.S.C. 3611).

The Commission is supervised by a nine-member Board of which not fewer than five members are nationals of the United States, with the remaining members being nationals of the Republic of Panama. All members of the Board are appointed by the President. The members who are United States nationals are appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Activities
The Commission was established by Congress on October 1, 1979, to carry out the responsibilities of the United States with respect to the Panama Canal under the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977. In fulfilling these obligations, the Commission manages, operates, and maintains the Canal, its complementary works, installations, and equipment, and provides for the orderly transit of vessels through the Canal. This U.S. agency will perform these functions until the treaty terminates on December 31, 1999, at which time the Republic of Panama will assume full responsibility for the Canal.

Sources of Information

Economic and Marketing Information Director, Corporate Planning and Marketing. Phone, 011-507-272-7961.


For further information, contact the Office of the Secretary, Panama Canal Commission, Suite 1050, 1825 Eye Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006-5402. Phone, 202-634-6441. Fax, 202-634-6439. E-mail, pancanalwo@aol.com or washingtonoffice@pancanal.com.
The Peace Corps' purpose is to promote world peace and friendship, to help other countries in meeting their needs for trained men and women, and to promote understanding between the American people and other peoples served by the Peace Corps. The Peace Corps Act emphasizes the Peace Corps commitment toward programming to meet the basic needs of those living in the countries where volunteers work.

The Peace Corps was established by the Peace Corps Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2501), and was made an independent agency by title VI of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981 (22 U.S.C. 2501-1).

The Peace Corps consists of a Washington, DC, headquarters; 11 area offices; and overseas operations in more than 80 countries. Its presence in foreign countries fluctuates as programs are added or withdrawn.

Activities

To fulfill the Peace Corps mandate, men and women are trained for a 9- to 14-week period in the appropriate local language, the technical skills necessary for their particular job, and the cross-cultural skills needed to adjust to a society with traditions and attitudes
Director’s Staff Offices
In their functions as CIO and CFO, the incumbents report directly to the Director.
In his/her function as Manager for the American Diversity and EEO Program, the incumbent reports directly to the Deputy Director.
different from their own. Volunteers serve for a period of 2 years, living among the people with whom they work. Volunteers are expected to become a part of the community through their voluntary service.

Thousands of volunteers serve throughout Central and South America, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, the Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe, Russia, Ukraine, the Baltics, and Central Asia. They work in six program areas, including: education, agriculture, health, small business development, urban development, and the environment. Community-level projects are designed to incorporate the skills of volunteers with the resources of host-country agencies and other international assistance organizations to help solve specific development problems, often in conjunction with private volunteer organizations.

In the United States, the Peace Corps is working to promote an understanding of people in other countries. Through its World Wise Schools Program, volunteers are matched with elementary and junior high schools in the United States to encourage an exchange of letters, pictures, music, and artifacts. Participating students increase their knowledge of geography, languages, and different cultures, while gaining an appreciation for voluntarism.

The Peace Corps offers other domestic programs involving former volunteers, universities, local public school systems, and private businesses and foundations in a partnership to help solve some of the United States most pressing domestic problems.

The Peace Corps Office of Private Sector Cooperation and International Voluntarism works with schools, civic groups, businesses, and neighborhood and youth organizations in the United States to facilitate their support of Peace Corps initiatives here and abroad.

Area Offices—Peace Corps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (AL, FL, GA, MS, PR, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Suite 2R.70, 100 Alabama St., 30303</td>
<td>404-562-3456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)</td>
<td>Rm. 450, 10 Causeway St., 02222</td>
<td>617-565-5555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (IL, IN, KY, MI, MO, OH)</td>
<td>Suite 450, 65 W. Monroe St., 60603</td>
<td>312-353-4950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>Rm. 527, 207 S. Houston, 75202</td>
<td>214-767-5435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (CO, KS, NE, UT, WY)</td>
<td>Suite 2205, 1999 Broadway, 80202</td>
<td>303-844-7020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA (AZ, southern CA)</td>
<td>Suite 8104, 11000 Wilshire Blvd., 90024</td>
<td>310-235-7444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis, MS (IA, MN, ND, SD, WI)</td>
<td>Suite 420, 330 2d Ave. S., 55401</td>
<td>612-348-1480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (CT, NJ, NY, PA)</td>
<td>Rm. 611, 6 World Trade Ctr., 10048</td>
<td>212-637-6498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (northern CA, HI, NV)</td>
<td>Suite 600, 553 Market St., 94105</td>
<td>415-977-8800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (AK, ID, MT, OR, WA)</td>
<td>Rm. 1776, 2001 6th Ave., 98121</td>
<td>206-553-5490</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

Becoming a Peace Corps Volunteer
Contact the nearest area office. Phone, 800-424-8580, extension 2293 (toll-free).

Employment

General Inquiries
Information or assistance may be obtained by contacting the Peace Corps’ Washington, DC, headquarters or any of its area offices. Frequently, information is available from local post offices.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation guarantees payment of nonforfeitable pension benefits in covered private-sector defined benefit pension plans.

Labor, Commerce, and the Treasury. The Secretary of Labor is Chairman of the Board. A seven-member Advisory Committee, composed of two labor, two business, and three public members appointed by the President, advises the agency on various matters.

**Activities**

**Coverage** The Corporation insures most private-sector defined benefit pension plans that provide a pension benefit based on factors such as age, years of service, and salary.

The Corporation administers two insurance programs separately covering single-employer and multiemployer plans. More than 42 million workers participate in approximately 45,000 covered plans.

**Single-Employer Insurance** Under the single-employer program, the Corporation guarantees payment of certain pension benefits if an insured plan terminates without sufficient assets to pay those benefits. However, the law limits the total monthly benefit that the agency may guarantee for one individual to $3,051.14 per month, at age 65, for a plan terminating during 1998, and sets other restrictions on PBGC’s guarantee. The Corporation may also pay some benefits above the guaranteed amount depending on amounts recovered from employers.

A plan administrator may terminate a single-employer plan in a “standard” or “distress” termination if certain procedural and legal requirements are met. In either termination, the plan administrator must inform participants in writing at least 60 days prior to the date the administrator proposes to terminate the plan. Only a plan that has sufficient assets to pay all benefit liabilities may terminate in a standard termination. The Corporation also may institute termination proceedings in certain specified circumstances.

**Multiemployer Insurance** Under title IV, as originally enacted, the Corporation guaranteed nonforfeitable benefits for multiemployer plans in a similar fashion as for single-employer plans. However, the multiemployer program was revised in 1980 by the Multiemployer Pension Plan Amendments Act (29 U.S.C. 1001 note) which changed the insurable event from plan termination to plan insolvency. The Corporation now provides financial assistance to plans that are unable to pay nonforfeitable benefits. The plans are obligated to repay such assistance. The act also made employers withdrawing from a plan liable to the plan for a portion of its unfunded vested benefits.

**Premium Collections** All defined benefit pension plans insured by PBGC are required to pay premiums to the Corporation according to rates set by Congress. The annual premium per plan participant for multiemployer pension plans is $2.60 for plan years beginning after September 26, 1988. The basic premium for all single-employer plans is $19 per participant per year. Underfunded single-employer plans must also pay an additional premium equal to $9 per $1,000 of unfunded vested benefits.

**Sources of Information**

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation provides information electronically through the Internet, at http://www.pbgc.gov/.

The major responsibility of the Postal Rate Commission is to submit recommended decisions to the United States Postal Service Governors on postage rates, fees, and mail classifications.

The Postal Rate Commission is an independent agency created by the Postal Reorganization Act, as amended (39 U.S.C. 3601-3604). It is composed of five Commissioners, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom is designated as Chairman.

The Commission promulgates rules and regulations, establishes procedures, and takes other actions necessary to carry out its obligations. Acting upon requests from the U.S. Postal Service or on its own initiative, the Commission recommends and issues advisory opinions to the Board of Governors of the U.S. Postal Service on changes in rates or fees in each class of mail or type of service. It studies and submits recommended decisions on establishing or changing the mail classification schedule and holds on-the-record hearings that are lawfully required to attain sound and fair recommendations. It initiates studies on postal matters, such as cost theory and operations.

The Commission also receives, studies, conducts hearings, and issues recommended decisions and reports to the Postal Service on complaints received from interested persons relating to postage rates, postal classifications, and problems of national scope regarding postal services. Additionally, the Commission has appellate jurisdiction to review Postal Service determinations to close or consolidate small post offices.

Sources of Information

Employment The Commission’s programs require attorneys, economists,
statisticians, accountants, industrial engineers, marketing specialists, and administrative and clerical personnel. Requests for employment information should be directed to the Personnel Officer.

Electronic Access  Electronic access to current docketed case materials is available through the Internet, at http://www.prc.gov/. Electronic mail can be sent to the Commission at prc-admin@prc.gov and prc-dockets@prc.gov.

Reading Room  Facilities for inspection and copying of records, viewing automated daily lists of docketed materials, and accessing the Commission's Internet site are located at Suite 300, 1333 H Street, Washington, DC. The room is open from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

Rules of Practice and Procedure  The Postal Rate Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure governing the conduct of proceedings before the Commission may be found in part 3001 of title 39 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

For further information, contact the Secretary, Postal Rate Commission, 1333 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20268-0001. Phone, 202-789-6840. Internet, http://www.prc.gov/.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD
844 North Rush Street, Chicago, IL 60611-2092

Office of Legislative Affairs: Suite 500, 1330 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20005-3004
Phone, 202-272-7742. Fax, 202-272-7728

Chair  CHERRYL T. THOMAS
Labor Member  V.M. SPEAKMAN, JR.
Management Member  JEROME F. KEVER
Inspector General  MARTIN J. DICKMAN
General Counsel  STEVEN A. BARTHOLOW
Director, Legislative Affairs  MARIAN P. GIBSON
Director, Hearings and Appeals  DALE G. ZIMMERMAN
Secretary to the Board  BEATRICE E. EZERSKI

Chief Actuary  FRANK J. BUZZI
Chief Information Officer  ROBERT T. ROSE
Chief Financial Officer  KENNETH P. BOEHNE
Director, Fiscal Operations  PETER A. LARSON
Director, Programs  BOBBY V. FERGUSON
Director, Operations  ROBERT J. DUDA (vacancy)
Director, Policy and Systems  MARTHA M. BARRINGER (vacancy)
Director, Resource Management Center  CATHERINE A. LEYER
Director, Assessment and Training  BOBBY V. FERGUSON, Acting
Director, Field Service  JOHN L. THORESDALE (vacancy)
Director, Administration  HENRY M. VALIULIS (vacancy)
Director, Supply and Service  CHARLENE T. KUKLA
The Railroad Retirement Board administers comprehensive retirement-survivor and unemployment-sickness benefit programs for the Nation’s railroad workers and their families.

The Railroad Retirement Board was originally established by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1934, as amended (45 U.S.C. 201–228z-1).


The Board is composed of three members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate—one upon recommendations of representatives of employees; one upon recommendations of carriers; and one, the Chair, as a public member.

Activities
The Railroad Retirement Act provides for the payment of annuities to individuals who have completed at least 10 years of credited service and have ceased compensated service upon their attainment of specified ages, or at any age if permanently disabled for all employment. In some circumstances occupational disability annuities or supplemental annuities are provided for career employees.

A spouse’s annuity is provided, under certain conditions, for the wife or husband of an employee annuitant. Divorced spouses may also qualify.

Survivor annuities are awarded to the qualified spouses, children, and parents of deceased career employees, and various lump-sum benefits are also available under certain conditions.

Benefits based upon qualifying railroad earnings in a preceding one-year period are provided under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to individuals who are unemployed in a benefit year, but who are ready and willing to work, and to individuals who are unable to work because of sickness or injury.

The Board maintains, through its field offices, a placement service for unemployed railroad personnel.

Sources of Information
Benefit Inquiries
The Board maintains direct contact with railroad employees and railroad retirement beneficiaries through its field offices located across the country. Field personnel explain benefit rights and responsibilities on an individual basis, assist employees applying for benefits, and answer questions related to the benefit programs.

To locate the nearest field office, individuals should check with their rail employer, local union official, local post office, or one of the regional offices listed below. Most offices are open to the public from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. The Board also relies on railroad labor groups and employers for assistance in keeping railroad personnel informed about its benefit programs.
Employment Inquiries and applications for employment should be directed to the Bureau of Personnel, Railroad Retirement Board, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, IL 60611-2092. Phone, 312-751-4570.

Congressional Assistance Congressional offices making inquiries regarding constituents' claims should contact the Office of Public Affairs, Congressional Inquiry Section. Phone, 312-751-4974. Information regarding legislative matters may be obtained through the Office of Legislative Affairs. Phone, 202-272-7742.

Publications General information pamphlets on benefit programs may be obtained from the Board's field offices or Chicago headquarters. Requests for annual reports or statistical data should be directed to the Office of Public Affairs at the Chicago headquarters. Phone, 312-751-4776.

Electronic Access Railroad Retirement Board information is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.rrb.gov/.

Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf (TDD) The Board provides TDD services from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. (CST/CDT) daily. Phone, 312-751-4701 for beneficiary inquiries.


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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
450 Fifth Street NW., Washington, DC 20549

Chairman ARTHUR LEVITT
Commissioners NORMAN S. JOHNSON, ISAAC C. HUNT, JR., PAUL R. CAREY, LINDA AURA S. UNGER

Secretary JONATHAN G. KATZ
Executive Director JAMES M. McCaNNELL
Chief of Staff JENNIFER SCARDINO
General Counsel HARVEY J. GOLDSCHMID
Director, Division of Corporation Finance BRIAN J. LANE
Director, Division of Enforcement RICHARD H. WALKER
Director, Division of Investment Management PAUL ROYE
Director, Division of Market Regulation ANNETTE L. NAZARETH
Director, Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations LORI A. RICHARDS
Chief Accountant LYNN E. TURNER
Chief Administrative Law Judge BRENDA P. MURRAY
Chief Economist ERIC R. Sirri
Director, Office of International Affairs MARISA LAGO
Director, Office of Municipal Securities PAUL S. MACO
Director, Office of Public Affairs, Policy Evaluation, and Research CHRISTOPHER ULLMAN
Director, Office of Legislative Affairs SUSAN M. OCHS
Inspector General WALTER STACHNIK
Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity DEBORAH K. BALDUCCHI
Director, Office of Investor Education and Assistance NANCY M. SMITH
The Securities and Exchange Commission administers Federal securities laws that seek to provide protection for investors; to ensure that securities markets are fair and honest; and, when necessary, to provide the means to enforce securities laws through sanctions.

The Securities and Exchange Commission was created under authority of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a-78jj) and was organized on July 2, 1934. The Commission serves as adviser to United States district courts in connection with reorganization proceedings for debtor corporations in which there is a substantial public interest. The Commission also has certain responsibilities under section 15 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 286k-1) and section 851(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 851(e)).

The Commission is vested with quasi-judicial functions. Persons aggrieved by its decisions in the exercise of those functions have a right of review by the United States courts of appeals.

Activities

Full and Fair Disclosure The Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77a) requires issuers of securities and their controlling persons making public offerings of securities in interstate commerce or through the mails, directly or by others on their behalf, to file with the Commission registration statements containing financial and other pertinent data about the issuer and the securities being offered. It is unlawful to sell such securities unless a registration statement is in effect. There are limited exemptions, such as government securities, nonpublic offerings, and intrastate offerings, as well as certain offerings not exceeding $1.5 million. The effectiveness of a registration statement may be refused or suspended after a public hearing if the statement contains material misstatements or omissions, thus barring sale of the securities until it is appropriately amended.

Registration of securities does not imply approval of the issue by the Commission or that the Commission has found the registration disclosures to be accurate. It does not insure investors against loss in their purchase, but serves rather to provide information upon which investors may make an informed and realistic evaluation of the worth of the securities.

Persons responsible for filing false information with the Commission subject themselves to the risk of fine or imprisonment or both. Similarly, persons connected with the public offering may be liable for damages to purchasers of the securities if the disclosures in the registration statement and prospectus are materially defective. Also, the above act contains antifraud provisions that apply generally to the sale of securities, whether or not registered (15 U.S.C. 77a et seq.).

Regulation of Securities Markets The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 assigns to the Commission broad regulatory responsibilities over the securities markets, the self-regulatory organizations within the securities industry, and persons conducting a business in securities. Persons who execute transactions in securities generally are
required to register with the Commission as broker-dealers. Securities exchanges and certain clearing agencies are required to register with the Commission, and associations of brokers or dealers are permitted to register with the Commission. The act also provides for the establishment of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board to formulate rules for the municipal securities industry.

The Commission oversees the self-regulatory activities of the national securities exchanges and associations, registered clearing agencies, and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. In addition, the Commission regulates industry professionals, such as securities brokers and dealers, certain municipal securities professionals, government securities brokers and dealers, and transfer agents.

The act authorizes national securities exchanges, national securities associations, clearing agencies, and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board to adopt rules that are designed, among other things, to promote just and equitable principles of trade and to protect investors. The Commission is required to approve or disapprove most proposed rules of these self-regulatory organizations and has the power to abrogate or amend existing rules of the national securities exchanges, national securities associations, and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

In addition, the Commission has broad rulemaking authority over the activities of brokers, dealers, municipal securities dealers, securities information processors, and transfer agents. The Commission may regulate such securities trading practices as short sales and stabilizing transactions. It may regulate the trading of options on national securities exchanges and the activities of members of exchanges who trade on the trading floors. The Commission may adopt rules governing broker-dealer sales practices in dealing with investors. The Commission also is authorized to adopt rules concerning the financial responsibility of brokers and dealers and reports made by them.

The act also requires the filing of registration statements and annual and other reports with national securities exchanges and the Commission by companies whose securities are listed upon the exchanges, and by companies that have assets of $5 million or more and 500 or more shareholders of record. In addition, companies that distributed securities pursuant to a registration statement declared effective by the Commission under the Securities Act of 1933 must also file annual and other reports with the Commission. Such applications and reports must contain financial and other data prescribed by the Commission as necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors and to ensure fair dealing. In addition, the solicitation of proxies, authorizations, or consents from holders of such registered securities must be made in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Commission. These rules provide for disclosures to securities holders of information relevant to the subject matter of the solicitation.

Disclosure of the holdings and transactions by officers, directors, and large (10-percent) holders of equity securities of companies also is required, and any and all persons who acquire more than 5 percent of certain equity securities are required to file detailed information with the Commission and any exchange upon which such securities may be traded. Moreover, any person making a tender offer for certain classes of equity securities is required to file reports with the Commission if, as a result of the tender offer, such person would own more than 5 percent of the outstanding shares of the particular class of equity security involved. The Commission also is authorized to promulgate rules governing the repurchase by a corporate issuer of its own securities.

**Regulation of Mutual Funds and Other Investment Companies**

The Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-1-80a-64) requires investment companies to register with the Commission and regulates their activities to protect investors. The regulation covers sales
load, management contracts, composition of boards of directors, and capital structure.

The act prohibits investment companies from engaging in various transactions, including transactions with affiliated persons, unless the Commission first determines that such transactions are fair. In addition, the act provides a somewhat parallel but less stringent regulation of business development companies.

Under the act, the Commission may institute court action to enjoin the consummation of mergers and other plans of reorganization of investment companies if such plans are unfair to securities holders. It also may impose sanctions by administrative proceedings against investment company management for violations of the act and other Federal securities laws and file court actions to enjoin acts and practices of management officials involving breaches of fiduciary duty and personal misconduct and to disqualify such officials from office.

Regulation of Companies Controlling Utilities The Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (15 U.S.C. 79a-79z-6) provides for regulation by the Commission of the purchase and sale of securities and assets by companies in electric and gas utility holding company systems, their intrasystem transactions and service, and management arrangements. It limits holding companies to a single coordinated utility system and requires simplification of complex corporate and capital structures and elimination of unfair distribution of voting power among holders of system securities.

The issuance and sale of securities by holding companies and their subsidiaries, unless exempt (subject to conditions and terms that the Commission is empowered to impose) as an issue expressly authorized by the State commission in the State in which the issuer is incorporated, must be found by the Commission to meet certain statutory standards.

The purchase and sale of utility properties and other assets may not be made in contravention of rules, regulations, or orders of the Commission regarding the consideration to be received, maintenance of competitive conditions, fees and commissions, accounts, disclosure of interest, and similar matters. In passing upon proposals for reorganization, merger, or consolidation, the Commission must be satisfied that the objectives of the act generally are complied with and that the terms of the proposal are fair and equitable to all classes of securities holders affected.

Regulation of Investment Advisers The Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b-1-80b-21) provides that persons who, for compensation, engage in the business of advising others with respect to securities must register with the Commission. The act prohibits certain fee arrangements, makes fraudulent or deceptive practices on the part of investment advisers unlawful, and requires, among other things, disclosure of any adverse personal interests the advisers may have in transactions that they effect for clients. The act authorizes the Commission, by rule, to define fraudulent and deceptive practices and prescribe means to prevent those practices.

Rehabilitation of Failing Corporations Chapter 11, section 1109(a), of the Bankruptcy Code (11 U.S.C. 1109) provides for Commission participation as a statutory party in corporate reorganization proceedings administered in Federal courts. The principal functions of the Commission are to protect the interests of public investors involved in such cases through efforts to ensure their adequate representation, and to participate in legal and policy issues that are of concern to public investors generally.

Representation of Debt Securities Holders The interests of purchasers of publicly offered debt securities issued pursuant to trust indentures are safeguarded under the provisions of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (15 U.S.C. 77aaa-77bbbb). This act, among other things, requires the exclusion from such indentures of certain types of exculpatory clauses and the inclusion of
certain protective provisions. The independence of the indenture trustee, who is a representative of the debt holder, is assured by proscribing certain relationships that might conflict with the proper exercise of his duties.

**Enforcement Activities** The Commission’s enforcement activities are designed to secure compliance with the Federal securities laws administered by the Commission and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder. These activities include measures to:

—compel compliance with the disclosure requirements of the registration and other provisions of the acts;
—prevent fraud and deception in the purchase and sale of securities;
—obtain court orders enjoining acts and practices that operate as a fraud upon investors or otherwise violate the laws;
—suspend or revoke the registrations of brokers, dealers, investment companies, and investment advisers who willfully engage in such acts and practices;

—suspend or bar from association persons associated with brokers, dealers, investment companies, and investment advisers who have violated any provision of the Federal securities laws; and

—prosecute persons who have engaged in fraudulent activities or other willful violations of those laws.

In addition, attorneys, accountants, and other professionals who violate the securities laws face possible loss of their privilege to practice before the Commission.

To this end, private investigations are conducted into complaints or other indications of securities violations. Evidence thus established of law violations is used in appropriate administrative proceedings to revoke registration or in actions instituted in Federal courts to restrain or enjoin such activities. Where the evidence tends to establish criminal fraud or other willful violation of the securities laws, the facts are referred to the Attorney General for criminal prosecution of the offenders. The Commission may assist in such prosecutions.

### Regional/District Offices—Securities and Exchange Commission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/District</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Official</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>Suite 1300, 7 World Trade Ctr., 10048</td>
<td>Carmen J. Lawrence (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Suite 600, 73 Tremont St., 02108-0912</td>
<td>Juan Marcel Marcelino (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Suite 1120 E., 601 Walnut St., 19106-3322</td>
<td>Ronald C. Long (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
<td>Suite 200, 1401 Brickell Ave., 33131</td>
<td>Randall J. Fons (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 1000, 3475 Lenox Rd., NE., 30326-1232</td>
<td>Richard P. Wessel (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Suite 1400, 500 W. Madison St., 60661-2511</td>
<td>Mary Keefe (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Suite 4800, 1801 California St., 80202-2648</td>
<td>Daniel F. Shea (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Worth, TX</td>
<td>Suite 1900, 801 Cherry St., 76102</td>
<td>Harold F. Degenhardt (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salt Lake City, UT</td>
<td>Suite 500, 50 S. Main St., 84144-0402</td>
<td>Kenneth D. Israel, Jr. (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Suite 1100, 5670 Wilshire Blvd., 90036-3648</td>
<td>Valerie Carponi (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Suite 1100, 44 Montgomery St., 94104</td>
<td>David B. Bayless (D)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Sources of Information

Inquiries regarding the following matters should be directed to the appropriate office, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street NW., Washington, DC 20549.

**Contracts** Inquiries regarding SEC procurement and contracting activities
should be directed to the Office of Administrative and Personnel Management. Phone, 202-942-4990.

**Electronic Access** Information on the Commission is available through the Internet, at http://www.sec.gov.

**Employment** With the exception of the attorney category, positions are in the competitive civil service, which means applicants must apply for consideration for a particular vacancy and go through competitive selection procedures. The Commission operates a college and law school recruitment program, including on-campus visitations for interview purposes. Inquiries should be directed to the Office of Administrative and Personnel Management. Phone, 202-942-4070. Fax, 703-942-4150.

**Investor Assistance and Complaints**
Publications detailing the Commission’s activities, which include material of assistance to the potential investor, are available from the Publications Unit. Phone, 202-942-4040. In addition, the Office of Investor Education and Assistance answers questions from investors, assists investors with specific problems regarding their relations with broker-dealers and companies, and advises the Commission and other offices and divisions regarding problems frequently encountered by investors and possible regulatory solutions to such problems. Phone, 202-942-7040. Consumer information line, 800-SEC-0330 (toll-free). Fax, 202-942-9634.

Complaints and inquiries may be directed to headquarters or to any regional or district office. Registration statements and other public documents filed with the Commission are available for public inspection in the public reference room (phone, 202-942-8090) in Washington, DC, and much of the information also is available at the Northeast and Midwest regional offices. Copies of the public material may be purchased from the Commission’s contract copying service at prescribed rates.


**Reading Rooms** The Commission maintains a public reference room (phone, 202-942-8090) in Washington, DC, where registration statements and other public documents filed with the Commission are available for public inspection. Much of this information is also available at the Northeast and Midwest regional offices. Copies of public material may be purchased from the Commission’s contract copying service at prescribed rates. The Commission also maintains a library (phone, 202-942-7090; fax, 202-942-9626) where additional information may be obtained.

**Small Business Activities** Information on securities laws that pertain to small businesses in relation to securities offerings may be obtained from the Commission. Phone, 202-942-2950.


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**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**

*National Headquarters, Arlington, VA 22209-2425*  

**Director** Gil Coronado
The mission of the Selective Service System is to provide untrained manpower to the Armed Forces in an emergency, and to operate an Alternative Service Program during a draft for men classified as conscientious objectors.

The Selective Service System was established by the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. app. 451-471a). The act requires the registration of male citizens of the United States and all other male persons who are in the United States and who are between the ages of 18 and 26. The act exempts members of the active Armed Forces and nonimmigrant aliens. Proclamation 4771 of July 20, 1980, requires male persons born on or after January 1, 1960, and who have attained age 18 but have not attained age 26 to register. Registration is conducted at post offices within the United States and at U.S. Embassies and consulates outside the United States.

The act imposes liability for training and service in the Armed Forces upon registrants who are between the ages of 18 and 26, except those who are exempt or deferred. Persons who have been deferred remain liable for training and service until age 35. Aliens are not liable for training and service until they have remained in the United States for more than one year. Conscientious objectors who are found to be opposed to all service in the Armed Forces are required to perform civilian work in lieu of induction into the Armed Forces.

The authority to induct registrants, including doctors and allied medical specialists, expired July 1, 1973.

### Regional Offices—Selective Service System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Chicago, IL (Suite 276, 2834 Green Bay Rd., 60064-3038)</td>
<td>Lt. Col. Glen Ford, USA</td>
<td>847-688-7990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marietta, GA (Suite 4, 805 Walker St., 30060-2731)</td>
<td>Col. Keith A. Scrugg, USAF</td>
<td>770-590-6602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (Suite 1, 7245 E. Irvington Pl., 80220-6920)</td>
<td>Col. Lavoy M. Thiessen, USA</td>
<td>303-676-7809</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources of Information

**Employment** Inquiries and applications should be directed to the Director, Selective Service System, Attn: RMH, Arlington, VA 22209–2425. Phone, 703–605–4056.

**Procurement** Inquiries should be directed to the Director, Selective Service System, Attn: RML, Arlington, VA 22209–2425. Phone, 703–605–4040.

### Publications

The fundamental purposes of the Small Business Administration are to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the interests of small business; ensure that small business concerns receive a fair portion of Government purchases, contracts, and subcontracts, as well as of the sales of Government property; make loans to small business concerns, State and local development companies, and the victims of floods or other catastrophes, or of certain types of economic injury; and license, regulate, and make loans to small business investment companies.

The Small Business Administration (SBA) was created by the Small Business Act of 1953 and derives its present existence and authority from the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.). It also derives its authority from the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 661). The Secretary of Commerce has delegated to the Administration certain responsibilities and functions under section 202 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3142) and is further authorized to delegate to the Administrator certain responsibilities and functions under chapter 3 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2101).

Activities

Disaster Assistance The Administration serves as the Federal disaster bank for nonfarm, private sector losses. It lends money to help the victims of floods, riots, or other catastrophes repair or replace most disaster-damaged property. Direct loans with subsidized interest rates are made to assist individuals, homeowners, businesses of all sizes and nonprofit organizations. In addition, low interest long-term loans are available to small businesses and small agricultural cooperatives without credit elsewhere that have sustained substantial economic injury resulting from natural disasters.

For further information, contact the Office of Disaster Assistance. Phone, 202-205-6734.

Capital Access The Office of the Associate Deputy Administrator for Capital Access provides overall direction for the Small Business Administration's finance programs, which include the Office of Financial Assistance, the Investment Division, the Office of Surety Guarantees, and the Office of International Trade. These programs provide a comprehensive array of debt and equity programs for the smallest start-up businesses to those which have been in operation for a number of years and need new capital to expand. The programs range from those needing only a "microloan" to those ready for an infusion of private venture capital or long-term financing for the purchase of new equipment or facilities. In addition to lending to businesses which sell their products and services within the United States, the Office of Capital Access also provides direction for the SBA's business development and financial assistance programs for small-business exporters.
and a surety bond guarantee program for small-business contractors.

For further information, contact the Office of Capital Access. Phone, 202-205-6657.

Financial Assistance  The Administration provides its guarantee to lending institutions and certified development companies which make loans to small-business concerns (SBC). SBC’s use the loans to provide working capital and help finance the acquisition of land and buildings; the construction, conversion, or expansion of facilities; and the purchase of machinery and equipment. Since the enactment of the act of June 4, 1976 (90 Stat. 663), SBC’s have also included farms.

The Administration provides loan guarantees to finance commercial construction or building rehabilitation for sale, as well as revolving lines of credit. The Administration makes loans to qualified employee trusts and may finance small firms that manufacture, sell, install, service, or develop specific energy measures, including engineering, architectural, consulting, or other professional services connected with eligible energy measures. The Administration also makes loans for the installation of pollution control measures.

The Administration makes loans and grants to nonprofit organizations that act as intermediaries to provide technical and small-scale financial assistance to very small businesses under SBA’s Microloan Program. The Administration also provides small-scale financial and technical assistance to very small businesses through loans and grants to nonprofit organizations that act as intermediaries.

For further information, contact the nearest Small Business Administration district office.

Investment  The Administration licenses, regulates, and provides financial assistance to privately owned and managed small-business investment companies. The sole function of these investment companies is to provide venture capital in the form of equity financing, long-term loan funds, and management services to small-business concerns throughout the United States.

For further information, contact the Investment Division. Phone, 202-205-6510.

Surety Bonds  Through its Surety Bond Guarantee Program, the Administration helps to make the contract bonding process accessible to small and emerging contractors who find bonding unavailable. It will guarantee to reimburse a qualified surety up to 90 percent of losses incurred under bid, payment, or performance bonds issued to small contractors on contracts valued up to $1.25 million. The contracts may be for construction, supplies, manufacturing, or services provided by either a prime contractor or subcontractor for governmental or nongovernmental work.

For further information, contact the Office of Surety Guarantees. Phone, 202-205-6540.

International Trade  The Office of International Trade provides export financing and export promotion services to small businesses. It administers the Export Working Capital program, which provides short-term, transaction-specific financing for exporting, including pre-export financing of labor and materials, financing receivables generated from these sales, and standby letters of credit used as performance bonds or payment guarantees to foreign buyers.

