The United States
Government Manual
2004/2005

Office of the Federal Register
National Archives and Records Administration
Revised June 1, 2004

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Director of the Federal Register.

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Archivist of the United States.

On the cover: The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is proud to acknowledge its role in the Presidential election process. NARA’s Office of the Federal Register (OFR) acts as the administrator of the Electoral College on behalf of the States, the Congress, and the American people. In this role, the OFR is charged with helping the States carry out their election responsibilities, ensuring the completeness and integrity of the Electoral College documents submitted to Congress, and informing the public about the Presidential election process.

The Electoral College system was established under Article II (section 1) and Amendment 12 of the U.S. Constitution. In each State, the voters choose electors to select the President and Vice President of the United States, based on the results of the November general election.

Prior to the general election, the OFR sends an informational package to each State’s Governor to officially notify them of their electoral responsibilities. As the results of the popular vote are finalized in each State, election officials send to the OFR Certificates of Ascertainment, which establish the credentials of their electors. In December, the electors hold meetings in each State to cast their votes for President and Vice President. Those choices are documented in Certificates of Vote, which are sent to the OFR for review on behalf of the Congress. In January, the Congress sits in joint session to certify the election of the President and Vice President, based on the documentary evidence assembled and reviewed by the OFR. In the year after the election, electoral documents are held at the OFR for public viewing, and then transferred to the Archives of the United States for permanent retention and access.

In this Presidential election year, the cover of the book shows a representation of the Electoral College system in celebration of the spirit of the American democratic process.

For more information on the Electoral College, visit NARA’s Web site at: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/electoral_college/.

Our thanks are extended to Creative Services at the U.S. Government Printing Office for its assistance in developing this cover.
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 2004/2005 *Manual* was prepared by the Presidential and Legislative Publications Unit, Office of the Federal Register, under the supervision of Gwendolyn J. Henderson. Alfred W. Jones was Managing Editor; Stephen J. Frattini was Chief Editor, assisted by Stacey A. Mulligan and Maxine L. Hill.

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.

Other Office of the Federal Register Publications

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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Superintendent of Documents  
P.O. Box 371954  
Pittsburgh, PA 15250–7954


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**Further Information**

Information on *The United States Government Manual* and other publications of the Office of the Federal Register may be obtained by writing to the following address:

Office of the Federal Register  
National Archives and Records Administration  
Washington, DC 20408

Inquiries should be directed by phone to 202–741–6000, faxed to 202–741–6012, or e-mailed to fedreg.info@nara.gov.
## Contents

**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**  
1

**CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES**  
5

Chart: The Government of the United States  
21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congress 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect of the Capitol 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Botanic Garden 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Accounting Office 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Printing Office 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Budget Office 62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JUDICIAL BRANCH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Supreme Court of the United States 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Courts 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Courts 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Office of the United States Courts 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Judicial Center 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Sentencing Commission 82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXECUTIVE BRANCH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The President of the United States 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Vice President of the United States 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Office of the President 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The White House Office 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Vice President of the United States 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council of Economic Advisers 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council on Environmental Quality 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Security Council 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Administration 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Management and Budget 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of National Drug Control Policy 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Policy Development 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Science and Technology Policy 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the United States Trade Representative 99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Executive Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Agriculture 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Defense 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Air Force 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Army 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Navy 179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Defense Agencies 190

Joint Service Schools 200

Department of Education 204

Department of Energy 212

Department of Health and Human Services 221

Department of Homeland Security 232

Department of Housing and Urban Development 242

Department of the Interior 248

Department of Justice 264

Department of Labor 283

Department of State 297

Department of Transportation 311

Department of the Treasury 336

Department of Veterans Affairs 352

Independent Establishments and Government Corporations

African Development Foundation 367

Central Intelligence Agency 368

Commodity Futures Trading Commission 369

Consumer Product Safety Commission 372

Corporation for National and Community Service 374

Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board 378

Environmental Protection Agency 379

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission 385

Export-Import Bank of the United States 390

Farm Credit Administration 392

Federal Communications Commission 395

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 401

Federal Election Commission 405

Federal Housing Finance Board 406

Federal Labor Relations Authority 410

Federal Maritime Commission 413

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service 416

Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission 417

Federal Reserve System 420

Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board 425

Federal Trade Commission 426

General Services Administration 431

Inter-American Foundation 439

Merit Systems Protection Board 440

National Aeronautics and Space Administration 442

National Archives and Records Administration 450

National Capital Planning Commission 458

National Credit Union Administration 460

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities 462

National Endowment for the Arts 464

National Endowment for the Humanities 464

Institute of Museum and Library Services 467

National Labor Relations Board 469

National Mediation Board 472

National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) 476

National Science Foundation 477

National Transportation Safety Board 482

Nuclear Regulatory Commission 486

Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission 489

Office of Government Ethics 492
CONTENTS

Office of Personnel Management 493
Office of Special Counsel 497
Overseas Private Investment Corporation 499
Peace Corps 501
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation 504
Postal Rate Commission 508
Railroad Retirement Board 509
Securities and Exchange Commission 512
Selective Service System 517
Small Business Administration 519
Social Security Administration 529
Tennessee Valley Authority 534
Trade and Development Agency 536
United States Agency for International Development 539
United States Commission on Civil Rights 543
United States International Trade Commission 546
United States Postal Service 551

Guide to Boards, Commissions, and Committees 557

Quasi-Official Agencies
Legal Services Corporation 561
Smithsonian Institution 563
State Justice Institute 577
United States Institute of Peace 578

Selected Multilateral Organizations 581

Selected Bilateral Organizations 591

Appendix A: Commonly Used Abbreviations and Acronyms 593
Appendix B: Terminated and Transferred Agencies 599
Appendix C: Agencies Appearing in the Code of Federal Regulations 655

NAME INDEX 665

AGENCY/SUBJECT INDEX 685

RECENT CHANGES 691
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 inseparable 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Hancock</th>
<th>Benj. Harrison</th>
<th>Lewis Morris</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lyman Hall</td>
<td>Francis Lightfoot Lee</td>
<td>Jno. Witherspoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Walton</td>
<td>Carter Braxton</td>
<td>Fras. Hopkinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Hooper</td>
<td>Robt. Morris</td>
<td>John Hart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Hewes</td>
<td>Benjamin Rush</td>
<td>Abra. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Penn</td>
<td>Benj. Franklin</td>
<td>Josiah Bartlett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Rutledge</td>
<td>John Morton</td>
<td>Wm. Whipple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Lynch, Jr.</td>
<td>Jas. Smith</td>
<td>John Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Middleton</td>
<td>Geo. Taylor</td>
<td>Robt. Treat Paine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Chase</td>
<td>James Wilson</td>
<td>Elbridge Gerry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Paca</td>
<td>Geo. Ross</td>
<td>Step. Hopkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Stone</td>
<td>Caesar Rodney</td>
<td>William Ellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Carroll of</td>
<td>Geo. Read</td>
<td>Roger Sherman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrollton</td>
<td>Tho. M: Kean</td>
<td>Sam. Huntington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Wythe</td>
<td>Wm. Floyd</td>
<td>Wm. Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Henry Lee</td>
<td>Phil. Livingston</td>
<td>Oliver Wolcott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th. Jefferson</td>
<td>Frans. Lewis</td>
<td>Matthew Thornton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

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 it's
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 Control 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
committed; 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 attainted.

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.

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—Presidt
and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire    John Langdon
                 Nicholas Gilman
Massachusetts    Nathaniel Gorham
                 Rufus King
Connecticut      Wm Sam'l Johnson
                 Roger Sherman
New York         Alexander Hamilton
New Jersey       Wil: Livingston
                 David Brearley.
                 Wm Paterson.
                 Jona: Dayton
Pennsylvania ¹   B Franklin
                 Thomas Mifflin
                 Robt Morris
                 Geo. Clymer
                 Tho' FitzSimons
                 Jared Ingersoll

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 Congress of the United States was created by Article I, section 1, of the Constitution, adopted by the Constitutional Convention on September 17, 1787, providing that “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.”

The first Congress under the Constitution met on March 4, 1789, in the Federal Hall in New York City. The membership then consisted of 201 Senators and 59 Representatives.

1New 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, oversees garage and parking security of the House, and distributes all House staff identification cards.

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 two select committees in each House 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standing Committees of the Congress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>House Committee</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armed Services</td>
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Standing Committees of the Congress—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House Committee</th>
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<th>Senate Committee</th>
<th>Room 2</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs</td>
<td>SD–534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and the Workforce</td>
<td>2181</td>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>SD–624</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy and Commerce</td>
<td>2128</td>
<td>Commerce, Science, and Transportation</td>
<td>SD–508</td>
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<td>Financial Services</td>
<td>2129</td>
<td>Energy and Natural Resources</td>
<td>SD–364</td>
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<td>Government Reform</td>
<td>2157</td>
<td>Environment and Public Works</td>
<td>SD–410</td>
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<td>House Administration</td>
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<td>Franking Commission:</td>
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<td>Minority</td>
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<td>Finance</td>
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<td>Foreign Relations</td>
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<td>SD–340</td>
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<td>H312</td>
<td>Health, Education, Labor and Pensions</td>
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<td>Rules and Administration</td>
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<td>335</td>
<td>Small Business and Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>SR–428A</td>
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<td>Ways and Means</td>
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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; those preceded by SD are in the Dirksen Office Building; those preceded by SR are in the Russell Office Building; and those preceded by SH are in the Hart 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 6, 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 or 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.


Senators

[Democrats in italic (48); Republicans in roman (51); 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Room</th>
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<tr>
<td>Akaka, Daniel K</td>
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<td>Biden, Joseph R., Jr</td>
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<td>Bingaman, Jeff</td>
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<td>Edwards, John</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

**Senators—Continued**

[Democrats in italic (48); Republicans in roman (51); Independents in bold (1); total, 100]

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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Room</th>
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<td>Enzi, Mike</td>
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*Note: Members' offices may be reached by phone at 202-224-3121.*
### Senators—Continued

[Democrats in italic (48); Republicans in roman (51); 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 202–225–3121.

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### Representatives

[Republicans in roman (228); Democrats in italic (205); Independents in bold (1); vacancy (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://clerk.house.gov.

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Representatives—Continued

[Republicans in roman (228); Democrats in italic (205); Independents in bold (1); vacancy (1) total, 435]
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**Representatives—Continued**

[Republicans in roman (228); Democrats in italic (205); Independents in bold (1); vacancy (1) total, 435]

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### Representatives—Continued

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### Representatives—Continued

[Republicans in roman (228); Democrats in italic (205); Independents in bold (1); vacancy (1) total, 435]

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Representatives—Continued

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Representatives—Continued

[Republicans in roman (228); Democrats in italic (205); Independents in bold (1); vacancy (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 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://clerk.house.gov.

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**Delegates**

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[Republicans in roman (228); Democrats in italic (205); Independents in bold (1); vacancy (1) total, 435]
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ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, DC 20515

Architect of the Capitol
Special Assistant to the Architect of the Capitol
Director, Architecture Division
Director, Construction Management Division
Director of Engineering
Director of Facilities Planning and Programming
Assistant Director of Engineering
Chief of Staff
Deputy Chief of Staff
Director, Human Resources Management Division
Director, Equal Employment Opportunity Management
Director, Information Resources Management
Curator
Communications Officer
Congressional Liaisons
Head, Procurement Division
Inspector General
Director of Safety, Fire, and Environmental Programs
Director, Safety and Environmental Division
Safety Officer
Chief Financial Officer
Budget Officer
Accounting Officer
Director, Financial Management Systems Division
General Counsel
Chief Operating Officer

ALAN M. HANTMAN
MICHAEL G. TURNBULL
BRUCE ARTHUR
GARY VAWTER
SCOTT BIRKHEAD
TERRELL EMMONS
WILLIAM WEIDEMEYER
AMITA N. POOLE
HECTOR E. SUAREZ
REBECCA TISCIONE
VALERIE OLSON
RICK KASHURBA
BARBARA WOLANIN
EVA MALECKI
BRYAN H. ROTH, MICHAEL HURLEY
CYNTHIA BENNET
ARTHUR L. McINTYRE
SUSAN ADAMS
LARRY DENICOLA
CHARLES BOWMAN
GARY GLOVINSKY
EDGAR BENNETT
TIMOTHY MACDONALD
RUSS FOLLIN
CHARLES K. TYLER
RICHARD McSEVENEY
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 under the Architect’s jurisdiction, the upkeep and improvement of the Capitol grounds, and the arrangement of inaugural and other ceremonies held in the building or on the grounds.

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 three 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.

Recent and ongoing projects carried out by the Architect of the Capitol include construction of the Capitol visitor center; the restoration of the U.S. Botanic Garden Conservatory; rehabilitation of the Capitol dome; conservation of murals and decorative paintings in the Capitol; repair of the Capitol terraces; 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; publication of a new history of the Capitol, the first such work in almost a century; installation of an improved Senate subway system; work on security improvements within the Capitol complex; 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; and management oversight of the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building.


UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN
Office of Executive Director, 245 First Street SW., Washington, DC 20024
Conservatory, 100 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20024
Phone, 202–225–8333
Production Facility, 4700 Shepherd Parkway SW., Washington, DC 20032
Phone, 202–563–2220

Director (Architect of the Capitol) ALAN M. HANTMAN, Acting
Executive Director HOLLY H. SHIMIZU

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 has artistic displays of plants, exhibits, and educational programs 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 Garden seeks to promote the exchange of ideas and information relevant to its mission among national and international visitors and policymakers.

The Garden’s collections 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, cosmetics, and industrial products.

The U.S. Botanic Garden’s facilities include the Conservatory, Bartholdi Park, an administration building, and an off-site Production facility. The Garden is currently undergoing a significant expansion and transformation. The Conservatory, one of the largest structures of its kind in this country, re-opened on December 11, 2001, after undergoing major renovation that required more than 4 years to complete. In addition to upgraded amenities for visitors, it features 12 new exhibit and plant display areas. Renovation of the administration building and Bartholdi Park are scheduled for 2005–2006. A new public feature, the National Garden, is planned for the three-acre site just west of the Conservatory.

Outdoor plantings are showcased in Bartholdi Park, a home landscape demonstration area located across from the Conservatory. Each of the displays is sized and scaled for suitability in an urban or suburban setting. 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 Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi (1834–1904), sculptor of the Statue of Liberty.

The Garden’s staff is organized into horticulture, operations, administration, and public programs divisions. Programs for the public are listed in a quarterly calendar of events and also on the Garden’s Web site. 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, which received its charter from Congress on April 20, 1818. The Garden continued under the direction of the Institute until 1837, when the Institute ceased to exist as an active organization.

In June 1842, the U.S. Exploring Expedition under the command of Captain Charles Wilkes returned from its 4-year voyage with a wealth of information, artifacts, pressed-plant specimens, and living plants. The living plants were temporarily placed on exhibit on a lot behind the old Patent Office under the care of William D. Brackenridge, the Expedition’s botanist. By November, the plants were moved into a greenhouse built there with funds appropriated by Congress. Subsequently, the greenhouse was expanded with two additions and a small growing area to care for the burgeoning collection. In 1843, stewardship of the collection was placed under the direction and control of the Joint Committee on the Library, which had also assumed responsibility for publication of the results of the Expedition. Expansion of the Patent Office in 1849 necessitated finding a new location for the botanical collections.

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 Garden site from 1850 to 1933, when the Garden was relocated to its present site.

Although the Government had assumed responsibility for the maintenance and stewardship of the plant collection in 1842, the two functions were divided between the Commissioner of Public Buildings and the Joint Committee on the Library, respectively. In 1856, in recognition of their increasing stature, the collections and their associated operations and facilities were officially named the United States Botanic Garden, and the Joint Committee on the Library assumed jurisdiction over both its direction and maintenance (11 Stat. 104). An annual appropriation has been provided by Congress since 1856.

Presently, the Joint Committee on the Library exercises its supervision through the Architect of the Capitol, who has held the title of Acting Director since 1934.

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

Comptroller General of the United States
Chief Operating Officer
Chief Mission Support Officer/Chief Financial Officer
General Counsel
Managing Director, Office of Special Investigations

Teams:
Managing Director, Acquisition and Sourcing Management
Managing Director, Applied Research and Methods
Director
Chief Accountant
Chief Economist
Chief Statistician
Chief Technologist
Senior Actuary
Managing Director, Defense Capabilities and Management
Managing Director, Education, Workforce, and Income Security
Managing Director, Financial Management and Assurance
Managing Director, Financial Markets and Community Investments
Managing Director, Health Care
Managing Director, International Affairs and Trade
Managing Director, Information Technology
Managing Director, Natural Resources and Environment
Managing Director, Physical Infrastructure
Managing Director, Strategic Issues
Managing Director, Federal Budget and Intergovernmental Relations
Managing Director, Key National Indicators
Managing Director, Homeland Security and Justice
Managing Director, National Preparedness

Support Functions:
Managing Director, Congressional Relations
Managing Director, Strategic Planning and External Liaison
Managing Director, Field Offices
Inspector General

Mission Support Offices:

Deputy Mission Support Officer  ANTHONY CICCO
Chief Information Officer  ANTHONY CICCO
Controller/Chief Administrative Officer  STANLEY J. CZERWINSKI
Human Capital Officer  JESSE HOSKINS
Managing Director, Knowledge Services  CATHERINE TETI
Managing Director, Professional Development Program  MARK GEBICKE
Managing Director, Opportunity and Inclusiveness  RON STROMAN
Chair, Personnel Appeals Board  ANN WAGNER
Managing Director, Public Affairs  JEFF NELLIGAN
Managing Director, Quality and Continuous Improvement  TIM BOWLING

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 governmental 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, and the social and physical sciences.

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.

GAO publishes its reports, testimonies, and Comptroller General decisions on the Internet at www.gao.gov the same day they are released. A daily e-mail alert service sends announcements of new reports and Comptroller General decisions to subscribers. The public can subscribe to this service on GAO’s Web page. Electronic copies of GAO’s reports and testimonies are also posted on the Web.

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.

General Counsel
   Deputy General Counsel
Director, Innovation and New Technology
Director, Congressional Relations
Director, Public Relations Office
Co-Director, New Business Development

Customer Services:
Managing Director
   Superintendent, Congressional Publishing Services
   Superintendent, Departmental Account Representative Division
   Superintendent, Typography and Design Division
   Director, Institute for Federal Printing and Electronic Publishing
   Superintendent, Contract Management Division
   Superintendent, Purchase Division
   Superintendent, Regional Operations
   Superintendent, Term Contracts Division
   Director, Procurement Analysis and Review Staff

Plant Operations:
Managing Director
   Manager, Production Department
   Assistant Production Manager
   Assistant to the Production Manager
   Superintendent, Binding Division
   Superintendent, Electronic Photocomposition Division
   Superintendent, Press Division
   Superintendent, Production Planning Division
   Director, Engineering Service
   Director, Materials Management Service
   Manager, Quality Control and Technical Department

Office of Information Dissemination:
Superintendent of Documents
   Deputy Superintendent of Documents
   Director, Program Development Service
   Director, Collections Management Service
   Director, Library Services and Customer Relations
   Director, Program Planning and Coordination

Information Technology and Systems:
Chief Information Officer
   Deputy Chief Information Officer
   Manager, Electronic Systems Development Division
   Manager, Graphic Systems Development Division

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
Manager, Information Resources Management Policy  
(VACANCY)

Human Resources:

Human Capital Officer  
Robert R. Carr

Deputy Chief Human Capital Officer  
William T. Harris

Director, Office of Labor and Employee Relations  
Neil H. Fine

Director, Workforce Development Education and Training  
Steven L. Patrick

Director, Occupational Health and Environmental Services  
(VACANCY)

Finance and Administration:

Chief Financial Officer  
Steven T. Shedd

Comptroller  
William L. Boesch, Jr.

Director, Office of Budget  
William M. Guy

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 on 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


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

GPO sells approximately 9,000 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 1,300 libraries throughout the country. GPO also provides online access to more than 250,000 Federal Government titles, including the Congressional Record and the Federal Register. GPO’s online information service, GPO Access, may be reached at www.gpoaccess.gov.

Sources of Information

Congressional and Public Affairs  

Contracts  
Information is also available from the GPO Regional Printing Procurement Offices listed in the following table.

### Regional Printing Procurement Offices—Government Printing Office

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

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<th>Office</th>
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<td>ATLANTA, GA (R)</td>
<td>Suite 110, 1888 Emory St., 30318–2542</td>
<td>404–605–9160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charleston, SC (S)</td>
<td>2825 Ave. D N., 29405–1819</td>
<td>843–743–2036</td>
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<td>BOSTON, MA (R)</td>
<td>29 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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<td>DALLAS, TX (R)</td>
<td>Rm. 787, 1100 Commerce St., 75242–0395</td>
<td>214–767–0451</td>
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<td>Rm. 310, 423 Canal St., 70130–2352</td>
<td>504–589–2538</td>
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<td>Oklahoma City, OK (S)</td>
<td>Suite 100, 3420 D Ave., Tinker AFB, OK 73145–9188</td>
<td>405–610–4146</td>
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<td>San Antonio, TX (S)</td>
<td>Suite 2, 1531 Connally St., Lackland AFB, TX 78236–5514</td>
<td>210–675–1480</td>
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<tr>
<td>DENVER, CO (R)</td>
<td>Rm. D–1010, Bldg. 53, Denver Federal Center, 80225–0347</td>
<td>303–236–5292</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>212–620–3221</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh, PA (S)</td>
<td>Rm. 501, 1000 Liberty Ave., 15227–4000</td>
<td>412–395–6929</td>
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<tr>
<td>ST. LOUIS, MO (R)</td>
<td>Rm. 1,205, 1222 Spruce St., 63103–2822</td>
<td>314–241–0349</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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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.


The GPO Sales Product Catalog provides access to Government publications available for sale through the Superintendent of Documents and is searchable online at http://bookstore.gpo.gov.

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 Information*, which lists new and best-selling titles; and *New Products*, 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, money order, charge cards, or a GPO deposit account.

**Depository Libraries** GPO distributes printed and electronic publications to approximately 1,300 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 www.gpo.gov/su_docs/locators/findlibs/index.html.

**Electronic Access**  
GPO Access provides online access to key Government publications through the Internet at www.gpo.gov/gpoaccess. 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.

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<tr>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>710 N. Capitol St. NW.</td>
<td>202–512–0132</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retail Sales Outlet</td>
<td>8660 Cherry Ln., Laurel, MD</td>
<td>301–953–7974</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540  

Librarian of Congress  
Deputy Librarian of Congress  
Chief of Staff  
Associate Librarian for Library Services  
Associate Librarian for Human Resources Services  
Director, Congressional Research Service  
Register of Copyrights and Associate Librarian for Copyright Services  
Law Librarian  
General Counsel  
Inspector General  
Chief, Collections Access, Loan, and Management Division  

**Library of Congress Trust Fund Board**

Chairman (Librarian of Congress)  
(Secretary of the Treasury)  
(Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library)  
(Vice Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library)  

Members  

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Donald L. Scott  
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Ruth Altshuler, Edwin L. Cox, Elisabeth De Vos, Leo Hindery, John Kluge, Tom Luce, Bernard Rapoport, B. Francis Saul II
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.

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 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. Online reference service is also available through the “Ask a Librarian” site, at www.loc.gov/rr/askalib.

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) 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, vessel hull designs, mask works, and architectural works. Serving in its capacity as a national registry for creative works, the Copyright Office registers more than 500,000 claims to copyright annually (representing more than 800,000 works) and is a major source of acquisitions for the universal collections of the Library of Congress. Most of the information available on paper is also accessible online, at www.loc.gov/copyright.

**Extension of Service** The Library extends its service through the following:

- 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 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 database and is distributed through the Cataloging 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 following:

- 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, electronic access to braille books on the Internet, “talking books,” and books on tape for the blind and the physically handicapped through 140 cooperating libraries throughout the Nation;
- 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** Congress created the Congressional Research Service (CRS) to serve its legislative needs for nonpartisan and objective research and analysis. CRS works exclusively for the Congress by providing timely and confidential research and analysis to Members, committees, and their staff on all public policy issues of interest to the Congress, at all stages of the legislative process. CRS staff is comprised of recognized experts in many disciplines, including American law, economics, foreign affairs, the physical sciences, environmental science, public administration, and the social and political sciences.
CRS policy experts and information specialists work closely with Members and committees to explain policy problems; develop options and legislative proposals; conduct legal analysis of pending legislation; deliver expert testimony before congressional committees; prepare products on current legislative issues; write confidential memoranda; and provide personal consultations. The Service also provides seminars on public policy and legal issues as well as training on the legislative and budget processes.

For further information, call 202-707-5700.

American Folklife Center The Center was established in the Library of Congress by Act of January 2, 1976 (20 U.S.C. 2102 et seq.). It supports, preserves, and presents American folklife by receiving and maintaining folklife collections, scholarly research, field projects, performances, exhibitions, festivals, workshops, publications, and audiovisual presentations. 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 1800s to the early 1940s. 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 www.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. The American Folklife Center also administers the Veterans History Project. Established by Congress in 2000, the purpose of the Veterans History Project is to record and preserve for future generations the first-person accounts of war veterans, including Members of Congress.

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 90 national educational and civic organizations participate in the Center’s annual reading promotion campaign.

All 50 States and the District of Columbia 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 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 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 and implementation of the national film preservation plan. Key publications are


**For further information, call 202–707–5912.**

**National Sound Recording Preservation Board** The National Sound Recording Preservation Board, established in 2000 by Public Law 106–474, includes three major components: a National Recording Preservation Advisory Board, which brings together experts in the field, a National Recording Registry, and a fundraising foundation, all of which are conducted under the auspices of the Library of Congress. The purpose of the Board is to create and implement a national plan for the long-term preservation and accessibility of the Nation’s audio heritage. It also advises the Librarian on the selection of culturally, aesthetically, or historically significant sound recordings to be included on the National Recording Registry. The national recording preservation program will set standards for future private and public preservation efforts and will be conducted in conjunction with the state-of-the-art National Audio-Visual Conservation Center the Library is developing in Culpeper, VA.

**For further information, call 202–707–5856.**

**Preservation** 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.

**Sources of Information**

**Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped** Talking and braille books and magazines are distributed through 140 regional and subregional libraries to blind and physically handicapped residents of the United States and its territories. Qualified users can also register for Web-Braille, an Internet-based service. 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.


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

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Special Assistant to the Director
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Assistant Director for Business, Management, and Information Services
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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 the 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 the 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 for overall expenditures, budget authority and budget outlays, and broad functional categories. The Congress also establishes targets for the levels of revenues, the deficit or surplus, 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 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 on fiscal policy that includes alternative spending and revenue levels and 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 Senate Finance Committee, and the House Ways and Means Committee; and all other congressional committees.

Judicial Branch
JUDICIAL BRANCH

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

United States Supreme Court Building
One First Street NE., Washington, DC 20543

Members:
Chief Justice of the United States
William H. Rehnquist
John Paul Stevens, Sandra Day
O'Connor, Antonin Scalia,
Anthony M. Kennedy, David
H. Souter, Clarence Thomas,
Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Stephen
G. Breyer

Associate Justices

Officers:
Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice
Sally M. Rider
William K. Suter
Scott S. Harris
Catherine E. FITTS
Cyril A. Donnelly
Donna Clement
Judith Gaskell
Pamela Talkin
Kathleen L. Arberg
Frank D. Wagner

Article III, section 1, of 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. Article III, section 2 of the Constitution defines the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is comprised of the Chief Justice of the United States and such number of Associate Justices as may be fixed by Congress, which is currently fixed at eight (28 U.S.C. 1).

The President nominates the Justices 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."

Court officers assist the Court in the performance of its functions. They...
include the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice, the Clerk, the Reporter of Decisions, the Librarian, the Marshal, the Director of Budget and Personnel, the Court Counsel, the Curator, the Director of Data Systems, and the Public Information Officer.

**Appellate Jurisdiction** 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.

**Court Term** The term of the Court begins on the first Monday in October and lasts until the first Monday in October of the next year. Approximately 8,000 cases are filed with the Court in the course of a term, and some 1,000 applications of various kinds are filed each year that can be acted upon by a single Justice.

**Access to Facilities** The Supreme Court is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal legal holidays. Unless the Court or Chief Justice orders otherwise, the Clerk’s office is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal legal holidays. The library is open to members of the bar of the Court, attorneys for the various Federal departments and agencies, and Members of Congress.

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. Internet, www.supremecourtus.gov.