The Office is a major participant in the U.S. Export Assistance Center (USEAC) initiative, authorized by section 202 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992. The Centers provide a single point of contact for all Federal export promotion and finance programs in the following cities: Atlanta, GA; Baltimore, MD; Boston, MA; Charlotte, NC; Chicago, IL; Cleveland, OH; Dallas, TX; Denver, CO; Detroit, MI; Long Beach, CA; Miami, FL; Minneapolis, MN; New Orleans, LA; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; Portland, OR; San Jose, CA; Seattle, WA; and St. Louis, MO. They integrate representatives of the Department of Commerce, the Small Business Administration, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Department of Agriculture, and the
Agency for International Development to deliver services directly and refer clients to appropriate public and private sector partners.

The Office develops and recommends agency policy and procedures to effectively deliver the International Trade program, provides tools for SBA’s resource partners, and coordinates activities with agency resource partners and USEAC’s to improve accessibility to its programs. The Office also coordinates with other Federal agencies under the auspices of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC) to ensure that trade promotion information and trade events are communicated to the small business community. The Office also works with agencies of the TPCC in coordinating and facilitating trade between the U.S. small business community and businesses and governments of other countries.

For further information, contact the Office of International Trade. Phone, 202-205-6720.

**Government Contracting**

The Administration works closely with purchasing agencies of the Federal Government and with the Nation’s leading contractors in developing policies and procedures that will maximize practicable participation by small, small disadvantaged, and women-owned small businesses in contracts awarded by the U.S. Government and subcontracts awarded by its large contractors.

The Administration provides a wide range of services to small businesses to assist them in obtaining and fulfilling Government contracts and subcontracts. It sets aside or reserves applicable Government purchases for contracts competitively awarded to small business concerns and provides an appeal procedure for a low-bidding small business whose ability to perform a contract is questioned by the contracting officer. The Administration develops subcontract opportunities for small businesses by maintaining close contact with contractors and by referring qualified small businesses to them. It coordinates and manages setting of goals for contracts and subcontracts awarded to small businesses for all Federal agencies.

The Administration maintains an Internet-based database (PRO-Net) that provides profiles of small businesses that can be readily accessed by Federal Government contracting officers, State and local governments, and other contractors seeking small business contractors, subcontractors, or partnerships for contracting opportunities. It cooperates with Government agencies in ensuring that small businesses have a fair opportunity to acquire new and surplus Government property, such as timber, royalty oil, strategic materials, and mineral leases, that is sold to the private sector.

For further information, contact the Office of Government Contracting. Phone, 202-205-6460.

**Business Initiatives**

The Administration develops and cosponsors counseling, education, and training for small businesses. The Administration has forged ongoing partnerships with resource partners to deliver most of the business education and training programs offered annually at low cost. One-on-one counseling is provided free of charge by the Service Corps of Retired Executives.

The Business Information Center (BIC) program is among the most innovative methods of providing small business owners with a one-stop approach to information, education, and training. The Centers combine the latest computer technology, hardware, and software, an extensive small business reference library of hard copy books and publications, and current management videotapes to help clients venture into new business areas. The use of software for a variety of business applications offers clients of all types a means of addressing their diverse needs. Although most BIC’s are stand-alone centers, in empowerment zones BIC’s will form the core element of one-stop capital shops.

In addition to education and training events, SBA operates a cost-recovery, for-sale publications program on a variety of business management and growth topics.
Among the most visible public/private sector cosponsorships undertaken by SBA are those involving major corporations and the national Business Information Center network.

For further information, contact the Office of Business Initiatives. Phone, 202-205-6665.

Minority Enterprise Development

The Minority Enterprise Development Program, is designed to promote and strengthen businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged persons. Its components include the 8(a) program and the 7(j) management and technical assistance program, authorized under sections 8(a) and 7(j), respectively, of the Small Business Act.

Participation in the 8(a) program is available to small businesses that are at least 51 percent unconditionally owned, controlled, and managed by one or more individuals determined by SBA to be socially and economically disadvantaged. In order to gain approval for participation in the 8(a) program, the firms must sell goods and/or services that the Federal Government purchases, and demonstrate the potential for successful business development.

Program participants receive a wide variety of services from SBA including management and technical assistance, loans, and Federal contracts. Under 8(a) program authority, SBA contracts with Federal Government entities to provide goods and services and, in turn, subcontracts the performance of these contracts to 8(a) program participants.

Information regarding the program and 8(a) program applications are provided by SBA’s district offices. The Division of Program Certification and Eligibility addresses issues related to 8(a) program eligibility. The Division of Business Development handles matters related to 8(a) contract awards and the business development of 8(a) participant firms.

Under section 7(j) program authority, SBA provides management and technical assistance to section 8(a) program participants, other socially and economically disadvantaged persons, and those businesses operating in low-income or high-unemployment areas. The Administration enters into cooperative agreements and contracts with qualified organizations and individuals, including businesses, State and local governments, educational institutions, Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations to provide this assistance. At the local level, services may be provided on a one-to-one basis in the areas of bookkeeping and accounting services, production, engineering and technical advice, feasibility studies, marketing analysis and advertising expertise, legal services, and specialized management training. The Administration also funds innovative programs to provide for services in such areas as executive education programs held at distinguished colleges and universities, transition management for 8(a) firms, competitive marketing strategies, financing, comprehensive business plans, and financial management services.

For further information, contact the Office of Minority Enterprise Development. Phone, 202-205-6412.

Advocacy

The Office of Advocacy is mandated by Congress to serve as an independent spokesperson within public policy councils for the more than 22.5 million small businesses throughout the country. The Office is headed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy, appointed by the President from the private sector with the advice and consent of the Senate, who advances the views, concerns, and interests of small business before the Congress, the White House, and Federal and State regulatory agencies. The Chief Counsel has specific responsibilities for monitoring the compliance of Federal agencies with the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601), as amended, which requires that Federal agencies analyze the impact of their regulations on small entities and consider less burdensome alternatives.

The Chief Counsel is also empowered to file amicus curiae briefs in appeals of Federal agency actions brought by small entities.

The Office of Advocacy is one of the leading national sources for information on the state of small business and the issues that affect small business success.
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

and growth. It conducts economic and statistical research into matters affecting the competitive strength of small business and jobs created by small business, and analyzes the impact of Federal laws, regulations, and programs on small businesses, making recommendations to policymakers for appropriate adjustments to meet the special needs of small business.

Additionally, regional advocates enhance communication between the small business community and the Chief Counsel. As the Chief Counsel’s direct link to local business owners, State and local government agencies, State legislatures, and small business organizations, they help identify new issues and problems of small business by monitoring the effect of Federal and State regulations and policies on the local business communities within their regions.


Women’s Business Ownership

The Office of Women’s Business Ownership (OWBO) is authorized in section 412 of the Small Business Act to provide assistance to the increasing number of current and potential women business owners, and to act as their advocate in the public and private sectors. It is the only office in the Federal Government specifically targeted to the Nation’s women business owners, assisting them to become full partners in economic development through technical, financial, and management information and training, business skills counseling, and research.

Through a network of local SBA offices, OWBO offers a wide range of education and training services and resources. The Women’s Business Ownership Act of 1988 and the Women’s Business Development Act of 1991 authorized SBA to establish demonstration projects to provide long-term training and counseling for women at every stage of their entrepreneurial career. There are currently women’s business centers in more than half of the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. They provide community-based training and assistance on financial, management, marketing, and procurement matters through a 5-year grant that must be matched by nonfederal funds. The centers offer assistance to current and potential women business owners, tailored to the particular needs of the community.

A natural outgrowth of the women’s business centers, the Online Women’s Business Center, is an interactive, state-of-the-art website that offers virtually everything needed to start and build a successful business, including online training, mentoring, individual counseling, topic forums and newsgroups, market research, and information on all of the Administration’s programs and services, plus links to many other resources.

Women’s business centers and SBA district offices, often in conjunction with the Service Corps of Retired Executives, provide mentoring for current and aspiring women business owners through the Women’s Network for Entrepreneurial Training (WNET). There are now more than 130 WNET roundtable groups nationwide.

The Office of Government Contracting and OWBO have initiated a women’s procurement pilot program to increase opportunities for women in the Federal market. SBA is developing formal partnerships with women’s business organizations and other Federal agencies to help achieve the target goal. Efforts include trade fairs, marketing activities, publications, and use of the Administration’s procurement network, PRO–Net (Internet, http://www.pro-net.sba.gov/).

The Administration’s Small Disadvantaged Business Program promotes equity in Federal contracting to small businesses owned and operated by those who are socially and economically disadvantaged, including women. Businesses that join the program are automatically listed in PRO–Net.

SBA has a number of loan programs to help women get the access to credit and capital they need. Among the most important for women are the Loan Prequalification Program, SBAExpress,
and the MicroLoan Program. Through the Loan Prequalification Program, a woman entrepreneur gets help in packaging and marketing her loan. SBA agrees, in advance, to guarantee the loan for up to $250,000, as long as the borrower meets the lender’s credit criteria. SBAExpress provides guarantees for loans of up to $150,000, including revolving lines of credit. Loans of up to $25,000 may, at the lender’s discretion, be unsecured. The MiroLoan Program provides small loans—up to $25,000—through SBA-licensed intermediaries nationwide. Intermediaries also provide technical assistance.

In addition, OWBO and the SBA Office of Technology jointly sponsor training seminars to expand the base of women receiving small business innovation research awards.

For further information, contact the Office of Women’s Business Ownership. Phone, 202-205-6673. Internet, http://www.sba.gov/womeninbusiness, or http://www.onlinewbc.org/. E-mail, owbo@sba.gov.

Veterans Affairs The Office of Veterans’ Affairs (OVA) carries out the Veterans Affairs program to ensure that SBA gives special consideration in all its programs to veterans, their dependents, and survivors. The program helps those who have dedicated significant portions of their lives to the defense of the ideals which make entrepreneurship possible in our Nation. The Office works with the Nation’s 27 million veterans and the nearly 500,000 military personnel affected by downsizing. It is the only Federal Government office dedicated exclusively to helping veterans who want to go into business.

Besides ensuring special consideration, OVA designs procurement and management training programs specifically for veterans, and coordinates veteran training and counseling with other departments of SBA. It also measures veteran participation by monitoring loan, surety bond, procurement, and training activity within SBA. The Office maintains liaison with other veteran and veteran-related organizations to accomplish its goals.

For further information, contact the Office of Veterans Affairs. Phone, 202-205-6773.

Technology The Office of Technology has authority and responsibility for directing and monitoring the governmentwide activities of the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR). In accordance with the Small Business Research and Development Enhancement Act of 1992, as amended (15 U.S.C. 631 note), the Office develops and issues policy directives for the general conduct of the programs within the Federal Government and maintains a source file and information program to provide each interested and qualified small business concern with information on opportunities to compete for SBIR program awards. The Office also coordinates with each participating Federal agency in developing a master release schedule of all program solicitations; publishes the Presolicitation Announcement quarterly, which contains pertinent facts on upcoming solicitations; and surveys and monitors program operations within the Federal Government and reports on the progress of the program each year to Congress.

The Office has four main objectives: to expand and improve SBIR; to increase private sector commercialization of technology developed through Federal research and development; to increase small business participation in Federal research and development; and to improve the dissemination of information concerning SBIR, particularly with regard to participation by women-owned small business concerns and by socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns.

For further information, contact the Office of Technology. Phone, 202-205-6450.

Small Business Development Centers Small Business Development Centers provide counseling and training to existing and prospective small business owners at approximately 1,000 locations around the country, operating in every State, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. The Small Business
Development Center Program is a cooperative effort of the private sector, the educational community, and Federal, State, and local governments. It enhances economic development by providing small businesses with management and technical assistance. The Office of Small Business Development Centers develops national policies and goals in accordance with the Small Business Act of 1958, as amended. It establishes standards for the selection and performance of Centers; monitors compliance with applicable Office of Management and Budget circulars and laws; and implements new approaches to improve operations of existing centers.

The Office is responsible for coordinating program efforts with other internal activities of the Administration, as well as with the activities of other Federal agencies, and maintains liaison with other Federal, State, and local agencies and private organizations whose activities relate to Small Business Development Centers. It also assesses how the program is affected by substantive developments and policies in other areas of the agency, in other government agencies, and in the private sector.

For further information, contact the Office of Small Business Development Centers. Phone, 202-205-6766.

Regulatory Fairness Program

The Regulatory Fairness Program (RegFair) is mandated by Congress to provide small businesses with a meaningful way to comment on the enforcement and compliance activities of the Federal agencies that regulate them. Created by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, RegFair is headed by a National Ombudsman, who rates and evaluates efforts of Federal agencies to become more small-business friendly. Ten regional Regulatory Fairness Boards, comprised of 50 small business owners, support the Ombudsman by collecting information, making recommendations for agencies, and advising the Ombudsman on the regulatory climate faced by small businesses. Each board has five members who are small business owners, giving them an understanding of what small businesses face with Federal regulations.

A small business can comment on Federal enforcement activities by contacting a Regulatory Fairness Board member, filing an agency appraisal form, or testifying at a RegFair public hearing. More than 500 small businesses have already commented on Federal enforcement in the first 2 years of the program.

For further information, contact the Office of the National Ombudsman. Phone, 312-353-0880, or 800-REG-FAIR (800-734-3247) (toll-free). Internet, http://www.sba.gov/regfair/.

Native American Affairs

The Office of Native American Affairs (ONAA) was established to assist and encourage the creation, development, and expansion of Native American-owned small businesses by developing and implementing initiatives designed to address those difficulties encountered by Native Americans in their quest to start, develop, and expand small businesses. In addition, in an effort to address the unique conditions encountered by reservation-based entrepreneurs, the Administration has established the Tribal Business Information Centers (TBIC’s) pilot project. The project is a partnership arrangement between a tribe or tribal college and the Administration.

TBIC’s offer community access to business-related computer software technology, provide one-on-one business counseling, and hold business workshops on an ongoing basis. Additionally, all TBIC managers/facilitators have received extensive training in all SBA entrepreneurial development programs, lending programs, and procurement programs. Currently there are 18 centers located in Arizona, California, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Besides administering the TBIC pilot project, ONAA actively participates with other Administration program offices and other Federal agencies to ensure that Native American entrepreneurs are being actively encouraged to participate. Also,
the Office maintains liaisons with tribal governments, business organizations, and Native American community organizations.

For further information, contact the Office of Native American Affairs. Phone, 202-205-7364.

Communications and Public Liaison
The Office of Communications and Public Liaison (CPL) articulates, explains, and promotes the Administration’s policy and goals to the national and local news media, the small-business community, opinion makers, advocates, and the general public. CPL develops and implements the Administration’s public affairs strategy and coordinates liaison efforts with small business advocates, trade associations, and elected officials throughout the country through the Press Office, the Office of External Affairs, and the Office of Marketing and Customer Service.

The Press Office is responsible for developing and implementing effective communications strategies to ensure that the Administration’s mission, programs, and services are articulated clearly and consistently to the media, the general public, and the small-business community. The Press Office disseminates news releases and media kits, internal and external information packages, audiovisual presentations, and publications.

The Office of External Affairs works with small-business advocates and trade associations on matters of interest to the small-business community, and manages the national advisory council, a group of over 100 individuals from the business community, and the activities of district advisory councils. The Office of External Affairs also acts as the Administration’s liaison to Governors, mayors, and other elected officials throughout the country to keep them informed of the Administration’s programs and services.


Field Operations
The Office of Field Operations provides direction to SBA’s 69 district and 10 regional offices, acting as the liaison between the district offices, the agency’s program delivery system, and the headquarters’ administrative and program offices.

For further information, contact the Office of Field Operations. Phone, 202-205-6808.

Field Offices—Small Business Administration
(RO: Regional Office; DO: District Office; BO: Branch Office; POD: Post of Duty)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Officer In Charge</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON, MA (RO)</td>
<td>Rm. 212, 10 Causeway St., 02110</td>
<td>Patrick K. McGowan</td>
<td>617-665-8415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta, ME (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 512, 40 Western Ave., 04330</td>
<td>Mary McAlaney</td>
<td>207-622-8378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 265, 10 Causeway St., 02222-1093</td>
<td>Elaine Guiney</td>
<td>617-665-5561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concord, NH (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 205, 87 State St., 06002</td>
<td>Kenneth Silva</td>
<td>802-258-4422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford, CT (DO)</td>
<td>5th Fl., 380 Westminster Mall, 06106</td>
<td>Marie Record</td>
<td>860-240-4704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montpelier, VT (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 205, 87 State St., 05602</td>
<td>Joseph Liddo</td>
<td>401-526-4561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence, RI (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 212, 1550 Main St., 02103</td>
<td>Harold Webb</td>
<td>413-785-0268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPRINGFIELD, MA (BO)</td>
<td>Rm. 31-38, 26 Federal Plz., 10278</td>
<td>Tom Bettridge</td>
<td>212-264-1450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURLINGTON, VT (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 1311, 111 W. Huron St., 14202</td>
<td>Franklin J. Scofield</td>
<td>603-515-1304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elmira, NY (BO)</td>
<td>Rm. 4th Fl., 333 E. Water St., 14901</td>
<td>James J. Cristofaro</td>
<td>607-734-1571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hato Rey, PR (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 401, 100 State St., 14614</td>
<td>Peter Pihlan</td>
<td>716-263-6700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Croix, VI (POD)</td>
<td>Rm. 165, 3013 Golden Rock, 00820</td>
<td>Carl Christensen</td>
<td>809-778-5380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas, VI (POD)</td>
<td>Rm. 401, 100 State St., 13202</td>
<td>B.J. Paprocki</td>
<td>315-471-8893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILADELPHIA, PA (RO)</td>
<td>Rm. 401, 100 State St., 12107</td>
<td>Kevin Kirkland</td>
<td>215-580-2807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 412, 405 Capitol St., 25301</td>
<td>Allan Stephenson</td>
<td>410-962-4392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, WV (BO)</td>
<td>320 W. Pike St., 26301</td>
<td>Jayme Armstrong</td>
<td>304-623-5636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Officer in Charge</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg, PA (BO)</td>
<td>Suite 108, 100 Chestnut St., 17101</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
<td>717-782-3840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (DO)</td>
<td>5th Fl., 900 Market St., 19107</td>
<td>Tom Tolian, Acting</td>
<td>215-580-2700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh, PA (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 1128, 1000 Liberty Ave., 15222</td>
<td>Al Jones</td>
<td>412-395-6660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, VA (DO)</td>
<td>11th Fl., 400 N. 8th St., 23240</td>
<td>Charles J. Gaston</td>
<td>804-771-0400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 900, 1110 Vermont Ave. NW., 20036</td>
<td>Darryl Harrington</td>
<td>202-606-4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkes-Barre, PA (BO)</td>
<td>Suite 407, 7 N. Wilkes-Barre Blvd., 18702</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
<td>717-626-6497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington, DE (BO)</td>
<td>1318 N. Market St., 19801–3011</td>
<td>John Abbott, Acting</td>
<td>302-571-5225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATLANTA, GA (RO)</td>
<td>Suite 496, 1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., 3. Twr., 30309</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
<td>404-347-4999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (DO)</td>
<td>6th Fl., 1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., 30309</td>
<td>Charles Anderson</td>
<td>404-347-4147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, AL (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 200, 2121 8th Ave. N., 35203–2398</td>
<td>James C. Barksdale</td>
<td>205-731-1344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte, NC (DO)</td>
<td>Suite A2015, 200 N. College St., 2822–2173</td>
<td>Byrum Rudisill, Acting</td>
<td>704-344-6563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus, SC (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 358, 1835 Assembly St., 29201</td>
<td>Elliott Cooper</td>
<td>803-765-5376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulfport, MS (BO)</td>
<td>Suite 203, One Government Plaza, 39501</td>
<td>Charles Gillis</td>
<td>601-863-4449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville, FL (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 400, 101 W. Capitol St., 39201</td>
<td>Janita Stewart</td>
<td>904-965-5371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ana, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 700, 200 W. Santa Ana Blvd., 92701</td>
<td>Sandra Sutton</td>
<td>714-550-7420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee, WI (BO)</td>
<td>Suite 400, 310 W. Wisconsin Ave., 53033</td>
<td>Paul Roppuld</td>
<td>414-297-1178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fargo, ND (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 219, 657 2nd Ave. N., 58108–3086</td>
<td>James L. Stai</td>
<td>701-239-5131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Vegas, NV (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 100, 300 Las Vegas Blvd. South, 89101</td>
<td>John Scott</td>
<td>702-388-6611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte, NC (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 607, 511 W. Capitol Ave., 62704</td>
<td>Ronald Carlson</td>
<td>915-684-2814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield, MO (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 110, 620 S. Glenstone St., 65802–3200</td>
<td>Gilbert Goldberg</td>
<td>573-522-4192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wichita, KS (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 110, 620 S. Glenstone St., 65802–3200</td>
<td>James R. Combs</td>
<td>417-864-7670</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acton, MA (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 110, 620 S. Phillips Ave., 57102–1109</td>
<td>Gene Van Andale</td>
<td>605-330-4231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (RO)</td>
<td>Suite 2200, 455 Market St., 94105</td>
<td>Viola Canales</td>
<td>415-744-2118</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agana, GU (BO)</td>
<td>Suite 302, 400 Rl. 8, Mongmong, 96927</td>
<td>Kenneth Lujan</td>
<td>671-472-7727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresno, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 200, 2719 N. Air Fresno Dr., 93277–1547</td>
<td>Antonio Valdez</td>
<td>559-487-5791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glendale, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 1200, 330 N. Brand Blvd., 91203–2304</td>
<td>Alberto Alvarado</td>
<td>818-552-3210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, HI (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 300, 1111 W. Kapiolani Blvd., 96813–1252</td>
<td>Andrew Purcell</td>
<td>808-541-2985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Vegas, NV (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 100, 300 Las Vegas Blvd. South, 89101</td>
<td>John Scott</td>
<td>702-388-6611</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phoenix, AZ (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 300, 228 W. Central Ave., 85040–1025</td>
<td>Bob Blaney</td>
<td>602-640-2316</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 400, 2111 8th St., 91502–2399</td>
<td>Jim O’Neal</td>
<td>916-498-6410</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 550, 550 W. C. St., 92101</td>
<td>George P. Chandler, Jr.</td>
<td>818-552-7572</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (RO)</td>
<td>6th Fl., 455 Market St., 94105</td>
<td>Mark Quinn</td>
<td>415-744-8474</td>
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<tr>
<td>Santa Ana, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 700, 200 W. Santa Ana Blvd., 92701</td>
<td>Sandra Sutton</td>
<td>714-550-7420</td>
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Field Offices—Small Business Administration—Continued

(RO: Regional Office; DO: District Office; BO: Branch Office; POD: Post of Duty)

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<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Officer in Charge</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tr>
<td>Anchorage, AK (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. A36, Box 67, 222 W 8th Ave., 99513–7559</td>
<td>Frank Cox</td>
<td>907–271–4022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, OR (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 1050, 1515 SW 5th Ave., 97201–6695</td>
<td>Phil Gentry</td>
<td>503–326–5210</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spokane, WA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 200, 801 W. Riverside, 99201</td>
<td>Robert Wiebe</td>
<td>509–353–2808</td>
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Disaster Area Offices

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<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 300, 1 Baltimore Pl., 30308</td>
<td>404–347–3771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth, TX</td>
<td>Suite 102, 4400 Amon Carter Blvd., 76155</td>
<td>817–885–7600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niagara Falls, NY</td>
<td>3d Fl., 360 Rainbow Blvd. S., 14303</td>
<td>716–282–4612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA</td>
<td>Suite 208, 1825 Bev St., 95825</td>
<td>916–566–7246</td>
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Regional Administrators

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<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (Suite 812, 10 Causeway St., 02110)</td>
<td>Patrick K. McGowan</td>
<td>617–565–8415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (Rm. 31–08, 26 Federal Plz., 10278)</td>
<td>Thomas M. Bettridge</td>
<td>212–264–1450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (Suite 201, 475 Allentown Rd., King of Prussia, 19408)</td>
<td>Susan M. McCain</td>
<td>610–962–3710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 496, 1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., 30309)</td>
<td>Billy M. Paul</td>
<td>404–347–4999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Rm. 1975, 300 S. Riverside Plz., 60606–6611)</td>
<td>Peter Barcs</td>
<td>312–353–0357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth, TX (Suite 108, 4300 Amon Carter Blvd., 76106)</td>
<td>James W. Bredlove</td>
<td>817–885–6581</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (13th Fl., 911 Walnut St., 64106)</td>
<td>Bruce W. Kent</td>
<td>816–374–6380</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (Suite 400, 721 19th St., 80202–2599)</td>
<td>Thomas J. Redder</td>
<td>303–844–0500</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (20th Fl., 71 Stevenson St., 94105–2920)</td>
<td>Viola Canales</td>
<td>415–975–4804</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information


Access the U.S. Business Adviser through the Internet, at http://www.business.gov/.

Access the Administration’s electronic bulletin board by modem at 800–697–4636 (limited access), 900–463–4636 (full access), or 202–401–9600 (Washington, DC, metropolitan area).

General Information Contact the nearest Small Business Administration field office listed above, or call the SBA answer desk. Phone, 800–8–ASK–SBA. Fax, 202–205–7064. TDD, 704–344–6640.

Publications A free copy of The Resource Directory for Small Business Management, a listing of for-sale publications and videotapes, is available from any local SBA office or the SBA answer desk.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235

Commissioner of Social Security        KENNETH S. APFEL
Principal Deputy Commissioner            JOHN R. DYER
Chief of Staff                           BRIAN D. COYNE
Chief Actuary                           HARRY C. BALLANTYNE
General Counsel                         ARTHUR J. FRIED
Inspector General                      JAMES G. HUSE, JR., Acting
Deputy Commissioner for Communications     JOAN E. WAINWRIGHT
Deputy Commissioner for Finance, Assessment, and Management/Chief Financial Officer  YVETTE S. JACKSON
Deputy Commissioner for Human Resources     PAUL D. BARNES
Deputy Commissioner for Legislation and Congressional Affairs     JUDY L. CHESER
Deputy Commissioner for Operations       CAROLYN W. COLVIN
Deputy Commissioner for Policy            JANE L. ROSS
Deputy Commissioner for Systems           D. DEAN MESTERHARM
Deputy Commissioner for Disability and Income Security Programs     SUSAN M. DANIELS

[For the Social Security Administration statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 20, Part 422]

The Social Security Administration manages the Nation's social insurance program, consisting of retirement, survivors, and disability insurance programs, commonly known as Social Security. It also administers the Supplemental Security Income program for the aged, blind, and disabled. The Administration is responsible for studying the problems of poverty and economic insecurity among Americans and making recommendations on effective methods for solving these problems through social insurance. The Administration also assigns Social Security numbers to U.S. citizens and maintains earnings records for workers under their Social Security numbers.


The Administration is headed by a Commissioner, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

In administering the programs necessary to carry out the agency's mission, by law the Commissioner is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner, who performs duties assigned or delegated by the Commissioner; a Chief Financial Officer; a General Counsel; a Chief Actuary; and an Inspector General.

Programs and Activities

Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance  The agency administers these social insurance programs, which provide monthly benefits to retired and disabled workers, their spouses and children, and to survivors of insured workers. Financing is under a system of contributory social insurance, whereby employees, employers, and the self-employed pay contributions that are pooled in special trust funds. When earnings stop or are reduced because the
worker retires, dies, or becomes disabled, monthly cash benefits are paid to partially replace the earnings the family has lost.

**Supplemental Security Income** The agency administers this needs-based program for the aged, blind, and disabled. A basic Federal monthly payment is financed out of general revenue, rather than a special trust fund. Some States, choosing to provide payments to supplement the benefits, have agreements with the Administration under which it administers the supplemental payments for those States.

**Medicare** While the administration of Medicare is the responsibility of the Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, the Social Security Administration provides Medicare assistance to the public through SSA field offices and processing centers, and adjudicates requests for hearings and appeals of Medicare claims.

**Black Lung** By agreement with the Department of Labor, SSA is involved in certain aspects of the administration of the black lung benefits provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, as amended (30 U.S.C. 901).

**Regional Offices** Social Security Administration operations are decentralized to provide services at the local level. Each of the SSA 10 regions, under the overall direction of its Regional Commissioner, contains a network of field offices and teleservice centers, which serve as the contact between SSA and the public. The Administration operates 1,292 field offices, 38 teleservice centers, and 6 program service centers. These installations are responsible for:
- informing the public of the purposes and provisions of Social Security programs and their rights and responsibilities;
- assisting with claims filed for retirement, survivors, disability, or health insurance benefits, black lung benefits, or Supplemental Security Income;
- developing and adjudicating claims;
- assisting certain beneficiaries in claiming reimbursement for medical expenses;
- developing cases involving earnings records, coverage, and fraud-related questions;
- making rehabilitation service referrals; and
- assisting claimants in filing appeals on SSA determinations of benefit entitlement or amount.

For further information, contact the Social Security Administration. Phone, 800-772-1213 (toll-free).

**Sources of Information**

Inquiries on the following subjects may be directed to the appropriate office, Social Security Administration, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235.

**Contracts and Small Business Activities** Contact the Office of Acquisitions and Grants. Phone, 410-965-9457.

**Electronic Access** Information regarding the Social Security Administration may be obtained through the Internet, at http://www.ssa.gov/.

**Employment** A variety of civil service registers and examinations are used in hiring new employees. Specific employment information may be obtained from the Office of Personnel. Phone, 410-965-4506.

**General Information** The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations manages SSA’s toll-free public service telephone. Phone, 800-772-1213 (toll-free).

**Inspector General** The Office of the Inspector General maintains a 24-hour toll-free hotline to receive allegations and complaints relative to SSA operations nationwide. Phone, 800-269-0271 (toll-free). Fax, 410-965-3011.

**Publications** The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Communications publishes numerous pamphlets.
concerning SSA programs. Single copies may be obtained at any local office or by calling 800-772-1213. The Administration also collects a substantial volume of economic, demographic, and other data in furtherance of its program mission. Basic data on employment and earnings, beneficiaries and benefit payments, and other items of program interest are published regularly in the Social Security Bulletin, its Annual Statistical Supplement, and in special releases and reports that appear periodically on selected topics of interest to the public. Additional information may be obtained from the Publications Staff, Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20254. Phone, 202-282-7138.

Reading Rooms Requests for information, for copies of records, or to inspect records may be made at any local office or the Headquarters Contact Unit, Room G-44, Altmeyer Building. Phone, 800-772-1213 (toll-free).

Speakers and Films The Administration makes speakers, films, and exhibits available to public or private organizations, community groups, schools, etc., throughout the Nation. Requests for this service should be directed to the local Social Security Office.


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TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902
Phone, 423-632-2101
One Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20444-0001
Phone, 202-898-2999

Chairman
CRAVEN CROWELL
(2 VACANCIES)

Directors
STEVEN N. BENDER

Senior Vice President, Communications
OSWALD J. (IKE) ZERINGUE

President and Chief Operating Officer
JOHN A. SCALICE

Chief Financial Officer
DAVID N. SMITH

Chief Administrative Officer
NORMAN A. ZIGROSSI

The Tennessee Valley Authority conducts a unified program of resource development for the advancement of economic growth in the Tennessee Valley region. The Authority’s program of activities includes flood control, navigation, electric power production, recreation improvement, and forestry and wildlife development.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is a wholly owned Government corporation created by act of May 18, 1933 (16 U.S.C. 831-831dd). All functions of the Authority are vested in its three-member Board of Directors, the members of which are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President designates one member as Chairman.

TVA’s electric power program is financially self-supporting and operates as part of an independent system with TVA’s system of dams on the Tennessee River and its larger tributaries. These dams provide flood regulation on the Tennessee and contribute to regulation of the lower Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The system maintains a continuous 9-foot-draft navigation channel for the length of the 650-mile Tennessee River
main stream, from Paducah, KY, to Knoxville, TN. The dams harness the power of the rivers to produce electricity. They also provide other benefits, notably outdoor recreation.

The Authority operates the river control system and provides assistance to State and local governments in reducing local flood problems. It also works with other agencies to encourage full and effective use of the navigable waterway by industry and commerce.

The Authority is the wholesale power supplier for 159 local municipal and cooperative electric systems serving customers in parts of 7 States. It supplies power to several Federal installations and 64 large companies whose power requirements are large or unusual. Power to meet these demands is supplied from dams, coal-fired powerplants, nuclear powerplants, combustion turbine installations, and a pumped-storage hydroelectric plant; U.S. Corps of Engineers dams in the Cumberland Valley; and Aluminum Company of America dams, whose operation is coordinated with TVA’s system.