**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. The territories and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico 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 re hear 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>District of Columbia Circuit</td>
<td>Circuit Justice</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Circuit Judges</td>
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<tr>
<td>Douglas H. Ginsburg, Chief Judge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harry T. Edwards</td>
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<td>David Bryan Sentelle</td>
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<td>Karen LeCraft Henderson</td>
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<td>A. Raymond Randolph</td>
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<td>Judith W. Rogers</td>
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<td>David S. Tatel</td>
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Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals—Continued

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<th>Circuit</th>
<th>Judges</th>
<th>Official Station</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Merrick B. Garland</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John G. Roberts, Jr.</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<td>(3 vacancies)</td>
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**First Circuit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico</th>
<th>Circuit Justice</th>
<th>Civilian Station</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Clerk: Richard C. Donovan; Circuit Executive: Gary Went; Boston, MA)</td>
<td>Justice David H. Souter</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Merrick B. Garland</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
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<td>John G. Roberts, Jr.</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<td>(3 vacancies)</td>
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**Second Circuit**

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<tr>
<th>Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, northern New York, southern New York, eastern New York, and western New York</th>
<th>Circuit Justice</th>
<th>Civilian Station</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Clerk: Roseann B. MacKechnie; Circuit Executive: Karen G. Milton; New York, NY)</td>
<td>Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Merrick B. Garland</td>
<td>New Haven, CT</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John M. Walker, Jr., Chief Judge</td>
<td>New Haven, CT</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dennis G. Jacobs</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
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<tr>
<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>Chester J. Straub</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rosemary S. Pooler</td>
<td>Syracuse, NY</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Robert D. Sack</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sonia Sotomayor</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Robert A. Katzmann</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Barrington D. Parker, Jr.</td>
<td>White Plains, NY</td>
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<td>Reena Raggi</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Richard C. Wesley</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
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**Third Circuit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts of New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, middle Pennsylvania, western Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Virgin Islands</th>
<th>Circuit Justice</th>
<th>Civilian Station</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Clerk: Marcia M. Waldron; Circuit Executive: Toby D. Slawsky; Philadelphia, PA)</td>
<td>Justice David H. Souter</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Merrick B. Garland</td>
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<td>Dolores Korman Sloviter</td>
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<td>Richard Lowell Nygaard</td>
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<td>Samuel A. Alito, Jr.</td>
<td>Newark, NJ</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Jane R. Roth</td>
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<td>Theodore A. McKee</td>
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<td>Marjorie O. Rendell</td>
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<td>Maryanne Trump Barry</td>
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<td>Thomas L. Ambro</td>
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<td>Julio M. Fuentes</td>
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<td>D. Brooks Smith</td>
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<td>Michael Chertoff</td>
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<td>Fanklin S. Van Antwerpen</td>
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**Fourth Circuit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts of Maryland, northern West Virginia, southern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia, eastern North Carolina, western North Carolina, middle North Carolina, and South Carolina</th>
<th>Circuit Justice</th>
<th>Civilian Station</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Clerk: Patricia S. Connor; Circuit Executive: Samuel W. Phillips; Richmond, VA)</td>
<td>Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist</td>
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<td>Merrick B. Garland</td>
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<td>H. Emory Wildener, Jr.</td>
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<td>James H. Wilkinson III</td>
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### Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals—Continued

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<tr>
<th>Circuit</th>
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<td>northern Texas, southern</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas, eastern Texas, and</td>
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<td>western Texas</td>
<td>E. Grady Jolly</td>
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<td>Patrick E. Higginbotham</td>
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<td>Circuit Executive:</td>
<td>W. Eugene Davis</td>
<td>Lafayette, LA</td>
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<td>Emilio M. Garza</td>
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<td>Danny J. Boggs, Chief Judge</td>
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<td>Cincinnati, OH)</td>
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<td>Deborah L. Cook</td>
<td>Akron, OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4 vacancies)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seventh Circuit</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Districts of northern</td>
<td>Circuit Justice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana, southern</td>
<td>Justice John Paul Stevens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana, northern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois, central</td>
<td>Joel M. Flaum, Chief Judge</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Richard A. Posner</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>southern Illinois,</td>
<td>John L. Coffey</td>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eastern</td>
<td>Frank H. Easterbrook</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin, and western</td>
<td>Kenneth F. Ripple</td>
<td>South Bend, IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Daniel A. Manion</td>
<td>South Bend, IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Clerk: Gino J. Agnello;</td>
<td>Michael S. Kanne</td>
<td>Lafayette, IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit Executive:</td>
<td>Ilana Diamond Rovner</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins T. Fitzpatrick;</td>
<td>Diane P. Wood</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL)</td>
<td>Terence T. Evans</td>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ann C. Williams</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth Circuit</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Districts of Minnesota,</td>
<td>Circuit Justice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>northern Iowa, southern</td>
<td>Justice Clarence Thomas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa, eastern Missouri,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Ninth Circuit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts of northern California, California, eastern, central California, southern California, Oregon, Washington, western Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Alaska, Hawaii, Territory of Guam, and District Court for the Northern Marianas Islands (Clerk: Cathy A. Catterson; Circuit Executive: Greg H. Walter) San Francisco, CA</th>
<th>Circuit Judges</th>
<th>Official Station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary M. Schroeder</td>
<td>Woodland Hills, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Pregerson</td>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex Kozinski</td>
<td>Portland, OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamoud F. O'Scanlinn</td>
<td>Boise, ID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamela A. Rymer</td>
<td>Fairbanks, AK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew J. Kleinfeld</td>
<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael D. Hawkins</td>
<td>Pasadena, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Wallace Tashima</td>
<td>Bellingham, WA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidney R. Thomas</td>
<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry G. Silverman</td>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan P. Graber</td>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Margaret McKeown</td>
<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kim M. Wardlaw</td>
<td>Pasadena, CA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>William A. Fletcher</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Raymond C. Fisher</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ronald M. Gould</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard A. Paez</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Marsha L. Berzon</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles G. Toalman</td>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johhnie B. Rawlinson</td>
<td>Las Vegas, NV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard A. C. Clifton</td>
<td>Honolulu, HI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jay S. Bybee</td>
<td>Las Vegas, NV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consuelo Maria Callahan</td>
<td>Sacramento, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlos T. Bea</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2 vacancies)

### Tenth Circuit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, eastern Oklahoma, western Oklahoma, and New Mexico (Clerk: Patrick J. Fisher; Circuit Executive: David A. Tigue; Denver, CO)</th>
<th>Circuit Judges</th>
<th>Official Station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaneell R. Tacha, Chief Judge</td>
<td>Lawrence, KS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie K. Seymour</td>
<td>Tulsa, OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David M. Ebel</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul J. Kelly, Jr.</td>
<td>Santa Fe, NM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert H. Henry</td>
<td>Oklahoma City, OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Beck Briscoe</td>
<td>Lawrence, 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>
<tr>
<td>Harris L. Hartz</td>
<td>Albuquerque, NM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrence L. O'Brien</td>
<td>Cheyenne, WY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael W. McConnell</td>
<td>Salt Lake City, UT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy M. Tymkovich</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Eleventh Circuit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts of northern California, Georgia, middle Georgia, southern Georgia, northern Florida, middle Florida, southern Florida, northern</th>
<th>Circuit Judges</th>
<th>Official Station</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J.L. Edmondson, Chief Judge</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA</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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<tr>
<td>Alabama, middle Alabama,</td>
<td>Gerald B. Tjoflat</td>
<td>Jacksonville, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>southern Alabama</td>
<td>R. Lanier Anderson III</td>
<td>Macon, GA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Clerk: Thomas K. Kahn;)</td>
<td>Stanley F. Birch, Jr.</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit Executive:</td>
<td>Joel F. Dubina</td>
<td>Montgomery, AL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman E. Zoller;</td>
<td>Susan H. Black</td>
<td>Jacksonville, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA)</td>
<td>Edward E. Carnes</td>
<td>Montgomery, AL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary Barkett</td>
<td>Frank Mays Hull</td>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanley Marcus</td>
<td>Charles R. Wilson</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William H. Pryor, Jr.</td>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Federal Circuit—Washington, DC

Circuit Justice
Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist
Chief Judge
Haldane Robert Mayer
Judges
Pauline Newman
Paul R. Michel
Alan D. Lourie
Raymond C. Clevenger III
Randall R. Rader
Arvin A. Schall
William G. Bryson
Arthur J. Gajarsa
Richard Linn
Timothy B. Dyk
Sharon Prost
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 645 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 future 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.

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 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, NY, 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 10278–0001. 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 U.S. Court of Federal Claims, formerly known as the U.S. Claims Court, has jurisdiction over claims seeking money judgments against the United States. A claim must be founded upon 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; Judges in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims are appointed by the President for 15-year terms, subject to Senate confirmation. Appeals are to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

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.


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 court's principal office is in Washington, DC, but the court can also act at any place within the United States.


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 seven judges appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for 15-year terms. One of the judges serves as chief judge.


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 of 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 (1940–2001).
JUDICIAL BRANCH
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS
One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20544
Phone, 202–502–2600

Director
Leonidas Ralph Mecham (Vacancy)
Deputy Director
Clarence A. (Pete) Lee, Jr.
Associate Director, Management and Operations
Cathy A. McCarthy
Deputy Associate Director
Jeffery J. Larioni
Audit Officer
Cathy A. McCarthy
Management, Planning and Assessment Officer
William R. Burchill, Jr.
Deputy General Counsel
Robert K. Loesche
Assistant Director, Office of Judicial Conference Executive Secretariat
Karen K. Siegel
Deputy Assistant Director
Wendy Jennis
Assistant Director, Office of Legislative Affairs
Michael W. Blommer
Deputy Assistant Director
Daniel A. Cunningham
Assistant Director, Office of Public Affairs
David A. Sellers
Deputy Assistant Director
Karen E. Redmond
Assistant Director, Office of Court Administration and Defender Services
Noel J. Augustyn
Deputy Assistant Director for Court Administration
Glen K. Palman
Chief, Appellate Court and Circuit Administration Division
Gary Bowden
Chief, Bankruptcy Court Administration Division
Glen K. Palman
Chief, Court Administration Policy Staff
Abel J. Mattos
Chief, Defender Services Division
Theodore J. Lidz
Chief, District Court Administration Division
Robert Lowney
Chief, Electronic Public Access Program Office
Mary M. Stickney
Chief, Technology Division
Gary L. Bockweg
Assistant Director, Office of Facilities and Security
Ross Eisenman
Deputy Assistant Director
William J. Lehman
Chief, Court Security Office
Edward M. Templeman
Chief, Judiciary Emergency Preparedness Office
William J. Lehman
Chief, Security and Facilities Policy Staff
Melanie F. Gilbert
Chief, Space and Facilities Division
Rodgers A. Stewart
Assistant Director, Office of Finance and Budget
George H. Schafer
Deputy Assistant Director
Gregory D. Cummings
Chief, Accounting and Financial Systems Division
Philip L. McKinney
Chief, Budget Division
Eugene H. Schied
Financial Liaison Officer
Penny Jacobs Fleming
Assistant Director, Office of Human Resources and Statistics
Charlotte G. Peddicord
Chief, Employee Relations Office
Trudi M. Morrison
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 do the following:

— 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 by the Supreme Court or the
Judicial Conference of the United States.

The Director also has responsibility
with respect to the establishment of
prettrial 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 prettrial 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

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**

The Director

of the Administrative Office exercises
general supervision over administrative
matters in offices of U.S. magistrate
judges, compiles and evaluates statistical
data relating to such offices, and submits
reports thereon to the Judicial
Conference. The Director reports
annually to Congress on the business
that has come before U.S. 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 Judicial 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 private panel attorneys 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 sources:

- Defender Services Division. Phone, 202–502–3030.
- General Counsel. Phone, 202–502–1100.


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FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER
Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building,
One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20002–8003

Director  
Deputy Director  
Director of Research  
Director of Education  
Director of Communications Policy and Design  
BARBARA J. ROTHSTEIN  
RUSSELL R. WHEELER  
JAMES B. EAGLIN  
JOHN S. COOKE  
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 carries out the following duties:
—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, computer based training, 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 divisions and offices:

Electronic Access
Selected Federal Judicial Center publications, including access to its Federal judicial history databases and selected educational resources, are available through the Internet, at www.fjc.gov.

Publications

The United States Sentencing Commission develops sentencing guidelines and policies for the Federal court system.


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 to Federal courts and to the U.S. 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 through the Internet, at www.ussc.gov.


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

GEORGE W. BUSH

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 15 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 Vice President and the heads of the 15 executive departments—the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, Treasury, and Veterans Affairs, and the Attorney General. Additionally, in the Bush administration, Cabinet-level rank has been accorded to the Chief of Staff to the President; the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency; the Director, Office of Management and Budget; the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy; and the U.S. Trade Representative.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DICK CHENEY

Article II, section 1, 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

Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff
Deputy Assistant to the President and Cabinet Secretary
Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the Vice President
Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs
Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel
Assistant to the President and Press Secretary
Assistant to the President for Speechwriting and Policy Advisor
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Assistants to the President and Deputy Chiefs of Staff
Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor
Counsel to the President (White House Counsel)
Senior Advisor to the President
Deputy Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Counsel to the President
Assistant to the President for Homeland Security
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Planning

ANDREW H. CARD, JR.
BRIAN MONTGOMERY
I. LEWIS LIBBY
DAVID HOBBS
DINA POWELL
SCOTT MCCLELLAN
MIKE GERSON
BRETT KAVANAUGH
CONDOLEEZZA RICE
HARRIET MIRS, JOE HAGIN
STEVEN HADLEY
ALBERTO R. GONZALES
KARL ROVE
ANDREA BALL
DAVID LEITCH
JOHN GORDON
ROBERT BLACKWILL
Deputy Assistant to the President for Communications | SUZANNE DEFRAINE
---|---
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Homeland Security Advisor | RICHARD FALKENRATH
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Presidential Speechwriting | JOHN McCONNELL
Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of USA Freedom Corps | DESIREE SAYLE
Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs | FRAN TOWNSEND
Physician to the President | RICHARD TUBB
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor for Communications | JAMES WILKINSON
Assistant to the President for Communications | DAN BARTLETT
Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives | H. JAMES TOWEY
Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs | ERIC PELLETIER
Deputy Assistant to the President for International Economic Affairs and Deputy National Security Advisor | GARY EDSON
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy to the Senior Advisor | BARRY JACKSON
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Staff Secretary | TED ULYOT
Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Advance | GREG JENKINS
Deputy Assistant to the President and Director, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs | RUBEN BARRALES
Deputy Assistant to the President for Management, Administration, and Oval Office Operations | LINDA GAMBATESA
Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Political Affairs | MATT SCHLAAP
Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Public Liaison | LEZLIE WESTINE
Deputy Assistant to the President and Director, Office of Strategic Initiatives | PETER WEHNER
Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Military Office | MICHAEL MILLER
Deputy Assistants to the President for Legislative Affairs | DANIEL KENRY, MATTHEW KIRK
Deputy Assistants to the President and Deputy Press Secretaries | CLAIRE BUCHAN, TRENT DUFFY
Special Assistant to the President and Director of Appointments and Scheduling | MELISSA BENNETT
Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Presidential Correspondence | HEIDI SMITH

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
Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20501
Phone, 202–456–2326

Assistant to the President, Chief of Staff to the Vice President, and Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs
I. LEWIS LIBBY

Counsel to the Vice President
DAVID ADDINGTON

Principal Deputy Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs
VICTORIA NULAND

Deputy Chief of Staff to the Vice President
C. DEAN McGrath, Jr.

Assistant to the Vice President for Legislative Affairs
BRENDA BECKER

Assistant to the Vice President for Domestic Policy
KEVIN O’DONOVAN

Executive Assistant to the Vice President
DEBRA HEIDEN

Assistant to the Vice President for Operations
CLAIRE O’DONNELL

Chief of Staff to Mrs. Cheney
STEPHANIE LUNDBERG

Deputy Assistant to the Vice President and Director of Scheduling
ELIZABETH KLEPPE

Director of Correspondence for the Vice President
CECELIA BOYER

Press Secretary to the Vice President
KEVIN KELLEMS

Assistant to the Vice President for Homeland Security Affairs
CAROL KUNTZ

Deputy Assistant to the Vice President for Advance
DAN WILMOT

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
1800 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20502

Chairman
N. GREGORY MANKIW

Members
KRISTIN J. FORBES, HARVEY S. ROSEN

Chief of Staff
PHILLIP L. SWAGEL
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 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 (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.).
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

*Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20504*

*Phone, 202–456–1414*

**Members:**
- The President, GEORGE W. BUSH
- The Vice President, DICK CHENEY
- The Secretary of State, COLIN L. POWELL
- The Secretary of Defense, DONALD H. RUMSFELD

**Statutory Advisers:**
- Director of Central Intelligence, GEORGE J. TENET
- Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, GEN. RICHARD B. MYERS, USAF

**Standing Participants:**
- The Secretary of the Treasury, JOHN W. SNOW
- U.S. Representative to the United Nations, JOHN D. NEGROPONTE
- Chief of Staff to the President, ANDREW H. CARD, JR.
- Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, CONDOLEEZZA RICE
- Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, STEPHEN FRIEDMAN

**Officials:**
- Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, CONDOLEEZZA RICE
- Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Deputy National Security Adviser, STEVEN HADLEY
- Executive Secretary, GREGORY SCHULTE

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 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 Secretary 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 Chief of Staff to the President are invited to all meetings of the Council. The Attorney General and 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 20504. Phone, 202–456–1414.