In economic and community development programs, TVA provides technical assistance in areas including industrial development, regional waste management, tourism promotion, community preparedness, and vanpool organization. It works with local communities and groups to develop maximum use of available area resources. Working with regional learning centers, businesses, and industries, the Authority has identified skills that are needed in the high-technology job market and has set up training centers.

At Muscle Shoals, AL, TVA operates a national laboratory for environmental research, focusing on the cleanup and protection of the Nation’s land, air, and water resources. Projects include development of methods for reducing nonpoint source pollution from groundwater runoff, contaminated site remediation, bioenergy research, and industrial waste reduction. The work is centered on preventing and correcting environmental problems that are barriers to economic growth.

In cooperation with other agencies, TVA conducts research and development programs in forestry, fish and game, watershed protection, health services related to its operations, and economic development of Tennessee Valley communities.

In the western parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, TVA operates the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, a demonstration project in outdoor recreation, environmental education, and natural resource management.

Sources of Information

Citizen Participation  TVA Communications, ET 12A, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902-1499. Phone, 423-632-2101.

Contracts Purchasing, WT 4D, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902-1499. Phone, 423-632-4796. This office will direct inquiries to the appropriate procurement officer.

Economic Development  WT 11D, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902-1499. Phone, 423-632-4312.

Electric Power Supply and Rates  ET 12A, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902-1499. Phone 423-632-3108.

Employment  Human Resources, ET 12A, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902-1499. Phone, 423-632-3222. (Other personnel offices may be contacted at other major locations.)

Environmental and Energy Education  BR 4F, 1101 Market Street, Chattanooga, TN 37402-2801. Phone, 423-751-4624.

Environmental Research Center  TVA Reservation, P.O. Box 1010, Muscle Shoals, AL 35661-1010. Phone, 256-386-2026.

Library Services  Corporate Library, ET PC, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902-1499. Phone, 423-632-3464. Chattanooga Office Complex,
The Trade and Development Agency's mission is to promote economic development in, and simultaneously export U.S. goods and services to, developing and middle-income nations in the following regions of the world: Africa/Middle East, Asia/Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the New Independent States.

The Trade and Development Program was established on July 1, 1980, as a component organization of the International Development Cooperation Agency. Section 2204 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (22 U.S.C. 2421) made it a separate component agency. The organization was renamed the Trade and Development Agency (TDA) and made an independent agency within the executive branch of the Federal Government on October 28, 1992, by

The Trade and Development Agency assists in the creation of jobs for Americans by helping U.S. companies pursue exports and other overseas business opportunities. It funds feasibility studies, orientation visits, training grants, business briefings, and various forms of technical assistance in support of specific projects, enabling American businesses to become involved in the planning of infrastructure and industrial projects in emerging markets. Working closely with a foreign nation sponsor, TDA makes its funds available on the condition that the foreign entity contract with a U.S. firm to perform the study. This affords American firms market entry, exposure, and information, thus helping them to establish a position in markets that are otherwise difficult to penetrate.

The Agency’s focus is the planning phase of major infrastructure and industrial projects. It is involved in several sectors, including: agriculture, aviation, energy, environment, health care, manufacturing, mining and minerals development, telecommunications, transportation, and water resources.

Activities

The Agency funds feasibility studies (or project plans) which evaluate the technical, economic, and financial aspects of a development project. These studies advise the host nation about the availability of U.S. goods and services and are required by financial institutions in assessing the creditworthiness of the undertaking. Funding activities are based upon an official request for assistance made by the sponsoring government or private sector organization of a developing or middle-income nation, and costs for a study typically are shared between TDA and the U.S. firm developing the project.

The Agency makes decisions on funding requests for feasibility studies based on the recommendations contained in the definitional mission or desk study report, the advice of the U.S. Embassy, and its internal analysis.

Sources of Information

Requests for proposals (RFP’s) to conduct feasibility studies funded by TDA are listed in the Commerce Business Daily. Information on definitional mission opportunities can be obtained by calling TDA’s “DM Hotline” at 703-875-7447. Small and minority U.S. firms that wish to be included in TDA’s consultant database and considered for future solicitations should contact TDA’s Contracts Office at 703-875-4357.

In an effort to provide timely information on Agency-supported projects, TDA publishes the Pipeline and a calendar of events which are available together on a paid subscription basis by calling 703-875-4246. They are also available through the Internet, at http://www.tda.gov. A quarterly publication, TDA Update, contains current items of interest on a variety of program activities. Region- or sector-specific fact sheets and case studies also are available. An annual report summarizes the Agency’s activities.

Agency news, reports, and lists of upcoming orientation visits and business briefings are available through the Internet, at http://www.tda.gov.

Regional program inquiries should be directed to the assigned Country Manager. Phone, 703-875-4357. Fax, 703-875-4009. E-mail, info@tda.gov.

TDA’s library maintains final reports on all TDA activities. These are available for public review Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Copies of completed feasibility studies must be purchased through the Department of Commerce’s National Technical Information Service (NTIS).

For further information, contact the Trade and Development Agency, Suite 200, 1621 North Kent Street, Arlington, VA 22209-2131. Phone, 703-875-4357. Fax, 703-875-4009. E-mail, info@tda.gov. Internet, http://www.tda.gov.
The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) administers U.S. foreign economic and humanitarian assistance programs worldwide in the developing world, Central and Eastern Europe, and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was established as an independent agency by section 1413 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681–791) and serves as the focal point within the Government for economic matters affecting U.S. relations with developing countries. USAID administers international economic and humanitarian assistance programs. The Administrator is under the direct authority and foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State.

Programs

The Agency meets its post-cold war era challenges by utilizing its strategy for achieving sustainable development in
UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

BUREAU FOR MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF SECURITY

BUREAU FOR POLICY AND PROGRAM COORDINATION

BUREAU FOR GLOBAL PROGRAMS, FIELD SUPPORT, AND RESEARCH

BUREAU FOR LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS MINORITY RESOURCES CENTER

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND THE NEAR EAST

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

BUREAU FOR EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES

BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

OVERSEAS MISSIONS
developing countries. It supports programs in four areas: population and health, broad-based economic growth, environment, and democracy. It also provides humanitarian assistance and aid to countries in crisis and transition.

**Population and Health** The Agency contributes to a cooperative global effort to stabilize world population growth and support women’s reproductive rights. The types of population and health programs supported vary with the particular needs of individual countries and the kinds of approaches that local communities initiate and support. Most USAID resources are directed to the following areas: support for voluntary family planning systems, reproductive health care, needs of adolescents and young adults, infant and child health, and education for girls and women.

**Economic Growth** The Agency promotes broad-based economic growth by addressing the factors that enhance the capacity for growth and by working to remove the obstacles that stand in the way of individual opportunity. In this context, programs concentrate on strengthening market economies, expanding economic opportunities for the less advantaged in developing countries, and building human skills and capacities to facilitate broad-based participation.

**Environment** The Agency’s environmental programs support two strategic goals: reducing long-term threats to the global environment, particularly loss of biodiversity and climate change; and promoting sustainable economic growth locally, nationally, and regionally by addressing environmental, economic, and developmental practices that impede development and are unsustainable. Globally, Agency programs focus on reducing sources and enhancing sinks of greenhouse gas emissions and on promoting innovative approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of the planet’s biological diversity. The approach to national environmental problems differs on a country-by-country basis, depending on a particular country’s environmental priorities.

Country strategies may include improving agricultural, industrial, and natural resource management practices that play a central role in environmental degradation; strengthening public policies and institutions to protect the environment; holding dialogs with country governments on environmental issues and with international agencies on the environmental impact of lending practices and the design and implementation of innovative mechanisms to support environmental work; and environmental research and education.

**Democracy** The Agency’s strategic objective in the democracy area is the transition to and consolidation of democratic regimes throughout the world. Programs focus on such problems as: human rights abuses; misperceptions about democracy and free-market capitalism; lack of experience with democratic institutions; the absence or weakness of intermediary organizations; nonexistent, ineffectual, or undemocratic political parties; disenfranchisement of women, indigenous peoples, and minorities; failure to implement national charter documents; powerless or poorly defined democratic institutions; tainted elections; and the inability to resolve conflicts peacefully.

**Humanitarian Assistance and Post-Crisis Transitions** The Agency provides humanitarian assistance that saves lives, reduces suffering, helps victims return to self-sufficiency, and reinforces democracy. Programs focus on disaster prevention, preparedness, and mitigation; timely delivery of disaster relief and short-term rehabilitation supplies and services; preservation of basic institutions of civil governance during disaster crisis; support for democratic institutions during periods of national transition; and building and reinforcement of local capacity to anticipate and handle disasters and their aftermath.

**Overseas Organizations** U.S. Agency for International Development country organizations are located in countries where a bilateral
program is being implemented. The in-

country organizations are subject to the
direction and guidance of the chief U.S.
diplomatic representative in the country,
usually the Ambassador. The
organizations report to the Agency’s
Assistant Administrators for the four
geographic bureaus: the Bureaus for
Africa, Asia and Near East, Europe and
the New Independent States, and Latin
America and the Caribbean.

The overseas program activities that
involve more than one country are
administered by regional offices. These
offices may also perform country
organizational responsibilities for
assigned countries. Generally, the offices
are headed by a regional development
officer.

Development Assistance Coordination
and Representative Offices provide
liaison with various international
organizations and represent U.S. interests
in development assistance matters. Such
offices may be only partially staffed by
Agency personnel and may be headed by
employees of other U.S. Government
agencies.

Country Organizations—U.S. Agency for
International Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Officer in Charge 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Howard Sumka (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>James M. Anderson (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>Dianne Taxso (DO)</td>
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<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>William McKinney (DO)</td>
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<td>Gordon H. West (MD)</td>
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<td>Belarus</td>
<td>Robert Simpson (MD)</td>
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<td>Thomas E. Park (MD)</td>
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<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Frank Allamgu (MD)</td>
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<td>Craig Buck (MD)</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>John Grant (MD)</td>
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<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Donald R. MacKenzie, Acting (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>William J. Pearson, Jr. (MD)</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Carl Cira (MD)</td>
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<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Charles R. Aaneson (MD)</td>
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<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo.</td>
<td>John Grayzel (MD)</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Edward Kadunc (MD)</td>
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<td>Ecuador</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Richard M. Brown (MD)</td>
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<td>El Salvador</td>
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<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>Grant W. Anderson (MD)</td>
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<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>David Eckerson, Acting (MD)</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Michael Farhman (MD)</td>
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<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Frank J. Young (MD)</td>
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<td>Guatemala</td>
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<td>Guinea</td>
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<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>Donald Clark, Acting (MD)</td>
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<td>Guyana</td>
<td>Carol Becker (MD)</td>
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<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Phyllis Dichten-Forbes (MD)</td>
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<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Elena Brineman (MD)</td>
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<td>India</td>
<td>Linda E. Morse (MD)</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Desai B. Meyers II (MD)</td>
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<td>Israel</td>
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<td>Jamaica</td>
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<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Lewis W. Lucke (MD)</td>
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<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Glenn Anders (MD)</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Jonathan Corly (MD)</td>
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<td>Kyrgyz Republic</td>
<td>S.J. Rushin-Bell (DO)</td>
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<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Howard Handler (MD)</td>
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<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>James Stephenson (MD)</td>
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<td>Rudolph Thomas (MD)</td>
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<td>Macedonia, FRY</td>
<td>Stephen Haynes (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Karen M. Poe (MD)</td>
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<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Kiertisak Toh (MD)</td>
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<td>Mali</td>
<td>James Hradsky (MD)</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Paul White (MD)</td>
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<td>Montenegro, FYR</td>
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<td>Morocco</td>
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<td>Namibia</td>
<td>Carol Scherrer-Palma (MD)</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Joanne T. Hale (MD)</td>
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<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>Marilyn Zak (MD)</td>
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<td>Lars Klassen (MD)</td>
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<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>Wayne Tate (MD)</td>
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<td>Peru</td>
<td>Thomas Geiger (MD)</td>
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<td>Patrick K. Buckles (MD)</td>
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<td>Peter Lapera (MD)</td>
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<td>South Africa</td>
<td>William S. Rhodes (MD)</td>
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<td>Tanzania</td>
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<td>The Gambia</td>
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<td>Paula Goddard (MD)</td>
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<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>Gregory F. Hugger (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Muri Baker (DO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Walter North (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Rose Marie Depp (MD)</td>
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</table>

1 MD: Mission Director; D: Director; OR: Office of the AID Representative; OC: Development Officer; RD: Regional Director; AID R: USAID Representative; RD: Regional Director

International Organizations—U.S. Agency for International Development

(Selected Regional Organizations)

(A: Adviser; C: Counselor; D: Director; ED: Executive Director; MD: Mission Director; AID R: USAID Representative; RD: Regional Director)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Officer in Charge</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Offices</td>
<td>Edward Spriggs (RD)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Regional Center for Southern Africa—Gaborone, Botswana

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International Organizations—U.S. Agency for International Development—Continued
(Selected Regional Organizations)

(A: Adviser; C: Counselor; D: Director; ED: Executive Director; MD: Mission Director; AID R: USAID Representative; RD: Regional Director)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Officer in Charge</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Economic Development Services Offices—Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>Donald R. MacKenzie (RD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Support Center—Budapest, Hungary</td>
<td>Patricia Lerner (RD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International Organizations and USAID Contacts

- AID Office for Development Cooperation—Tokyo, Japan: Helene K. Rosenberg (C)
- Office of AID Coordination Representative—Brussels, Belgium: (Vacancy) (C)

Sources of Information

**General Inquiries** Inquiries may be directed to the Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs, USAID/LPA, Washington, DC 20523-0001. Phone, 202-712-4810. Fax, 202-216-3524.

**Congressional Affairs** Congressional inquiries may be directed to the Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs, USAID/LPA, Washington, DC 20523-0001. Phone, 202-712-4810.


The Commission on Civil Rights collects and studies information on discrimination or denials of equal protection of the laws because of race, color, religion, sex, age, disability, national origin, or in the administration of justice in such areas as voting rights, enforcement of Federal civil rights laws, and equal opportunity in education, employment, and housing.

The Commission on Civil Rights was first created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957, as amended, and reestablished by the United States Commission on Civil Rights Act of 1983, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1975).

Activities
The Commission makes findings of fact but has no enforcement authority. Findings and recommendations are submitted to the President and Congress, and many of the Commission’s recommendations have been enacted, either by statute, Executive order, or regulation. The Commission evaluates Federal laws and the effectiveness of Government equal opportunity programs. It also serves as a national clearinghouse for civil rights information.

Regional Programs
The Commission maintains six regional divisions.

Regional Divisions—Commission on Civil Rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL—Gateway Twr. II, Suite 908, 400 State Ave., Kansas City, KS 66101-2406</td>
<td>913-551-1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN—Rm. 500, 624 9th St. NW., Washington, DC 20425</td>
<td>202-376-7533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDWESTERN—Suite 410, 55 W. Monroe St., Chicago, IL 60603</td>
<td>312-353-8311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROCKY MOUNTAIN—Suite 710, 1700 Broadway, Denver, CO 80290</td>
<td>303-866-1040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHERN—Suite 1840T, 61 Forsyth St. SW, Atlanta, GA 30303</td>
<td>404-662-7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESTERN—Rm. 810, 3600 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010</td>
<td>213-894-3437</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

Complaints
Complaints alleging denials of civil rights may be reported to Complaints Referral, 624 Ninth Street NW., Washington, DC 20425. Phone, 202-376-8513 or 800-552-6843 (toll-free).
For further information, contact the Public Affairs Unit, United States Commission on Civil Rights, Room 730, 624 Ninth Street NW., Washington, DC 20425. Phone, 202-376-8312. TTY, 202-376-8116.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
301 Fourth Street SW., Washington, DC 20547

Director
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Deputy Director
Counselor
Chairman, U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy
Vice Chairman, U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy
Director, Office of Civil Rights
General Counsel
Director, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Director, Office of Public Liaison
Director, Office of Research and Media Reaction
Deputy Director
Associate Director for Broadcasting
Director, Voice of America
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Director, Office of Budget and Planning
Director, Office of Affiliate Relations and International Media Training
Director, Office of Personnel and Administration
Director, Office of Policy
Director, Office of Program Review
Director, Office of Engineering and Technical Operations
Director, Office of WORLDNET Television and Film Service
Director, Office of Cuba Broadcasting
Director, Radio Marti
Director, TV Marti
President, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc. (RFE/RL)

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JOYCE KRAVITZ
HARRIET L. ELAM, Acting
HARRIET L. ELAM
HAROLD PACHIOS
CHARLES DOLAN, JR.
HATTIE P. BALDWIN
LES JIN
RONNA A. FREIBERG
MARTHENA COWART
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STEPHEN M. SHAFFER
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EVELYN S. LIEBERMAN
MARY ELLEN GLYNN
JOHN SHOLHEAD
MYRNA WHITWORTH
JOHN S. WELCH
STEVE MUNSON
OKSANA DRAGAN
GEORGE WOODARD
JOHN LENNON, Acting
HERMINIO SAN ROMAN
ROLANDO BONACHEA
ANTONIO DIEGUEZ
(VACANCY)
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KOROLOGOS, BETTE BAO LORD, A
BERTO J. MORA, MARC B.
NATHANSON, CARL SPIELVOGEL

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Deputy Associate Director
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Deputy Director
RICHARD VIRDEN
Director, Office of East European and NIS Affairs
ROBERT E. MCCARTHY
Deputy Director
PAUL R. SMITH
The mission of the United States Information Agency is to understand, inform, and influence foreign communities in promotion of the national interest; and to broaden the dialog between Americans, their institutions, and counterparts abroad. In support of that mission, the Agency conducts academic and cultural exchanges, international broadcasting, and a wide variety of informational programs. The Agency is known as the U.S. Information Service overseas.

The legislative mandates of the United States Information Agency (USIA) derive from the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1431) and the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451). The U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act's purpose is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. It prohibits, with certain exceptions approved by Congress, dissemination within the United States of materials produced by the Agency for distribution overseas. It also requires the Agency to make its overseas program materials available for public inspection at its Washington, D.C., headquarters. The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act authorizes educational and cultural exchanges between the United States and other countries, as well as United States participation in international fairs and expositions abroad.

The executive level offices of the Agency are the Office of Public Liaison, Office of the General Counsel, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of Civil Rights, and the Office of Research and Media Reaction.

Activities

The activities of the U.S. Information Agency are based on the premise that government-to-government relations depend on public diplomacy strategies, because they affect individuals and institutions who influence their governments. Increasingly, foreign relations are not simply the prerogative of foreign ministries conducting communications along narrowly defined bureaucratic channels. On this basis, USIA has three established goals:

— increased understanding and acceptance of U.S. policies and U.S. society by foreign audiences;
— broadened dialog between American and U.S. institutions and their counterparts overseas; and
— increased U.S. Government knowledge and understanding of foreign attitudes and their implications for U.S. foreign policy.

To accomplish its goals, the Agency conducts a variety of activities overseas, including educational exchanges, international radio and television broadcasting, distribution of transcripts and official texts of significant U.S. Government policy statements, maintaining information resource centers overseas with online reference capabilities, assisting the mass media in bringing information about U.S. foreign policy to audiences around the world, and facilitating linkages between American and foreign nongovernmental institutions.

Functional Elements

The four major functional elements of the Agency are the International Broadcasting Bureau, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, the Bureau of Information, and the Bureau of Management.

International Broadcasting Bureau The International Broadcasting Bureau (IBB) was established by the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994. While a part of USIA, IBB receives decisionmaking and operational
guidance from the Broadcasting Board of Governors. The Bureau consists of the Voice of America, the Office of Cuba Broadcasting, and WORLDNET Television and Film Service. Two other U.S. Government entities, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and Radio Free Asia, are grantees that receive annual grants of congressionally appropriated funds from the Broadcasting Board of Governors.

The Voice of America (VOA) is the International Broadcasting Bureau’s functional element for worldwide radio broadcasting. VOA operates in accordance with the act of January 27, 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1463), which requires that it serve as a consistently reliable, authoritative, accurate, objective, and comprehensive news source. It must present a balanced and comprehensive projection of significant American thought and institutions. VOA produces and broadcasts radio programs in 52 languages, including English, for overseas audiences, and to over 1,100 affiliate stations worldwide. Its programming includes world and regional news, reports from correspondents on the scene, analyses of worldwide events, feature programs, music, and editorials.

The Office of Cuba Broadcasting oversees all programming broadcast for Cuba on Radio Marti and TV Marti programs. In keeping with the principles of the VOA charter, both services offer their audiences accurate and objective news reports and features on American culture and opinion. Radio Marti broadcasts on medium and shortwave frequencies. TV Marti is available on VHF (very high frequency) and international satellite.

The WORLDNET Television and Film Service is responsible for organizing and directing the International Broadcasting Bureau’s worldwide television and film activities. The areas of responsibility encompass: producing programs and interactive press conferences for the WORLDNET satellite delivery system; newfiles in English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Mandarin, Polish, Serbian, Ukrainian, and Russian; producing and acquiring films and videotapes for direct projection or placement overseas; providing facilitative assistance to visiting foreign television and film producers; operating television news bureaus at foreign press centers; providing assistance to foreign broadcasters in the production and telecast of cooperative television programs; serving as the Bureau’s primary point of contact with American motion picture and television industries; and coordinating with other U.S. and foreign government agencies on the dissemination of information overseas through motion pictures and television.

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc. (RFE/RL) is a private, nonprofit corporation funded by U.S. Government grants. It broadcasts more than 700 hours weekly of news, analysis, and current affairs in 23 languages to more than 25 million regular listeners in Central Europe and the former Soviet Union. RFE/RL also reaches listeners from U.S. Government-funded shortwave stations in Spain, Portugal, Germany, Thailand, and the Philippines and via satellite to local AM/FM stations including national networks in Ukraine, the Baltic States, Bulgaria, the Czech and Slovak Republics, and Kyrgyzstan. Major AM/FM stations in Russia, the former Yugoslavia, Romania, the Caucasus, and Central Asia also carry RFE/RL programs.


Bureau of Information The Bureau of Information is USIA’s primary source of information products for its posts and publics abroad. It is moving into new electronic communications media as fast as technology permits, while maintaining an extensive line of print products, operating a specialized wire service, facilitating the activities of foreign media in the United States, and operating a worldwide speakers bureau on significant issues in foreign affairs.
The Bureau has created an interactive CD-ROM on student counseling and a weekly series of Internet-based electronic journals covering major issues to complement its wide range of electronic media. These products focus on representing enduring American values, particularly individual freedom and equality under the law, and on promoting democratization, market economies, human rights, the rule of law, and the peaceful resolution of disputes.

The Bureau’s offices and teams are organized around major themes in public diplomacy, regional concerns and interests, and media specialties. Its products and services are produced in response to requirements set by USIA field posts and U.S. foreign affairs priorities.

The Office of Geographic Liaison serves as the primary point of contact with the field. In addition, it provides comprehensive research and bibliographic assistance and editing and distribution for time-sensitive texts. The Office functions as a regional news service, providing operational support and advice to more than 100 USIS documentation and information resource centers and libraries overseas, and managing regional operations of the Bureau’s international wire service, the Washington File. The Office responds to the special needs of each of the Agency’s overseas posts.

The Office of Thematic Programs creates information products keyed to themes in American foreign policy that have been identified as vital: Economic Security, Political Security, Democracy and Human Rights, U.S. Society and Values, and Global Issues and Communication. Equally important is the Office’s active speakers program, in which physical travel by the Nation’s leading experts on identified issues is supplemented by video and audio conferencing with their counterparts abroad.

Foreign Press Centers have been established in Washington, DC, New York City, and Los Angeles to give foreign journalists visiting or residing in the United States information about U.S. policies and access to policymakers. The Centers are affiliated with a network of locally initiated and funded International Press Centers in Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Miami, and Seattle.

**Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs**

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs administers programs authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (the Fulbright-Hays Act), including academic exchanges, short-term professional exchanges, youth exchanges, cooperative projects with private organizations, and English-teaching programs. It also provides staff support for the Presidentially appointed J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board and for the Cultural Property Advisory Committee. The Bureau consists of the following offices:

- The Office of Academic Programs develops and coordinates a wide variety of academic educational exchange and English language-teaching programs. It oversees the administration of more than 7,000 grants each year to U.S. citizens to study, teach, and conduct research abroad, and for foreign nationals to conduct similar activities in the United States. The best known of the exchanges supported by this office is the Fulbright Program which operates in more than 120 countries. The Office of Academic Programs maintains a worldwide information network about educational opportunities in the United States, and supports programs which enhance the experiences of foreign students enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities. The Office also encourages and supports U.S.-based studies at foreign universities and other institutions of higher learning. World-wide support for English language training is provided through overseas-based language consultants, development of English language teaching materials, and a variety of teacher training seminars and fellowships.

- The Office of International Visitors arranges informative visits to the United States for almost 5,000 influential foreign leaders each year in such fields as government, economics, labor, journalism, the arts, and education.
Selected individuals, who are nominated by United States Information Service posts, travel throughout the country meeting counterparts in their fields of interest. They also meet with Americans in their homes or other informal settings. The Office also manages the Agency’s New York reception center; serves as the Agency’s liaison with the large network of public and private organizations involved in the international visitor program; and arranges programs in the United States for United Nations fellows and foreign government trainees.

The Office of Citizen Exchanges provides funding to American nonprofit institutions for international exchange and training programs which support agency goals and objectives. Nonprofit institutions may submit proposals only in response to requests for proposals (RFP’s) published by the Office, and these proposals are judged among others in the competition. Programs usually involve professional, nonacademic exchanges—often with study tours, workshops, and internships as key components, and taking place in multiple phases overseas and in the United States. Emphasis is usually on nontechnical themes such as democracy-building, journalism, the role of government, or conflict resolution. The Office also administers all high school exchange programs sponsored by USIA, including major special initiatives in East Europe and the former Soviet Union, and the Congress-Bundestag program with Germany.

In addition, the Office identifies and recruits specialists in the fields of literature, film, and the visual and performing arts to speak at or work with host country institutions in their fields of expertise. The Office awards grants to American nonprofit institutions involved in the international exchange of performing and visual artists and encourages linkages between U.S. and foreign cultural institutions. The Office also represents the Agency in the Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions.

The Office of Policy and Evaluation provides policy analysis, coordination, and evaluation of the activities and programs of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. The Office also analyzes U.S. Government-funded international exchanges and training programs with the objective of promoting better coordination among government agencies. The Office is responsible for advising the Associate Director on conceptual approaches to the Bureau’s activities and on the development and implementation of its policies. It coordinates activities with the Bureau to ensure consistency of approach; evaluates the success, strengths, and weaknesses of programs; and provides staff support to the Cultural Property Advisory Committee, which advises the Director on U.S. efforts to curb illicit trade in artifacts.

Under Executive Order 13055, the Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs chairs a senior-level Interagency Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training. The Bureau provides staff support for the working group, which is responsible for ensuring that the U.S. Government’s international exchanges and training activities are consistent with U.S. foreign policy and avoid duplication of effort.

Overseas Posts

Principally an overseas agency, USIA’s work is carried out by its foreign service officers and staff assigned to American missions abroad. Overseas posts engage in political advocacy of American foreign policy objectives and conduct cultural and educational exchanges and informational activities in support of those objectives. The Agency maintains 192 posts in 141 countries.

Sources of Information

Administrative Regulations Inquiries regarding administrative staff manuals and instructions to staff affecting members of the public that were issued, adopted, or promulgated on or after July 5, 1967, should be directed to the Directives, Management Staff, United States Information Agency, Washington, DC 20547. Phone, 202-619-5680.


International Audiovisual Programs  For information concerning a certification program under international agreement to facilitate the export and import of qualified visual and auditory materials of an educational, scientific, and cultural character, contact the Chief Attestation Officer of the United States, United States Information Agency, Washington, DC 20547. Phone, 202–401–9810.

Division Chief, Services and Investment  
Director, Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements  
RICHARD W. BROWN  
EUGENE A. ROSENGARDEN  
Director, Office of Unfair Import Investigations  
LYNN LEVINE  
Director, Office of Information Services  
MARTIN SMITH  
Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity  
JACQUELINE A. WATERS  
Director, Office of Administration  
STEPHEN MCLAUGHLIN

The United States International Trade Commission furnishes studies, reports, and recommendations involving international trade and tariffs to the President, the U.S. Trade Representative, and congressional committees. The Commission also conducts a variety of investigations pertaining to international trade relief.

The United States International Trade Commission is an independent agency created by act of September 8, 1916 (39 Stat. 795), and originally named the United States Tariff Commission. The name was changed to the United States International Trade Commission by section 171 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2231). The Commission's present powers and duties are provided for largely by the Tariff Act of 1930; the Agricultural Adjustment Act; the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; the Trade Act of 1974; the Trade Agreements Act of 1979; the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988; the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act; and the Uruguay Round Agreements Act.

Six Commissioners are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for 9-year terms, unless appointed to fill an unexpired term. The Chairman and Vice Chairman are designated by the President for 2-year terms, and succeeding Chairmen may not be of the same political party. The Chairman generally is responsible for the administration of the Commission. Not more than three Commissioners may be members of the same political party (19 U.S.C. 1330).

Activities

The Commission performs a number of functions pursuant to the statutes referred to above. Under the Tariff Act of 1930, the Commission is given broad powers of investigation relating to the customs laws of the United States and foreign countries; the volume of importation in comparison with domestic production and consumption; the conditions, causes, and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States; and all other factors affecting competition between articles of the United States and imported articles. The Commission is required to make available to the President and to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, whenever requested, all information at its command and is directed to make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the President or by either branch of the Congress. The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 amended several of the statutes administered by the Commission and, in addition, required the Commission to conduct several industry competitiveness investigations.

In order to carry out these responsibilities, the Commission is required to engage in extensive research, conduct specialized studies, and maintain a high degree of expertise in all matters relating to the commercial and international trade policies of the United States.

Imported Articles Subsidized or Sold at Less Than Fair Value  

The Commission conducts preliminary-phase investigations under the Tariff Act of 1930 to determine whether there is reasonable indication of material injury to, threat of material injury to, or material retardation of the establishment
of an industry in the United States by reason of imports of foreign merchandise allegedly being subsidized or sold at less than fair value (19 U.S.C. 1671, 1673, 1675). If the Commission’s determination is affirmative, and the Secretary of Commerce further determines that the foreign merchandise is being subsidized or is being, or is likely to be, sold at less than its fair value, or there is reason to believe or suspect such unfair practices are occurring, then the Commission conducts final-phase investigations to determine whether a U.S. industry is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or its establishment is materially retarded by reason of such imports.

If the Secretary of Commerce determines to suspend an investigation upon acceptance of an agreement to eliminate the injurious effect of subsidized imports or imports sold at less than fair value, the Commission may conduct an investigation to determine whether the injurious effect of imports of the merchandise that was the subject of the suspended investigation is eliminated completely by the agreement. The Commission also conducts investigations to determine whether in light of changed circumstances such a suspension agreement continues to eliminate completely the injurious effect of imports of the merchandise.

The Commission conducts investigations to determine whether changed circumstances exist that indicate that an industry in the United States would not be threatened with material injury, or the establishment of such an industry would not be materially retarded, if the countervailing duty order or antidumping order resulting from affirmative final determinations by the Commission and Secretary of Commerce were modified or revoked.

**Unfair Practices in Import Trade** The Commission applies U.S. statutory and common law of unfair competition to the importation of products into the United States and their sale (19 U.S.C. 1337). The statute declares unlawful unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation or sale of products in the United States, the threat or effect of which is to destroy or substantially injure a domestic industry, prevent the establishment of such an industry, or restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States. The statute also declares as unlawful per se infringement of a valid and enforceable U.S. patent, copyright, registered trademark, or maskwork; no resulting injury need be found. If the Commission determines that there is a violation of the statute, it is to direct that the articles involved be excluded from entry into the United States, or it may issue cease-and-desist orders directing the person engaged in such violation to cease and desist from engaging in such unfair methods or acts.

Provision is made for the Commission to make certain public interest determinations that could result in the withholding of an exclusion or cease-and-desist order. ITC remedial orders in section 337 cases are effective when issued and become final 60 days after issuance unless disapproved for policy reasons by the President within that 60-day period. Commission determinations of violation are subject to court review.

**Trade Negotiations** The Commission advises the President as to the probable economic effect on the domestic industry and consumers of modification of duties and other barriers to trade that may be considered for inclusion in any proposed trade agreement with foreign countries (19 U.S.C. 2151).

**Generalized System of Preferences** The Commission advises the President with respect to every article that may be considered for preferential removal of the duty on imports from designated developing countries as to the probable economic effect the preferential removal of duty will have on the domestic industry and on consumers (19 U.S.C. 2151, 2163).

**Industry Adjustment to Import Competition (Global Safeguard Actions)** The Commission conducts investigations upon petition on behalf of an industry, a firm, a group of workers, or other entity representative of an industry to determine whether an article is being imported in such increased quantities as
to be a substantial cause of serious injury or threat thereof to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article (19 U.S.C. 2251–2254). If the Commission’s finding is affirmative, it recommends to the President the action that would address such injury and be most effective in facilitating positive adjustment by the industry to import competition. The President has discretion to take action that could be in the form of an increase in duties, imposition of a quota, negotiation of orderly marketing agreements, or provision of adjustment assistance to groups of workers, firms, or communities. If the President does not provide relief or does not provide relief in the form recommended by the Commission, Congress may, by means of a joint resolution disapproving the action of the President, direct the President to provide the relief recommended by the Commission (19 U.S.C. 2251–2254).

The Commission reports with respect to developments within an industry that has been granted import relief and advises the President of the probable economic effect of the reduction or elimination of the tariff increase that has been granted. The President may continue, modify, or terminate the import relief previously granted.

Imports From NAFTA Countries (Bilateral Safeguard Actions) The Commission conducts investigations to determine whether, as a result of the reduction or elimination of a duty provided for under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), a Canadian article or a Mexican article, as the case may be, is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities and under such conditions so that imports of the article constitute a substantial cause of serious injury or (except in the case of a Canadian article) a threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article that is like or directly competitive with the imported article (19 U.S.C. 3351–3356). If the Commission’s determination is in the affirmative, the Commission recommends to the President the relief which is necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury. Such relief generally would take the form of the suspension of any further reduction in the rate of duty for such article from the subject country provided for in NAFTA, or an increase in the rate of duty on such article from such country to the lesser of the general column 1 rate of duty on such article or the column 1 rate of duty in effect immediately prior to the entry into force of NAFTA. Commission investigations under these provisions are similar procedurally to those conducted under the global safeguard action provisions.

Market Disruption From Communist Countries The Commission conducts investigations to determine whether increased imports of an article produced in a Communist country are causing market disruption in the United States (19 U.S.C. 2436). If the Commission’s determination is in the affirmative, the President may take the same action as in the case of serious injury to an industry, except that the action would apply only to imports of the article from the Communist country. Commission investigations conducted under this provision are similar procedurally to those conducted under the global safeguard action provisions.

Import Interference With Agricultural Programs The Commission conducts investigations at the direction of the President to determine whether any articles are being or are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or to materially interfere with, programs of the Department of Agriculture for agricultural commodities or products thereof, or to reduce substantially the amount of any product processed in the United States from such commodities or products, and makes findings and recommendations (7 U.S.C. 624). The President may restrict the imports in question by imposition of either import fees or quotas. Such fees or quotas may be applied only against countries that are not members of the World Trade Organization.

Uniform Statistical Data The Commission, in cooperation with the
Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, establishes for statistical purposes an enumeration of articles imported into the United States and exported from the United States, and seeks to establish comparability of such statistics with statistical programs for domestic production (19 U.S.C. 1484).

In conjunction with such activities, the three agencies are to develop concepts for an international commodity code for reporting transactions in international trade and to report thereon to the Congress (19 U.S.C. 1484).

**Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, Annotated** The Commission issues a publication containing the U.S. tariff schedules and related matters and considers questions concerning the arrangement of such schedules and the classification of articles (19 U.S.C. note prec. 1202, 1484).

**International Trade Studies** The Commission conducts studies, investigations, and research projects on a broad range of topics relating to international trade, pursuant to requests of the President, the House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, either branch of the Congress, or on its own motion (19 U.S.C. 1332). Public reports of these studies, investigations, and research projects are issued in most cases.

The Commission also keeps informed of the operation and effect of provisions relating to duties or other import restrictions of the United States contained in various trade agreements (19 U.S.C. 2482). Occasionally the Commission is required by statute to perform specific trade-related studies.

**Industry and Trade Summaries** The Commission prepares and publishes, from time to time, a series of summaries of trade and tariff information (19 U.S.C. 1332). These summaries contain descriptions (in terms of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States) of the thousands of products imported into the United States, methods of production, and the extent and relative importance of U.S. consumption, production, and trade, together with certain basic factors affecting the competitive position and economic health of domestic industries.

**Sources of Information**

Inquiries should be directed to the specific organizational unit or to the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436. Phone, 202-205-2000.

**Contracts** The Procurement Executive has responsibility for contract matters. Phone, 202-205-2722.


**Employment** Information on employment can be obtained from the Director, Office of Personnel. The agency employs international economists, attorneys, accountants, commodity and industry specialists and analysts, and clerical and other support personnel. Phone, 202-205-2651.

**Publications** The Commission publishes results of investigations concerning various commodities and subjects. Other publications include *Industry and Trade Summaries*, an annual report to the Congress on the operation of the trade agreements program; and an annual report to the Congress of Commission activities. Specific information regarding these publications can be obtained from the Office of the Secretary.

**Reading Rooms** Reading rooms are open to the public in the Office of the Secretary and in the ITC National Library of International Trade and the ITC law library.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
475 L’Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, DC 20260-0010

Board of Governors:
Chairman of the Board
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Vice Chairman of the Board
EINAR V. DYHRKOPP
Secretary of the Board
THOMAS J. KOERBER
Inspector General
KARLA WOLFE CORCORAN
Governors
ERNESTA BALLARD, LEGREE S. D. DANIELS, TIRSO DEL JUNCO, S. DAVID FINEMAN, BERT H. MACKIE, NED R. McWHERTER, ROBERT F. RIDER

Postmaster General and Chief Executive Officer
SAM WINTERS
Deputy Postmaster General
THOMAS J. KOERBER

Management:
Postmaster General and Chief Executive Officer
SAM WINTERS
Deputy Postmaster General
THOMAS J. KOERBER
Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President
SAM WINTERS
Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President
THOMAS J. KOERBER
Chief Marketing Officer and Senior Vice President
SAM WINTERS
Chief Technology Officer and Senior Vice President
SAM WINTERS
Senior Vice President and General Counsel
SAM WINTERS
Senior Vice President, Government Relations
SAM WINTERS
Senior Vice President, Operations
SAM WINTERS
Vice President and Consumer Advocate
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Core Business Marketing
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Corporate Relations
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Customer Relations
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Diversity Development
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Engineering
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Expedited/Package Services
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Vice President, Facilities
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Field Operations Support
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Finance, Controller
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Human Resources
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Information Systems
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, International Business
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Labor Relations
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Marketing Systems
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Network Operations Management
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Operations Planning
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Purchasing and Materials
SAM WINTERS

MINisters and Officers:
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SAM WINTERS
Chief Operating Officer
SAM WINTERS
Chief Financial Officer
SAM WINTERS
Chief Marketing Officer
SAM WINTERS
Chief Technology Officer
SAM WINTERS
Senior Vice President and General Counsel
SAM WINTERS
Senior Vice President, Government Relations
SAM WINTERS
Senior Vice President, Operations
SAM WINTERS
Vice President and Consumer Advocate
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Core Business Marketing
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Corporate Relations
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Customer Relations
SAM WINTERS
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Vice President, Facilities
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Vice President, Marketing Systems
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Network Operations Management
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Operations Planning
SAM WINTERS
Vice President, Purchasing and Materials
SAM WINTERS

By Order of the Board
SAM WINTERS
The United States Postal Service provides mail processing and delivery services to individuals and businesses within the United States. The Service is committed to serving customers through the development of efficient mail-handling systems and operates its own planning and engineering programs. It is also the responsibility of the Postal Service to protect the mails from loss or theft and to apprehend those who violate postal laws.

The Postal Service was created as an independent establishment of the executive branch by the Postal Reorganization Act (39 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), approved August 12, 1970. The United States Postal Service commenced operations on July 1, 1971.

The Postal Service has approximately 792,000 employees and handles about 198 billion pieces of mail annually. The chief executive officer of the Postal Service, the Postmaster General, is appointed by the nine Governors of the Postal Service, who are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for overlapping 9-year terms. The Governors and the Postmaster General appoint the Deputy Postmaster General, and these 11 people constitute the Board of Governors.

In addition to the national headquarters, there are area and district offices supervising approximately 38,000 post offices, branches, stations, and community post offices throughout the United States.
Activities

In order to expand and improve service to the public, the Postal Service is engaged in customer cooperation activities, including the development of programs for both the general public and major customers. The Consumer Advocate, a postal ombudsman, represents the interest of the individual mail customer in matters involving the Postal Service by bringing complaints and suggestions to the attention of top postal management and solving the problems of individual customers. To provide postal services responsive to public needs, the Postal Service operates its own planning, research, engineering, real estate, and procurement programs specially adapted to postal requirements, and maintains close ties with international postal organizations.

The Postal Service is the only Federal agency whose employment policies are governed by a process of collective bargaining under the National Labor Relations Act. Labor contract negotiations, affecting all bargaining unit personnel, as well as personnel matters involving employees not covered by collective bargaining agreements, are administered by Labor Relations or Human Resources.

The U.S. Postal Inspection Service is the Federal law enforcement agency which has jurisdiction in criminal matters affecting the integrity and security of the mail. Postal Inspectors enforce more than 100 Federal statutes involving mail fraud, mail bombs, child pornography, illegal drugs, mail theft, and other postal crimes, as well as being responsible for the protection of all postal employees. Inspectors also audit postal contracts and field financial accounts.

Postal Inspection Service—United States Postal Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>P.O. Box 16489, Atlanta, GA 30321-0489</td>
<td>404-608-4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>Suite 400, 895 Central Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45202-5748</td>
<td>513-684-8000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>6th Fl., 3400 Lakeside Dr., Miramar, FL 33027-3242</td>
<td>954-436-7200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gulf Coast</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1276, Houston, TX 77251-1276</td>
<td>713-238-4400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Memphis</td>
<td>P.O. Box 3180, Memphis, TN 38173-0180</td>
<td>901-576-2077</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michiana</td>
<td>P.O. Box 330119, Detroit, MI 48232-6119</td>
<td>313-226-8184</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic</td>
<td>P.O. Box 3000, Charlotte, NC 28228-3000</td>
<td>704-329-9120</td>
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<td>Midwest</td>
<td>1106 Walnut St., St. Louis, MO 63119-2001</td>
<td>314-539-9000</td>
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<td>New York Metro</td>
<td>P.O. Box 555, New York, NY 10116-0555</td>
<td>212-330-3844</td>
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<td>Newark</td>
<td>P.O. Box 509, Newark, NJ 07101-0509</td>
<td>973-693-8400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>7th Fl., 425 Summer St., Boston, MA 02210-1736</td>
<td>617-464-8000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern California</td>
<td>P.O. Box 882528, San Francisco, CA 94188-2528</td>
<td>415-778-5800</td>
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<td>Northern Illinois</td>
<td>Rm. 50190, 433 W. Harrison St., Chicago, IL 60669-2201</td>
<td>312-983-7900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>P.O. Box 400, Seattle, WA 98111-4000</td>
<td>206-442-6300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Metro</td>
<td>P.O. Box 7500, Philadelphia, PA 19101-9000</td>
<td>215-895-8450</td>
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<td>Rocky Mountain</td>
<td>Suite 900, 1745 Stout St., Denver, CO 80202-3034</td>
<td>303-313-5320</td>
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<td>St. Paul</td>
<td>P.O. Box 64558, St. Paul, MN 55164-0558</td>
<td>612-293-3200</td>
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<td>San Juan</td>
<td>P.O. Box 363367, San Juan, PR 00936-3667</td>
<td>787-749-7600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern California</td>
<td>P.O. Box 2000, Pasadena, CA 91102-2000</td>
<td>626-405-1200</td>
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<td>Southwest</td>
<td>P.O. Box 162929, Fort Worth, TX 76161-2929</td>
<td>817-317-3400</td>
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<td>Tampa</td>
<td>P.O. Box 22526, Tampa, FL 33622-2526</td>
<td>813-281-5200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington Metro</td>
<td>P.O. Box 96296, Washington, DC 20066-6096</td>
<td>202-436-2300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Allegheny</td>
<td>Rm. 2101, 1001 California Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15290-9000</td>
<td>412-359-7900</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

Inquiries on the following information should be directed to the specified office, U.S. Postal Service, 475 L’Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, DC 20260.


Contracts and Small Business Activities Contact Supplier Diversity. Phone, 202-268-4633.

Employment General information about jobs such as clerk, letter carrier, etc.,
including information about programs for veterans, may be obtained by contacting the nearest post office.

Individuals interested in working at the Postal Headquarters in Washington, DC, may obtain information by calling the U.S. Postal Service information hotline. Phone, 800-562-8777 (800-JOB-USPS).

Information about Postal Inspector employment may be obtained from the Office of Recruitment. Phone, 301-983-7400.


Philatelic Sales Contact the Philatelic Fulfillment Service Center, Kansas City, MO 64179-1009. Phone, 800-782-6724 (800-STAMP-24).

Publications Pamphlets on mailability, postage rates and fees, and many other topics may be obtained free of charge from the nearest post office.

Most postal regulations are contained in Postal Service manuals covering domestic mail, international mail, postal operations, administrative support, employee and labor relations, financial management, and procurement. These manuals and other publications including the National Five-Digit ZIP Code and Post Office Directory (Publication 65) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-0001. The National Five-Digit ZIP Code and Post Office Directory is also available through local post offices.

Reading Rooms Located on 11th Floor North, Library. Phone, 202-268-2900.

Boards, Commissions, and Committees

**Note:** This is a listing of Federal boards, centers, commissions, councils, panels, study groups, task forces, etc., not listed elsewhere in the *Manual*, which were established by congressional or Presidential action, whose functions are not strictly limited to the internal operations of a parent department or agency, and which are authorized to publish documents in the *Federal Register*. While the editors have attempted to compile a complete and accurate listing, suggestions for improving coverage of this guide are welcome. Please address your comments to the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408. Phone, 202-523-5230.

Federal advisory committees, as defined by the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. app.), have not been included here. A complete listing of these committees can be found in the *Annual Report of the President on Federal Advisory Committees*. For further information on Federal advisory committees and this report, contact the Committee Management Secretariat, General Services Administration, General Services Building (MC), Room 5228, Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202-273-3556.

**Administrative Committee of the Federal Register**
National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408. Phone, 202-523-4534.

**Advisory Council on Historic Preservation**
Room 809, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20004. Phone, 202-606-8503.

**American Battle Monuments Commission**

**Appalachian Regional Commission**

**Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board**

**Arctic Research Commission**
Suite 630, 4350 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203. Phone, 703-525–0111.

**Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee**
National Institutes of Health/NIAMS, Building 31, Room 4C23, Bethesda, MD 20892. Phone, 301-496–8271.

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1 Also known as the Access Board.
Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation

Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board

Citizens’ Stamp Advisory Committee

Commission of Fine Arts

Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled

Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Eighth Floor, 810 Building, Seventh Street N.W., Washington, DC 20531. Phone, 202–307–5911.

Delaware River Basin Commission
P.O. Box 7360, West Trenton, NJ 08628. Phone, 609–883–9500.

Endangered Species Committee

Export Administration Review Board

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council

Federal Financing Bank

Federal Interagency Committee on Education

Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer

Federal Library and Information Center Committee

Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation

Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission

1 The Committee accepts applications for Endangered Species Act exemptions.
Indian Arts and Crafts Board  
Department of the Interior, Room MS 4004-MIB, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-208-3773.

Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities  

Interagency Savings Bonds Committee  
Office of the Committee Chair, Savings Bond Marketing Office, 999 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20226. Phone, 202-219-3914.

J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board  

James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation  

Japan-United States Friendship Commission  
Room 925, 1120 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20005. Phone, 202-275-7712.

Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries  
1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20224. Phone, 202-694-1891.

Marine Mammal Commission  
Room 905, 4340 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814. Phone, 301-504-0087.

Medicare Payments Advisory Commission  

Migratory Bird Conservation Commission  
Room 622, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203. Phone, 703-358-1716.

Mississippi River Commission  
United States Army Corps of Engineers, Mississippi Valley Division, 1400 Walnut Street, P.O. Box 80, Vicksburg, MS 39181-0080. Phone, 601-634-5757.

Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation  
803/811 East First Street, Tucson, AZ 85719. Phone, 520-670-5523.

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science  

National Council on Disability  

National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee  

National Park Foundation  

Navajo and Hopi Relocation Commission  
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, P.O. Box KK, Flagstaff, AZ 86002. Phone, 520-779-2721.

Northwest Power Planning Council  
Suite 1100, 851 Southwest Sixth Avenue, Portland, OR 97204. Phone, 503-222-5161.

Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise  
President’s Committee on Employment of People With Disabilities
Suite 300, 1331 F Street NW.,

President’s Council on Integrity and Efficiency
Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 6025,

President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board
Room 340, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20502.
Phone, 202–456–2352.

Presidio Trust
34 Graham Street, P.O. Box 29052, San Francisco, CA 94129–0052. Phone, 415–561–5300.

Social Security Advisory Board
Suite 625, 400 Virginia Avenue SW.,

Susquehanna River Basin Commission
1721 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17102–2391. Phone, 717–238–0422.

Textile Trade Policy Group
Room 307, 600 Seventeenth Street NW.,

Trade Policy Staff Committee
Office of Policy Coordination, Room 501, 600 Seventeenth Street NW.,

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
100 Raoul Wallenberg Place SW.,

United States Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board

Veterans Day National Committee
Department of Veterans Affairs (80D),

White House Commission on Presidential Scholars
LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
750 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20002-4250

President, JOHN MCKAY
General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, VICTOR M. FORTUNO
Vice President for Administration, JAMES HOGAN
Vice President for Programs, KAREN J. SARJEANT
Comptroller/Treasurer, DAVID RICHARDSON
Inspector General, EDOUARD QUATREVAUX
Special Assistant to the President, JOHN HARTINGH
Vice President for Administration and Human Resources, MAURICIO VIVERO
Director, Office of Compliance and Enforcement, DANILDO A. CARDONA
Director, Office of Information Management, EDWARD FARIS
Director, Office of Information Technology, LESLIE Q. RUSSELL
Director, Office of Program Performance, MICHAEL GENZ

[For the Legal Services Corporation statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Part 1601]

The Legal Services Corporation provides quality legal assistance for noncriminal proceedings to those who would otherwise be unable to afford such assistance.

The Legal Services Corporation is a private, nonprofit organization established by the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2996), to provide financial support for legal assistance in noncriminal proceedings to persons financially unable to afford legal services.

The Corporation is governed by an 11-member Board of Directors, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each member serves for a term of 3 years, except that...
five of the members first appointed—as
designated by the President at the time
of appointment—serve 2-year terms. The
President of the Corporation, appointed
by the Board of Directors, is the chief
executive officer of the Corporation and
serves as an ex officio member of the
Board of Directors.

The Corporation provides financial
assistance to qualified programs
furnishing legal assistance to eligible
clients and makes grants to and contracts
with individuals, firms, corporations, and
organizations for the purpose of
providing legal assistance to these
clients.

The Corporation establishes maximum
income levels for clients based on family
size, urban and rural differences, and
cost-of-living variations. Using these
maximum income levels and other
financial factors, the Corporation’s
recipient programs establish criteria to
determine the eligibility of clients and
priorities of service based on an
appraisal of the legal needs of the
eligible client community.

For further information, contact the Office of Communications, Legal Services Corporation, 750 First Street
www.lsc.gov/.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560
Phone, 202-357-2700. Internet, http://www.si.edu/.

Board of Regents:
The Chief Justice of the United States
(Chancellor)
WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST

The Vice President of the United States
THAD COCHRAN, WILLIAM FRIST, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

Members of the Senate
SAMUEL JOHNSON, ROBERT LIVINGSTON, (1 vacancy)

Members of the House of Representatives
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., BARBER B. CONABLE, JR., ANNE D’HARNONCOURT, LOUIS V. GRAY, MANUEL L. IBANEZ, HOMER A. NEAL, FRANK A. SHRONTZ, WESLEY SAMUEL WILLIAMS, JR.

Citizen Members

Officials:
The Secretary
I. MICHAEL HEYMAN

The Inspector General
THOMAS D. BLAIR

Director, Office of Planning, Management and Budget
L. CAROLE WHARTON

Executive Director for and Development
ROBERT V. HANLE

Counselor to the Secretary for Biodiversity and Environmental Affairs
THOMAS E. LOVEJOY

Counselor to the Secretary for Electronic Communications and Special Projects
MARC PACHTER
Executive Assistant to the Secretary and Director, Smithsonian Institute Building and Arts and Industries Building
Personal Assistant to the Secretary
Under Secretary
General Counsel
Director, Office of Government Relations
Director, Office of Communications/Public Affairs
Chief, Information Technology Operations
Chief, Information Technology Strategic Planning
Senior Business Officer
Ombudsman
Executive Director, Office of Membership and Development
Director, Office of Special Events and Conference Services
Chief Financial Officer
Director, Office of Equal Employment and Minority Affairs
Director, Office of Human Resources
Director, Office of Contracting and Property Management
Senior Facilities Services Officer
Director, Office of Protection Services
Director, Office of Environmental Management and Safety
Treasurer
Deputy Comptroller
Provost
Director, Anacostia Museum and Center for African American History and Culture
Director, Archives of American Art Building Director, Arts and Industries Building
Director, Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum
Director, Freer Gallery of Art and Arthur M. Sackler Gallery
Director, Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden
Director, National Air and Space Museum
Director, National Museum of African Art
Director, National Museum of American Art
Curator in Charge, Renwick Gallery
Director, National Museum of American History
Director, National Museum of the American Indian
Director, National Museum of Natural History
Director, National Portrait Gallery
Director, National Postal Museum
Director, National Zoological Park

JAMES M. HOBBINS
BARBARA CEDERBORG
CONSTANCE NEWMAN
JOHN E. HUERTA
DONALD L. HARDY
DAVID J. UMANSKY
GEORGE VAN DYKE
JIM CONKLIN
ROLAND BANSCHER, Acting
CHANDRA HEILMAN
ROBERT V. HANLE
NICOLE L. KRARKORA
RICK JOHNSON
ERA MARSHALL
CAROLYN JONES
JOHN W. COBERT
RICHARD RICE
DAVID F. MORRELL
WILLIAM F. BILLINGSLEY
SUDEEP ANAND
BOB MILLS
J. DENNIS O’CONNOR
STEVEN NEWSOME
DIANNE PILGRIM
MILO C. BEACH
JAMES T. DEMETRION
DONALD D. ENGEN
ROSALYNG A. WALKER
ELIZABETH BROUN
KENNETH R. TRAPP
SPENCER CREW
W. RICHARD WEST, JR.
ROBERT W. FRI
ALAN M. FERN
JAMES BRUNS
MICHAEL ROBINSON
The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Chairman  
President

National Gallery of Art

President  
Director

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Director  
Deputy Director  
Deputy Director for Planning and Management  
Chairman, Board of Trustees

More than 150 years old, the Smithsonian Institution is an independent trust instrumentality of the United States that fosters the increase and diffusion of knowledge. The world’s largest museum complex, the Smithsonian includes 16 museums and galleries, the National Zoo, and research facilities in several States and

1 Administered under a separate Board of Trustees.
The Smithsonian Institution was created by an act of August 10, 1846 (20 U.S.C. 41 et seq.), to carry out the terms of the will of British scientist James Smithson (1765-1829), who in 1826 had bequeathed his entire estate to the United States “to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.” On July 1, 1836, Congress accepted the legacy and pledged the faith of the United States to the charitable trust.

In September 1838, Smithson’s legacy, which amounted to more than 100,000 gold sovereigns, was delivered to the mint at Philadelphia. Congress vested responsibility for administering the trust in the Secretary of the Smithsonian and the Smithsonian Board of Regents, composed of the Chief Justice, the Vice President, three Members of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representatives, and nine citizen members appointed by joint resolution of Congress.

To carry out Smithson’s mandate, the Institution:
- conducts scientific and scholarly research;
- publishes the results of studies, explorations, and investigations;
- preserves for study and reference more than 140 million artifacts, works of art, and scientific specimens;
- organizes exhibits representative of the arts, the sciences, and American history and culture;
- shares Smithsonian resources and collections with communities throughout the Nation; and
- engages in educational programming and national and international cooperative research.

Smithsonian activities are supported by its trust endowments and revenues; gifts, grants, and contracts; and funds appropriated to it by Congress. Admission to the museums in Washington, DC, is free.

Activities

Anacostia Museum and Center for African American History and Culture
The Museum, located in the historic Fort Stanton neighborhood of southeast Washington, serves as a national resource for exhibitions, historical documentation, and interpretive and educational programs relating to African-American history and culture. The African-American church, the Harlem Renaissance, and jazz have been the subjects of recent exhibitions produced by the Museum.

The Center mounts exhibitions such as “African American Quilters”; sponsors public programs; and collects and studies material (approximately 7,000 objects) representative of the black experience in performing arts and art and culture.

For further information, contact the Anacostia Museum, 1901 Fort Place SE, Washington, D.C. 20020. Phone, 202-357-2700.

Archives of American Art
The Archives contains the Nation’s largest collection of documentary materials reflecting the history of visual arts in the United States. On the subject of art in America, it is the largest archives in the world, holding more than 12 million documents. The Archives gathers, preserves, and microfilms the papers of artists, craftsmen, collectors, dealers, critics, and art societies. These papers include manuscripts, letters, diaries, notebooks, sketchbooks, business records, clippings, exhibition catalogs, transcripts of tape-recorded interviews, and photographs of artists and their work.

The Archives’ chief processing and reference center is in the historic Old Patent Office Building in Washington, D.C. The Archives has regional centers in California, Michigan, and New York.

For further information, contact the Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-2781.
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum  The Museum, located in New York City, is the only museum in the country devoted exclusively to historical and contemporary design. Collections include nearly 180,000 objects in such areas as applied arts and industrial design, drawings and prints, glass, metalwork, wallcoverings, and textiles. A major renovation in 1997–1998 has produced a new two-story connecting structure linking the museum with its garden and with two townhouses currently known as the Design Resource Center. Changing exhibitions and public programs seek to educate by exploring the role of design in daily life. The Museum is open daily except Mondays and holidays. Admission is charged.

For further information, contact Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum, 2 East Ninety-First Street, New York, NY 10028. Phone, 212-860-6868.

Freer Gallery of Art  The building, the original collection, and an endowment were the gift of Charles Lang Freer (1854–1919). The Gallery houses one of the world’s most renowned collections of Asian art as well as an important group of ancient Egyptian glass, early Christian manuscripts, and works by James McNeill Whistler and other 19th and early 20th century American artists.

More than 27,000 objects in the Asian collection represent the arts of East Asia, the Near East, and South and Southeast Asia, including paintings, manuscripts, scrolls, screens, ceramics, metalwork, glass, jade, lacquer, and sculpture. Members of the staff conduct research on objects in the collection and publish results in scholarly journals and books for general and scholarly audiences. They arrange thematic exhibitions from the collection and present lectures in their fields of specialization.

For further information, contact the Freer Gallery of Art, Jefferson Drive at Twelfth Street SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2700.

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden  From cubism to minimalism, the Museum houses major collections of modern and contemporary art. The nucleus of the collection is the gift and bequest of more than 12,000 works of art for the people of the United States from Joseph H. Hirshhorn (1899–1981).

Supplementing the permanent collection, which keeps up with current developments through an active acquisitions program, are loan exhibitions focusing on emerging contemporary artists as well as on art movements of the modern era. The Museum houses a collection research facility, a specialized art library, and a photographic archive, available for consultation by prior appointment.

The outdoor sculpture garden is located nearby on the National Mall. Among its works is the famous “Burghers of Calais” by Auguste Rodin.

There is an active program of public service and education, including docent tours, lectures on contemporary art and artists, and films of historic and artistic interest.

For further information, contact the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Seventh Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2700.

National Air and Space Museum  Created to memorialize the development and achievements of aviation and space flight, the Museum collects, displays, and preserves aeronautical and space flight artifacts of historical significance as well as documentary and artistic materials related to air and space. Among its nearly 33,000 artifacts are full-size planes, models, and instruments. Highlights of the collection include the Wright brothers’ Flyer, Charles Lindbergh’s Spirit of St. Louis, a Moon rock, and Apollo spacecraft. The exhibitions and study collections record human conquest of the air from its beginnings to recent achievements by high altitude aircraft, guided missiles, rockets, satellites, and manned space flight. The principal areas in which work is concentrated include flight craft of all types, manned and unmanned; space flight vehicles; and propulsion systems.

Recent blockbuster exhibitions at this most popular museum have included “Star Wars: The Magic of Myth” and “Star Trek.” The Museum’s Langley Theater, with a giant screen presentation,
and the 70-foot domed Einstein Planetarium are popular attractions.

For further information, contact the National Air and Space Museum, Sixth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2700.

National Museum of African Art This is the only art museum in the United States dedicated exclusively to portraying the rich, creative visual traditions of Africa.

Established in 1964 and incorporated as a bureau of the Smithsonian in 1979, the Museum opened at its new location on the National Mall in September 1987. Its research components, collection, exhibitions, and public programs establish the Museum as a primary source for the examination and discovery of the arts and culture of Africa. In recent years, works of outstanding aesthetic quality have been added to a collection numbering about 7,000 works in wood, metal, fired clay, ivory, and fiber. Examples of traditional art include a wooden figure of a Zairian Yombe carver; a Lower Niger Bronze Industry vessel, with chameleons; and a memorial figure from the Cameroon grassfields.

The Eliot Elisofon Photographic Archives includes some 100,000 slides, photos, and film segments on Africa. There is also a specialized library of more than 18,000 volumes and periodicals.

For further information, contact the National Museum of African Art, 950 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2700.

National Museum of American Art The Museum’s art collection spans centuries of American painting, sculpture, folk art, photography, and graphic art. A Puerto Rican religious image (17th century) is now the oldest object in the Museum’s collection. The permanent collection includes more than 37,000 works of art. Special exhibitions such as “Picturing New England: Image and Memory” are presented each year.

A major center for research in American art, the Museum has contributed to such resources as the Inventory of American Paintings Executed Before 1914, with data on nearly 260,000 works; the Slide and Photographic Archives; the Smithsonian Art Index; and the Inventory of American Sculpture, with information on more than 50,000 indoor and outdoor works. The library, shared with the National Portrait Gallery, contains volumes on art, history, and biography, with special emphasis on the United States. The Old Patent Office Building, home to both the National Museum of American Art and the National Portrait Gallery also houses the Archives of American Art, with its vast holdings of documentary material on American art and artists. In 2000, the building will undergo a major renovation.

The Museum makes hundreds of images from the collection and extensive information on its collections, publications, and activities available electronically to personal computer users (Internet, http://www.nmaa.si.edu/) and commercial online services. There is a research program for visiting scholars, and university interns are welcomed in many museum departments.

For further information, contact the National Museum of American Art, Eighth and G Streets NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2700.

Renwick Gallery The Gallery, located at 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC, is dedicated to exhibiting crafts of all periods and to collecting 20th century American crafts. It offers changing exhibitions of American crafts and decorative arts, both historical and contemporary, and a rotating selection from its permanent collection. The Gallery’s Grand Salon is elegantly furnished in the Victorian style of the 1860’s and 1870’s.

For further information, contact the National Museum of American Art, Eighth and G Streets NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2700.

National Museum of American History In pursuit of its fundamental mission to inspire a broader understanding of the United States and its people, the Museum provides learning opportunities, stimulates the imagination of visitors, and presents challenging ideas about the Nation’s past. The Museum’s exhibits,
including “Communities in a Changing Nation: The Promise of 19th Century America” and “A Collector's Vision of Puerto Rico,” provide a unique view of the American experience and are developed from a “nation of nations” collections base. Emphasis is placed upon innovative individuals—representing a wide range of cultures—who have shaped our heritage, and upon science and the remaking of our world through technology.

Exhibits draw upon strong collections (around 3 million artifacts) in the sciences and engineering, agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, political memorabilia, costumes, musical instruments, coins, photography, ceramics, and glass. Classic cars, First Ladies' gowns, musical instruments, the Star-Spangled Banner flag, Whitney's cotton gin, Morse's telegraph, the John Bull locomotive, and other American icons are highlights of the collection. Political, social, military, and cultural history are also represented. Major installations treat everyday life in America just after the Revolutionary War, the Industrial Revolution, the Information Age, the White House, and science in American life. Hands-on activities, demonstrations, films, and performances highlight many aspects of the Museum's collections. The Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra is also located at the Museum.