Office of Administration
Eisenhower Executive Office Building
725 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20503
Phone, 202–456–2891

Special Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Administration
Chief Operations Officer
Director for Equal Employment Opportunity
Director for Security
Director, Management Controls and Communication
General Counsel
Chief Financial Officer
Chief Information Officer

TIM CAMPEN
SANDY EVANS
LINDA SITES
JEFF THOMPSON
DANIEL FAORO
KEITH ROBERTS, Acting
JOHN STRAUB, Acting
CARLOS SOLARI

The Office of Administration was formally established within the Executive Office of the President by Executive Order 12028 of December 12, 1977. The Office provides administrative support services to all units within the Executive Office of the President. The services provided include information, personnel, technology, and financial management; data processing; library and research services; security; legislative liaisons; 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

Director
Joshua B. Bolten

Deputy Director
Joel Kaplan

Deputy Director for Management
Clay Johnson III

Executive Associate Director
Austin Smythe

Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy
(Vacancy)

Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs
John Graham

Assistant Director for Administration
Stephen A. Weigler, Acting

Assistant Director for Budget
Dick Emery

Assistant Director for Legislative Reference
James J. Jukes

Associate Director for Communications
James T. Young

Associate Director for Economic Policy
James D. Foster

Associate Director for Human Resource Programs
Jim Capretta

Associate Director for General Government Programs
Stephen McMillin

Associate Director for Information Technology and E-Government
Karen Evans

Associate Director for Legislative Affairs
Elizabeth L. Rossman, Acting

Associate Director for National Security Programs
Robin Cleveland

Associate Director for Natural Resource Programs
Marcus Peacock

Controller, Office of Federal Financial Management
Linda M. Springer

General Counsel
Jennifer G. Newstead

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.).

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
paperwork reduction, especially reporting burdens of the public; —to assist in considering, clearing, and, where necessary, preparing proposed Executive orders and proclamations; —to plan and develop information systems that provide the President with program performance data; —to plan, conduct, and promote evaluation efforts that assist the President in assessing program objectives, performance, and efficiency; —to keep the President informed of the progress of activities by Government agencies with respect to work proposed, initiated, and completed, together with the relative timing of work between the several agencies of the Government, all to the end that the work programs of the several agencies of the executive branch of the Government may be coordinated and that the moneys appropriated by the Congress may be expended in the most economical manner, barring overlapping and duplication of effort; and —to improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the procurement processes by providing overall direction of procurement policies, regulations, procedures, and forms.

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 of National Drug Control Policy
Chief of Staff
J OHN P. WALTERS

Executive Secretary
CHRISTOPHER M. MARSTON

Deputy Director
VIRLENA COOPER-BRISCOE

Deputy Director for Demand Reduction
MARY ANN SOLBERG

Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs
ANDREA GRUBBS BARTHWELL

Deputy Director for Supply Reduction
SCOTT M. BURNS

Assistant Director, Planning and Budget
BARRY D. CRANE

Deputy Director, Legislative Affairs
DAVID RIVAIT

Associate Director, Management and Administration
CHRISTINE MORDEN

Communications Director
MICHELE C. MARX

General Counsel
THOMAS A. RILEY

Director, Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center
EDWARD H. JURITH

Associate Director, Intelligence
DAVID RIVAIT, Acting

ROGER MACKIN
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The Office of National Drug Control Policy assists the President in establishing policies, priorities, and objectives in the National Drug Control Strategy. It also provides budget, program, and policy recommendations on the efforts of National Drug Control Program agencies.


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 a Deputy Director, a Deputy Director for Demand Reduction, a Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, and a Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs.

The Director of National Drug Control Policy is responsible for establishing policies, objectives, priorities, and performance measurement for the national drug control program, and for annually promulgating a national drug control strategy and supporting annual reports and an annual national drug control program budget 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. Additionally, the Office has direct programmatic responsibility for the Drug-Free Communities Program, the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, the various programs under the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center, and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.

Sources of Information

Employment Inquiries regarding employment should be directed to the Personnel Section, Office of National Drug Control Policy (phone, 202–395–6695) or the Office of the Chief of Staff (phone, 202–395–6732).

Publications To receive 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 Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse. Phone, 800–666–3332. Fax, 301–251–5212. E-mail, askncjrs@aspensys.com. Internet, www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov.

Office of Policy Development

Domestic Policy Council
Room 469, Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20502
Phone, 202–456–5594
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy MARGARET SPELLINGS
Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy KRISTEN SILVERBERG

National Economic Council
Room 235, Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20502
Phone, 202–456–2800
Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and Director of the National Economic Council STEPHEN FRIEDMAN
Deputy Assistant to the President for Economic Council and Deputy Director, National Economic Council KEITH HENNESSY
Special Assistants to the President for Economic Policy DOUG BADGER, CHARLES BLAHOUS, BOB MCNALLY, BRIAN REARDON, KEVIN WARSH

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
Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20502

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

JOHN H. MARBURGER III
KATHIE L. OLSEN
RICHARD M. RUSSELL
CHRISTOPHER FLAHERTY
STANLEY SOKUL

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

United States Trade Representative
Deputy U.S. Trade Representatives
(Washington)
Deputy U.S. Trade Representative (Geneva)
Special Textile Negotiator
General Counsel
Chief Agricultural Negotiator
Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for
Administration
Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for
Agricultural Affairs
Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for
Southeast Asia, Pacific, and APEC Affairs

ROBERT ZOELLICK
PETER F. ALLGEIER, JOSSETTE
SHEERAN SHINER
LINNET F. DEILY
DAVID SPOONER
JOHN VERONEAU
ALLEN F. JOHNSON
JOHN HOPKINS
JAMES MURPHY
RALPH IVES
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.

The Office is responsible 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 the following:

— 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 U.N. 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 Agricultural 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.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
Ann M. Veneman
Deputy Secretary
James Moseley
Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services
J.B. Penn
Deputy Under Secretaries
Jim Butler, Floyd Gabler
Administrator, Farm Service Agency
James Little
Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service
Ellen Terpstra
Administrator, Risk Management Agency
Ross J. Davidson, Jr.
Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services
Eric M. Bost
Deputy Under Secretary
Kate Coler
Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service
Roberto Salazar
Executive Director, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion
Eric Hentges
Under Secretary for Food Safety
Elsa A. Murano
Deputy Under Secretary
Merle D. Pierson
Administrator, Food Safety and Inspection Service
(Vacancy)
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment
Mark E. Rey
Deputy Under Secretary for Forestry
Dave Tenny
Deputy Under Secretary for Conservation
Mack Gray
Chief, Forest Service
Dale Bosworth
Chief, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Bruce Knight
Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics
Joseph J. Jen
Deputy Under Secretary
Rodney J. Brown
Administrator, Agricultural Research Service
Edward B. Knipling, Acting
Administrator, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service
Colleen Heffernan
Administrator, Economic Research Service
Susan E. Offutt
Administrator, National Agricultural Statistics Service
Ron Bosecker
Under Secretary for Rural Development
Gilbert Gonzalez, Acting
Deputy Under Secretary
Gilbert Gonzalez
Administrator, Rural Business-Cooperative Service
John Rossio
Administrator, Rural Housing Service
Arthur A. Garcia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrator, Rural Utilities Service</td>
<td>HILDA GAY LEGG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations</td>
<td>MARY WATERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>MIKE TORREY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs</td>
<td>WILLIAM T. HAWKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary</td>
<td>CHUCK LAMBERT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service</td>
<td>A.J. YATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</td>
<td>BOBBY R. ACORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator, Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration</td>
<td>DONNA REIFSCHNEIDER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Administration</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>JOHN SURINA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman, Board of Contract Appeals Judicial Officer</td>
<td>HOWARD A. POLLACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Judge, Administrative Law Judges</td>
<td>WILLIAM G. JENSEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Ethics</td>
<td>MARC HILLSON, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Human Resources Management</td>
<td>RAYMOND SHEEHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Operations</td>
<td>RUTHIE F. JACKSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Procurement and Property Management</td>
<td>PRISCILLA CAREY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</td>
<td>W.R. ASHWORTH</td>
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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).

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 the Chief Information 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.

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 underserved areas, RBS business programs are usually leveraged with commercial, cooperative, or other private sector lenders. RBS business programs include:

Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans

This program helps create jobs and stimulates rural economies by providing financial backing for rural businesses. Loan proceeds may be used for working capital, machinery and equipment, buildings and real estate, and certain types of debt refinancing.

Business Enterprise

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. 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.

**Business Opportunities** 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.

**Cooperative Development** 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.

**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.

**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.

**Economic Development** These loans and grants finance economic development and job creation projects based on sound economic plans in rural areas. Loans and grants are available to any eligible 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 eligible 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 business or 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.

**Intermediary Relending** These loans finance business facilities and community development projects in rural areas. The Service lends these funds to intermediaries, which in turn provide loans to recipients who are developing business facilities or community development projects.

**Sheep Industry** The National Sheep Industry Improvement 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 and business development, 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.

**Technology Transfer** 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 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).

For further information, contact the 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 services:

—guaranteed single-family housing (SFH) loans which guarantee loans made by commercial lenders to moderate-income rural residents with sufficient income and acceptable credit, who may lack the downpayment to secure a loan without assistance;

—direct single-family housing loans made available to people with incomes less than 80 percent of area median, to build, purchase, and repair rural homes;

—home improvement and repair loans and grants for owner-occupants to remove health and safety hazards from a home;

—mutual self-help housing technical assistance grants for nonprofit organizations and public bodies to help groups of six to eight very low- and low-income families to build their own homes by providing “sweat equity,” which reduces the families’ mortgage;

—rural housing site loans for private or public nonprofit organizations to purchase sites for the development of housing for very low- and low-income families;

—direct and guaranteed multi-family housing loans for 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;

—farm labor housing loans and grants enabling farmers, public or private nonprofit organizations, or units of local government to build, buy, or rehabilitate farm labor housing;

—housing preservation grants 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;

—housing for the homeless, SFH real-estate-owned (REO) property to nonprofit organizations or public bodies for transitional housing for the homeless and to the Federal Emergency Management Agency to house families affected by natural disasters; and

—community program loans, direct and guaranteed loans and grants for 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.

For further information, contact the 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 800 rural telecommunications 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. RUS provides assistance by use of the following programs:

—The electric program provides loans for improving electric service to persons in rural areas, including construction of electric generating plants and transmission and distribution lines to provide reliable electric service.

—The telecommunications program provides telephone service in rural areas.

—The water and waste direct and guaranteed loan program provides assistance to develop water and wastewater systems, including solid waste disposal and storm drainage, in rural areas, cities, and towns.

—Water and waste disposal grants assist in reducing water and waste disposal costs to a reasonable level for users of the system.

—Emergency community water assistance grants provide assistance to rural communities experiencing a significant decline in quantity or quality of drinking water.

—Technical assistance and training grants are available to 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.

—Solid waste management grants are available for nonprofit organizations and public bodies to provide technical assistance and training to rural areas and towns to reduce or eliminate pollution of water resources and improve planning and management of solid waste facilities.

—The rural water circuit rider technical assistance program provides, through the National Rural Water Association, technical assistance to rural water systems to solve operational, financial, and management problems.

—The distance learning and telemedicine program provides assistance to help 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.

—The Service also guarantees loans from the Department of the Treasury’s Federal Financing Bank (FFB), which it lends to borrowers, primarily for large-scale electric and telecommunication facilities. RUS may also guarantee electric and telecommunications loans from private sources.

For further information, contact the Rural Development Legislative and Public Affairs Staff, Department of Agriculture, Stop 0705, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250–0320. Phone, 202–720–1255.

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.

**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. 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 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.

**Plant Variety Protection Program**

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.

**Organic Standards** The Service, with the assistance of the National Organic Standards Board, develops national organic standards.

**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.

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 (PPQ)**

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.

PPQ officials develop Federal regulations and policies 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. These regulations and policies, in conjunction with inspections conducted by the Department of Homeland Security’s Customs and Border Protection (CBP) help protect agricultural production and natural resources from pests and diseases. CBP maintains inspection services at all major sea, air, and land border ports of entry into the United States; PPQ continues to be present at many of these locations to take regulatory action on prohibited or restricted products that are found.

**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 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.

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 to 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. The Packers and Stockyards Programs (P&SP) enforces the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 (P&S Act), 7 U.S.C. 181 et seq., to promote fair and competitive marketing environments for the livestock, meat, and poultry industries. GIPSA also certifies State central filing systems for notification of liens against farm products. GIPSA is responsible for establishing, maintaining, and revising official U.S. standards for grain and other assigned commodities, and for administrating a nationwide official inspection and weighing system.

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.

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.

Standardization

The Administration is responsible for establishing, maintaining, and revising official U.S. standards 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 to improve 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. 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.

Packers and Stockyards Activities

The P&S Act prohibits unfair, deceptive, anti-competitive, and fraudulent practices by market agencies, dealers, packers, swine contractors, and live poultry dealers in those particular industries. The P&S Act protects producers and poultry growers by requiring most regulated entities to obtain bonds and meet strict payment requirements. To protect unpaid cash sellers of livestock, packers are subject to trust provisions which require that livestock and related investments or proceeds from meat, meat food products, or livestock products derived from them be held in trust for unpaid sellers until payment is made in full. A similar provision exists for live poultry dealers to protect growers. P&SP analyzes all trust and bond claims as a courtesy to the regulated industries. It is also responsible for the Truth-in-Lending Act and the Fair Credit Reporting Act as each relates to persons and firms subject to the P&S
Act. P&SP carries out the Secretary’s responsibilities under section 1324 of the Food Security Act of 1985 pertaining to State-established central filing systems to pre-notify buyers, commission merchants, and selling agents of security interests against farm products. GIPSA administers the section of the statute commonly referred to as the “Clear Title” provision and certifies qualifying State systems.

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.).

Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products Inspection

Federal meat and poultry inspection is mandatory for cattle, calves, swine, goats, sheep, lambs, horses (and other equines), chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and guineas used for human food. The work includes inspection of each animal or bird at slaughter, and inspection of processed products during various stages of production. 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; conducts voluntary reimbursed inspection for rabbits, other domestic food animals, bison, other exotic food animals, ratites, and certain egg products not covered by the inspection law; 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.

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 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.

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 training of food service and teaching personnel.

For further information, contact the Public Information Officer, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, Alexandria, VA 22302. Phone, 703–305–2286. Internet, www.usda.gov/fns.htm.

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
Farm Service Agency
The Farm Service Agency (FSA) administers farm commodity, crop insurance, and resource conservation programs for farmers and ranchers, and makes and guarantees farm emergency, ownership, and operating loans through a network of State and county offices. **Farm Commodity Programs** The Agency manages programs for conservation efforts through commodity programs such as production flexibility contracts, commodity and livestock disaster programs, marketing assistance loan programs, noninsured crop disaster assistance programs, and tobacco and peanut programs. It administers commodity loan programs for wheat, rice, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, oilseeds, tobacco, peanuts, upland and extra-long-staple cotton, and sugar. FSA provides operating personnel for the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), a Government-owned and operated organization providing short-term loans using the commodity as collateral, providing farmers with interim financing and orderly distribution of farm commodities throughout the year and in times of surplus and scarcity. **Farm Loan Programs** FSA makes and guarantees loans to family farmers and ranchers to purchase farmland and finance agricultural production. These programs help farmers who are temporarily unable to obtain private commercial credit. These may be beginning farmers who have insufficient net worth to qualify for commercial credit, who have suffered financial setbacks from natural disasters, or who have limited resources with which to establish and maintain profitable farming operations. **Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)** For crops for which Federal crop insurance is not available, NAP provides crop loss protection.
Crops that are eligible include commercial crops grown for food and fiber, floriculture, ornamental nursery products, Christmas tree crops, turfgrass sod, seed crops, aquaculture (including ornamental fish such as goldfish), and industrial crops. Losses resulting from natural disasters not covered by the crop insurance policy may also be eligible for NAP assistance. NAP does not include trees grown for wood, paper, or pulp products.

**Other 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.

**Conservation Programs**  Conservation programs of FSA include preservation of farmland, wildlife habitat, and water and air quality. The Conservation Reserve Program is the Federal Government’s single largest environmental improvement program on private lands. It safeguards millions of acres of topsoil from erosion improving air quality, increasing wildlife habitat, and protecting ground and surface water by reducing water runoff and sedimentation. 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.

**Commodity Operations**  Under the dairy price support program, the Commodity Credit Corporation buys surplus butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk from processors at announced prices to support the price of milk. These purchases help maintain market prices at the legislated support level, and the commodities are used for hunger relief both domestically and internationally. Commodity operations personnel also aid in the storage, management, and disposition of food security commodity reserve grain and food products used to meet humanitarian needs abroad and the disaster reserve used to meet emergency livestock feed needs domestically. CCC commodities are also used to supply the national school lunch and domestic and international food aid programs to help fight hunger worldwide.


**Commodity Credit Corporation**

The Commodity Credit Corporation was organized in 1933, and was managed and operated in close affiliation with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation until 1939, when it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. CCC 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.

**Foreign Assistance**

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. Agricultural commodities are supplied and exported to combat hunger and malnutrition and to encourage economic development in developing countries. In addition, under the Food for Progress Program, the Corporation supplies commodities to provide assistance to developing democracies.


**Risk Management Agency**

The Risk Management Agency (RMA) helps to stabilize the agricultural economy by providing a sound system of crop insurance. RMA administers the
programs of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) and has oversight for other programs related to the risk management of U.S. crops and commodities. 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.

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.

For information about Federal crop insurance programs, contact the Research and Development Division, 9435 Holmes Road, Kansas City, MO 64131. Phone, 816–926–7394. Internet, act.fcic.usda.gov. For information about the Risk Management Education outreach initiative, contact the Risk Management Education Division, Risk Management Agency, Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–690–2957.


**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, attaches, 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 130 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 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 attaches. 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 Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM–102) and the Intermediate Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM–103) provide guarantees on private financing of U.S. exports to foreign buyers purchasing on credit terms. The Supplier Credit Guarantee Program guarantees a portion of a payment due for purchase of U.S. agricultural products for import, for which the exporter has directly extended short-term financing. The Facility Guarantee Program facilitates the financing of U.S.-manufactured goods and services exported to emerging markets. The Emerging Markets Program promotes agricultural exports to emerging markets through sharing U.S. agricultural expertise by technical assistance. The Export Enhancement Program and the Dairy Export Incentive Program are export assistance programs designed to counter or offset the adverse effects from competitors’ unfair trade practices on U.S. agriculture.

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 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.


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 conducting integrated national and international research, information, education, and statistical programs and services that are in the national interest.

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.

Research activities are carried out at 103 domestic locations (including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and 5 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.

**Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service**

The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) links the research and education resources and activities of USDA and works with academic and land-grant institutions throughout the Nation. In cooperation with its partners and customers, CSREES advances 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.

CSREES’ 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, consumers, families, and community leaders to improve social conditions in the United States and around the world. 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.

CSREES 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; competitive research and integrated research, education, and extension programs and awards management; science and education resources development; and information systems and technology management.

CSREES’ partnership with the land-grant universities 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.


**National Agricultural Library**

The National Agricultural Library (NAL) provides information services about a broad range of subjects relating to agriculture to an international customer base—from policymakers, agricultural specialists, and research scientists to the general public. The Library provides its customers with a wide variety of specialized information products and services, including information centers focusing on food and nutrition, food safety research, water quality, animal welfare, technology transfer, alternative farming systems, and rural information, among other things. Its staff uses advanced information technologies to provide information services and access to the knowledge stored in its multimedia collection of more than 2 million items.

Information is made available through Web sites, loans, photocopies, reference services, and literature searches. A subject profiling system for selective searches of agricultural databases is available for USDA scientists. Citations to the agricultural literature are stored in Library’s online catalog, the AGRICultural OnLine Access.

The Library also distributes in the United States the AGRIS database 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.

In addition to its own Web-based services, the Library maintains the governmentwide www.science.gov and www.invasivespecies.gov Web portals and the Agriculture Network Information Center (AgNIC) at www.agnic.org.


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.


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 resource 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.

NASS is responsible for conducting the census of agriculture, formerly conducted by the Bureau of the Census. 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 specialties.

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. The mission of the Forest Service is to achieve quality land management under the sustainable, multiple-use management concept to meet the diverse needs of people. Its objectives 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.

**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 forests and rangelands. 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.

**Manpower 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.

For further information, contact the Office of Communications, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 96090, Washington, DC 20090–6090. Phone, 202–205–8333.

**Field Offices—Forest Service**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Station/Area</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Forest System Regions—Regional Forester</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Northern</td>
<td>Federal Bldg. (P.O. Box 7699), Missoula, MT 59807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rocky Mountain</td>
<td>740 Simms St., P.O. Box 25127, Lakewood, CO 80225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Southwestern</td>
<td>517 Gold Ave. SW., Albuquerque, NM 87102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Intermountain</td>
<td>324 25th St., Ogden, UT 84401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Pacific Southwest</td>
<td>630 Sansome St., San Francisco, CA 94111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Pacific Northwest</td>
<td>333 SW. 1st Ave., P.O. Box 3623, Portland, OR 97208</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Southern</td>
<td>1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., Atlanta, GA 30346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Eastern</td>
<td>310 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Alaska</td>
<td>Federal Office Bldg. (P.O. Box 21628), Juneau, AK 99802</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Research Stations—Director</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest Products Laboratory</td>
<td>1 Gifford Pinchot Dr., Madison, WI 53705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>1992 Folwell Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern</td>
<td>Suite 200, 100 Matson Ford Rd., P.O. Box 6775, Radnor, PA 19087–4585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Northwest</td>
<td>333 SW. 1st Ave., P.O. Box 3890, Portland, OR 97208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Southwest</td>
<td>800 Buchanan St., P.O. Box 245, Albany, CA 94710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain</td>
<td>240 W Prospect Ave., Fort Collins, CO 80526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>200 Weaver Blvd., P.O. Box 2880, Asheville, NC 28802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State and Private Forestry Areas—Director</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Northeastern</td>
<td>Suite 200, 100 Matson Ford Rd., P.O. Box 6775, Radnor, PA 19087–4585</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Institute of Tropical Forestry</td>
<td>UPR Experimental Station Grounds, Botanical Garden, Call Box 25000, Rio Piedras, PR 00928</td>
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</table>

**Natural Resources Conservation Service**

[For the Natural Resources Conservation Service statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7, Parts 600 and 601]

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formerly the Soil Conservation Service, has national responsibility for helping America’s farmers, ranchers, and other private landowners develop and carry out voluntary efforts to conserve and protect our natural resources.

**Conservation Technical Assistance**  This is the foundation program of NRCS. Under this program, NRCS provides technical assistance to land users and units of government for the purpose of sustaining agricultural productivity and protecting and enhancing the natural resource base. This assistance is based
on the voluntary cooperation of private landowners and involves comprehensive 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.

**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.

**Environmental Quality Incentive Program** 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, including such areas as nutrient management, pest management, and grazing land management.

**Farmland Protection Program (FPP)** This program protects soil by 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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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 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. **Small Watersheds Program** The 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. **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 the Western States and Alaska. **Watershed Surveys and Planning** This program assists Federal, State, and local agencies and tribal governments in protecting watersheds from damage caused by erosion, floodwater, and sediment and conserves and develops water and land resources. Resource concerns addressed by the program include water quality, water conservation, wetland and water storage capacity, agricultural drought problems, rural development, municipal and industrial water needs, upstream flood damages, and water needs for fish, wildlife, and forest-based industries. Types of surveys and plans include watershed plans, river basin surveys and studies, flood hazard analysis, and floodplain management assistance. The focus of these plans is to identify solutions that use land treatment and nonstructural measures to solve resource problems. **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. **Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program** This program provides financial incentives to develop habitats for fish and wildlife on private lands. Participants agree to implement a wildlife habitat development plan, and USDA agrees to provide cost-share assistance for the initial implementation of wildlife habitat development practices. USDA and program participants enter into a cost-share agreement for wildlife habitat development, which generally lasts a minimum of 10 years from the date that the contract is signed.

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.

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**Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture**

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

Phone, 888–744–4723

Executive Director
Deputy Executive Director

Jerry Ice
Lynn Edwards
The Graduate School was established by act of May 15, 1862 (7 U.S.C. 2201). It is a continuing education school offering career-related training to adults. Courses are planned with the assistance of Government professionals and specialists. The Graduate School’s objective is to improve Government services by providing needed continuing education and training opportunities for Government employees and agencies.

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.

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.

For further information, contact the Communications Office, Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 270, 600 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20024. Phone, 888–744–4723.

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.


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 information is available at www.usajobs.opm.gov.

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.

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  Deputy Chief of Staff for Programs CHRISTIAN ISRAEL
  Director, Office of White House Liaison DARREN GRUBB
  Director, Executive Secretariat AIMEE L. STRUDWICK
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  Deputy Director for Security (vaccum)
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Deputy Inspector General: Edward L. Blansitt
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Assistant Inspector General for Investigations: Anthony D. Mayo
Assistant Inspector General for Systems Evaluation: Judith J. Gordon
Assistant Inspector General for Inspections and Program Evaluations: Jill A. Gross
Assistant Inspector General for Administration: Jessica Rickenbach
Director, Office of Public Affairs: Ron Ronjean
Deputy Directors: Lisa Camooso Miller, Patricia Woodward, Dan Nelson, Daniel McCandell, Jennifer Andberg, Brad Hester

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230
Phone, 202–482–3727

Under Secretary for Economic Affairs: Kathleen B. Cooper
Deputy Under Secretary: Kim White
Associate Under Secretary for Management: E.R. Gregory
Associate Under Secretary for Communications: Keith Hall
Chief Economist: Charles L. Kincannon
Director, Bureau of the Census: J. Steven Landefeld
Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis: J. Steven Landefeld

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY
Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230
Phone, 202–482–2721

Under Secretary for Industry and Security: Kenneth I. Juster
Deputy Under Secretary: Peter Lichtenbaum
Assistant Secretary for Export Administration: Julie L. Myers
Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement: Peter Lichtenbaum

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230
Phone, 202–482–2309

Assistant Secretary for Economic Development: David A. Sampson
Deputy Assistant Secretary: David Bearden
Chief Financial Officer/Chief Administrative Officer: Mary C. Pleffner

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION
Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230
Phone, 202–482–3917

Under Secretary for International Trade: Grant D. Aldonas
Deputy Under Secretary
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration
Assistant Secretary for Market Access and Compliance
Assistant Secretary for Manufacturing and Services
Assistant Secretary for Trade Promotion and Director of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service
Chief Financial Officer and Director of Administration
Chief Information Officer

TIMOTHY J. HAUSER
JAMES J. JOCHUM
WILLIAM H. LASH III
(CVANCAY)
CARLOS POZA, Acting
LINDA CHEATHAM
RENEE MACKLIN

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230
National Director, Minority Business Development Agency
Deputy Director

RONALD N. LANGSTON
(CVANCAY)

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230
Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere
Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere and Deputy Administrator
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere
Deputy Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere
Chief Financial Officer/Chief Administrative Officer
Assistant Administrator for Fisheries Service
Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management
Assistant Administrator for Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service
Assistant Administrator for Weather Service
Assistant Administrator for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research

VICE ADM. CONRAD C. LAUTENBACHER, JR., USN (RET.)
JAMES R. MAHONEY
TIMOTHY R.E. KEENEY
JOHN J. KELLY, JR.
(CVANCAY)
WILLIAM T. HOGARTH
RICHARD SPINRAD
GREGORY W. WITHEE
D.L. JOHNSON
RICHARD D. ROSEN

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230
Phone, 202–428–1840.
Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Chief Counsel

MICHAEL D. GALLAGHER, Acting
MICHAEL D. GALLAGHER
KATHY D. SMITH
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 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.

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**  The Office of Business Liaison directs the business community to the offices and policy experts who can best respond to their needs by promoting proactive, responsive, and effective outreach programs and relationships with the business community. It also informs the Secretary and Department officials of the critical issues facing the business community, informs the business community of Department and administration initiatives and priorities, as well as information regarding Department resources, policies, and programs, and provides general assistance to the business community.

For further information, call 202–482–1360.

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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 (ESA), exercises general supervision over the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

ESA provides business, economic, and government information products that American business and the public can use through the following two sources: STAT.USA® Internet and ISA Trade Online®.

**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 Census 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 Census Bureau from individual persons, households, or establishments be kept strictly confidential and be used only for statistical purposes. The Census Bureau is responsible for:

- the decennial censuses of population and housing;
- the 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 State 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 Census Bureau makes available statistical results of its censuses, surveys, and other programs to the public through printed reports, CD-ROMs and DVDs, 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>Regional Office (Areas Served)</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (AL, FL, GA)</td>
<td>Suite 3200, 101 Manetta St. NW., 30303–2700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (CT, MA, ME, NH, NY (all counties not listed under the New York Regional Office), PR, RI, VT, and VT)</td>
<td>Suite 106, 901 Ctr. Park Dr., 28217–2935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (IL, IN, WI)</td>
<td>Suite 5501, 2255 Enterprise Dr., Westchester, IL 60154–5800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (LA, MS, TX)</td>
<td>Suite 210, 6303 Harry Hines Blvd., 75235–5269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (AZ, CO, MT, NE, ND, NM, NV, SD, UT, and WY)</td>
<td>Suite 100, 6000 W. Jefferson Ave., Lakewood, CO 80235–6032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI (MI, OH, WV)</td>
<td>Suite 106, 901 Ctr. Park Dr., 28217–2935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA (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 100, 6000 W. Jefferson Ave., Lakewood, CO 80235–6032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (NY (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>Suite 800, 395 Hudson St., 10014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (DC, DE, MD, NJ (all counties not listed under the New York Regional Office), PA)</td>
<td>21st Fl., 1601 Market St., 19103–2395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (AK, CA (all counties not listed under the Los Angeles Regional Office), ID, OR, WA)</td>
<td>Suite 5100, 700 5th Ave., 98104–5018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 the 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, metropolitan areas, and counties. 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 United States and U.S. direct investment abroad.