Scholars may be aided in the use of the Museum's research collections and specialized library facilities by appointment.


National Museum of the American Indian

The Museum was established by act of November 28, 1989 (20 U.S.C. 80q et seq.). It will be located in three places:

— the George Gustav Heye Center, located at One Bowling Green, New York City, which is currently open;
— the Cultural Resources Center in Suitland, MD, which will open in 1999 and eventually house a major portion of the Museum’s priceless million-object collection; and
— the Mall museum, which will open in 2001 on the National Mall’s last available site.

The Museum, whose collections were transferred to the Smithsonian from the former Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, in New York City, is an institution of living cultures dedicated to the collection, preservation, study, and exhibition of the life, languages, literature, history, and arts of the Native peoples of the Americas.

Highlights include Northwest Coast carvings; dance masks; pottery and weaving from the Southwest; painted hides and garments from the North American Plains; goldwork of the Aztecs, Incas, and Maya; and Amazonian featherwork.

The Heye Center presents a biennial Native American film and video festival in New York City. Heye Center admission is free. For information on hours, call 212–825–6700 (New York City) or 202–357–2700 (Washington, DC).


National Museum of Natural History

Dedicated to understanding the natural world and the place of humans in it, this museum is a popular field trip destination for school groups and families as well as naturalists and the scholarly. The Museum’s permanent exhibits focus on human cultures, Earth sciences, biology, and anthropology, with the most popular displays featuring gemstones such as the Hope diamond, dinosaurs, marine ecosystems, birds, and mammals. Notable attractions include the O. Orkin Insect Zoo, where a variety of arthropods live in realistic habitats; the new Janet Annenberg Hooker Hall of Geology, Gems, and Minerals; and the Discovery Room, where visitors can handle specimens and artifacts. The Museum also hosts a variety of special exhibitions, such as “Amber: Window to the Past” and “Ocean Planet.” A new
IMAX theater offers large-format nature films. The public displays represent only a small portion of the national collections housed and maintained by the Museum. These encyclopedic collections comprise more than 122 million specimens, making the Museum one of the world’s foremost facilities for natural history research. Museum departments include anthropology, botany, paleobiology, entomology, vertebrate and invertebrate zoology, and mineral sciences. Doctorate-level staff researchers ensure the continued growth and value of the collection by conducting studies in the field and laboratory. Expeditions such as the current search for living giant squids take Smithsonian Institution scientists to intriguing locations around the world. The Museum maintains permanent research facilities in Alaska, Florida, Belize, and Africa, among other sites.

The Museum’s Naturalist Center in Leesburg, VA, invites visitors ages 10 and up to investigate hands-on collections of natural history objects. For more information, call 703-779-9712. For further information, contact the National Museum of Natural History, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2700.

National Postal Museum  The Museum houses the Nation’s postal history and philatelic collection, the largest of its kind in the world, with more than 13 million objects. The Museum is devoted to the history of America’s mail service, and major galleries include exhibits on mail service in colonial times and during the Civil War, the Pony Express, modern mail service, automation, mail transportation, and the art of letters, as well as displays of the Museum’s priceless stamp collection. Highlights include three mail planes, a replica of a railway mail car, displays of historic letters, handcrafted mail boxes, and rare U.S. and foreign issue stamps and covers. Located on Capitol Hill next to Union Station, the Postal Museum is geared for a family audience. A state-of-the-art museum setting offers more than 40 videos and interactive displays, as well as a museum shop, a stamp retail store, and a discovery center for educational programs, lectures, and performances. For further information, contact the National Postal Museum, 2 Massachusetts Avenue N.E., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2700.

National Zoological Park  The National Zoo encompasses 163 acres along Rock Creek Park in Northwest Washington, DC. Established in 1889, the Zoo, one of the oldest branches of the Smithsonian Institution, is developing into a biopark with live animals, botanic gardens and portraits of eminent Americans and the Hall of Presidents. The two-story American Victorian Renaissance Great Hall on the third floor of the gallery houses a Civil War exhibit (on the mezzanine), and is used for special events and public programs. A large library is shared with the National Museum of American Art and the Archives of American Art. The education department offers public programs; outreach programs for schools, senior adults, hospitals, and nursing homes; and walk-in and group tours.

For further information, contact the National Portrait Gallery, Eighth and F Streets NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2700.
aquaria, and artworks with animal themes. The collection today encompasses 5,000 animals and 500 species, ranging in size and diversity from leaf-cutter ants to giraffes, giant pandas, elephants, and rhinos. Recent exhibits include “Amazonia,” a simulated tropical rain forest; “Think Tank,” an exhibit focusing on animal thinking; the “Pollinarian” exhibit; and the Reptile Discovery Center, featuring the world’s largest lizards, Komodo dragons. The Zoo’s exhibits are supported by scientific investigations conducted at the Zoo’s Department of Zoological Research. Work focusing on genetics, animal behavior, and reproductive studies has given the National Zoo a leadership role among the Nation’s conservation institutions.

In addition to the animals living at its Washington facilities, the Zoo’s Conservation and Research Center located on 3,200 acres near Front Royal, VA, houses additional rare and endangered species. Research at the Center explores animal behavior, ecology, nutrition, reproductive physiology, pathology, and clinical medicine. The Center also conducts research into the long-term maintenance of wild animal populations and captive-breeding. It operates a training program for wildlife professionals from other countries, including those with endangered and rare wildlife.

For further information, contact the National Zoo, 3000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20008. Phone, 202±673±4717. E-mail, listserv@sivm.si.edu. Internet, www.si.edu/natzoo/.

Office of Fellowships and Grants This office develops and administers the numerous Smithsonian programs designed to assist scholars and students from the United States and throughout the world in utilizing the Institution’s unique resources. These academic programs, which include long- and short-term appointments, are an important complement to those offered by universities and support participants’ research in art, history, and science.

Predoctoral, postdoctoral, and graduate student fellowship programs provide scholars and students the opportunity to conduct research on independently conceived projects at Smithsonian facilities in conjunction with the Institution’s research staff.

The Office of Fellowships and Grants offers internships aimed at increasing minority participation in ongoing Smithsonian research activities and fields of interest. These include the Latino Studies Fellowship Program, the Native American Awards Program, and the Minority Internship Program.


Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage The Center is responsible for research, documentation, and presentation of grassroots cultural traditions. It maintains a documentary collection and produces Smithsonian Folkways Recordings, educational materials, documentary films, publications, and traveling exhibits, as well as the annual Smithsonian Folklife Festival on the National Mall. Recent Folklife Festivals have featured a range of American music styles, a number of State tributes, and performers from around the world. Admission to the festival is free. The 2-week program includes Fourth of July activities on the National Mall.

For further information, contact the Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage, Suite 2600, 955 L’Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-287-3424 or 202-357-2700. To purchase recordings, call 800±410±9815.

International Center The International Center supports Smithsonian activities abroad and serves as liaison for the Smithsonian’s international interests. The Smithsonian seeks to encourage a broadening of public understanding of the histories, cultures, and natural environments of regions throughout the world. The International Center provides a meeting place and an organizational channel to bring together the world’s scholars, museum professionals, and the general public, to attend and participate.
in conferences, public forums, lectures, and workshops.

For further information, contact the Office of International Relations, MRC 705, 1100 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20550. Phone, 202-357-1539.

Center for Museum Studies  The Center is an outreach office of the Smithsonian that helps museums in the United States fulfill their public service mission. It conducts training programs for museum professionals on museum operational methods, management of collections, exhibitions techniques, and educational activities.

The Center also operates a Central Referral Service for the more than 500 Smithsonian Institution internships offered each year.

Located in the Center is the Smithsonian Institution Libraries Museum Reference Center Branch, the Nation’s largest museological library.

For further information, contact the Center for Museum Studies, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Room 2235, MRC 427, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-3101.

Arthur M. Sackler Gallery  This Asian art museum opened in 1987 on the National Mall. Changing exhibitions drawn from major collections in the United States and abroad, as well as from the permanent holdings of the Sackler Gallery, are displayed in the distinctive below-ground museum. The Gallery’s growing permanent collection is founded on a group of art objects from China, South and Southeast Asia, and the ancient Near East that was given to the Smithsonian by Arthur M. Sackler (1913–1987), a medical researcher, publisher, and art collector. The Museum’s current collection of more than 2,500 artworks features Persian manuscripts; Japanese paintings; ceramics, prints, and textiles; sculptures from India; and paintings and metalwork from China, Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia. The Sackler Gallery is connected by an underground exhibition space to the neighboring Freer Gallery.

Programs at the Gallery include loan exhibitions and major international shows offering both surveys of distinctive Asian traditions and comparative exhibitions showing the art of different centuries, geographic areas, and types of patronage. Many exhibitions are accompanied by public programs and scholarly symposia.

For further information, contact the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, 1050 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2700.

Smithsonian Institution Archives  The Smithsonian Institution Archives acquires, preserves, and makes available for research the official records of the Smithsonian Institution and the papers of individuals and organizations associated with the Institution or with its work. These holdings document the growth of the Smithsonian and the development of American science, history, and art.

The Institutional History Division explores the history of the Smithsonian by drawing upon the holdings of the Archives and by creating new historical records such as audio and videotaped interviews. Within the Division, the Joseph Henry Papers publishes the correspondence and papers of the Smithsonian’s first Secretary, a renowned 19th century scientist.

The National Collections Program assists in and monitors the development of effective collections management policy throughout the Institution and the museum community at large.

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Institution Archives, MRC 414, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-1420. Fax, 202-357-2395.

Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory  The Observatory is located in Cambridge, MA, on the grounds of the Harvard College Observatory. Since 1973, the observatories have coordinated research activities under a single director in a cooperative venture known as the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics where more than 300 scientists conduct research in astronomy, astrophysics, and Earth and space sciences.

The Center’s research activities are organized in seven divisions, as follows: atomic and molecular physics, radio and geoastronomy, high-energy astrophysics, optical and infrared astronomy, planetary
Data-gathering facilities include the Fred Lawrence Whipple Observatory in Arizona, optical and radio astronomy facilities in Massachusetts, and a submillimeter-wave facility in Hawaii (now under construction). The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory’s observational capabilities are complemented by library, computation, and laboratory facilities.

Research results are published in the Center Preprint Series and other technical and nontechnical bulletins, and distributed to scientific and educational institutions around the world. As a further service to international science, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory serves as the headquarters for Astronomical Telegrams and the Minor Planet Center.

Astronomical Telegrams provide rapid international dissemination of news about the discovery of comets, novae, and other astronomical phenomena. The Minor Planet Center is the principal source for all positional observations of asteroids as well as for establishing their orbits and ephemerides.

The Observatory offers an extensive public education program, including an extensive collection of astronomical images on the World Wide Web (Internet, http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/images/).

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. Phone, 617-495-7461. Internet, http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/.

Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education The Center is a Smithsonian research institute with a focus on the preservation, conservation, and technical study and analysis of collection materials, with a special emphasis on materials in the national collections. Its researchers investigate the chemical and physical processes that are involved in the care of art, artifacts, and specimens, and attempt to formulate conditions and procedures for storage, exhibit, and stabilization that optimize the preservation of these objects. In interdisciplinary collaborations with archaeologists, anthropologists, and art historians, natural and physical scientists study and analyze objects from the collections and related materials to expand knowledge and understanding of their historical and scientific context. In 1983, the Center embarked on a mission of independently formulated programs in research and education in conservation and scientific studies of collection materials. It now serves professional audiences nationwide and internationally. The Center provides active analytical and technical support to conservation and curation efforts in the various Smithsonian Institution museums.

The Center’s education program offers a wide range of training opportunities, within the areas of its specialty, to professionals in conservation and related museum disciplines.

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education, Museum Support Center, Suitland, MD 20746. Phone, 301-238-3700.

Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC) The Center measures physical, chemical, and biological interactions in the environment and determines how these interactions control biological responses. This research is carried out on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay. SERC is dedicated to increasing knowledge of the biological and physical processes that sustain life on Earth. The Center trains future generations of scientists to address ecological questions of the Nation and the globe.

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, 647 Contees Wharf Road, Edgewater, MD 21037. Phone, 410-798-4424. Internet, http://www.serc.si.edu/.

Smithsonian Institution Libraries The libraries of the Smithsonian Institution include more than one million volumes (among them 40,000 rare books) with strengths in natural history, art, science, humanities, and museology. The systems’ administrative services and Central Reference and Loan are located in the National Museum of Natural History with 19 branch libraries located in most of the major Smithsonian
museums and research institutes including the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in the Republic of Panama and the Botany Branch in the National Museum of Natural History. Many volumes are available through interlibrary loan.

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2139. Internet, http://www.sil.si.edu/. E-mail, libhelp@sil.si.edu.

Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) Since 1952, SITES has been committed to making Smithsonian exhibitions available to millions of people who cannot view them firsthand at the Smithsonian museums in Washington, D.C., and New York City. Each year, audiences across North America experience the treasures and opportunities of the Smithsonian by visiting SITES exhibitions that come to local museums, libraries, science centers, historical societies, zoos, aquariums, community centers, and schools. Exhibitions on art, history, and science (including such exhibits as “Full Deck Art Quilts,” “Red, Hot, and Blue: A Salute to American Musicals,” and “Spiders!”) travel to more than 250 sites each year. SITES also offers exhibits in its International Gallery on the National Mall, in the S. Dillon Ripley Center (located at 1100 Jefferson Drive SW.)

For further information, to book a SITES exhibition, or to receive a copy of Update, the annual catalog of current exhibitions, contact the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, MRC 706, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560. Phone, 202-357-3168. Internet, http://www.si.edu/organiza/offices/sites/.

Smithsonian Marine Station The research institute is located in a new facility on South Causeway Island in Fort Pierce, FL, and features a state-of-the-art laboratory. Scientists at the Station catalog species and study marine plants and animals. Among the most important projects being pursued at the site is the search for possible causes of fish kills such as Pfiesteria and other organisms. National Museum of Natural History scientists also conduct research at the Station. While at the new facility, which includes an aquarium, a wet lab, electron microscopes, and conference rooms, more than 100 visiting scientists will be able to investigate plants and animals in the Indian river and ocean environments and study the physical processes associated with these habitats.

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Marine Station, 701 Seaway Drive, Fort Pierce, FL 34946. Phone, 561-465-6632.

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI) The Institute is a research organization for advanced studies of tropical ecosystems. Headquartered in the Republic of Panama, STRI maintains extensive facilities in the Western Hemisphere tropics. It is the base of a corps of tropical researchers, who in turn provide an intellectual environment that attracts many visiting scientists and research fellows. The Institute’s researchers study the evolution, behavior, ecology, and history of tropical species of systems ranging from coral reefs to rain forests. Work at STRI has increased our knowledge of the ways tropical plants respond to increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere; how life adapts in the high-forest canopy; the life of a coral reef; and other complex biological processes.

The institute operates the Barro Colorado Nature Monument, a 12,000-acre forest reserve, including Barro Colorado Island (protected since 1923) and adjacent peninsulas in Gatun Lake, part of the Panama Canal. It also maintains a research and conference center in Panama City, including one of the world’s finest libraries on rain forests and related topics. In addition, STRI has two marine laboratories, one at Naos Island on the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal and another at Galeta Island on the Atlantic. On December 31, 1999, as required by treaty, the Canal transfers to Panama. The Government of Panama has stated that it wishes STRI to continue its activities on the isthmus beyond the year 2000. STRI also operates marine stations in the Caribbean in the San Blas Islands, and at Cayos Cochinos, Honduras, and maintains a 96-foot research vessel for off-shore studies. The Institute’s scientific
staff conducts research in these tropical areas as well as in other parts of Central and South America, the Pacific, Asia, and Africa. Comparative studies are clarifying the distinctive role of the tropics.

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., MRC 555, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-786-2817. Fax, 202-786-2819. Phone (Panama), 011±507±62±6022. Internet, http://www.si.edu/stri/. E-mail, visitors@tivoli.si.edu.

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts The Center, the sole official memorial in Washington to President Kennedy, is an independent bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, administered by a 49-member Board of Trustees.

In a public/private partnership, the Federal Government provides appropriated fund support for the maintenance and operation of the physical facilities of the Presidential monument, while the Board of Trustees is responsible for raising private funds for all of the artistic initiatives. Additional funds for programming and education are derived through box office sales and other earned income, and other government grants. The Center's Board is responsible for administration of the building and for performing arts programming and education.

Since its opening in 1971, the Center has presented a year-round program of the finest in music, dance, and drama from the United States and abroad. Facilities include the Opera House, the Eisenhower Theater, the American Film Institute Theater, the Terrace Theater, the Theater Lab, and the Concert Hall, home of the Center's affiliate, the National Symphony Orchestra.

The Center's Education Department includes the nationwide Performing Arts Centers and Schools: Partners in Education, American College Theater Festival, Youth and Family Programs, the National Symphony Orchestra Education Program, and the Kennedy Center Alliance for Arts Education Network, designed to increase participation by students throughout the country in Center activities and to establish the Center as a focal point for strengthening the arts in education at all levels.

The Kennedy Center box offices are open daily, and general information and tickets may be obtained by calling 202-467-4600 or 202-416-8524 (TDD). Full-time students, senior citizens over the age of 65, enlisted personnel of grade E-4 and below, fixed low-income groups, and the disabled may purchase tickets for most performances at a 50-percent discount through the Specially Priced Ticket Program. This program is designed to make the Center accessible to all, regardless of economic circumstance.

Visitor services are provided by the Friends of the Kennedy Center volunteers. Tours are available free of charge between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on weekdays and between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on weekends. Free performances are given every day at 6 p.m. on the Millennium Stage in the Grand Foyer.

For further information, contact the Kennedy Center. Phone, 202-467-4600. Internet, http://www.kennedy-center.org/.

National Gallery of Art The National Gallery of Art is governed by a Board of Trustees composed of five Trustees and the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. It houses one of the finest collections in the world, illustrating Western man's achievements in painting, sculpture, and the graphic arts. The collections, beginning with the 13th century, are rich in European old master paintings and French, Spanish, Italian, American, and British 18th- and 19th-century paintings; sculpture from the late Middle Ages to the present; Renaissance medals and bronzes; Chinese porcelains; and about 75,000 works of graphic art from the 12th to the 20th centuries. The collections are acquired by private donation rather than by Government funds, which serve solely to operate and maintain the building and its collections.

The National Gallery's West Building, designed by John Russell Pope in neoclassical style, was a gift to the Nation from Andrew W. Mellon, who
also bequeathed his collection to the gallery in 1937. On March 17, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt accepted the completed building and works of art on behalf of the people of the United States of America.

The National Gallery's East Building, designed by I.M. Pei, was accepted by President Jimmy Carter in June of 1978 as a gift of Paul Mellon and the late Ailsa Mellon Bruce, son and daughter of the gallery's founder, and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The East Building provides space for temporary exhibitions, the gallery's growing collections, the Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts, including the greatly expanded library and photographic archives, and administrative and curatorial offices.

A professor-in-residence position is filled annually by a distinguished scholar in the field of art history; graduate and postgraduate research is conducted under a fellowship program; programs for schoolchildren and the general public are conducted daily; an Extension Service distributes loans of audiovisual materials, including films, slide lectures, and slide sets throughout the world. Publications, slides, and reproductions may be obtained through the Publications Service.

The Micro Gallery, located in the West Building, is the most comprehensive interactive multimedia computer system in any American art museum. Thirteen computers, installed in the redesigned art information room near the Mall entrance, enable visitors to see in magnified detail nearly every work of art on display in the permanent collection, as well as access to information about artists, geographic areas, time periods, pronunciations (with sound), and more. Visitors can design a personal tour of the collection and print it out to use as a guide in the galleries. For information, call 202-842-6188 or 202-842-6653.


Sources of Information

Contracts and Small Business Activities
Information may be obtained from the Director, Office of Contracting, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560, regarding procurement of supplies; contracts for construction, services, etc.; and property management and utilization services for Smithsonian Institution organizations.
The following independent organizations should be contacted directly: John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566; and Supply Officer, National Gallery of Art, Sixth Street and Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20565. Phone, 202–287–3343.

Education and Research Refer to preceding statements on the Office of Fellowships and Grants, the Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage, the National Science Resources Center, the Smithsonian Education Office, and other offices. For information, write to the Directors of these offices at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

For information regarding Kennedy Center Education Programs, both in Washington, DC, and in nationwide touring productions and training, contact the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566 (phone, 202–416–8000).

The National Gallery of Art’s Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts was founded in 1979 to promote study of the history, theory, and criticism of art, architecture, and urbanism through the formation of a community of scholars. The activities of the Center for Advanced Study, which include the fellowship program, meetings, research, and publications, are privately funded. For further information, contact the Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 20565. Phone, 202–842–6480; or fax, 202–842–6733.

Electronic Access Information about the Smithsonian Institution is available electronically through the Internet, at http://www.si.edu/.

Information about programs, activities, and performances at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is available through the Internet, at http://www.kennedy-center.org/.

Information about the National Gallery of Art is available through the Internet, at http://www.nga.gov/.

Information about the programs and activities of the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars is available through the Internet, at http://wwics.si.edu/.


Employment information for the following locations may be obtained by contacting the organizations directly as follows: Personnel Office, National Gallery of Art, Fourth Street and Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20565 (phone, 202–842–6298; or for the hearing impaired (TDD), 202–789–3021); and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Human Resources Department, Washington, DC 20566 (phone, 202–416–8610).

Films The National Gallery of Art circulates films, slide programs, videos, teaching packets, and videodiscs to schools and civic organizations throughout the country. Contact the Department of Education Resources, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 20565. Phone, 202–842–6273. Please write to request a free catalog of programs.

Memberships For information about Smithsonian membership (Resident Program), write to The Smithsonian Associates, MRC 701, 1100 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–3030. The Resident Program offers a wide variety of ticketed performances, courses, lectures, seminars, films, and guided tours with specialists, authors, celebrities, and other notables. Additional activities include a lecture series for senior adults; classes, workshops, films, and summer camp sessions for young people; and family and adult/child activities. Membership benefits include ticket discounts and event admissions priority; a subscription to Smithsonian magazine; monthly copies of The Smithsonian Associate, the award-winning guide to Resident Associate activities; and dining privileges. Additionally, all members receive discounts on museum shop purchases; Smithsonian Catalog items;
Smithsonian Institution Press publications and recordings; and discounts on subscriptions to *Air and Space/Smithsonian* magazine. The Smithsonian Associates also offer volunteer opportunities and special services for individuals with disabilities.

For information about Smithsonian membership (National Program), call 202–357–4800. National membership benefits include a subscription to *Smithsonian* magazine; services from the Visitor Information and Associates’ Reception Centers; eligibility to travel on international and U.S. study tours and seminars guided by expert study leaders; discounted tickets for Smithsonian educational events nationwide; and shopping and dining privileges.

The Contributing Membership offers additional opportunities to support the Smithsonian Institution. Contributing members, at various levels, receive an array of benefits—from receiving quarterly issues of *Smithsonian Institution Research Reports* to being invited to the annual James Smithson weekend and other special events. For information about the Contributing Membership, call 202–357–1699.

The Young Benefactors of the Smithsonian Institution offers individuals between the ages of 25 and 45 the opportunity to increase their understanding of the Institution and to participate in unique fundraising events that assist the Institution in achieving its goals. For additional information about the Young Benefactors, call 202–357–1351.

The Circle of the National Gallery of Art is a membership program which provides support for special projects for which Federal funds are not available. Since its inception in 1986, the Circle has provided support for scholarly exhibitions, acquisitions of works of art, publications, films, and symposia at the Gallery’s Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts. For more information about membership in the Circle of the National Gallery of Art, please write to The Circle, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 20565; or call 202–842–6450.

Information about activities of the Friends of the National Zoo and their magazine, *The Zoogoer*, is available by writing to FONZ at the National Zoological Park, Washington, DC 20008. Phone, 202–673–4950.

Information about the national and local activities of Friends of the Kennedy Center (including the bimonthly *Kennedy Center News* for members) is available at the information desks within the Center or by writing to Friends of the Kennedy Center, Washington, DC 20566.

**Photographs** Color and black-and-white photographs and slides are available to Government agencies, research and educational institutions, publishers, and the general public from the Smithsonian photographic archives. Subjects include photographs of the Smithsonian’s scientific, technological, historical, and art collections. Some images date to photography’s earliest days. A searchable database of images is available through the Internet.

Information, order forms, and price lists may be obtained from the Office of Imaging, Printing, and Photographic Services, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–1933. Internet, [http://www.si.edu/resource/](http://www.si.edu/resource/).


An events highlight advertisement including opening exhibits is published in the *Washington Post* by the
Smithsonian Office of Public Affairs. The advertisement appears the next-to-last Friday of the month.

A free brochure providing a brief guide to the Smithsonian Institution is published in English and several foreign languages. For a copy, call Visitor Information, 202–357–2700, or pick up a copy at the information desks in the museums. A visitor’s guide for individuals with disabilities is also available.

Smithsonian Institution Research Reports, containing news of current research projects in the arts, sciences, and history that are being conducted by Smithsonian staff, is produced by the Smithsonian Office of Public Affairs, Smithsonian Institution Building, MRC 033, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–2627.

To request a copy of Smithsonian Runner, a newsletter about Native American-related activities at the Smithsonian, contact the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 800–242–NMAI.

For the newsletter Art to Zoo for teachers of fourth through eighth graders, write to the Smithsonian Office of Education, Room 1163, MRC 402, Arts and Industries Building, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–2425.

The Gallery Shops, National Gallery of Art (phone, 202–842–6466), makes available quality reproductions and publications about the Gallery’s collections. The Information Office provides a monthly Calendar of Events and several brochures including Brief Guide to the National Gallery of Art and An Invitation to the National Gallery of Art (the latter in several foreign languages).

Radio and Telephone

Radio Smithsonian produces award-winning radio series and specials about the arts, sciences, and human culture for national broadcast on public radio.


Smithsonian Skywatchers Report, 202–357–2000 is a taped message with weekly announcements on stars, planets, and worldwide occurrences of short-lived natural phenomena.

For a Spanish Listing of Smithsonian Events, call 202–633–9126.

Concerts From the National Gallery is broadcast 4 weeks after the performance on Washington, D.C., area radio station WGTS, 91.9 FM, Sundays at 7 p.m., November through July.


Special Functions Inquiries regarding the use of Kennedy Center facilities for special functions may be directed to the Office of Special Events, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202–416–8000.

Theater Operations Inquiries regarding the use of the Kennedy Center’s theaters may be addressed to the Booking Coordinator, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202–416–8000.

Tours For information about museum and gallery tours, contact the Smithsonian Information Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive, SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–2700. School groups are welcome. Special behind-the-scenes tours are offered through the various memberships.

Visitor Information The Smithsonian Information Center, located in the original Smithsonian building, commonly known as “The Castle,” provides general orientation, through films, computer interactive programs, and visitor information specialists, to help members and the public learn about the national collections, museum events, exhibitions, and special programs. Write to the Smithsonian Information Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–2700. TTY, 202–357–1729.

The Visitor Services Office of the National Gallery of Art provides
individual assistance to those with special needs, responds to written and telephone requests, supplies crowd control for ticketed exhibitions and programs, and provides information to those planning to visit the Washington, DC, area. For more information, write to the National Gallery of Art, Office of Visitor Services, Washington, DC 20565. Phone, 202-842-6680; or for the hearing impaired (TDD), 202-842-6176.

Volunteer Service Opportunities

Volunteers at the National Gallery of Art may select from providing such services as giving tours of the permanent Gallery collection for children and adults in English or foreign languages; serving as art information specialists at the art information desks throughout the West and East buildings; and assisting the library staff on assorted projects. For further details, write the Education Division, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 20565. Phone, 202-842-6246; or for the hearing impaired (TDD), 202-842-6176. For library volunteering inquiries, phone 202-842-6510.

For information about volunteer opportunities at the Kennedy Center, write to Friends of the Kennedy Center, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202-416-8000.

Members of the press may contact the Smithsonian Office of Public Affairs, MRC 033, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2627. All other inquiries should be directed to the Smithsonian Information Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-357-2700. TDD, 202-357-1729. Internet, http://www.si.edu/.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

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The State Justice Institute was established to award grants to improve judicial administration in the State courts of the United States.
The State Justice Institute was created by the State Justice Institute Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10701) as a private, nonprofit corporation to further the development and improvement of judicial administration in the State courts. The Institute is supervised by a Board of Directors consisting of 11 members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board is statutorily composed of six judges, a State court administrator, and four members of the public, of whom no more than two can be of the same political party.

The goals of the Institute are to:
—direct a national program of assistance to ensure that all U.S. citizens have ready access to a fair and effective judicial system;
—foster coordination and cooperation with the Federal judiciary;
—serve as a clearinghouse and information center for the dissemination of information regarding State judicial systems; and
—encourage education for judges and support personnel of State court systems.

To accomplish these broad objectives, the Institute is authorized to provide funds, through grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts, to State courts and organizations that can assist in the achievement of improving judicial administration of the State courts.

Sources of Information

Inquiries concerning the following programs and activities should be directed to the specified office of the State Justice Institute, Suite 600, 1650 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. Phone, 703-684-6100.

Grants—Chief, Program Division.
Publications, consumer information, speakers, Privacy Act/Freedom of Information Act requests—Executive Assistant, Office of the Executive Director.
Employment/personnel—Personnel Specialist.

Information regarding the programs and services of the State Justice Institute is also available through the Internet, at http://www.statejustice.org/.

For further information, contact the State Justice Institute, Suite 600, 1650 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. Phone, 703-684-6100. Internet, http://www.statejustice.org/.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Suite 200, 1200 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20037-3011

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The United States Institute of Peace was established to promote research, policy analysis, education, and training on international peace and conflict resolution.

The United States Institute of Peace is an independent Federal institution created and funded by Congress to develop and disseminate knowledge about international peace and conflict resolution. The Institute addresses this mandate in three principal ways:

— by expanding basic and applied knowledge about the origins, nature, and processes of peace and war, encompassing the widest spectrum of approaches and insights;

— by disseminating this knowledge to officials, policymakers, diplomats, and others engaged in efforts to promote international peace; and

— by supporting education and training programs and providing information for secondary and university-level teachers and students and the general public.

The Institute's primary activities are grantmaking, fellowships, in-house research projects, public education and outreach activities, publications, and library services.

The Grants Program provides financial support for research, information services, education, and training. Eligible grantees include nonprofit organizations; official public institutions, such as public schools, colleges, universities, libraries, and State and local agencies; and individuals.

The Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace provides fellowships to scholars, doctoral candidates, practitioners, and other professionals to undertake research and other appropriate forms of work on issues of international peace and the management of international conflicts. The Research and Studies Program conducts conferences, seminars, and study groups on issues of short- and long-term significance.

The Jeannette Rankin Library Program has four main components: a specialized research library; a network with and support for other libraries, both private and public; an oral history resource; and bibliographic as well as other data bases.

The Office of Communications fulfills requests for speakers and media services, answers general inquiries, and conducts outreach programs in Washington, D.C., and elsewhere. Institute-directed activities under the Education and Training Program include educational video programs, teacher training projects, and a National Peace Essay Contest for high school students. Institute publications include the Biennial Report to Congress and the President; a newsletter, Peace Watch; periodic papers on selected topics, Peaceworks; and monographs, books, and Special Reports generated from Institute-sponsored projects.
Sources of Information

Electronic access to the Institute is available through the Internet, at http://www.usip.org/.

SELECTED MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS

MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES PARTICIPATES

Explanatory note: The United States participates in the organizations named below in accordance with the provisions of treaties, other international agreements, congressional legislation, or executive arrangements. In some cases, no financial contribution is involved.

Various commissions, councils, or committees subsidiary to the organizations listed here are not named separately on this list. These include the international bodies for narcotics control, which are subsidiary to the United Nations.

I. United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and International Atomic Energy Agency
   Food and Agricultural Organization
   International Atomic Energy Agency
   International Civil Aviation Organization
   International Labor Organization
   International Maritime Organization
   International Telecommunication Union
   United Nations
   Universal Postal Union
   World Health Organization
   World Intellectual Property Organization
   World Meteorological Organization

II. Peacekeeping
   United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (Golan Heights)
   United Nations Force in Cyprus
   United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
   United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission
   United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
   United Nations Mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina
   United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic
   United Nations Mission in Haiti
   United Nations Mission to Prevalla
   United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan
   United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
   United Nations Observer Mission in Angola
   United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
   United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia
   United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone
   United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (Macedonia)
   United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (Middle East)

III. Inter-American Organizations
   Inter-American Indian Institute
   Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
   Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
   Organization of American States
   Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
   Pan American Institute of Geography and History
   Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and Portugal
IV. Regional Organizations

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic
and Social Development in Asia and
the Pacific
North Atlantic Assembly
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Organization for Economic Cooperation
and Development (OEC)
South Pacific Commission

V. Other International Organizations

Bureau of International Expositions
Commission for the Conservation of
Antarctic Marine Livings Resources
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)
Fund for the Protection of the World
Cultural and Natural Heritage
Hague Conference on Private
International Law
International Agency for Research on
Cancer
International Bureau of the Permanent
Court of Arbitration
International Bureau for the Publication
of Customs Tariffs
International Bureau of Weights and
Measures
International Center for the Study of the
Preservation and the Restoration of
Cultural Property (ICCROM)
International Commission for the
Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
International Copper Study Group
International Cotton Advisory Committee
International Council for the Exploration
of the Seas (ICES)
International Council of Scientific
Unions and Its Associated Unions (20)
International Criminal Police
Organization (INTERPOL)
International Hydrographic Organization
International Institute for Cotton
International Institute for the Unification
of Private Law
International Lead and Zinc Study Group
International Natural Rubber
Organization
International North Pacific Fisheries
Commission
International Office of Epizootics
International Office of Vine and Wine
International Organization for Legal
Metrology
International Rubber Study Group
International Seed Testing Association
International Tropical Timber
Organization
International Union for the Conservation
of Nature and Natural Resources
(IUINC)
International Union for the Protection of
New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)
International Whaling Commission
International Wheat Council
Interparliamentary Union
North Atlantic Ice Patrol
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation
Organization
Organization for the Prevention of
Chemical Weapons
Permanent International Association of
Navigation Congresses
Permanent International Association of
Road Congresses
United Nations Compensation
Commission
World Trade Organization (WTO)/
General Agreement on Tariffs and
Trade (GATT)

VI. Special Voluntary Programs

Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
Convention on International Trade in
Endangered Species of Wild Fauna
and Flora (CITES)
International Atomic Energy Agency
Technical Assistance and Cooperation
Fund
International Atomic Energy Agency
Voluntary Programs
International Civil Aviation Organization
(ICAO) Aviation Security Fund
International Contributions for Scientific,
Educational, and Cultural Activities
International Fund for Agricultural
Development (IFAD)
International Organization for Migration
(IOM)
Korean Peninsula Energy Development
Organization
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund
Organization of American States Fund
for Strengthening Democracy
Organization of American States Special
Cultural Fund
Organization of American States Special
Development Assistance Fund
Organization of American States Special Multilateral Fund (Education and Science)
Organization of American States Special Projects Fund (Mar del Plata)
Pan American Health Organization Special Health Promotion Funds
United Nations Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund
United Nations Center for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS)
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)
United Nations/World Food Program (WFP)
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Program (UNHCR)
United Nations Population Fund
United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
World Health Organization Special Programs
World Meteorological Organization Special Fund for Climate Activities
World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Cooperation Program

African Development Bank

Headquarters: 01 B.P. 1387, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire
President: Omar Kabbaj

The African Development Bank (AFDB) was established in 1963 and, by charter amendment, opened its membership to non-African countries in 1982. Its mandate is to contribute to the economic development and social progress of its regional members. Bank members total 77, including 53 African countries and 24 nonregional countries. Ownership of the Bank, by charter, is two-thirds African and one-third nonregional. Upon ratification of the agreement on the fifth general capital increase, Bank ownership will be 60 percent African and 40 percent nonregional.

The African Development Fund (AFDF), the concessional lending affiliate, was established in 1973 to complement AFDB operations by providing concessional financing for high-priority development projects in the poorest African countries. The Fund’s membership consists of 25 nonregional member countries and AFDB, which represents its African members and is allocated half of the votes.

Asian Development Bank

Headquarters: 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City, 0401 Metro Manila, Philippines. Phone, 632-632-4444. Fax, 632-636-2444
President: Tadao Chino

The Asian Development Bank commenced operations on December 19, 1966. It now has 57 member countries—41 from Asia and 16 from outside the region.

The purpose of the Bank is to foster sustainable economic development, poverty alleviation, and cooperation among its developing member countries in the Asia/Pacific region.

For further information, contact the Asian Development Bank, P.O. Box 789, 0980 Manila, Philippines. E-mail, adbhq@mail.asiandevbank.org. Internet, http://www.adb.org/.

Inter-American Defense Board

Chairman: Maj. Gen. John C. Thompson, USA

The Inter-American Defense Board is the oldest permanently constituted, international military organization in the world. It was founded by Resolution XXXIX of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942. Senior army, navy, and air force officers from 25 member nations staff the various agencies of the Board. Its four major agencies are: the Council of Delegates, the decisionmaking body; the International Staff; the Inter-American Defense College; and the Secretariat,
which provides administrative and logistical support. The Board studies and recommends to member governments measures necessary for close military collaboration in preparation for the collective self-defense of the American Continents. It also acts as a technical military adviser for the Organization of American States, and is involved in projects such as disaster relief planning and demining programs in Central America.

The College prepares senior military officers and civilian functionaries for positions in their respective governments.

**Inter-American Development Bank**

*Headquarters:* 1300 New York Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20577. Phone, 202-623-1000

*President:* Enrique V. Iglesias

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) was established in 1959 to help accelerate economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is based in Washington, DC.

The Bank has 28 member countries in the Western Hemisphere and 18 outside of the region.

**Inter-American Investment Corporation**

*Headquarters:* 1300 New York Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20577. Phone, 202-623-3900

*Chairman of Board of Directors:* Enrique V. Iglesias
*General Manager:* John Rahming

The Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC), an affiliate of the Inter-American Development Bank, was established in 1984 to promote the economic development of its Latin American and Caribbean members by financing small and medium-size private enterprises. IIC makes direct loans and equity investments and grants lines of credit to local financial intermediaries. It is based in Washington, DC.

IIC has 35 member countries, of which 25 are in the Western Hemisphere, including the United States, and 10 are outside the region.

**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

*Headquarters:* 1818 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20433. Phone, 202-477-1234

*President:* James D. Wolfensohn

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), also known as the World Bank, officially came into existence on December 27, 1945.

The Bank’s purpose is to promote economic, social, and environmental progress in developing nations by reducing poverty so that their people may live better and fuller lives. The Bank lends funds at market-determined interest rates, provides advice, and serves as a catalyst to stimulate outside investments. Its resources come primarily from funds raised in the world capital markets, its retained earnings, and repayments on its loans.

**International Development Association**

The International Development Association (IDA) came into existence on September 24, 1960, as an affiliate of IBRD. The Association's resources consist of subscriptions and supplementary resources in the form of general replenishments, mostly from its more industrialized and developed members; special contributions by its richer members; repayments on earlier credits; and transfers from IBRD’s net earnings.

The Association promotes economic development, reduces poverty, and raises the standard of living in the least developed areas of the world. It does this by financing their developmental requirements on concessionary terms, which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than those of conventional loans, thereby furthering the objectives of IBRD and supplementing its activities.
International Finance Corporation

Headquarters: 1850 “I” Street NW., Washington, DC 20433. Phone, 202-477-1234
President: James D. Wolfensohn
Executive Vice President: Peter Woicke

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), an affiliate of the World Bank, was established in July 1956, to promote productive private enterprise in developing member countries. The Corporation pursues its objective principally through direct debt and equity investments in projects that establish new businesses or expand, modify, or diversify existing businesses. It also encourages cofinancing by other investors and lenders. For every dollar of financing approved by IFC for its own account, other investors and lenders provide almost six dollars. Additionally, advisory services and technical assistance are provided by IFC to developing member countries in areas such as capital market development, privatization, corporate restructuring, and foreign investment.

International Monetary Fund

Managing Director and Chairman of the Executive Board: Michel Camdessus

The Final Act of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, signed at Bretton Woods, NH, on July 22, 1944, set forth the original Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The Agreement became effective on December 27, 1945, when the President, authorized by the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286) accepted membership for the United States in IMF. The Agreement having thus been accepted by countries whose combined financial commitments (quotas) equaled approximately 80 percent of IMF’s total commitments. The inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors was held in March 1946, and the first meeting of the Executive Directors was held May 6, 1946.

On May 31, 1968, the Board of Governors approved an amendment to the Articles of Agreement for the establishment of a facility based on Special Drawing Rights (SDR) in IMF and for modification of certain IMF rules and practices. The amendment became effective on July 28, 1969, and the Special Drawing Account became operative on August 6, 1969. United States acceptance of the amendment and participation in the Special Drawing Account were authorized by the Special Drawing Rights Act (22 U.S.C. 286 et seq.).

On April 30, 1976, the Board of Governors approved a second amendment to the Articles of Agreement, which entered into force on April 1, 1978. This amendment gave members the right to adopt exchange arrangements of their choice while placing certain obligations on them regarding their exchange rate policies, over which IMF was to exercise firm surveillance. The official price of gold was abolished and the SDR account was promoted as the principal reserve asset of the international monetary system.

United States acceptance of this amendment was authorized by the Bretton Woods Agreements Act Amendments (22 U.S.C. 286e-5).

On June 28, 1990, the Board of Governors approved a third amendment to the Articles of Agreement, which became effective on November 11, 1992. Under this amendment, a member’s voting rights and certain related rights may be suspended by a 70-percent majority of the executive board if the member, having been declared ineligible to use the general resources of the Fund, persists in its failure to fulfill any of its obligations under the Articles.

As of December 31, 1998, IMF had 182 member countries. Total quotas were SDR 145 billion (equivalent to approximately $204 billion).

The purposes of IMF are to promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent forum for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems; to facilitate the expansion and balanced
growth of international trade; to promote exchange rate stability; to assist in the establishment of an open multilateral system of payments for current transactions between members; and to give confidence to members by making IMF resources temporarily available to them under adequate safeguards.

In accordance with these purposes, IMF seeks to help its members correct the imbalances in their international balances of payments. It periodically examines the economic developments and policies of its member countries and offers policy advice. IMF also provides financial assistance to aid its members in handling balance-of-payment difficulties through a variety of financial facilities designed to address specific problems. These lending mechanisms include stand-by and extended arrangements, as well as separate facilities which provide compensatory and contingency financing to countries suffering temporary declines in their export earnings, and a concessional financial facility to support structural adjustment programs in the poorest countries and to provide emergency financial assistance to countries experiencing financial crises. IMF also provides technical assistance and training to its members.

For further information, contact the Chief, Editorial Division, External Relations Department, International Monetary Fund, 700 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20431. Phone, 202-623-7364. Internet, http://www.imf.org/.

International Organization for Migration

Headquarters: 17 Route des Morillons, Grand-Saconnex, Geneva. Mailing address, P.O. Box 71, CH-1211, Geneva 19, Switzerland. Phone, 011-41-22-717-9111. Fax, 011-41-22-798-6150.

Director General: Brunson McKinley (United States)

Deputy Director General: Narcisa L. Escaler (Philippines)

Washington Office: Suite 1110, 1750 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-862-1826. Fax, 202-862-1879. E-mail, swashington@iom.int

Regional Representative: Luca Dell’Oglio (Italy)

New York Office: Suite 1610, 122 E. 42d Street, New York, NY 10168. Phone, 212-681-7000. Fax, 212-867-5887. E-mail, newyork@iom.int

Chief of Mission: Andrew Bruce (New Zealand)

Permanent United Nations Observer: Robert G. Paiva (United States)

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), formerly the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, was created in 1951 at an international migration conference in Brussels sponsored by the United States and Belgium. It was formed outside the United Nations system in order to provide assistance, including health screening and transportation, to refugees as well as to persons not under the protection of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, and to be concerned with international migration issues in general such as the links between migration and development.

As a technical, nonpolitical organization committed to the statement that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society, IOM has four strategic objectives:

— to cooperate with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration;
— to advance understanding of migration issues;
— to encourage social and economic development through migration; and
— to work toward effective respect of the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

The organization plans and carries out refugee migration schemes, programs for returning migrants, and emergency relief activities at the request of its member states and in cooperation with other international organizations, especially U.N. agencies. In addition, it publishes surveys and sponsors conferences on migration trends and issues.

In the United States, IOM carries out certain activities for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, facilitates sponsor prepayment for other U.S.-bound immigrants, and operates a limited
number of return migration programs. In addition to Washington, DC, and New York, IOM has offices in Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, and San Francisco.

The Organization comprises 114 states (67 members and 47 observers). They meet once a year in Geneva as the Council, to consider global migration issues and the Organization’s work, direction, and budget. Mandatory assessed contributions from member states finance IOM’s administrative budget, whereas its operational budget is funded through voluntary contributions. Member states elect the Director General and the Deputy Director General, whose regular terms are 5 years. Several international governmental and nongovernmental organizations are invited to observe and address the IOM Council.

The Organization has observer status at U.N. agencies, the Organization of American States, and other organizations.

**Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency**

*Headquarters:* 1818 H Street N.W., Washington, DC 20433. Phone, 202-477-1234  
*President:* James D. Wolfensohn  
*Executive Vice President:* Moromichi Ikawa

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), an affiliate of the World Bank, was formally constituted in April 1988.

Its basic purpose is to facilitate the flow of foreign private investment for productive purposes to developing member countries by offering long-term political risk insurance in the areas of expropriation, currency transfer, and war and civil disturbance; and by providing advisory and consultative services. The Agency cooperates with national investment insurance schemes, such as OPIC, and with private insurers.

**Organization of American States**

*Secretary General:* César Gaviria  
*Assistant Secretary General:* Christopher Thomas  
*Executive Secretary for Integral Development:* Leonel Zuñiga, Acting  
*Assistant Secretary for Management:* James Harding  
*Assistant Secretary for Legal Affairs:* Enrique Lagos

The Organization of American States (OAS) is a regional, intergovernmental organization whose primary purposes are to strengthen the peace and security of the continent; to promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of nonintervention; to prevent possible causes of difficulties and to conciliate disputes that may arise among the member states; to provide for common action by those states in the event of aggression; to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them; to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development; and to achieve an effective limitation of conventional weapons that will make it possible to devote the largest amount of resources to the economic and social development of the member states.

With roots dating from 1890, the first OAS Charter was signed in 1948. Three subsequent protocols of amendment, Buenos Aires 1967, Cartagena de Indias 1985, and Washington 1992, gave it its present form. The Protocol of Washington, which entered into force on September 25, 1997, incorporated provisions for the protection of democratically constituted governments and will include among the essential purposes of the Organization the eradication of extreme poverty, which constitutes an obstacle to the full democratic development of the peoples of the hemisphere. A fourth protocol of amendment, the Protocol of Managua 1993, which entered into force on January 29, 1996, established the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), which replaces the Inter-American Councils for Economic and Social Affairs and Education, Science and Culture.
The Organization’s member states are Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Commonwealth of Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The present Government of Cuba is excluded from participation by a decision of the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in 1962. Thirty-seven non-American countries, as well as the Holy See and the European Union, are permanent observers.

The principal organs of the OAS are:

— the General Assembly, which is normally composed of the foreign ministers of the member states and meets at least once a year to decide the general action and policy of the Organization;

— the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which meets on call to consider urgent matters of common interest or threats to the peace and security of the hemisphere;

— the Permanent Council, which meets twice a month at OAS headquarters;

— the Inter-American Council for Integral Development;

— the Inter-American Juridical Committee;

— the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; and

— the General Secretariat, which is the central and permanent organ, headquartered in Washington, DC.

The Organization has six specialized organizations that handle technical matters of common interest to the American States. It also holds specialized conferences on specific technical matters.

For further information, contact the Director, Department of Public Information, Organization of American States, Seventeenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-458-3760. Fax, 202-458-6421.

United Nations

United Nations, New York, NY 10017. Phone, 212-963-1234

Secretary-General: Kofi A. Annan


Director-General: Antoine Blanca

United Nations Office at Vienna: Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A–1400, Vienna, Austria

Director-General: Giorgio Giacomelli


Director: Kevin Kennedy, Acting

The United Nations is an international organization that was set up in accordance with the Charter1 drafted by governments represented at the Conference on International Organization meeting at San Francisco. The Charter was signed on June 26, 1945, and came into force on October 24, 1945, when the required number of ratifications and accessions had been made by the signatories. Amendments increasing membership of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council came into effect on August 31, 1965.

The United Nations now consists of 185 member states, of which 51 are founding members.

The purposes of the United Nations set out in the Charter are: to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character and in promoting respect for human rights; and to be a center for harmonizing the

actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

The principal organs of the United Nations are:

**General Assembly** All states that are members of the United Nations are members of the General Assembly. Its functions are to consider and discuss any matter within the scope of the Charter of the United Nations and to make recommendations to the members of the United Nations and other organs. It approves the budget of the organization, the expenses of which are borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations likely to endanger international peace and security, may initiate studies, and may receive and consider reports from other organs of the United Nations. Under the “Uniting for Peace” resolution adopted by the General Assembly in November 1950, if the Security Council fails to act on an apparent threat to or breach of the peace or act of aggression because of lack of unanimity of its five permanent members, the Assembly itself may take up the matter within 24 hours—in emergency special session—and recommend collective measures, including, in case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression, use of armed force when necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The General Assembly normally meets in regular annual session in September. It also has met in special sessions and emergency special sessions.

**Security Council** The Security Council consists of 15 members, of which 5—the People’s Republic of China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America—are permanent members and are elected each year. The 10 nonpermanent members are elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly. The primary responsibility of the Security Council is to act on behalf of the members of the United Nations in maintenance of international peace and security. Measures that may be employed by the Security Council are outlined in the Charter.

The Security Council, together with the General Assembly, also elects the judges of the International Court of Justice and makes a recommendation to the General Assembly on the appointment of the Secretary-General of the organization.

The Security Council first met in London on January 17, 1946, and is so organized as to be able to function continuously.

**Economic and Social Council** This organ is responsible, under the authority of the General Assembly, for the economic and social programs of the United Nations. Its functions include making or initiating studies, reports, and recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters; promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all; calling international conferences and preparing draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly on matters within its competence; negotiating agreements with the specialized agencies and defining their relationship with the United Nations; coordinating the activities of the specialized agencies; and consulting with nongovernmental organizations concerned with matters within its competence. The Council consists of 54 members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms; 18 are elected each year.

The Council usually holds two regular sessions a year. It has also held a number of special sessions.

**Trusteeship Council** The Trusteeship Council was initially established to consist of any member states that administered trust territories, permanent members of the Security Council that did not administer trust territories, and enough other nonadministering countries elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms to ensure that membership would be equally divided between administering and nonadministering members. Under authority of the General Assembly, the Council...
considered reports from members administering trust territories, examined petitions from trust territory inhabitants, and provided for periodic inspection visits to trust territories.

With the independence of Palau, the last remaining U.N. trust territory, the Trusteeship Council formally suspended operations after nearly half a century. The council will henceforth meet only on an extraordinary basis, as the need may arise.

International Court of Justice  The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It has its seat at The Hague, The Netherlands. All members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the Court. Nonmembers of the United Nations may become parties to the Statute of the Court on conditions prescribed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases that the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

The Court consists of 15 judges known as “members” of the Court. They are elected for 9-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, and may be reelected.

Secretariat  The Secretariat consists of a Secretary-General and “such staff as the Organization may require.” The Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council, is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations. He acts in that capacity for the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council. Under the Charter, the Secretary-General “may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.”
SELECTED BILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada
Canadian Section: Room 555, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, ON K1A 0E9. Phone, 613–995–4951.

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico
United States Section: Suite C–310, 4171 North Mesa Street, El Paso, TX 79902. Phone, 915–832–4100.
Mexican Section: No. 2180, Avenida Universidad, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico 32310; or P.O. Box 10525, El Paso, TX 79995. Phone, 011–52–161–37363.

International Joint Commission—United States and Canada

Regional Office: 100 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, ON N9A 6T3; or P.O. Box 32869, Detroit MI 48232. Phone, 519–257–6700 or 313–226–2170. Fax, 519–257–6740.

Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission

Permanent Joint Board on Defense—United States and Canada
Canadian Section: National Defense Headquarters, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, ON K1A 0K2. Phone, 613–992–5457.
## Appendices

### APPENDIX A: Commonly Used Abbreviations and Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AARCC</td>
<td>Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABMC</td>
<td>American Battle Monuments Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>Administration for Children and Families</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACYF</td>
<td>Administration on Children, Youth, and Families</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADA</td>
<td>Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADD</td>
<td>Administration on Developmental Disabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFAA</td>
<td>Air Force Audit Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFDB</td>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFDC</td>
<td>Aid to Families with Dependent Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFDF</td>
<td>African Development Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFSC</td>
<td>Armed Forces Staff College</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGRICOLA</td>
<td>Agricultural Online Access</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHCPR</td>
<td>Agency for Health Care Policy and Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AmeriCorps</td>
<td>AmeriCorps*National Community Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCCC</td>
<td>Civilian Community Corps</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMS</td>
<td>Agricultural Marketing Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amtrak</td>
<td>National Railroad Passenger Corporation</td>
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<td>ANA</td>
<td>Administration for Native Americans</td>
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<td>AOA</td>
<td>Administration on Aging</td>
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<td>APHIS</td>
<td>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARC</td>
<td>Appalachian Regional Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARS</td>
<td>Agricultural Research Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>ATF</td>
<td>Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms</td>
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<tr>
<td>ATSDR</td>
<td>Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEA</td>
<td>Bureau of Economic Analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIA</td>
<td>Bureau of Indian Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIC</td>
<td>Business Information Center (SBA)</td>
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<td>BJA</td>
<td>Bureau of Justice Assistance</td>
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<td>BJS</td>
<td>Bureau of Justice Statistics</td>
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<td>BLM</td>
<td>Bureau of Land Management</td>
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<td>BLS</td>
<td>Bureau of Labor Statistics</td>
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<td>BTS</td>
<td>Bureau of Transportation Statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>BVA</td>
<td>Board of Veterans’ Appeals</td>
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<tr>
<td>C3I</td>
<td>Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence</td>
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<tr>
<td>C4I</td>
<td>Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Congressional Budget Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCC</td>
<td>Commodity Credit Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>Community Development Block Grant</td>
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<td>Agency/Commission/Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEA Council of Economic Advisers</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEOS Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (Justice)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEQ Council on Environmental Quality</td>
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<td>CFA Commission of Fine Arts</td>
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<td>CFR Code of Federal Regulations</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFTC Commodity Futures Trading Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIA Central Intelligence Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>CITES Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</td>
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<tr>
<td>CNO Chief of Naval Operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>COPS Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (Justice)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPSC Consumer Product Safety Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRS Congressional Research Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSAP Center for Substance Abuse Prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSAT Center for Substance Abuse Treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSB Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSE Office of Child Support Enforcement</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSREES Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSS Central Security Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>DA Department of the Army</td>
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<tr>
<td>DARPA Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCAA Defense Contract Audit Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCMC Defense Contract Management Command</td>
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<td>DEA Drug Enforcement Administration</td>
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<td>DIA Defense Intelligence Agency</td>
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<td>DISA Defense Information Systems Agency</td>
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<td>DLA Defense Logistics Agency</td>
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<td>DLSA Defense Legal Services Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOC Department of Commerce</td>
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<tr>
<td>DO D Department of Defense</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOE Department of Energy</td>
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<td>DOL Department of Labor</td>
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<td>DOT Department of Transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSCA Defense Security Cooperation Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSS Defense Security Service</td>
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<td>DTRA Defense Threat Reduction Agency</td>
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<td>DSS Defense Threat Reduction Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDA Economic Development Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>EEO C Equal Employment Opportunity Commission</td>
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<td>EO Executive order</td>
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<td>EOUSA Executive Office for United States Attorneys</td>
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<td>EPA Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<td>ERS Economic Research Service</td>
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<td>Ex-Im Bank Export-Import Bank of the United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAA Federal Aviation Administration</td>
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<td>Fannie Mae Federal National Mortgage Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmer Mac Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation</td>
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<td>FAS Foreign Agricultural Service</td>
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<td>FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation</td>
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<td>FED's Federal Executive Boards</td>
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<td>FCC Federal Communications Commission</td>
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<td>FDA Food and Drug Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>FDIC Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation</td>
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<td>FECA Federal Election Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency</td>
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<td>FERC Federal Energy Regulatory Commission</td>
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<td>FFB Federal Financing Bank</td>
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<td>FHA Federal Housing Administration</td>
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<td>FHWA Federal Highway Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>FICO Financing Corporation</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLRA</td>
<td>Federal Labor Relations Authority</td>
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<td>FMC</td>
<td>Federal Maritime Commission</td>
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<td>FMCS</td>
<td>Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service</td>
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<td>FMS</td>
<td>Financial Management Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>FNCS</td>
<td>Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services</td>
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<td>FNMA</td>
<td>Federal National Mortgage Association</td>
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<td>FNS</td>
<td>Food and Nutrition Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>FOIA</td>
<td>Freedom of Information Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR</td>
<td>Federal Register</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRS</td>
<td>Federal Reserve System</td>
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<td>FSA</td>
<td>Farm Service Agency</td>
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<td>FSIS</td>
<td>Food Safety and Inspection Service</td>
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<td>FSS</td>
<td>Federal Supply Service</td>
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<td>FTC</td>
<td>Federal Trade Commission</td>
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<td>FWS</td>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
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<td>GAO</td>
<td>General Accounting Office</td>
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<td>GATT</td>
<td>General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade</td>
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<td>Ginnie Mae</td>
<td>Government National Mortgage Association</td>
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<td>GIESA</td>
<td>Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>GNMA</td>
<td>Government National Mortgage Association</td>
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<td>GPO</td>
<td>Government Printing Office</td>
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<td>GSA</td>
<td>General Services Administration</td>
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<td>HCFA</td>
<td>Health Care Financing Administration</td>
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<td>HHS</td>
<td>Department of Health and Human Services</td>
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<td>HRSA</td>
<td>Health Resources and Services Administration</td>
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<td>HUD</td>
<td>Department of Housing and Urban Development</td>
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<td>HUMINT</td>
<td>Defense Human Intelligence Service</td>
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<td>IAF</td>
<td>Inter-American Foundation</td>
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<td>IBRD</td>
<td>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
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<td>IDB</td>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank</td>
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<td>IFC</td>
<td>International Finance Corporation</td>
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<td>IHA’s</td>
<td>Indian Housing Authorities</td>
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<td>IHS</td>
<td>Indian Health Service</td>
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<td>ILAB</td>
<td>Bureau of International Labor Affairs</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labor Organization</td>
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<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>IMLS</td>
<td>Institute of Museum and Library Services</td>
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<td>INS</td>
<td>Immigration and Naturalization Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTERPOL</td>
<td>International Criminal Police Organization</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<td>IRM C</td>
<td>Information Resources Management College</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRS</td>
<td>Internal Revenue Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISO O</td>
<td>Information Security Oversight Office</td>
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<td>ITA</td>
<td>International Trade Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>JAG</td>
<td>Judge Advocate General</td>
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<tr>
<td>JCS</td>
<td>Joint Chiefs of Staff</td>
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<td>LMI</td>
<td>Office of One-Stop/Labor Market Information (Labor)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Maritime Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>MASINT</td>
<td>Central Measurement and Signals Intelligence Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>MBDA</td>
<td>Minority Business Development Agency</td>
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<td>MIGA</td>
<td>Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>MMS</td>
<td>Minerals Management Service</td>
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<td>MSHA</td>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
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<td>MSPB</td>
<td>Merit Systems Protection Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>NARA</td>
<td>National Archives and Records Administration</td>
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<td>NASA</td>
<td>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</td>
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<td>NASS</td>
<td>National Agricultural Statistics Service</td>
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<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
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<td>NCA</td>
<td>National Cemetery Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCPC</td>
<td>National Capital Planning Commission</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCRR</td>
<td>National Center for Research Resources</td>
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<td>NCUA</td>
<td>National Credit Union Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEA</td>
<td>National Endowment for the Arts</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEH</td>
<td>National Endowment for the Humanities</td>
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<tr>
<td>NHI</td>
<td>National Highway Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>NHPRC</td>
<td>National Historical Publications and Records Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>NHTSA</td>
<td>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>National Institutes of Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIJ</td>
<td>National Institute of Justice</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIMA</td>
<td>National Imagery and Mapping Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIMH</td>
<td>National Institute of Mental Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIST</td>
<td>National Institute of Standards and Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>NLM</td>
<td>National Library of Medicine</td>
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<tr>
<td>NLRB</td>
<td>National Labor Relations Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAA</td>
<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>Nuclear Regulatory Commission</td>
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<td>NRCS</td>
<td>Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
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<td>NSA</td>
<td>National Security Agency</td>
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<td>NSC</td>
<td>National Security Council</td>
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<td>NSF</td>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
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<td>NTIA</td>
<td>National Telecommunications and Information Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTID</td>
<td>National Technical Institute for the Deaf</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTIS</td>
<td>National Technical Information Service (Commerce)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSB</td>
<td>National Transportation Safety Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>OAS</td>
<td>Organization of American States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCS</td>
<td>Officer Candidate School</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OGE</td>
<td>Office of Government Ethics</td>
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<tr>
<td>OMB</td>
<td>Office of Management and Budget</td>
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<tr>
<td>OPIC</td>
<td>Overseas Private Investment Corporation</td>
</tr>
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<td>OPM</td>
<td>Office of Personnel Management</td>
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<td>ORR</td>
<td>Office of Refugee Resettlement</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSC</td>
<td>Office of Special Counsel</td>
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<td>OUSD</td>
<td>Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (Commerce)</td>
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<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</td>
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<td>OSHRC</td>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission</td>
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<td>OSM</td>
<td>Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement</td>
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<td>OTS</td>
<td>Office of Thrift Supervision</td>
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<td>OWBO</td>
<td>Office of Women’s Business Ownership</td>
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<td>PBGC</td>
<td>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</td>
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<td>PBS</td>
<td>Public Buildings Service</td>
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<td>PCC</td>
<td>Panama Canal Commission</td>
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<td>PHA’s</td>
<td>Public Housing Agencies</td>
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<td>PHS</td>
<td>Public Health Service</td>
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<td>POW/MP</td>
<td>Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel</td>
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<td>PRC</td>
<td>Postal Rate Commission</td>
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<td>PSC</td>
<td>Program Support Center (Health and Human Services)</td>
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<td>PTO</td>
<td>Patent and Trademark Office</td>
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<td>PWBA</td>
<td>Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration</td>
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<td>RHS</td>
<td>Rural Housing Service</td>
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<td>RICO</td>
<td>Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations</td>
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<td>RIT</td>
<td>Rochester Institute of Technology</td>
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<td>RMA</td>
<td>Risk Management Agency (Agriculture)</td>
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<td>ROTC</td>
<td>Reserve Officer Training Corps</td>
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<tr>
<td>RRB</td>
<td>Railroad Retirement Board</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX A

RSPA Research and Special Programs Administration (Transportation)  
RTB Rural Telephone Bank  
RUS Rural Utilities Service  
SAIF Savings Association Insurance Fund  
SAMHSA Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration  
SBA Small Business Administration  
SEC Securities and Exchange Commission  
SITES Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service  
SSA Social Security Administration  
SSI Supplemental Security Income Program  
SSS Selective Service System  
START Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty  
Stat. United States Statutes at Large  
TASC Transportation Administrative Service Center  
TDA Trade and Development Agency  
TPCC Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee  
TVA Tennessee Valley Authority  
U.N. United Nations ¹  
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Program  
UNICOR Federal Prison Industries, Inc.  
USA United States Army  
USAF United States Air Force  
USAID United States Agency for International Development  
USCG United States Coast Guard  
USDA United States Department of Agriculture  
USFA United States Fire Administration  
USGS United States Geological Survey  
USIA United States Information Agency  
USITC United States International Trade Commission  
USMC United States Marine Corps  
USN United States Navy  
VA Department of Veterans Affairs  
VISTA Volunteers in Service to America  
VOA Voice of America  
WHO World Health Organization  
WIC Special supplemental food program for Women, Infants, and Children  
WNET Women's Network for Entrepreneurial Training (SBA)  
WTO World Trade Organization  
YCC Youth Conservation Corps

¹ Acronyms for other U.N. agencies can be found under Selected Multilateral Organizations in the preceding text.
APPENDIX B: Federal Executive Agencies Terminated, Transferred, or Changed in Name Subsequent to March 4, 1933

NOTE: Italicized terms indicate obsolete agencies, organizations, and entities. In most instances, explanatory remarks are written at those terms elsewhere in this appendix. Dates prior to March 4, 1933, are included to provide additional information about the agencies.