For further information, contact the Economics and Statistics Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–482–3727.
Bureau of Industry and Security

[For the Bureau of Industry and Security statement of organization, see the Federal Registers of June 7, 1988, 53 FR 20881 and April 26, 2002, 67 FR 20630]

The mission of the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is to advance U.S. national security, foreign policy, and economic interests. BIS activities include regulating the export of sensitive goods and technologies in an effective and efficient manner; enforcing export control, antiboycott, and public safety laws; cooperating with and assisting other countries on export control and strategic trade issues; assisting U.S. industry to comply with international arms control agreements; and monitoring the viability of the U.S. defense industrial base and seeking to ensure that it is capable of satisfying U.S. national and homeland security needs.

Export Administration

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration is responsible for export licenses, treaty compliance, treaty obligations relating to weapons of mass destruction, and the defense industrial and technology base. The primary objectives are to determine the items requiring export licenses for reasons of national security, nonproliferation, foreign policy, and short supply; ensure that approval or denial is consistent with economic and security concerns; act as the liaison with the business community to ensure its compliance with regulations; represent the Department in interagency and international fora relating to export controls; ensure the availability of industrial resources for national defense under the authority of the Defense Production Act; and assess the security consequences for the United States of various trade activities.

Export Enforcement

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement enforces dual-use export controls for reasons of national security, nonproliferation, counterterrorism, foreign policy, and short supply, enabling exporters to take advantage of legal export opportunities while ensuring that illegal exports will be detected and either prevented or investigated and sanctioned. The Office also ensures prompt, aggressive action against restrictive trade practices such as boycotts; reviews visa applications of foreign nationals to prevent illegal technology transfers, and conducts cooperative enforcement activities on an international basis.

Nonproliferation and Export Control Cooperation Team

The Nonproliferation and Export Control Cooperation Team provides technical assistance to strengthen the export and transit control systems of nations lacking effective systems that are identified as potential locations for export or transit of nuclear, chemical, biological, or radiological weapons, missile delivery systems, or the commodities, technologies, or equipment that could be used to design or build such weapons or their delivery systems.

Critical Infrastructure Assurance

The Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office works with Government agencies and the private sector in developing a plan to reduce the exposure to attack of the Nation’s crucial infrastructures and, if necessary, to respond to an attack and reinvigorate damaged or destroyed critical infrastructures. The Office also develops and implements a methodology to assist civilian departments and agencies to identify infrastructure dependencies and interdependencies that are required for them to perform missions essential to national defense, economic security, and public health, safety, and welfare.

Field Offices—Bureau of Industry and Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Area</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Export Enforcement</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>
</tbody>
</table>
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 lagged in economic development, industrial growth, and personal income.

The Administration provides grants to partners (States, regions, and communities) across the Nation to help create wealth and minimize poverty by promoting a favorable business environment to attract private capital investment and higher skill, higher wage jobs through world-class capacity building, planning, infrastructure, research grants, and strategic initiatives. Through its grant programs, the Administration seeks to utilize public sector resources in a manner that leverages investment by the private sector to create an environment where the private sector risks capital, and job opportunities are created.

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. EDA funds a network of over 300 planning districts throughout the country.

Technical assistance provides 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 adjustment grants help communities adjust to a gradual erosion or sudden dislocation of their local economic structure.

The trade adjustment assistance helps U.S. firms and industries injured as the result of trade agreements. A nationwide network of trade adjustment assistance centers offers low-cost, effective professional assistance to certified firms in developing and implementing recovery strategies.
Regional Offices—Economic Development Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region (Areas Served)</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (AL, FL, GA, MS, TN)</td>
<td>Suite 1820, 401 W. Peachtree St. NW., 30308–3610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina and South Carolina</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1707, Lugoff, SC 29078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, TX (NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>Suite 200, 327 Congress Ave., 78701–4037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Rm. 2509, 700 W. Capital St., Little Rock, 72201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Suite 1025, 501 Magazine St., New Orleans, 70130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Suite 855, 111 N. Canal, 60606–7204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois and Minnesota</td>
<td>Rm. 104, 515 W. 1st St., Duluth, MN 55802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana and Ohio</td>
<td>Rm. 740, 200 N. High St., Columbus, OH 43215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan and Wisconsin</td>
<td>P.O. Box 517, Acme, MI 49610–0517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (CO, KS, UT)</td>
<td>Suite 670, 1244 Speer Blvd., 80204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa and Nebraska</td>
<td>Rm. 823, 210 Walnut St., Des Moines, IA 50309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas and Missouri</td>
<td>Room 2–2, 608 E. Cherry St., Columbia, MO 65201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana and Wyoming</td>
<td>Rm. 196, 301 S. Park Ave., Helena, MT 59601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota and South Dakota</td>
<td>P.O. Box 190, Rm. 216, 102 4th Ave., Aberdeen, SD 57401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts and New Hampshire</td>
<td>Rm. 474, 400 N. 8th St., Richmond, VA 23240–1001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York and Vermont</td>
<td>Suite 209, 143 N. Main St., Concord, NH 03301–5089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Suite 104, 620 Erie Blvd. W., Syracuse, NY 13204–2442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands</td>
<td>525 N. Broad St., W. Hazletton, 18201–1107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>Suite 602, 654 Munoz Rivera Ave., Hato Rey, PR 00918–1738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (AZ, WA)</td>
<td>Rm. 411, 405 Capital St., Charleston, 25301–1727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Suite 1800, 915 2d Ave., 98174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California (Northern and Oregon)</td>
<td>Suite 1780, 550 W. 7th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501–7594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California (Central)</td>
<td>Suite 244, 121 SW. Salmon St., Portland, OR 97204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California (Coastal)</td>
<td>Suite 411, 801 St. S., Sacramento, CA, 95814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Northern Marianas and Republic of Palau</td>
<td>Suite 1675, 577 W. Century Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho and Nevada</td>
<td>Rm. 5180, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, HI 96850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (ITA) 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.

ITA 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 Office ensures the proper administration of foreign trade zones and advises the Secretary on establishment of new zones; oversees the administration of the Department’s textiles program; 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. 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.

Manufacturing and Services The Assistant Secretary for Manufacturing and Services advises on domestic and international trade and investment policies affecting the competitiveness of U.S. industry and carries on a program of research and analysis on manufacturing and services. Based on this analysis and interaction with U.S. industry, the Assistant Secretary develops strategies, policies, and programs to strengthen the competitive position of U.S. industries in the United States and world markets. The Assistant Secretary manages an integrated program that includes both industry and economic analysis, trade policy development and multilateral, regional, and bilateral trade agreements for manufactured goods and services; administers trade arrangements (other than those involving AD/CVD proceedings) with foreign governments in product and service areas; and develops and provides business information and assistance to the United States on its rights and opportunities under the multilateral and other agreements.

Trade Promotion and U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service The Assistant Secretary for Trade Promotion and Director General of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service directs ITA’s export promotion programs, develops and implements a unified goal-setting and evaluation process to increase trade assistance to small- and medium-sized businesses, directs a program of international trade events, market research, and export-related trade information products and services; and directs programs to assist U.S. firms to compete successfully for major projects and procurements worldwide. ITA provides a comprehensive platform of export assistance services to assist U.S. firms who enter or expand their presence in overseas markets, including counseling, trade events, and outreach services through 109 export assistance centers located in the United States and 158 posts located in 83 countries throughout the world.

Export Assistance Centers—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>
<tr>
<td>California (Suite 166, 2100 Chester Ave., Bakersfield, 93301)</td>
<td>Glen Roberts</td>
<td>661–637–0136</td>
<td>661–637–0156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(84–245 Indio Springs Dr., Indio, 92203–3499)</td>
<td>Cynthia Torres</td>
<td>760–342–4455</td>
<td>760–342–3535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 121, 2940 Inland Empire Blvd., Ontario, 91764)</td>
<td>Fred Latuperissa</td>
<td>909–466–4134</td>
<td>909–466–4140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 200, 440 Civic Center Dr., San Rafael, 94903)</td>
<td>Elizabeth Krauth</td>
<td>415–462–4546</td>
<td>415–462–4549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 550, 152 N. Third St., San Jose, 95113–5591)</td>
<td>Joanne Vilet</td>
<td>408–271–7300</td>
<td>408–271–7306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 310, 5700 Ralston St., Ventura, 93003)</td>
<td>Gerald Vaughan</td>
<td>805–676–1573</td>
<td>805–676–1892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Delaware (Served by the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Export Assistance Center).
Export Assistance Centers—International Trade Administration—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director/Manager</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>1600 2nd Ave. N., Suite 600, Birmingham, 35203</td>
<td>Terrance B. Stanley</td>
<td>205-575-3538</td>
<td>205-575-3538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Anchorage</td>
<td>550 E. 5th Ave., Suite 1000, Anchorage, 99501</td>
<td>Peter J. Boos</td>
<td>907-256-2563</td>
<td>907-256-2562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>300 W. 18th Ave., Suite 1400, Denver, 80202</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>303-897-2500</td>
<td>303-897-2501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>50 Commerce Ave., Ste. 300, Hartford, 06103</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>860-525-3400</td>
<td>860-525-3401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>721 N. Market St., Ste. 340, Wilmington, 19801</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>302-994-5100</td>
<td>302-994-5101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>Rm. 900, 285 Peachtree Ctr. Ave. NE., Atlanta, 30303</td>
<td>George Martinez</td>
<td>770-893-3738</td>
<td>770-893-3738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Honolulu</td>
<td>252 Ala Moana Blvd., Ste. 4020, Honolulu, 96813</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>808-522-8040</td>
<td>808-522-8045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Boise</td>
<td>200 E.own St. State St., Boise, 83720</td>
<td>Linda Santucci</td>
<td>208-334-2783</td>
<td>208-334-2784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>11605 N. Pennsylvania St., Carmel, 46032</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>317-582-2300</td>
<td>317-582-2301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Topeka</td>
<td>410 E. Washington, Topeka, 66601</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>785-296-6695</td>
<td>785-296-6696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Frankfort</td>
<td>410 E. Main St., Frankfort, 40601</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>502-895-6573</td>
<td>502-895-6574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td>2 Canal St., Ste. 2710, Baton Rouge, 70802</td>
<td>Donald Van De Werken</td>
<td>504-968-3237</td>
<td>504-968-3238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>511 Congress St., Portland, 04101</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>207-541-7400</td>
<td>207-541-7420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>Suite 2432, 401 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, 21202</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>410-962-4557</td>
<td>410-962-4529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Suite 307, 164 North Ave., Boston, 02210</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>617-424-5990</td>
<td>617-424-5992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>2221 W. Fort St., Detroit, 48226</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>313-879-3650</td>
<td>313-879-3651</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Minneapolis</td>
<td>2435 6th St. S., Ste. 200, Minneapolis, 55404</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>612-348-1638</td>
<td>612-348-1630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>520 E. Jackson Blvd., Ste. 250, St. Louis, 63105</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>314-425-3302</td>
<td>314-425-3381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>Great Falls</td>
<td>2345 Grand, Great Falls, 59401</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>406-457-6565</td>
<td>406-457-6566</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>11135 &quot;O&quot; St., Omaha, 68137</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>402-497-5910</td>
<td>402-497-5914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Las Vegas</td>
<td>2232 S. Hwy. 8, Las Vegas, 89101</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>702-399-3052</td>
<td>702-399-3053</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>17 New Hampshire Ave., Manchester, 03101</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>603-334-4777</td>
<td>603-334-4778</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>1400 State St., Newark, 07102</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>973-645-4862</td>
<td>973-645-4873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Albuquerque</td>
<td>1100 Santa Fe St., Ste. 400, Albuquerque, 87102</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>505-897-2603</td>
<td>505-897-2604</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>999 State St., Buffalo, 14203</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>716-551-4191</td>
<td>716-551-2600</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>707 Westchester Ave., Westchester, 10604</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>914-682-6568</td>
<td>914-682-6569</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>435 E. Morehead St., Charlotte, 28202</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>704-333-4885</td>
<td>704-332-4885</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Bismarck</td>
<td>342 N. 5th St., Bismarck, 58501</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>701-224-3885</td>
<td>701-224-3886</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>500 Superior Ave., Ste. E401, Columbus, 43215</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>614-946-7290</td>
<td>614-946-7291</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Oklahoma City</td>
<td>330, 301 NW 63rd St., Oklahoma City, 73116</td>
<td>ru</td>
<td>405-608-4211</td>
<td>405-608-4210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Effective and equitable participation in minority businesses in achieving minority business enterprise.

The Minority Business Development Agency was established by Executive order in 1969. 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

### Export Assistance Centers—International Trade Administration—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director/Manager</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon (Suite 242, One World Trade Ctr., 121 SW. Salmon St., Portland, 97204)</td>
<td>Scott Goddin</td>
<td>503–326–3001</td>
<td>503–326–6351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania (Suite 850, P.O. Box 11686, 228 Walnut St., Harrisburg, 17108–1686)</td>
<td>Deborah Doherty</td>
<td>717–221–4510</td>
<td>717–221–4505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico (Suite 905, 525 F.D. Roosevelt Ave., San Juan (Habi Rey), 00918)</td>
<td>Maritza Ramos</td>
<td>787–766–5555</td>
<td>787–766–5692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island (One W. Exchange St., Providence, 02903)</td>
<td>Keith Yatsuhashi</td>
<td>401–528–5104</td>
<td>401–528–5067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina (Suite 201-C, 5300 International Blvd., North Charleston, 29418)</td>
<td>Phil Minard</td>
<td>843–760–3794</td>
<td>843–760–3798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 1720, 1201 Main St., Columbia, 29201)</td>
<td>Ann Watts</td>
<td>803–765–5345</td>
<td>803–253–3614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 109, Bldg. 1, 555 N. Pleasantburg Dr., Greenville, 29607)</td>
<td>Denis Csizmadia</td>
<td>864–271–1976</td>
<td>864–271–4171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee (Suite 300, 601 W. Summit Hill Dr., Knoxville, 37902–2011)</td>
<td>George Frank</td>
<td>865–545–4637</td>
<td>865–545–4435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 348, Buckman Hall, 650 E. Pkwy. S., Memphis, 38104)</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>901–323–1543</td>
<td>901–320–9128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 100, 3d Fl., 211 Commerce St., Nashville, 37201)</td>
<td>Dean Peterson</td>
<td>615–259–6060</td>
<td>615–259–6064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas (2d Fl., 1700 Congress, Austin, 78701)</td>
<td>Karen Parker</td>
<td>512–916–5309</td>
<td>512–916–5940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(808 Throckmorton St., Fort Worth, 76102)</td>
<td>Mark Weaver</td>
<td>817–392–2673</td>
<td>817–392–2668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 360, 203–A St. Mary’s St., San Antonio, 78205)</td>
<td>Daniel Rodriguez</td>
<td>210–228–9878</td>
<td>210–228–9874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(South Texas) Suite 4, 6401 S. 36th St., McAllen, 78503)</td>
<td>Traci Thompson</td>
<td>956–661–0238</td>
<td>956–661–0239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah (Suite 221, 900 W. State St., Salt Lake City, 84111)</td>
<td>Stanley Rees</td>
<td>801–524–5116</td>
<td>801–524–5886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 540, P.O. Box 10026, 400 N. 8th St., Richmond, 23240–0026)</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
<td>804–771–2246</td>
<td>804–771–2390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 400, 801 W. Riverside Ave., Spokane Regional Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, 99201)</td>
<td>Janet Daubel</td>
<td>509–335–2625</td>
<td>509–335–2449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 410, 950 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, 98402)</td>
<td>Young Oh</td>
<td>253–593–6736</td>
<td>253–383–4676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia (Suite 807, 405 Capitol St., Charleston, 25301)</td>
<td>James R. Pittard, Acting</td>
<td>304–347–5123</td>
<td>304–347–5408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin (Rm. 596, 517 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, 53202)</td>
<td>Paul D. Churchill</td>
<td>414–297–3473</td>
<td>414–297–3470</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wyoming (Served by the Denver Export Assistance Center)</td>
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</table>

For further information, contact the International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–482–3917.
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 the service 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.

### National Enterprise Centers—Minority Business Development Agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<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>Eric Dobynye</td>
<td>312–353–0182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Suite 7223, 1100 Commerce St., 75242</td>
<td>John Iglehart</td>
<td>214–767–8001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Monte, CA</td>
<td>Suite 455, 9660 Flair Dr., 91713</td>
<td>Maria Accosta</td>
<td>818–453–4636</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>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 1280, 221 Main St., 94105</td>
<td>Linda Marmolejo</td>
<td>415–744–3001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

**Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230**  
**Phone, 202–482–2985. Internet, www.noaa.gov.**

[For the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Feb. 13, 1978, 43 FR 6128]

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.).

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. NOAA is committed to protecting America’s ocean, coastal, and living marine resources while promoting sustainable economic development.

### National Weather Service

The National Weather Service (NWS) provides weather, water and climate warnings, forecasts and data for the United States, its territories, adjacent waters, and ocean areas. NWS data and products form a national information database and infrastructure used by Government agencies, the private sector, the public, and the global community to protect life and property and to enhance the national economy. Working with partners in Government, academic and research institutions and private industry, NWS strives to ensure their products and services are responsive to the needs of the American public. NWS data and information services support aviation and marine activities, wildfire suppression, and many other sectors of the economy. NWS supports national security efforts with long- and short-range forecasts, air quality and cloud dispersion forecasts,
and broadcasts of warnings and critical information over the 800-station NOAA Weather Radio network.


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.


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.

For further information, contact the National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–2239. Fax, 301–713–2258. Internet, kingfish.ssp.nmfs.gov.

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.


Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research

The Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) carries out research on weather, air quality and composition, climate variability and change, 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.

NOAA Marine and Aviation Operations

NOAA also maintains a fleet of ships and aircraft under the auspices of its NOAA Marine and Aviation Operations (NMAO). 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 NOAA Marine and Aviation Operations, Room 12857, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910–3282. Phone, 301–713–1045.

Field Organization—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address/Telephone</th>
<th>Director</th>
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<tr>
<td>Southern region</td>
<td>Rm. 10A26, 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. 1210, 125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84138–1102. Phone, 801–524–5722. Fax, 801–524–5270.</td>
<td>Jeff LaDouce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska region</td>
<td>Rm. 517, 222 W. 7th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99513–7575. Phone, 907–271–3711. Fax, 907–271–3711.</td>
<td>Laura Furgione, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific region</td>
<td>Suite 2200, 737 Bishop St., Honolulu, HI 96813. Phone, 808–532–6416. Fax, 808–532–5569.</td>
<td>X. William Proenza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast region</td>
<td>9721 Executive Ctr. Dr. N., St. Petersburg, FL 33702. Phone, 813–570–5301. Fax, 813–570–5300.</td>
<td>Roy Crabtree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Address/Telephone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southeast Fisheries Science Center</td>
<td>75 Virginia Beach Dr., Miami, FL 33149. Phone, 305–361–5761. Fax, 305–361–4219.</td>
<td>Nancy Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Fisheries Science Center</td>
<td>P.O. Box 271, 8604 La Jolla Shores Dr., La Jolla, CA 92038. Phone, 619–546–7067. Fax, 619–546–5655.</td>
<td>Michael Tillman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>Gregory W. Withee</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integrated Program Office</td>
<td>John Cunningham</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Satellite operations</td>
<td>Kathleen A. Kelly</td>
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<td>Satellite data processing and distribution</td>
<td>Richard Barazotto</td>
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<td>Research and applications</td>
<td>Marie Colton</td>
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<td>National Ocean Service</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>Richard Spinrad</td>
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<td>International Programs</td>
<td>Charles N. Ehler</td>
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<td>NOAA Coastal Services Center</td>
<td>Margaret A. Davidson</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services</td>
<td>Michael Szabados</td>
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<td>National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science</td>
<td>Gary C. Matlock, Acting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Coast survey</td>
<td>David MacFarland</td>
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<td>National Geodetic Survey</td>
<td>Charles W. Chalfstrom</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Office of Response and Restoration</td>
<td>David M. Kennedy</td>
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<td>Ocean and coastal resource management</td>
<td>Eldon Hout</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>Richard D. Rosen</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Office of Global Programs</td>
<td>Chester A. Koblinsky, Acting</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Aeronomy Laboratory</td>
<td>Daniel L. Albritton</td>
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<td>Air Resources Laboratory</td>
<td>Bruce Hicks</td>
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<td>Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory</td>
<td>Kristina Katsaros</td>
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<td>Climate Diagnostics Center</td>
<td>Randall Dole</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory</td>
<td>P.O. Box 308, Princeton University Forrestral Campus, Princeton, NJ 08542. Phone, 609–452–6503. Fax, 609–987–5070.</td>
<td>Arnts Leetmaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Sea Grant College Program</td>
<td>Rm. 11716, 315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–2448. Fax, 301–713–0799.</td>
<td>Ronald Bair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Research and Technology Applications</td>
<td>Rm. 11464, 315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–3565. Fax, 301–713–4100.</td>
<td>Joe Bishop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Finance and Administration</td>
<td>14th St. and Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20230. (Vacancy)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer/Chief Administrative Officer</td>
<td>14th St. and Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20230. (Vacancy)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Office of Civil Rights</td>
<td>Rm. 12222, 315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–0500.</td>
<td>Al Corea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversity Program Office</td>
<td>Rm. 15405, 315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–1966.</td>
<td>Barbara Marshall-Bailey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit and Internal Control Branch</td>
<td>Rm. 10662, 315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–1150.</td>
<td>Mack Cato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Office</td>
<td>Rm. 6114, 14th St. and Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–482–4600.</td>
<td>Steven I. Gallagher, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance Office</td>
<td>Rm. 3110, Century 21 Bldg., Germantown, MD 20874–1143. Phone, 301–413–8795.</td>
<td>R.J. Dominic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources Management Office</td>
<td>Rm. 12434, 315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–0530.</td>
<td>Zane Schauer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Systems Management Office</td>
<td>Rm. 10452, 315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–3370.</td>
<td>Sarah Maloney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition and Grants Office</td>
<td>Rm. 7648, 315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–0836.</td>
<td>Helen Hurcombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Property Management Office</td>
<td>Rm. 4162, 315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–0836.</td>
<td>Anthony Fleming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment, Compliance and Safety Office</td>
<td>Rm. 5555, MPO-Bldg. 1, 325 Broadway, Boul- der, CO 80305–3228. Phone, 303–497–6219.</td>
<td>Bernie Dennio, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics Staff Office</td>
<td>Rm. 8553, 315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–3551.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Administrative Support Center</td>
<td>325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80305–3228. Phone, 303–497–6431.</td>
<td>Susan Sutherland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Administrative Support Center</td>
<td>Rm. 815, 200 Granby St., Norfolk, VA 23510. Phone, 757–441–6684.</td>
<td>Barbara B. Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAA Marine and Aviation Operations</td>
<td>Rm. 12857, 315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910–3282. Phone, 301–713–1045. (Vacancy)</td>
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National Telecommunications and Information Administration

[For the National Telecommunications and Information Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of June 5, 1978, 43 FR 24348]

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) was established in 1978 by 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 of the Executive Office of the President and the Office of Telecommunications of the Department of Commerce to form a new agency reporting to the Secretary of Commerce.

The Administration’s principal responsibilities and functions include:

—serving as the principal Federal telecommunications research and engineering laboratory, through NTIA’s Institute for Telecommunication Sciences (ITS), headquartered in Boulder, CO;

—providing grants through the Technology Opportunities Program for demonstration projects to promote the widespread availability of digital network technologies in the public and non-profit sectors, which will help stimulate economic development, improve learning at all levels, improve delivery of health care, strengthen public safety efforts, and allow greater access for citizens to nationwide information resources; and

—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.

For further information, contact the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–482–1551. Internet, www.ntia.doc.gov.
Patent and Trademark Office

The patent system was established by Congress “...to promote the progress of ... the useful arts. ...” The registration of trademarks is based on the commerce clause of the U.S. Constitution.

The Office examines applications for patents to determine if the applicants are entitled to patents 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. It also issues statutory invention registrations, which have the defensive but not the enforceable attributes of a patent. It also processes international applications for patents.

PTO registers and renews trademarks. 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 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 with access to technical information documents, including U.S. and foreign patents and U.S. trademarks;
—provides research facilities for the public;
—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.

Patents and trademarks may be reviewed and searched at PTO in over 80 patent and trademark depository libraries throughout the country and online. The patent system fosters innovation, investment in developing and marketing inventions, and prompt disclosure of technological information.


Technology Administration

The Technology Administration (TA) was established by Congress in 1988 (15 U.S.C. 3704) and was tasked with the mission of working with U.S. industry to maximize technology’s contribution to U.S. economic growth by maintaining and improving key components of the Nation’s technological infrastructure; fostering the development, diffusion, and adoption of new technologies and leading business practices; creating a business and policy environment conducive to innovation; and disseminating technical information.
The Technology Administration serves as a policy portal for the technology community to the executive branch. Led by the Under Secretary for Technology, TA fulfills its broad responsibilities through its three component organizations: the Office of Technology Policy, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the National Technical Information Service.

Office of Technology Policy
Through analytical reports and memoranda, briefings and congressional testimony, the Office of Technology Policy (OTP) provides National, State, and local policymakers with information and deeper understanding of trends and policy implications of new technologies, business models and practices, and the implications for U.S. competitiveness of technology policy issues. OTP serves as the U.S. Government’s technology ambassador to industry, frequently meeting with innovative leaders and entrepreneurs to better understand their needs and concerns and to represent TA’s technology policies and agenda. OTP also assists others across America—from managers of traditional industries to regional economic development leaders to middle school students—to better understand and appreciate the importance of technology and innovation to America’s future. In its advocacy role, OTP helps shape policies that support a vibrant national innovation infrastructure and the interests of entrepreneurs and technologists in Federal policymaking circles.

For further information, call 202–482–5687.

National Institute of Standards and Technology
The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) operates under the authority of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 271), which amends the Organic Act of March 3, 1901 (ch. 872), that created the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) in 1901. In 1988, Congress renamed NBS as NIST, and also established the Regional Centers for the Transfer of Manufacturing Technology (15 U.S.C. 278k) and the Advanced Technology Program (15 U.S.C. 278n). The National Quality Program was established and its functions were assigned to NIST by the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Improvement Act of 1987 (15 U.S.C. 3711a).

NIST develops and disseminates measurement techniques, reference data, test methods, standards, and other infrastructural technologies and services required by U.S. industry to innovate and compete in global markets. In addition to its core measurement, testing, and standards functions, NIST also conducts several extramural programs, including the Advanced Technology Program, to stimulate the development of high-risk, broad-impact technologies by U.S. firms; the Manufacturing Extension Partnership, to help smaller firms adopt new manufacturing and management technologies; and the Baldrige National Quality Program, to help U.S. businesses and other organizations improve the performance and quality of their operations by providing clear standards and benchmarks of quality.

NIST is a non-regulatory Federal agency within the Commerce Department’s Technology Administration. NIST’s mission is to develop and promote measurement, standards, and technology to enhance productivity, facilitate trade, and improve the quality of life. Major program areas include: measurement and standards laboratories that perform research in the areas of electronics, electrical engineering, manufacturing engineering, chemical science and technology, physics, materials science and engineering, building and fire research, and information technology.


National Technical Information Service
The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) operates a central
clearinghouse of scientific and technical information that is useful to U.S. business and industry. NTIS collects scientific and technical information; catalogs, abstracts, indexes, and permanently archives the information; disseminates products in the forms and formats most useful to its customers; develops electronic and other new media to disseminate information; and provides information processing services to other Federal agencies, without appropriated funds. NTIS's revenue comes from these sources: the sale of technical reports to business and industry, schools and universities, State and local government offices, and the public at large; and from services to Federal agencies that help them communicate more effectively with their employees and constituents.

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 online through commercial vendors, on CD–ROM from NTIS, and for recently acquired materials, via FedWorld, NTIS' online information network (Internet, www.ntis.gov).

For further information, or to order NTIS products, call the NTIS sales desk at 800–553–NTIS (6847) or visit the NTIS Web site at www.ntis.gov. For information on dissemination services for other agencies, call 703–605–6181.


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.

Economic Development Information Clearinghouse  The EDA will host on its Web site the Economic Development Information Clearinghouse, an online depository of information on economic development (Internet, www.doc.gov/eda).


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
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 Public and Constituent Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Room 6013, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–482–6090. Fax, 202–482–3154. Internet, www.noaa.gov.

**Patent and Trademark Office** The 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 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.


Employment opportunities, data highlights, large data files, access tools, and other material are available on the World Wide Web. Internet, www.census.gov. E-mail, webmaster@census.gov.

**Bureau of Economic Analysis** The Survey of Current Business (Monthly Journal) is available from the Government Printing Office. Current and historical estimates, general information, and employment opportunities are available on BEA’s Web site at www.bea.gov. For more information, contact the Public Information Office. Phone, 202–606–9900. E-mail, webmaster@bea.gov.