This appendix is indexed in a format considered to be useful to the reader. Entries are carried at the most significant term in their titles, or when there is more than one significant term, the entry is carried at the first significant term. Thus, Bureau of the Budget is found at Budget, Bureau of the, and Annual Assay Commission is found at Assay Commission, Annual. Reader comments on the format are encouraged and should be sent to the address shown on page iv of the Manual.


Acts of Congress See State, Department of


Advanced Research Projects Agency See Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

Advisory Board, Commission, Committee. See other part of title


Aeronautics Administration, Civil See Aeronautics Authority, Civil


Aeronautics Board, Civil See Aeronautics Authority, Civil

Aeronautics Branch Established in the Department of Commerce to carry out provisions of act of May 20, 1926 (44 Stat. 568). Renamed Bureau of Air Commerce by Secretary's administrative order of July
Aeronautics and Space Council, National  

Aging, Administration on  

Aging, Federal Council on  

Aging, Office of  

Aging, President’s Council on  
Established by EO 11022 of May 14, 1962. Terminated by EO 11022, which was revoked by EO 12379 of Aug. 17, 1982.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration  

Agricultural Advisory Commission, National  

Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Bureau of  
See Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of

Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration  

Agricultural Conservation Program Service  

Agricultural Developmental Service, International  

Agricultural Economics, Bureau of  
Established by act of May 11, 1931 (42 Stat. 532). Functions transferred to other units of the Department of Agriculture, including Consumer and Marketing Service and Agricultural Research Service, under Secretary’s Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of  

Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Bureau of  
Bureau of Chemistry and Bureau of Soils, created in 1901, combined into Bureau of Chemistry and Soils by act of Jan. 18, 1927 (44 Stat. 976). Soils units transferred to other agencies of the Department of Agriculture and remaining units of Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and Bureau of Agricultural Engineering consolidated with Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering by Secretary’s order of Oct. 16, 1938. In February 1943 agricultural engineering research made part of Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and organization for continuing agricultural chemistry research relating to crop utilization named Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, in accordance with Research Administration Memorandum 5 issued pursuant to EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, and in conformity with Secretary’s Memorandums 960 and 986. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service under Secretary’s Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Agricultural Library, National  

Agricultural Marketing Administration  
Established by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, consolidating Surplus Marketing Administration, Agricultural Marketing Service, and Commodity Exchange Administration. Division of Consumers’ Counsel transferred to Administration by Secretary’s memorandum of Feb. 28, 1942. Consolidated into Food Distribution Administration in the Department of Agriculture by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942.

Agricultural Relations, Office of Foreign See Agricultural Service, Foreign


Agricultural Statistics Division Transferred to Bureau of Agricultural Economics by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942.

Agriculture, Division of See Farm Products, Division of

Air Commerce, Bureau of See Aeronautics Branch

Air Coordinating Committee Established Mar. 27, 1945, by interdepartmental memorandum; formally established by EO 9781 of Sept. 19, 1946. Terminated by EO 10883 of Aug. 11, 1960, and functions transferred for liquidation to Federal Aviation Agency.

Air Force Manpower and Personnel Center Certain functions transferred on activation of Air Force Management Engineering Agency, which was made separate operating unit from Air Force Manpower and Personnel Center (later Air Force Military Personnel Center) in April 1985 by general order of Chief of Staff.

Air Force Medical Service Center Renamed Air Force Office of Medical Support by Program Action Directive 85−1 of Mar. 6, 1985, approved by Air Force Vice Chief of Staff.


Alaska, Board of Road Commissioners for Established in Department of War by act of Jan. 27, 1905 (33 Stat. 616). Functions transferred to the Department of Interior by act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 446), and delegated to Alaska Road Commission. Functions transferred to the Department of Commerce by act of June 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 377), and terminated by act of June 25, 1959 (73 Stat. 145).


Alaska Engineering Commission  
See Alaska Railroad

Alaska Game Commission  

Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission  

Alaska Power Administration  

Alaska Railroad  

Alaska Road Commission  
See Alaska, Board of Road Commissioners for

Alcohol, Bureau of Industrial Alcohol  
Established by act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 427). Consolidated into Bureau of Internal Revenue by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Consolidation deferred until May 11, 1934, by EO 6639 of Mar. 10, 1934. Order also transferred to Internal Revenue Commissioner certain functions imposed on Attorney General by act of May 27, 1930, with relation to enforcement of criminal laws concerning intoxicating liquors remaining in effect after repeal of 18th amendment; personnel of, and appropriations for, Bureau of Industrial Alcohol; and necessary personnel and appropriations of Bureau of Prohibition, Department of Justice.

Alcohol, Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol  

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration  

Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institute on  
Established within the National Institute of Mental Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare by act of Dec. 31, 1970 (84 Stat. 1848). Removed from within the National Institute of Mental Health and made an entity within the


Alcohol Administration, Federal  
See Alcohol Control Administration, Federal

Alcohol Control Administration, Federal  

Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission  

Alien Property, Office of  

Alien Property Custodian  
Appointed by President Oct. 22, 1917, under authority of act of Oct. 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415). Office transferred to Alien Property Division, Department of Justice, by EO 6694 of May 1, 1934. Powers vested in President by act delegated to Attorney General by EO 8136 of May 15, 1939. Authority vested in Attorney General by EO’s 6694 and 8136 transferred by EO 9142 of Apr. 21, 1942, to Office of Alien Property Custodian, Office for Emergency Management, as provided for by EO 9095 of Mar. 11, 1942.

Alien Property Custodian, Office of  

Alien Property Division  
See Alien Property Custodian


American Revolution Bicentennial Administration
See American Revolution Bicentennial Commission

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission

American Studies, Office of
Renamed American Studies Program by Smithsonian Institution administrative order in 1990.

American Workplace, Office of
Established by Secretary of Labor Order No. 2-93 of July 21, 1993. Terminated due to Congressional budget phaseout of appropriation.

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum

Animal Industry, Bureau of
Established in the Department of Agriculture by act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31). Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service by Secretary’s Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Apprenticeship, Federal Committee on

Architect, Office of the Supervising
See Construction Branch

Archive of Folk Songs
Renamed Archive of Folk Culture by administrative order of Deputy Librarian of Congress, effective Sept. 21, 1981.

Archives, Office of the National

Archives Council, National

Archives Establishment, National

Archives and Records Service, National
See Archives Establishment, National

Archives Trust Fund Board, National
See Archives Establishment, National

Area Redevelopment Administration

Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission

Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission

Armed Forces Medical Library

Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, National

Armed Services Renegotiation Board

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, U.S.

Army Communications Command, U.S.

Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command, U.S.
Renamed U.S. Army Materiel

Army and Navy Staff College Established Apr. 23, 1942, and operated under Joint Chiefs of Staff. Redesignated the National War College, effective July 1, 1946.

Army Specialist Corps Established in Department of War by EO 9078 of Feb. 26, 1942. Abolished by the Secretary of War Oct. 31, 1942, and functions merged into central Officer Procurement Service.

Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institute of See Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases


Aviation, Interdepartmental Committee on Civil International Established by Presidential letter of June 20, 1935. Terminated on organization of Civil Aeronautics Authority.


Beltsville Research Center Established to operate with other agencies of the Department of Agriculture under Agricultural Research Administration. Consolidated into Agricultural Research Administration, the Department of Agriculture, by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942.


Biological Survey, Bureau of Established by Secretary’s order July 1, 1885, as part of Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture. Made separate bureau by act of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. 276). Transferred to the Department of the Interior by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Consolidated with Bureau of Fisheries into Fish and Wildlife Service by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.


Blind, Inc., American Printing House for the Established in 1858 as privately owned institution in Louisville, KY. Functions of the Secretary of the Treasury, except that relating to perpetual trust funds, transferred to Federal Security Agency by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions performed by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare transferred to the Department of Education.

Blind-made Products, Committee on Purchases of Established by act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1196). Renamed Committee for Purchase of Products and
APPENDIX B  765

Services of the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped


Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the See Blind-made Products, Committee on Purchases of

Blockade and Supply Division

Established by Department of State order of Aug. 27, 1943, in Office of Foreign Economic Coordination. Office abolished by departmental order of Nov. 6, 1943, pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which established Foreign Economic Administration. Board. See other part of title

Bond and Spirits Division

Established as Taxes and Penalties Unit, as announced by Assistant to Attorney General in departmental circular of May 25, 1934, pursuant to EO 6639 of May 10, 1934. Abolished by administrative order of October 1942, and functions transferred to Tax, Claims, and Criminal Divisions, Department of Justice.

Bonneville Power Administration


Boston National Historic Sites Commission


Brazil-U.S. Defense Commission, Joint

Established in May 1942 by agreement between the U.S. and Brazil. Terminated in September 1977 at direction of Brazilian Government.

Broadcast Bureau

Merged with Cable Television Bureau to form Mass Media Bureau by Federal Communications Commission order, effective Nov. 30, 1982.

Broadcast Intelligence Service, Foreign

See Broadcast Monitoring Service, Foreign

Broadcast Monitoring Service, Foreign


Budget, Bureau of the


Buildings Administration, Public

Established as part of Federal Works Agency by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Abolished by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380), and functions transferred to General Services Administration.

Buildings Branch, Public


Buildings Commission, Public


Buildings Management, Branch of

Functions of National Park Service (except those relating to monuments and memorials) consolidated with Public Buildings Branch, Procurement Division, Department of the Treasury, to form Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, in accordance with Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, Office of Public


Bureau. See other part of title

Business, Cabinet Committee on Small


Business Administration, Domestic and International

See Business and Defense Services Administration

Business Cooperation, Division of


Business and Defense Services Administration

Established by the Secretary of Commerce Oct. 1, 1953, and operated under Department Organization Order 40-1. Abolished by Department Organization Order 40-1A of Sept. 15, 1970, and functions transferred to Bureau of Domestic Commerce. Functions transferred to Domestic and International Business Administration, effective Nov. 17, 1972. Administration terminated by Secretary’s order of
Dec. 4, 1977, and functions assumed by Industry and Trade Administration.


Cable Television Bureau  Merged with Broadcast Bureau by Federal Communications Commission order to form Mass Media Bureau, effective Nov. 30, 1982.


Capital Park and Planning Commission, National  See Capital Park Commission, National


Cemeteries and Memorials in Europe, National  Supervision transferred from Department of War to American Battle Monuments Commission by EO 6614 of Feb. 26, 1934, which transfer was deferred to May 21, 1934, by EO 6690 of Apr. 25, 1934.


Census, Bureau of the  See Census Office


Center.  See other part of title

Central.  See other part of title

Chemistry and Soils, Bureau of  See Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Bureau of

Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies  Established in 1965 in Annapolis, MD, as part of Smithsonian Institution by Secretarial order. Merged with Radiation Biology Laboratory by Secretarial Order July 1, 1983, to form Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.

Child Development, Office of  See Children's Bureau


Civil defense. See Defense


Clark Sesquicentennial Commission, George Rogers Established by Public Resolution 51 (45 Stat. 723). Expenditures ordered administered by the Department of the Interior by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933.


Coal Labor Board, Bituminous Established by act of July 12, 1921 (42 Stat. 140). Abolished as result of U.S. Supreme Court decision, May 18, 1936, in case of Carter v. Carter Coal Company et al.


Coal Mines Administration Established by the Secretary of the Interior July 1, 1943. Abolished by Secretary's Order 1977 of Aug. 16, 1944, as
Coal Research, Office of


Coast and Geodetic Survey

See Coast Survey

Coast Guard, U.S.


Coast Survey


Codification Board


Coinage, Joint Commission on the


Collection of Fine Arts, National


Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb


Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations

Duties of two positions prescribed by EO 8984 of Dec. 18, 1941. Combined under one officer by EO 9096 of Mar. 12, 1942.

Commerce, Bureau of Domestic

See Business and Defense Services Administration

Commerce, Bureau of Foreign

APPENDIX B

Transferred to the Department of Agriculture by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Commodity Exchange Administration See Grain Futures Administration

Commodity Exchange Authority See Grain Futures Administration


Communications Program, Joint Tactical Combined with Joint Interoperability of the Tactical Command and Control Systems Programs to form Joint Tactical Command, Control, and Communications Agency in July 1984, pursuant to DOD Directive 5154.28.


Community Development Corporation, New See Community Development Corporation


Community Facilities Administration Established in Housing and Home Finance Agency by Administrator’s Organizational Order 1 of Dec. 23, 1954. Terminated by act of Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667), and functions transferred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.


Constitution, transfer of functions See Statutes at Large and other matters


Consumer agencies Consumer agencies of National Emergency Council and National Recovery Administration reorganized and functions transferred, together with those of Consumers' Advisory Board, NRA, and Cabinet Committee on Price Policy, to Consumers' Division, NRA, by EO 7120 of July 30, 1935. Division transferred to the Department of Labor by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935. Transferred to Division of Consumers' Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, by Secretary of Labor letter of Aug. 30, 1938, to the Secretary of Agriculture. Continued as Consumer Standards Project until June 30, 1941. Research on consumer standards continued by Consumer Standards Section, Consumers' Counsel Division, transferred to Agricultural Marketing Administration by administrative order of Feb. 28, 1942. Other project activities discontinued.


Consumers' Counsel Division See Consumers' Counsel

Consumers' Counsel, Division of Established by act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31). Transferred by order of the Secretary of Agriculture from Agricultural Adjustment Administration to supervision of Director of Marketing, effective Feb. 1, 1940. Transferred to Agricultural Marketing Administration by administrative order of Feb. 28, 1942.

Consumers' Problems, Adviser on See Consumer agencies

Contract Committee Government See Contract Compliance, Committee on Government


Contract Settlement Appeal Board, Office of
Established by act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 651).

Contract Termination Board, Joint
Established Nov. 12, 1943, by Director of War Mobilization.
Functions assumed by Office of Contract Settlement.

Contracts Division, Public

Cooperation Administration, International

Cooperative State Research Service
Established in the Department of Agriculture. Incorporated into Cooperative State, Research, Education, and Extension Service under Department of Agriculture reorganization in 1995.

Coordinating Service, Federal
Office of Chief Coordinator created by Executive order promulgated in Bureau of the Budget Circular 15, July 27, 1921, and duties enlarged by other Bureau circulars. Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Contract form, Federal traffic, and surplus property functions transferred to Procurement Division by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by President Oct. 9, 1933, issued pursuant to EO’s 6166 of June 10, 1933, and 6224 of July 27, 1933.

Copyright Royalty Tribunal

Copyrighted Works, National Commission on New Technological Uses of

Corporate Payments Abroad, Task Force on Questionable

Corporation, Federal Facilities

Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission

Cost Accounting Standards Board

Cost of Living Council

Cotton Stabilization Corporation

Credit Unions, Bureau of Federal
See Credit Union System, Federal.

Credit Union System, Federal

Crime, National Council on Organized

Critical Materials Council, National
Established within Executive Office of the President by act of July 31, 1984 (98 Stat. 1250). Office abolished in September 1993 due to lack of funding and functions transferred to the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Crop Production Loan Office
Authorized by Presidential letters of July 26, 1918, and July 26, 1919, to the Secretary of Agriculture. Further authorized by act of Mar. 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1347). Transferred to Farm Credit Administration by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933.

Cultural Center, National
Management Council and Civilian Mobilization Agencies evolved from divisions with newly created national defense units. 


Defense, Advisory Commission to the Council of National See Defense, Council of National 


Defense Aid Reports, Division of Established in Office for Emergency Management by EO 8751 of May 2, 1941. Abolished by EO 8926 of Oct. 28, 1941, which created Office of Lend-Lease Administration. 

Defense Air Transportation Administration Established Nov. 12, 1951, by Department of Commerce Order 137. Abolished by Amendment 3 of Sept. 13, 1962, to Department Order 128 (revised) and functions transferred to Office of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. 


Defense Fisheries Administration Established by Order 2605 of Dec. 4, 1950 of the Secretary of the


**Defense Homes Corporation** Incorporated pursuant to President’s letter to the Secretary of the Treasury of Oct. 18, 1940. Transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

**Defense Housing Coordination, Division of** Established in Office for Emergency Management by EO 8632 of Jan. 11, 1941. Functions transferred to National Housing Agency by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.


**Defense Manpower Administration** Established by the Secretary of Labor by General Order 48, pursuant to EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, and Reorg. Plan No. 6 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. General Order 48 revoked by General Order 63 of Aug. 25, 1953, which established Office of Manpower Administration in Department.


**Defense Materials Service** See Emergency Procurement Service


**Defense Medical Programs Activity** Functions consolidated into the TRICARE Management Activity in November 1997 by Defense Reform Initiative.


**Defense Minerals Exploration Administration** See Defense Minerals Administration


Defense Public Works Division Established in Public Works Administration. Transferred to Office of Federal Works Administrator by administrative order of July 16, 1941. Abolished by administrative order of Mar. 6, 1942, and functions transferred to Office of Chief Engineer, Federal Works Agency.


Disarmament Problems, President's Special Committee Established by President Aug. 5, 1955. Dissolved in February 1958.

Disaster Assistance Administration, Federal Functions transferred from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Federal Emergency Management Agency by EO 12148 of July 20, 1979.


APPENDIX B

District of Columbia, Highway Commission of the
National Capital Park and Planning Commission
named successor by act of Apr. 30, 1926 (44 Stat.
374). Functions transferred to National Capital
Planning Commission by act of July 19, 1952 (66

District of Columbia, Reform-School of the
Established by act of May 3, 1876 (19 Stat. 49).
Renamed National Training School for Boys by act
of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 380). Transferred to the
Department of Justice by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939,
effective July 1, 1939, to be administered by
Director of Bureau of Prisons.

District of Columbia Auditorium Commission
Final report submitted to Congress Jan. 31, 1957,
pursuant to act of Apr. 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 115).

District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency
Agency established as instrumentality of District
effective July 1, 1974.

District of Columbia-Virginia Boundary Commission
Terminated Dec. 1, 1935, to which date it had been
extended by Public Resolution 9 (49 Stat. 67).

Division. See other part of title

Domestic Council Established in Executive Office
of the President by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1970,
1 of 1977, effective Mar. 26, 1978, and functions
transferred to President and staff designated as
Domestic Policy Staff. Pursuant to EO 12045 of Mar.
27, 1976, Staff assisted President in performance of
transferred functions. Renamed Office of Policy
by President’s reorganization statement, effective

Domestic Policy Staff See Domestic Council

Dominican Customs Receivership Transferred from
Division of Territories and Island Possessions,
Department of the Interior, to the Department of
State by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June
30, 1940.

Drug Abuse, National Institute on Established within the National Institute of Mental Health,
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare by
act of Mar. 21, 1972 (86 Stat. 85). Removed from
within the National Institute of Mental Health and
made an entity within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and
Mental Health Administration by act of May 14,
1974 (88 Stat. 136). Functions transferred to the
Department of Health and Human Services by act of
27, 1986; 100 Stat. 3207-106.) Abolished by act of
July 10, 1992 (106 Stat. 331). Reestablished by act of

Drug Abuse, President’s Advisory Commission on
Narcotic and Established by EO 11076 of Jan. 15,
1963. Terminated November 1963 under terms of
order.

Drug Abuse Control, Bureau of Established in Food and Drug Administration, Department of
Health and Human Services, to carry out functions of act of July 15, 1965 (79 Stat. 226). Functions
transferred to Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous
Drugs, Department of Justice, by Reorg. Plan No. 1
Plan No. 2 of 1973, effective July 1, 1973, and
functions transferred to Drug Enforcement
Administration.

Terminated by EO 11727 of July 6, 1973, and
functions transferred to Drug Enforcement
Administration.

Drug Abuse Policy, Office of Established in Executive Office of the President by act of Mar. 19,
1 of 1977, effective Mar. 26, 1978, and functions
transferred to President.

Drug Abuse Prevention, Special Action Office for Established by EO 11599 of June 17, 1971, and act
of Mar. 21, 1972 (86 Stat. 65). Terminated June 30,
1975, pursuant to terms of act.

Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation, Cabinet Committee on Established Apr.
14, 1977.

Drug Law Enforcement, Cabinet Committee for Established Apr. 27, 1976, pursuant to Presidential
message to Congress of Apr. 27, 1976. Abolished by

Drugs, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous See Drug Abuse Control, Bureau of

Drugs and Biologics, National Center for Renamed Center for Drugs and Biologics by Food and Drug
Administration notice of Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR
10166). Reestablished as Center for Drug Evaluation
and Research and Center for Biologics Evaluation
and Research by Secretary’s notice of Oct. 6, 1987
(52 FR 38275).

Terminated Dec. 31, 1983, by EO 12415 of Apr. 5,
1983.

Dryden Research Center, Hugh L. Formerly separate field installation of National Aeronautics
and Space Administration. Made component of
Ames Research Center by NASA Management
Instruction 1107.5A of Sept. 3, 1981.

Economic Administration, Foreign Established in Office for Emergency Management by EO 9380 of
Sept. 25, 1943. Functions of Office of Lend-Lease
Administration, Office of Foreign Relief and
Rehabilitation Operations, Office of Economic
Warfare together with U.S. Commercial Company,
Rubber Development Corporation, Petroleum
Reserves Corporation, and Export-Import Bank of
Washington and functions transferred thereto by EO
9361 of July 15, 1943), and foreign economic
operations of Office of Foreign Economic
Coordination transferred to Administration. Foreign procurement activities of War Food Administration and Commodity Credit Corporation transferred by EO 9385 of Oct. 6, 1943. Terminated by EO 9630 of Sept. 27, 1945, and functions redistributed to the Departments of State, Commerce, and Agriculture and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

**Economic Coordination, Office of** See **Business Economics, Office of**


**Economic Coordination, Office of Foreign** See **Board of Economic Operations**


**Economic Development Service, Foreign** Established by order of the Secretary of Agriculture Nov. 8, 1969. Abolished by order of Secretary Feb. 6, 1972, and functions transferred to Economic Research Service.


**Economic Operations, Board of** Established by Department of State order of Oct. 7, 1941. Abolished by departmental order of June 24, 1943, and functions transferred to *Office of Foreign Economic Coordination* established by same order. Office abolished by departmental order of Nov. 6, 1943, pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943.


**Economic Policy, National Advisory Board on** See **Economic Growth and Stability, Advisory Board on**


**Economic Security, Committee on** Established by EO 6757 of June 29, 1934. Terminated as formal agency in April 1936, as provided in act, but continued informally for some time thereafter.


Economic Warfare, Board of Commerce See Economic Defense Board

Economic Warfare, Office of Commerce See Economic Defense Board


Education, Office of Bilingual Abolished by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 675), and functions transferred to Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Department of Education.


Electoral votes for President and Vice President, transfer of functions See State, Department of


Emergency Administration of Public Works, Federal


Emergency Management, Liaison Officer for Resignation of Liaison Officer for Emergency Management accepted by Presidential letter of Nov. 3, 1943, and no successor appointed. Liaison facilities terminated pursuant to optional provisions of administrative order of Jan. 7, 1941.

Emergency Management, Office for Established in Executive Office of the President by administrative order of May 25, 1940, in accordance with EO 8248 of Sept. 8, 1939. Inactive.


Emergency Preparedness, Office of See Emergency Planning, Office of


Employment Policy, President’s Committee on Government Established by EO 10590 of Jan. 18, 1955. Abolished by EO 10925 of Mar. 6, 1961, and functions transferred to President’s Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.


Employment Stabilization Board, Federal

Employment Stabilization Office, Federal. See Employment Stabilization Board, Federal

Employment and Training, Office of Comprehensive
Established in the Department of Labor. Terminated due to expiration of authority for appropriations after fiscal year 1982. Replaced by Office of Employment and Training Programs.

Employment and Training Programs, Office of
Renamed Office of Job Training Programs by Employment and Training Administration reorganization in the Department of Labor, effective June 1984.

Endangered Species Scientific Authority

Energy Administration, Federal

Energy Conservation, Office of

Energy Data and Analysis, Office of

Energy Policy Office

Energy Programs, Office of

Energy Research and Development Administration

Energy Resources Council

Energy Supplies and Resources Policy, Presidential Advisory Committee on
Established July 30, 1954, by President. Abolished Mar. 12, 1961, by President and functions transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

Enforcement Commission, National

Engineering, Bureau of
See Steam Engineering, Bureau of

Entomology, Bureau of
See Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of

Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of

Environment, Cabinet Committee on the
See Environmental Quality Council

Environmental Financing Authority

Environmental Quality Council

Environmental Science Services Administration

Equal Employment Opportunity, President's Committee on
Executive Exchange, President's Commission
1940, transferred to
delegated to Administrator by Proc. 2413 of July 2,
1899, to Bureau of Navigation. Functions
distributed among bureaus and offices in the
Department of the Navy by act of June 24, 1910 (61
Stat. 408).

Ethics, Office of Government
Established in the
Office of Personnel Management by act of Oct. 26,
3031).

European Migration, Intergovernmental Committee
for
Renamed Intergovernmental Committee for
Migration by Resolution 624, passed by
Intergovernmental Committee for European
Migration Council, effective Nov. 11, 1980.

Evacuation, Joint Committee on
See Health and Welfare Aspects of Evacuation of Civilians, Joint
Committee on

Exchange Service, International
Established in
1849 in Smithsonian Institution. Renamed Office of
Publications Exchange by Secretary's internal

Executive Branch of the Government, Commission
on Organization of the
Established by act of July 7,
1947 (61 Stat. 246). Terminated June 12, 1949,
pursuant to terms of act. Second Commission on
Organization of the Executive Branch of the
Government established by act of July 10, 1953 (67
Stat. 142). Terminated June 30, 1955, pursuant to
terms of act.

Executive Council
Established by EO 6202±A of
July 11, 1933. Consolidated with National

Executive Exchange, President's Commission
on
See Personnel Interchange, President's Commission on

Executive orders
See State, Department of

Executive Organization, President's Advisory
Council on
Established by President Apr. 5, 1969.
Terminated May 7, 1971.

Executives, Active Corps of
Established in ACTIO
Small Business Administration by EO 11871 of July
18, 1975.

Export Control, Administrator of
Functions delegated to Administrator by Proc. 2413 of July 2,
1940, transferred to Office of Export Control,

Export Control, Office of
See Export Control, Administrator of

Export-Import Bank of Washington
Organization of District of Columbia banking corporation directed
by EO 6581 of Feb. 2, 1934. Certificate of
incorporation filed Feb. 12, 1934. Grouped with other
to agency by form Federal Loan Agency by
Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.
Transferred to the Department of Commerce by EO
9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Functions transferred to
Office of Economic Warfare by EO 9361 of July 15,
1943. Established as permanent independent agency
by act of July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 526). Renamed
Export-Import Bank of the U.S. by act of Mar. 13,
1968 (82 Stat. 47).

Export-Import Bank of Washington, DC, Second
Authorized by EO 6638 of Mar. 9, 1934. Abolished
by EO 7365 of May 7, 1936, and records transferred
to Export-Import Bank of Washington, effective June
30, 1936.

Export Marketing Service
Established by the
Secretary of Agriculture Mar. 28, 1969. Merged with

Exports and Requirements, Division of
Established in Office of Foreign Economic Coordination by the
Department of State order of Feb. 1, 1943.
Abolished by departmental order of Nov. 6, 1943,
pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943.

Extension Service
Established by act of May 14,
24, 1978. Reestablished as Extension Service by
Secretarial order of June 16, 1981. Became part of
Cooperative State, Research, Education, and
Extension Service under Department of Agriculture's
reorganization in 1995.

Facts and Figures, Office of
Established in Office for Emergency Management by EO
8922 of Oct. 24, 1941. Consolidated with Office of War Information in Office for Emergency Management by EO 9182 of
June 13, 1942.

Family Security Committee
Established in Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services Feb. 12, 1941,
by administrative order. Terminated Dec. 17, 1942.

Family Services, Bureau of
See Assistance, Bureau of

Family Support Administration
Established on Apr.
4, 1986, in the Department of Health and Human
Services under authority of section 6 of
Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, effective Apr.
11, 1953 (see also 51 FR 11641). Merged into
Administration for Children and Families by
Secretary's reorganization notice dated Apr. 15,

Farm Credit Administration  See Farm Board, Federal

Farm Loan Board, Federal  Established in the Department of the Treasury to administer act of July 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 360). Offices of appointed members of Board, except member designated as Farm Loan Commissioner, abolished by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933, and Board functions transferred to Farm Loan Commissioner, subject to jurisdiction and control of Farm Credit Administration. Title changed to Land Bank Commissioner by act of June 16, 1933. Abolished by act of Aug. 6, 1953 (67 Stat. 393).

Farm Loan Bureau, Federal  Established in the Department of the Treasury under supervision of Federal Farm Loan Board and charged with execution of act of July 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 360). Transferred to Farm Credit Administration by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933.

Farm Loan Commissioner  See Farm Loan Board, Federal


Farm Products, Division of (Also known as Division of Agriculture) Established by Advisory Commission to Council of National Defense pursuant to act of Aug. 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649). Office of Agricultural Defense Relations (later known as Office for Agricultural War Relations) established in the Department of Agriculture by Presidential letter of May 5, 1914, which transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture functions previously assigned to Division of Agriculture. Functions concerned with food production transferred to Food Production Administration and functions concerned with food distribution transferred to Food Distribution Administration by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942.

Farm Security Administration  See Resettlement Administration


Farmers’ Home Administration  See Resettlement Administration

Federal.  See also other part of title


Federal Register, Administrative Committee of the  See Archives Establishment, National


Federal Register, Office of the  See Federal Register, Division of the

Federal Reserve Board  Renamed Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Governor and Vice Governor designated as Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively, of Board by act of Aug. 23, 1935 (49 Stat. 704).


Filipino Rehabilitation Commission  Established by act of June 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 626). Inactive pursuant to terms of act.

Films, Coordinator of Government Functions under direction of Fisheries, Bureau of Wildlife Service.


Fire Administration, U.S. See Fire Prevention and Control Administration, National


Fisheries, Bureau of See Fish Commission, U.S.


Flood Indemnity Administration, Federal Established in Housing and Home Finance Agency by Administrator’s Organizational Order 1, effective Sept. 28, 1956, redesignated as Administrator’s Organizational Order 2 on Dec. 7, 1956, pursuant to act of Aug. 7, 1956 (70 Stat. 1078). Abolished by Administrator’s Organizational Order 3, effective July 1, 1957, due to lack of funding.


Food Distribution Administration Established in the Department of Agriculture by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942, consolidating Agricultural Marketing Administration, Sugar Agency, distribution functions of Office for Agricultural War Relations, regulatory work of Bureau of Animal Industry, and food units of War Production Board. Consolidated with other agencies by EO 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943, to form Administration of Food Production and Distribution.

Food and Drug Administration See Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration


Food Production Administration Established in the Department of Agriculture by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942, which consolidated Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Soil Conservation Service, and food production activities of War Production Board, Office of Agricultural War Relations, and Division of Farm Management and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Consolidated with other agencies by EO 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943, to form Administration of Food Production and Distribution.

Food Production and Distribution, Administration of Established by consolidation of Food Production Administration, Food Distribution Administration, Commodity Credit Corporation, and Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, by EO 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943, under direction of Administrator, directly responsible to President. Renamed War Food Administration by EO 9334 of Apr. 19, 1943. Terminated by EO 9577 of June 29, 1945, and functions transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture. Transfer made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.
Food Safety and Quality Service  Renamed Food Safety and Inspection Service by Agriculture Secretary's memorandum of June 19, 1981.

Foods, Bureau of  Renamed Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition by Food and Drug Administration notice of Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR 10166).

Foreign. See also other part of title

Foreign Aid, Advisory Committee on Voluntary Established by President May 14, 1946. Transferred from the Department of State to the Director of the Mutual Security Agency, and later to Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, by Presidential letter of June 1, 1953.


Foreign Operations Administration, Institute of Inter-


Fuels Coordinator for War, Office of Solid  See Fuels Administration for War, Solid


Fund-Raising Within the Federal Service, President's Committee on  Established by EO 10927 of Sept. 6, 1957. Abolished by EO 10927 of Mar. 18, 1961, and functions transferred to U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Gallaudet College  See Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind

General Programs, Office of  Renamed Office of Public Programs by the Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities, in January 1991.


Geographical Names, U.S. Board on See Geographic Board, U.S.


Government. See other part of title


Grazing Service  Consolidated with General Land Office into Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.


Handicapped, National Center on Education Media and Materials for the  Established by agreement between the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and Ohio State University, pursuant to acts of Aug. 20, 1969 (83 Stat. 102) and Apr. 13, 1970 (84 Stat. 187). Authorization deleted by act of Nov. 29, 1975 (89 Stat. 795), and the Secretary was authorized to enter into agreements with non-Federal organizations to establish and operate centers for handicapped.


Health Manpower, Bureau of  Renamed Bureau of Health Professions by Department of Health and Human Services Secretarial order of Mar. 12, 1980 (45 FR 17207).


Health Resources Administration  Established in Public Health Service. Abolished by Department of Health and Human Services Secretarial reorganization of Aug. 20, 1982 (47 FR 38409), and functions transferred to Health Resources and Services Administration.


Health Services Administration  Established in Public Health Service. Abolished by Department of Health and Human Services Secretarial reorganization of Aug. 20, 1982 (47 FR 38409), and functions transferred to Health Resources and Services Administration.


Health Services and Mental Health Administration  Established in Public Health Service Apr. 1, 1968. Abolished by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare reorganization order and functions transferred to Centers for Disease Control, Health Resources Administration, and Health Services Administration, effective July 1, 1973.


Highway Safety Bureau, National See Highway Safety Agency, National

Home Economics, Bureau of Human Nutrition and See Home Economics, Office of

Home Economics, Office of Renamed Bureau of Home Economics by Secretary’s Memorandum 436, effective July 1, 1923, pursuant to act of Feb. 26, 1923 (42 Stat. 1289). Redesignated Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics February 1943 in accordance with Research Administration Memorandum 5 issued pursuant to EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, and in conformity with Secretary’s Memorandums 960 and 986. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service by Secretary’s Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Home Loan Bank Administration, Federal See Home Loan Bank Board, Federal

Home Loan Bank Board See Home Loan Bank Board, Federal


Homesteads Corporation, Federal Subsistence See Homesteads, Division of Subsistence


Housing, President’s Committee on Equal Opportunity in Established by EO 11063 of Nov. 20, 1962. Inactive as of June 30, 1968.


Housing Authority, Federal Public Established by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Public housing functions of Federal Works Agency, the Departments of War and the Navy (except housing located on military installations), and Farm Security Administration (nonfarm housing) transferred to Authority, and Defense Homes Corporation administered by the Commissioner of the Authority. Functions transferred to Public Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947.


Human Development Services, Office of See Human Development, Office of


Immigration and Naturalization, Bureau of  See Immigration, Bureau of

Immigration and Naturalization, District Commissioner of  Created by act of Aug. 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 391). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. Functions administered by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice, through district immigration and naturalization directors.

Immigration and Naturalization Service  See Immigration, Bureau of

Import Programs, Office of  Established by the Secretary of Commerce Feb. 14, 1971. Functions transferred to Domestic and International Business Administration, effective Nov. 17, 1972.


Indian Commissioners, Board of  Established by section 2039, Revised Statutes. Abolished by EO 6145 of May 25, 1933.


Industry and Trade Administration  See Business and Defense Services Administration


Information, Coordinator of  Established by Presidential order of July 11, 1941. Functions exclusive of foreign information activities transferred by military order of June 13, 1942, to jurisdiction of Joint Chiefs of Staff, War Department, as Office of Strategic Services. Foreign information functions transferred to Office of War Information by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942.

Information, Division of  Established pursuant to Presidential letter of Feb. 28, 1941, to Liaison Officer, Office of Emergency Management. Abolished by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942. Functions relating to public information on war effort transferred and consolidated with Office of War Information, and publication services relating to specific agencies of OEM transferred to those agencies.

Information, Office of Coordinator of  Transferred, exclusive of foreign information activities, to Office of War Information by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942. Designated Office of Strategic Services and transferred to jurisdiction of Joint Chiefs of Staff by military order of June 13, 1942. Terminated by EO 9621 of Sept. 20, 1945, and functions distributed to the Departments of State and War.

Information Administration, International  Transferred from the Department of State to the U.S. Information Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 8 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953.


Insular Affairs, Bureau of. Transferred from Department of War to Division of Territories and Island Possessions, the Department of the Interior, by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.


Intelligence Activities, President’s Board of Consultants on Foreign. Established by EO 10656 of Feb. 6, 1956. EO 10656 revoked by EO 10938 of May 4, 1961, and Board terminated. Functions transferred to President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.


Inter-American Affairs, Institute of. See American Republics, Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics.

Inter-American Affairs, Office of. See American Republics, Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics.

Inter-American Affairs, Office of the Coordinator of. See American Republics, Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the Interagency.

Interdepartmental. See also other part of title


Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of
Merged with Office of Information and Public Affairs to form Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs by Order 1-85 of June 5, 1985 of the Secretary of Labor.

Intergovernmental Relations, Advisory Commission on

Intergovernmental Relations, Commission on

Intergovernmental Relations, Office of

Interim Compliance Panel

Internal Revenue Service
 Functions relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives transferred to Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms by Department of Treasury order of July 1, 1972.

Internal Security Division
Established July 9, 1945, by transfer of functions from Criminal Division. Abolished Mar. 22, 1973, and functions transferred to Criminal Division, Department of Justice.

International.
See also other part of title

International Activities, Office of

International Development, Agency for

International Development Cooperation Agency, U.S.

Interstate Commerce Commission

Investigation, Bureau of
Established by act of May 22, 1908 (35 Stat. 235). Functions consolidated with investigative functions of Bureau of Prohibition, Division of Investigation, Department of Justice, by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934.

Investigation, Division of

Investigation and Research, Board of

Investigations, Division of
Established by administrative order of Apr. 27, 1933. Abolished Jan. 17, 1942, by administrative order and functions transferred to Branch of Field Examination, General Land Office, Department of the Interior.

Investments, Office of Foreign Direct

Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown National Celebration Commission

Joint.
See also other part of title

Joint Resolutions of Congress
See State, Department of

Judicial Procedure, Commission on International Rules of

Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics, Office of

Kennedy, Commission To Report Upon the Assassination of President John F.

Labor, President's Committee on Migratory

Labor and Commerce, Department of

Labor Department, Solicitor for
Transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of Labor by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933.

Labor-Management Advisory Committee


Land Bank Commissioner. See Farm Loan Board, Federal.


Land Policy Section. Established in 1934 as part of Program Planning Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Personnel taken over by Resettlement Administration in 1935.


Land Use Coordination, Office of. Established by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 725 of July 12, 1937. Abolished Jan. 1, 1944, by General Departmental Circular 21 and functions administered by Land Use Coordinator.


Law Enforcement Training Center, Consolidated Federal. Renamed Federal Law Enforcement Training Center by Amendment No. 1 of Aug. 14, 1975, to Department of the Treasury Order 217 (Revision 1).


Manpower Administration  Renamed Employment and Training Administration by Order 14–75 of Nov. 12, 1975 of the Secretary of Labor.


Maritime Board, Federal  See Maritime Commission, U.S.


Marketing Administration, Surplus  Established by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, consolidating functions vested in Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements, Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Consolidated with other agencies.
into Agricultural Marketing Administration by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942.

Marketing and Marketing Agreements, Division of

Mediation, U.S. Board of

Medical Information Systems Program Office, Tri-Service

Medical Services Administration

Medicine and Surgery, Department of

Memorial Commission, National

Mental Health, National Institute of

Metals Reserve Company

Metric Board, U.S.

Mexican-American Affairs, Interagency Committee on

Mexican Claims Commission, American

Mexican Claims Commission, Special

Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship, U.S.-

Micronesian Claims Commission

Migration, Intergovernmental Committee for European
Renamed Intergovernmental Committee for Migration by Resolution 624, passed by Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration Council, effective Nov. 11, 1980.

Migration, International Committee for
Created in 1951. Renamed International Organization for Migration pursuant to article 29, paragraph 2, of the ICM constitution, effective Nov. 14, 1989.

Migratory Bird Conservation Commission
Chairmanship transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Military Air Transport Service

Military Airlift Command
Inactivated June 1, 1992.

Military Appeals, United States Court of

Military Establishment, National

Military Purchases, Interdepartmental Committee for Coordination of Foreign and Domestic
Informal liaison committee created on Presidential notification of Dec. 6, 1939, to the Secretaries of the Treasury and War and the Acting Secretary of the Navy. Committee dissolved in accordance with Presidential letter to the Secretary of the Treasury Apr. 14, 1941, following approval of act of Mar. 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 31).

Military Renegotiation Policy and Review Board
Established by directive of the Secretary of Defense July 19, 1946. Abolished by Secretary’s letter of Jan. 18, 1952, which transferred functions to Renegotiation Board.
Military Sea Transportation Service

Military Bureau
Established in 1908 as Division of Military Affairs, Office of the Secretary of War. Superseded in 1933 by National Guard Bureau.

Mine Health and Safety Academy, National
Transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Labor by act of July 25, 1979 (93 Stat. 111).

Minerals Exploration, Office of

Minerals Mobilization, Office of

Minerals Policy and Research Analysis, Office of
See Minerals Mobilization, Office of

Minerals and Solid Fuels, Office of

Mines, Bureau of

Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration
Established by Order 2953 of May 7, 1973 of the Secretary of the Interior. Terminated by departmental directive Mar. 9, 1978, and functions transferred to Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, established by act of Nov. 9, 1977 (91 Stat. 1319).

Minority Business Enterprise, Office of

Mint, Bureau of the
Renamed U.S. Mint by Treasury Secretarial order of Jan. 9, 1984 (49 FR 5020).

Missile Sites Labor Commission

Missouri Basin Survey Commission

Missouri River Basin Commission

Mobilization, Office of Civil and Defense
See Mobilization, Office of Defense and Civilian

Mobilization, Office of Defense and Civilian

Mobilization Policy, National Advisory Board on
Established by EO 10224 of Mar. 15, 1951. EO 10224 revoked by EO 10773 of July 1, 1958.

Monetary and Financial Problems, National Advisory Council on International

Monument Commission, National

Monuments in War Areas, American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic
Established by President June 23, 1943; announced by Secretary of State Aug. 20, 1943. Activities assumed by the Department of State Aug. 16, 1946.

Mortgage Association, Federal National

Motor Carrier Claims Commission
Established in the Department of Justice. Jurisdiction transferred from Bureau of Navigation to Chief of Naval Operations by EO 9126 of Apr. 8, 1942, and by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.


Nutrition Division  Functions transferred from Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Department of Agriculture by EO 9310 of Mar. 3, 1943.


Office.  See also other part of title


Operations Coordinating Board  Established by EO 10483 of Sept. 2, 1953, which was superseded by EO 10700 of Feb. 25, 1957. EO 10700 revoked by EO 10920 of Feb. 18, 1961, and Board terminated.

Ordnance, Bureau of  See Ordnance and Hydrography, Bureau of


Park Service, National  Functions in District of Columbia relating to space assignment, retransfers, and determination of priority in construction transferred to Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, under Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.


Pensions, Office of the Commissioner of  See Pensions, Commissioner of


Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs, Office of  See Labor-Management Services Administration

Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs, Office of  See Labor-Management Services Administration

Personal Property, Office of  See Supply Service, Federal


Personnel Management, Liaison Office for established by EO 8248 of Sept. 8, 1939. Abolished by EO 10452 of May 1, 1953, and functions transferred to U.S. Civil Service Commission.


Petroleum Coordinator for War, Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War, Office of National Defense pursuant to Presidential letter of May 28, 1941, and approved Petroleum Coordinator for War pursuant to Presidential letter of Apr. 20, 1942. Office abolished by EO 9276 of Dec. 2, 1942, and functions transferred to Petroleum Administration for War, established by same EO. Administration terminated by EO 9718 of May 3, 1946.


Physical Fitness, President's Council on See Youth Fitness, President's Council on


Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of
See Plant Industry, Bureau of

Plant Quarantine, Bureau of
See Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of

Policy Development, Office of
See Domestic Council

Post Office, Department of
See Postal Service

Postal Savings System

Postal Service

Power Commission, Federal

Preparedness, Office of

Preparedness Agency, Federal

Presidential. See other part of title

President's. See other part of title

Press Intelligence, Division of

Price Administration, Office of

Price Commission

Price Decontrol Board

Price Stability for Economic Growth, Cabinet Committee on

Price Stabilization, Office of

Prices and Costs, Committee on Government Activities Affecting

Priorities Board

Prison Industries, Inc., Federal
Established by EO 6917 of Dec. 11, 1934. Transferred to the Department of Justice by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Prison Industries Reorganization Administration

Private Sector Programs, Office of
Functions transferred to the Office of Citizen Exchanges within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, USA, by act of Feb. 16, 1990 (104 Stat. 56).

Processing Tax

Processing Tax Board of Review

Proclamations
See State, Department of

Procurement, Commission on Government


Product Standards Policy, Office of  Formerly separate operating unit under Assistant Secretary for Productivity, Technology, and Innovation, Department of Commerce. Transferred to National Bureau of Standards by departmental reorganization order, effective Apr. 27, 1982.


Production and Marketing Administration  Established by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 1118 of Aug. 18, 1945. Functions transferred under Department reorganization by Secretary’s Memorandum 1520, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.


Prohibition, Bureau of  Established by act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 427). Investigative functions consolidated with functions of Bureau of Investigation into Division of Investigation, Department of Justice. by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, which set as effective date Mar. 2, 1934, or such later date as fixed by President. All other functions performed by Bureau of Prohibition ordered transferred to such division in the Department of Justice as deemed desirable by Attorney General.


Property Administration, Surplus  See War Property Administration, Surplus

Property Board, Surplus  See War Property Administration, Surplus


Property Management and Disposal Service  See Emergency Procurement Service

Property Office, Surplus  Established in Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, under Regulation 1 of Surplus Property Board, Apr. 2, 1945. Transferred to War Assets Administration by EO 9828 of Feb. 21, 1947.


Public.  See other part of title

Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission

Puerto Rico, U.S.-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration

Radiation Biology Laboratory
See Radiation and Organisms, Division of

Radiation Council, Federal

Radiation and Organisms, Division of
Established by Secretarial order of May 1, 1929, as part of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. Renamed Radiation Biology Laboratory by Secretarial order of Feb. 16, 1965. Merged with Chesapeake Center for Environmental Studies by Secretarial order of July 1, 1983, to form Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.

Radio Commission, Federal

Radio Division

Radio Propagation Laboratory, Central
Transferred from National Bureau of Standards to Environmental Science Services Administration by the Department of Commerce Order 2-A, effective July 13, 1965.

Radiological Health, National Center for Devices and
Renamed Center for Devices and Radiological Health by Food and Drug Administration notice of Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR 10166).

Rail Public Counsel, Office of

Railroad Administration, U.S.
See Railroads, Director General of

Railroad and Airline Wage Board

Railroads, Director General of

Railway Association, U.S.

Railway Labor Panel, National

Real Estate Board, Federal

Reclamation, Bureau of
See Reclamation Service

Reclamation Service

Reconciliation Service

Reconstruction Finance Corporation


Records and Information Management, Office of Functions transferred from National Archives and Records Service to Automated Data and Telecommunications Service by General Services Administrator’s decision, effective Jan. 10, 1982, regionally and Apr. 1, 1982, in Washington, D.C.


Regional Operations, Executive Director of Established in Food and Drug Administration by order of May 20, 1971 of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Merged into Office of Regulatory Affairs by order of Nov. 5, 1984 of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.


Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Office of Foreign Established in the Department of State as announced by White House Nov. 21, 1942. Consolidated with Foreign Economic Administration by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943.


Research, Office of University Transferred from Office of Program Management and Administration, Research and Special Programs Administration, to Office of Economics, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs, under authority of the Department of Transportation appropriation request for FY 1985, effective Oct. 1, 1984.


Research and Intelligence Service, Interim Established in the Department of State by EO 9621 of Sept. 20, 1945. Abolished Dec. 31, 1945, pursuant to terms of order.


Research and Service Division, Cooperative Functions transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture in Farmer Cooperative Service by act of Aug. 6, 1953 (67 Stat. 390).


Resources Board and Advisory Committee, National Established by EO 6777 of June 30, 1934. Abolished by EO 7065 of June 7, 1935, and functions transferred to National Resources Committee.


Resources Planning Board, National See Resources Committee, National


Revenue Sharing, Office of Established by the Secretary of the Treasury to administer programs authorized by acts of Oct. 20, 1972 (86 Stat. 919), and July 22, 1976 (90 Stat. 999). Transferred from the Office of the Secretary to Assistant Secretary (Domestic Finance) by Department of the Treasury Order 242, rev. 1, of May 17, 1976.


Rural Development Administration Established within the Department of Agriculture by Secretary’s Memorandum 1020-34 dated Dec. 31, 1991. Abolished Dec. 27, 1994 (59 FR 66441) under

Rural Development Committee See Rural Development Program, Committee for


Rural Development Service See Rural Housing and Community Development Service


Rural Housing and Community Development Service See Rural Housing and Community Development Service


Savings Bonds Division, United States Established by Departmental Order 62 of Dec. 26, 1945, as successor to the War and Finance Division, War Savings Staff, and Defense Savings Staff. Functions transferred to Bureau of Public Debt by Departmental Order 101–05 of May 11, 1994, and Division renamed Savings Bond Marketing Office.


Science and Technology, Federal Council for See Scientific Research and Development, Interdepartmental Committee on


Scientists and Engineers, President's Committee on See Scientists and Engineers, National Committee for the Development of


Seed Loan Office  Authorized by Presidential letters of July 26, 1918, and July 26, 1919, to the Secretary of Agriculture. Further authorized by act of Mar. 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1347). Office transferred to Farm Credit Administration by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933.


Selective Service Records, Office of See Selective Service System


Services, Bureau of Special See Office of War Information

Services, Division of Central Administrative Established by Liaison Officer for Emergency Management pursuant to Presidential letter of Feb. 28, 1941. Terminated by EO 9471 of Aug. 25, 1944, and functions discontinued or transferred to constituent agencies of Office for Emergency Management and other agencies.

Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee  Originally organized by National Defense Advisory Commission in 1940. Established August 1942 by
War Production Board. Transferred to the Department of Labor from Civilian Production Administration, successor agency to Board, by EO 9556 of Nov. 15, 1945. Terminated June 30, 1947.


Shipping Board Bureau, U.S. See Shipping Board, U.S.


Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, U.S. See Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, U.S.

Ships, Bureau of Established by act of June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 493), to replace Bureau of Engineering and Bureau of Construction and Repair. Abolished by Department of Defense reorg. order of Mar. 9, 1966, and functions transferred to the Secretary of the Navy (31 FR 7188).

Simpson Historical Research Center, Albert F. Renamed Headquarters USAF Historical Research Center by special order of Dec. 16, 1983 of the Secretary of Defense.


Social and Rehabilitation Service Established by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967. Abolished by Secretary’s reorganization of Mar. 8, 1977 (42 FR 13262), and constituent units—Medical Services Administration, Assistance Payments Administration, Office of Child Support Enforcement, and Public Services Administration—transferred.

Social Security Administration See Social Security Board


Soil Conservation Service See Soil Erosion Service


Soils, Bureau of See Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Bureau of and Plant Industry, Bureau of


Space Science, Office of See Space and Terrestrial Applications, Office of

Space Station, Office of  Established in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Abolished in 1990 and remaining functions transferred to the Office of Space Flight.


Space Tracking and Data Systems, Office of  Combined with Office of Space Operations to form Office of Space Transportation Systems, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, effective July 1982.

Space Transportation Operations, Office of  Combined with Office of Space Transportation Systems to form Office of Space Transportation Systems, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, effective July 1982.

Special.  See other part of title


Standards, National Bureau of  See Weights and Measures, Office of Standard

State, Department of  Duty of Secretary of State of procuring copies of all statutes of the States, as provided for in act of Sept. 28, 1789 (R.S. 206), abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 20 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. Functions of numbering, editing, and distributing proclamations and Executive orders transferred from the Department of State to the Division of the Federal Register, National Archives, by EO 7298 of Feb. 18, 1936. Duty of Secretary of State of publishing Executive proclamations and treaties in newspapers in District of Columbia, provided for in act of July 31, 1876 (19 Stat. 105), abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 20 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. Functions concerning publication of U.S. Statutes at Large, acts and joint resolutions in pamphlet form known as slip laws, and amendments to the Constitution; electoral votes for President and Vice President; and Territorial papers transferred from the Department of State to the Administrator of the General Services Administration by Reorg. Plan No. 20 of 1950. (See also Archives Establishment, National)


Statutes at Large  See State, Department of

Statistics of the States  See State, Department of


Steamboat Inspection Service  President authorized to appoint Service by act of June 28, 1838 (5 Stat. 252). Secretary of Treasury authorized to establish boards of local inspectors at enumerated ports throughout the U.S. by act of Feb. 28, 1871 (16 Stat. 440). Authority to appoint boards of local inspectors delegated to Secretary of Commerce and Labor by


Strategic Services, Office of. See Information, Office of Coordinator of


Supplies and Accounts, Bureau of. See Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of


Supply, Bureau of Federal. See Procurement Division


Supply Committee, General. Established by act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 531). Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934, and functions transferred to Procurement Division, the Department of the Treasury.


Surveys and Maps, Federal Board of. See Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government, Board of


Telecommunications Service, Automated Data Management


Territorial papers See State, Department of Territories, Office of Established by the Secretary of the Interior July 28, 1950. Functions reassigned to Deputy Assistant Secretary for Territorial Affairs in Office of the Assistant Secretary—Public Land Management, Department of the Interior, by Secretarial Order 2942, effective July 1, 1971.


Textile National Industrial Relations Board Established by administrative order of June 28, 1934. Abolished by EO 6858 of Sept. 26, 1934, which created Textile Labor Relations Board in connection with the Department of Labor. Board terminated July 1, 1937, and functions absorbed by U.S. Conciliation Service, Department of Labor.


Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board. See Oversight Board (of the Resolution Trust Corporation).

Trade, Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Established by EO 6651 of Mar. 23, 1934. Terminated on expiration of National Recovery Administration.

Trade Administration, International See Business and Defense Services Administration


Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee Established by EO 11075 of Jan. 15, 1963. Abolished by EO 11846 of Mar. 27, 1975, and records transferred to Trade Policy Committee established by same EO.

Trade Negotiations, Office of the Special Representative for Renamed Office of the U.S. Trade Representative by EO 12188 of Jan. 4, 1980.


Transportation, Federal Coordinator of

Transportation, Office of

Transportation and Communications Service

Transportation and Public Utilities Service
Abolished by General Services Administration order of Aug. 17, 1982. Functions transferred to various GSA organizations.

Transportation Safety Board, National

Travel Service, U.S.
Replaced by U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, Department of Commerce, pursuant to act of Oct. 16, 1981 (95 Stat. 1014).

Travel and Tourism Administration, U.S.

Travel and Tourism Advisory Board

Treasury, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the—
Electronics and Information Technology

Treasury, Solicitor of the
Position established when certain functions of Solicitor of the Treasury transferred to the Department of Justice by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Solicitor of the Treasury transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of the Treasury by same order. Office of Solicitor of the Treasury abolished by act of May 10, 1934 (48 Stat. 758), and functions transferred to General Counsel, the Department of the Treasury.

Treasury Secretary, Assistant
Office abolished by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, and functions transferred to Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury.

Treaties
See State, Department of

Typhus Commission, U.S. of America

U.S.
See other part of title

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, School of Medicine of the

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

United States Court of Military Appeals

Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission

Urban Affairs, Council for

Urban Mass Transportation Administration
Functions regarding urban mass transportation established in the Department of Housing and Urban Development by act of July 9, 1964 (78 Stat. 302). Most functions transferred to the Department of Transportation by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1966, effective June 30, 1968 (82 Stat. 1369), and joint responsibility assigned to the Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development for functions relating to research, technical studies, and training. Transportation and Housing and Urban Development Under Secretaries agreed in November 1969 that the Department of Transportation should be focal point for urban mass transportation grant administration; at which time functions transferred to the Department of Transportation. Terminated Federal Transit Administration by act of Dec. 18, 1991 (105 Stat. 2088).

Urban Renewal Administration

Utilization and Disposal Service


Veterans Education Appeals Board  See Veterans Tuition Appeals Board

Veterans Employment Service  Renamed Veterans' Employment and Training Service by Order 4-83 of Mar. 24, 1983 of the Secretary of Labor (48 FR 14092).

Veterans Health Administration  See Medicine and Surgery, Department of

Veterans Health Services and Research Administration  See Medicine and Surgery, Department of


Veterinary Medicine, Bureau of  Established in Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Renamed Center for Veterinary Medicine by FDA notice of Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR 10166).


Virgin Islands Corporation  See Virgin Islands Company


Vocational Rehabilitation Administration  See Vocational Rehabilitation, Office of


Wage and Price Stability Program  See Wage and Price Stability, Council on


Wage Stabilization Board, National  See Defense Mediation Board, National


War, Solid Fuels Administration for  Established in the Department of the Interior by EO 9332 of Apr. 19, 1943. Absorbed Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War (originally established as Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for National Defense) pursuant to Presidential letter of Nov. 5, 1941; later


War Assets Corporation See Petroleum Reserves Corporation


**War Commodities Division** Established in Office of Foreign Economic Coordination by Department of State Order of Aug. 27, 1943. Office abolished by departmental order of Nov. 6, 1943, pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which established Foreign Economic Administration in Office for Emergency Management.

**War Communications, Board of** See Defense Communications Board


**War Damage Corporation** See War Insurance Corporation

**War, Department of** Established by act of Aug. 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 49), succeeding similar department established prior to adoption of the Constitution. Three military departments—Army; Navy, including naval aviation and U.S. Marine Corps; and Air Force—reorganized under National Military Establishment by act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 495).


**War Food Administration** See Food Production and Distribution, Administration of


**War Labor Board, National** See Defense Mediation Board, National

**War Manpower Commission** Established in Office for Emergency Management by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942. Terminated by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945, and functions, except Procurement and Assignment Service, transferred to the Department of Labor.


**War Mobilization and Reconversion, Office of** Established by act of Oct. 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 785). Consolidated with other agencies by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, to form Office of Temporary Controls. Media Programming Division and Motion Picture Division transferred to Office of Government Reports, reestablished by same act. Certain other functions transferred to President and the Secretary of Commerce.


**War and Post War Adjustment Policies, Advisory Unit on** Established in Office of War Mobilization by Presidential direction Nov. 6, 1943. Report submitted Feb. 15, 1944, and Unit Director and Assistant Director submitted letter to Director of War Mobilization ending their work May 12, 1944.

**War Production Board** Established in Office for Emergency Management by EO 9024 of Jan. 16, 1942. Board terminated and successor agency, Civilian Production Administration, established by EO 9638 of Oct. 4, 1945.


War Relations, Agricultural, Office for See Farm Products, Division of

War Relief Agencies, President’s Committee on Established by Presidential letter of Mar. 13, 1941. President’s War Relief Control Board established by EO 9205 of July 25, 1942, to succeed Committee. Board terminated by EO 9723 of May 14, 1946, and functions transferred to the Department of State.

War Relief Control Board, President’s See President’s Committee on War Relief Agencies


War Resources Board Established in August 1939 as advisory committee to work with Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board. Terminated by President Nov. 24, 1939.

War Resources Council See Defense Resources Committee


Water Quality Administration, Federal See Water Pollution Control Administration, Federal


Wilson Memorial Commission, Woodrow


Work Projects Administration See Works Progress Administration


Works Administration, Federal Civil Established by EO 6420-B of Nov. 9, 1933. Function of employment expired March 1934. Function of settling claims continued under Works Progress Administration.

Works Administration, Public See Emergency Administration of Public Works, Federal


Works, Special Board of Public See Land Program, Director of


### APPENDIX C: Agencies Appearing in the Code of Federal Regulations

**Note:** This section contains an alphabetical listing of agencies appearing in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The listing was revised as of July 1, 1999.

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<td>U.S. Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit</td>
<td>Charles R. Wilson confirmed July 30, vice Joseph W. Hatchett.</td>
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<td>Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs</td>
<td>John T. Spotila confirmed July 1, vice Sally Katzen.</td>
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<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>Johnnie E. Frazier confirmed July 15, vice Frank DeGeorge.</td>
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<td>Executive Secretary, Office of the Secretary of Defense</td>
<td>Col. Maria I. Cribbs, USAF, appointed (effective June 11), vice Col. Joseph Reynolds, Jr., USAF.</td>
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<td>Secretary</td>
<td>F. Whitten Peters, confirmed July 30, vice Sheila E. Widnall.</td>
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<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>Gen. Eric K. Shinseki, USA, confirmed June 16, vice Gen. Dennis J. Reimer, USA.</td>
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<td>Vice Adm. Thomas R. Wilson, USN, appointed (effective July 27), vice Lt. Gen. Patrick M. Hughes, USA.</td>
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<td>Assistant Secretary of Energy (International Affairs)</td>
<td>David L. Goldwyn confirmed July 13, vice Robert Wayne Gee.</td>
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<td>Assistant Secretary of Energy (Environmental Management)</td>
<td>Carolyn L. Huntoon confirmed July 1, vice Alvin L. Alm.</td>
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<td>Director of Economic Impact and Diversity</td>
<td>James B. Lewis confirmed July 13, vice Corlis S. Moody.</td>
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<td>Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy</td>
<td>Evelyn S. Lieberman confirmed July 30 (new position).</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Albania</td>
<td>Joseph Limprecht confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>Thomas J. Miller confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Cape Verde</td>
<td>Michael D. Metelits confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>Christopher E. Goldthwait confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>Mark W. Erwin confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>Donald K. Bandler confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>Gwen C. Clare confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>Prudence Bushnell confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>Joyce E. Leader confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>Frank Almaguer confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Kenya</td>
<td>Johnnie Carson confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>Bismarck Myrick confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Luxembourg</td>
<td>James C. Hormel recess-appointed (effective June 4).</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Micronesia</td>
<td>Diane Edith Watson confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua</td>
<td>Oliver P. Garza confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Peru</td>
<td>John R. Hamilton confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Seychelles</td>
<td>Mark W. Erwin confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Zambia</td>
<td>David B. Dunn confirmed July 1.</td>
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<td>393</td>
<td>U.S. Ambassador to the European Union</td>
<td>Richard L. Morningstar confirmed June 17.</td>
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<td>Secretary of the Treasury</td>
<td>Lawrence H. Summers confirmed July 1, vice Robert E. Rubin.</td>
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<td>Deputy Secretary of the Treasury</td>
<td>Stuart E. Eizenstat confirmed July 13, vice Lawrence H. Summers.</td>
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<td>436</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary (Financial Markets)</td>
<td>Lewis A. Sachs confirmed July 13, vice Gary Gensler.</td>
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<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>Jeffrey Rush, Jr., confirmed July 22, vice David C. Williams.</td>
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<td>Assistant Secretary for Public and Intergovernmental Affairs</td>
<td>John T. Hanson confirmed July 1, vice Kathy Elene Jurado.</td>
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<td>493</td>
<td>Commissioner</td>
<td>Thomas J. Erickson confirmed June 16, vice John E. Tull, Jr..</td>
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<td>Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response</td>
<td>Timothy Fields, Jr., confirmed July 1, vice Elliot Pearson Laws.</td>
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<td>505</td>
<td>General Counsel</td>
<td>Gary S. Guzy confirmed July 1, vice Jonathan Z. Cannon.</td>
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<td>615</td>
<td>Member, Reform Board</td>
<td>Sylvia de Leon confirmed July 30 (new position).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>687</td>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>J. Brady Anderson confirmed July 30, vice J. Brian Atwood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>687</td>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Europe and the New Independent States</td>
<td>Donald Lee Pressley confirmed July 1, vice Thomas A. Dine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Treasury Department

- **Position:** Secretary of the Treasury
- **Action:** Lawrence H. Summers confirmed July 1, vice Robert E. Rubin.

#### Veterans Affairs Department

- **Position:** Assistant Secretary for Public and Intergovernmental Affairs
- **Action:** John T. Hanson confirmed July 1, vice Kathy Elene Jurado.

#### Commodity Futures Trading Commission

- **Position:** Commissioner
- **Action:** Thomas J. Erickson confirmed June 16, vice John E. Tull, Jr..

#### Environmental Protection Agency

- **Position:** Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response
- **Action:** Timothy Fields, Jr., confirmed July 1, vice Elliot Pearson Laws.

#### National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak)

- **Position:** Member, Reform Board
- **Action:** Sylvia de Leon confirmed July 30 (new position).

#### U.S. Agency for International Development

- **Position:** Administrator
- **Action:** J. Brady Anderson confirmed July 30, vice J. Brian Atwood.

#### Smithsonian Institution

- **Position:** House of Representatives Member of the Board of Directors
- **Action:** Robert T. Matsui appointed June 7.

- **Position:** Director, National Air and Space Museum
- **Action:** Donald D. Engen died July 13.