**Bureau of Industry and Security** The Bureau’s Web site (Internet, www.bis.doc.gov) provides information for the U.S. business community, including export news, general, subject and policy fact sheets, updates to the Export Administration regulations, Bureau program information, e-FOIA information, and export seminar event schedules. Publications available on the site include the Bureau’s annual report, foreign policy controls report, and international diversification and defense market assessment guides. The Government Printing Office, in conjunction with the Bureau, has created a Web site 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, www.access.gpo.gov/bis/index.html). The Outreach and Educational Services Division has offices in Washington, DC (phone, 202–482–4811; fax, 202–482–2927) 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 Web site, (Internet, www.trade.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 Web site also features e-mail addresses and locations for trade contacts in Washington, overseas, in major exporting centers in the United States, and in other parts of the Federal Government.

Minority Business Development Agency Copies of Minority Business Today and the BDC Directory may be obtained by contacting the Office of Business Development. Phone, 202–482–6022. Comprehensive information about programs, policy, centers, and access the job matching database, is available through the Internet, at www.mbda.gov.


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, www.ntis.gov).

To inquire about NTIS information services for other Federal agencies, call 703–605–6540.


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, www.ntia.doc.gov).


Phone, 703–308–HELP, or 800–PTO–9199.
Small Business  The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) was established under the authority of Public Law 95–507. It is responsible for promoting the use of small, small-disadvantaged, (8a), HUBZone, veteran-owned, service-disabled veteran-owned, and women-owned businesses. It also assists such businesses in obtaining contracts and subcontracts with the Department of Commerce and its prime contractors. The goals of OSDBU are to institutionalize the use of small businesses and to fully integrate them into the Department of Commerce’s competitive base of contractors. Phone, 202–482–1472. Internet, www.doc.gov/osdbu.
## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

*Office of the Secretary, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–1155

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Defense</td>
<td>DONALD H. RUMSFELD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Secretary of Defense</td>
<td>PAUL D. WOLFOWITZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Special Assistant</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense</td>
<td>DAVE PATTERSON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for White House Liaison</td>
<td>JIM O’BEIRNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense for Protocol</td>
<td>MARY CLAIRE MURPHY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Executive Secretary</td>
<td>CAPT. WILLIAM P. MARRIOTT, USN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics</td>
<td>MICHAEL W. WINNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense</td>
<td>MICHAEL W. WINNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (vacancy)</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>DALE E. KLEIN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Defense Research and Engineering</td>
<td>RONALD M. SEGAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear and Chemical and Biological (NCB) Defense Programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment)</td>
<td>RAYMOND F. DUBOIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Advanced Systems and Concepts)</td>
<td>SUE C. PAYTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Industrial Policy)</td>
<td>SUZANNE PATRICK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (International Technology Security)</td>
<td>JOHN A. SHAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Laboratory and Basic Sciences)</td>
<td>JOHN HOPPS, JR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Science and Technology)</td>
<td>CHARLES HOLLAND</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</td>
<td>FRANK RAMOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Secretary of Defense for Policy</td>
<td>DOUGLAS J. FEITH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy</td>
<td>CHRISTOPHER HENRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)</td>
<td>PETER W. RODMAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary of Defense (Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict)</td>
<td>TOM O’CONNELL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Homeland Defense)  
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GAIL H. McGINN
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(LAVANCE)
Principal Deputy Under Secretary (Comptroller)  
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Deputy Chief Financial Officer  
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Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Management Reform)  
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Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Resource Planning and Management)  
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Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Financial Management)  
DAVID L. NORQUIST
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STEPHEN CAMBONE
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration)/Chief Information Officer  
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Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs)  
POWELL A. MOORE
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)  
General Counsel  
WILLIAM J. HAYNES II
Director, Operational Test and Evaluation Inspector General  
THOMAS P. CHRISTIE
Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Intelligence Oversight)  
JOSEPH E. SCHMITZ
GEORGE B. LOTZ II
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 1.2 million members of the Reserve and
National Guard. In addition, there are about 700,000 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 combatant commands, and defense
agencies and field activities 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.
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 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.

Each military department 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 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 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 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.

Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics  The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics is the principal staff assistant and adviser to the Secretary of Defense for all matters relating to the DOD acquisition system, research and development, advanced technology, developmental test and evaluation, production, logistics, installation management, military construction, procurement, environmental security, and nuclear, chemical, and biological matters.

Intelligence  The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence is the principal staff assistant and adviser to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense for intelligence, intelligence-related matters, counterintelligence, and security. The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence supervises all intelligence and intelligence-related affairs of the DOD.

Networks and Information Integration  The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration) 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 (NII) also serves as the Chief Information Officer.

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, dependents’ education, and personnel support programs; mobilization planning and requirements; and the Federal Voting Assistance Program.

**Policy** The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy is the principal staff assistant and adviser to the Secretary of Defense for policy matters relating to overall international security policy and political-military affairs and represents the Department at the National Security Council and other external agencies regarding national security policy. Functional areas include homeland defense; NATO affairs; 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. The Under Secretary of Defense (P&R) also serves as the Chief Human Capital Officer.

**Additional Staff** In addition, the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense are assisted by a special staff of assistants, including 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; the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer; the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation; Director, Force Transformation; Director, Net Assessment; Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation; 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, 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 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.

**Combatant Commands**

The combatant commands are military commands with broad continuing missions 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. The operational chain of command runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense to the commanders of the combatant commands. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff serves as the spokesman for the commanders of the 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>Central</td>
<td>USCENTCOM, 7115 S. Boundary Blvd., MacDill AFB, FL 33621-5101.</td>
<td>Gen. John P. Abizaid, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
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<td>Gen. James L. Jones, Jr., USMC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Gen. James T. Hill, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
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<td>Gen. James T. Hill, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Operations</td>
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<td>Adm. Grace D. C. Ellis, Jr., USAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic</td>
<td>USTRANSCOM, Rm. 339, 508 Scott Dr., Scott AFB, IL 62225-5307.</td>
<td>Gen. John W. Handy, USAF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Field Activities**

**American Forces Information Service**

The American Forces Information Service (AFIS) was established in 1977. AFIS provides internal information to U.S.
forces worldwide in order to promote and sustain military unit and individual readiness, quality of life, and morale; trains public affairs, broadcast, and visual information professionals for DOD; and provides communications services to military commanders and combat forces. AFIS provides news, features, photography, videography, news clippings, and other internal command information products and services to DOD. It 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.


Counterintelligence The DOD Counterintelligence Field Activity was established in 2002 to build a Defense counterintelligence (CI) system that is informed by national goals and objectives and supports the protection of DOD personnel and critical assets from foreign intelligence services, foreign terrorists, and other clandestine or covert threats. The desired end is a transformed Defense CI system which integrates and synchronizes the counterintelligence activities of the Military Departments, Defense Agencies, Joint Staff, and Combatant Commands.

For further information, contact the Department of Defense Counterintelligence Field Activity, Crystal Square 5, Suite 1200, 1755 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202–3537. Phone, 703–699–7799.

Defense Technology Security The Defense Technology Security Administration (DTSA) is the central DOD point of contact for development and implementation of technology security policies governing defense articles and services and dual-use commodities. DTSA helps balance continued U.S. military technological superiority with the need for improved interoperability with allies and coalition partners; helps maintain a healthy defense industrial base; ensures rigorous review of exports that could contribute to terrorism or the proliferation of biological, chemical or nuclear weapons and their means of delivery; facilitates rapid DOD exploitation of commercial developments that address our vulnerabilities; and contributes to a capabilities-based approach to defense planning.


Education The Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) was established in 1992. It consists of two subordinate organizational entities: the Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DOEDDS) and the Department of Defense Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools (DDESS). DODEA formulates, develops, and implements policies, technical guidance, and standards for the effective management of Defense dependent education activities and programs. It also plans, directs, coordinates, and manage the education programs for eligible dependents of U.S. military and civilian personnel stationed overseas and stateside; evaluates the programmatic and operational policies and procedures for DOEDDS and DDESS; and provides education activity representation at meetings and deliberations of educational panels and advisory groups.


Human Resources and Manpower The Department of Defense Human Resources Activity (DODHRA) was established in 1996 to support departmental and congressionally mandated programs in the benefits, readiness, and force protection areas. DODHRA collects, maintains, and analyzes manpower, personnel, training, and financial data; establishes and maintains data and systems used to determine entitlements to DOD benefits; and manages civilian personnel
administrative services for the Department. It performs long-term programmatic research and analysis to improve DOD personnel security systems and serves as the principal advocate for academic quality and cost-effectiveness of all DOD civilian education and professional development activities.


Health Care The TRICARE Management Activity (TMA) was formed in 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. The mission of TMA is to manage TRICARE; 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.


Test Resource Management The Defense Test Resource Management Center is a DOD field activity under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. The Center plans for and assesses the adequacy of the major range and test facility base to provide adequate testing in support of development, acquisition, fielding, and sustainment of defense systems; maintains the test and evaluation resources strategic plan; and maintains awareness of other test and evaluation facilities and resources, within and outside the DOD, and their impact on DOD requirements.

Prisoners of War and Missing Personnel The Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) was established in 1993 to provide centralized management of prisoner of war/missing personnel affairs within the Department of Defense. DPMO’s primary responsibilities include: leadership for and policy oversight over all efforts to account for Americans still missing from past conflicts from World War II forward and the recovery of and accounting for those who may become isolated in hostile territory in future conflicts. The Office also provides all administrative and logistical support to the Presidentially mandated U.S.-Russia Joint Commission on POW/MIA; conducts research and analysis to help resolve cases of those unaccounted for; examines DOD documents for possible public disclosure; and, through periodic consultations and other appropriate measures, maintains viable channels of communications on POW/MIA matters between DOD and Congress, the families of the missing, and the American public.


Economic Adjustment The Office of Economic Adjustment is a DOD field activity under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. The Office 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 realignment or other actions.

For further information, contact the Office of Economic Adjustment, Department of Defense, Suite 200, 400 Army Navy Drive, Arlington, VA 22202–4704. Phone, 703–604–6620.

Washington Headquarters Washington Headquarters Services was established in 1977 and provides a broad variety of operational and support services to the
Office of the Secretary of Defense, specified DOD components, selected other Federal Government activities, and the general public. Such support includes financial management and accounting services, directives and records management, civilian and military human resource management, personnel security services, information technology and data systems support, facilities management, office services, and legal services.


Sources of Information

Audiovisual Products Certain Department of Defense productions on film and videotapes, CD–ROMs, and other audiovisual products such as stock footage and still photographs are available to the public. 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:

—For newer productions, contact the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161 (phone, 800–553–6847 or 703–605–6000), or the defense visual information site (Internet, dodimagery.afis.osd.mil, and select “Central DoD Production Databases@DAVIS/DITIS”).

—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 general inquiries, phone 800–234–8861 or 301–713–6800 or E-mail Inquiry@nara.gov.

—For stock footage, still photographs, and CD–ROMs, contact the Defense Visual Information Center, 1363 Z Street, Building 2730, March Air Reserve Base, CA 92518–2070. Phone, 909–413–2515. Internet, www.dodimagery.afis.osd.mil, and select “Records Center Servers@DVIC”).

There is usually a fee charged for the Department’s audiovisual and multimedia products.


Electronic Access Information about the following offices is available as listed below:

Office of the Secretary of Defense:

www.defenselink.mil.

Joint Chiefs of Staff: www.dtic.mil/jcs.

Central Command: www.centcom.mil.


European Command: www.eucemil.


Pacific Command: www.pacom.mil.

Northern Command: www.northcom.mil.

Southern Command: www.southcom.mil.


Strategic Command: www.stratcom.mil.

Transportation Command: www.transcom.mil.

Employment Positions are filled by a variety of sources. Positions filled competitively are advertised at https://storm.psd.whs.mil/cgi-bin/apply.pl. Assistance in applying for positions is available from the Employment Information Center at 703–617–0652 or by writing to: Human Resources Directorate, Washington Headquarters Services, 1155 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–1155.
Speakers  Civilian and military officials from the U.S. Department of Defense are available to speak to numerous public and private sector groups interested in a variety of defense-related topics, including the global war on terrorism. Requests for speakers should be addressed to the Director for Community Relations and Public Liaison, 1400 Defense Pentagon, Room 2C546, Washington, DC 20310–1400, or by calling 703–695–2733.

Pentagon Tours  Information on guided tours of the Pentagon may be obtained by writing to the Director, Pentagon Tours, 1400 Defense Pentagon, Room 2C546, Washington, DC 20310–1400 or calling 703–697–1776 or 703–695–3324, or by sending an e-mail to tourschd.pa@osd.mil. Internet, www.defenselink.mil/pubs/pentagon.

DefendAmerica Web site  The DefendAmerica Web site, which can be found at http://defendamerica.mil, is produced by the Department of Defense and devoted to educating people on the global war on terrorism. This site features up-to-date news, photographs, briefings and more information from authoritative Defense Department sources.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE *
1670 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330–1670

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
Under Secretary of the Air Force
Deputy Under Secretary (International Affairs)
Principal Assistance Deputy Under Secretary (International Affairs)
Director, Air Force Communication (vacancy)
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
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Force Management and Personnel)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Reserve Affairs)
Assistant Secretary (Installations, Environment and Logistics)
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (Installations, Environment and Logistics)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Basing and Infrastructure Analysis)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Installations)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Environment Safety and Occupational Health)
Assistant Secretary (Financial Management and Comptroller of the Air Force)
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (Financial Management)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Budget)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Cost and Economics)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Management Systems)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Financial)
Assistant Secretary (Acquisition)
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (Acquisition)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Contracting)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Management Policy and Program Integration)

JAMES G. ROCHE
PETER B. TEETS
BRUCE S. LEMKIN
MAJ. GEN. JONATHAN F. GRAFTION

JOSEPH DIAMOND

MICHAEL DOMINGUEZ
MACK M. BURTON
COL. JOE MARCHINO
RITA LOONEY
KELLY F. CRAVEN
JOHN C. TRUESDELL
NELSON F. GIBBS
RONALD ORR

Michael Montelongo

*(Editorial Note: Updated information for this Department’s activities and programs was not submitted.)*
The Department of the Air Force is responsible for defending the United States through control and exploitation of air and space.

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.

Secretary The Secretary is responsible for 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.
Air Staff  The mission of the Air Staff is to furnish professional assistance to the Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, and the Chief of Staff in executing their responsibilities.

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.

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 Nation 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, assesses, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Commands</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Commander</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Combat Command</td>
<td>Langley AFB, VA 23665-2788</td>
<td>Gen. Ralph E. Eberhart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Education and Training Command</td>
<td>Randolph AFB, TX 78150-4324</td>
<td>Gen. Donald G. Cook</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Materiel Command</td>
<td>Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-5001</td>
<td>Gen. Lester Lyles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Space Command</td>
<td>Peterson AFB, CO 80914-4020</td>
<td>Gen. Richard B. Myers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Mobility Command</td>
<td>Scott AFB, IL 62225-5310</td>
<td>Gen. Charles T. Robertson, Jr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Commander</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Air Forces</td>
<td>Hickam AFB, HI 96853–5420</td>
<td>Gen. Patrick K. Gamble</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Field Activities

Air National Guard The Center performs the operational and technical tasks associated with manning, equipping, and training Air National Guard units to required readiness levels.


Communications 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.

Emergency Preparedness 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.

Engineering 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.

Environmental Quality The Center provides the Air Force with services in environmental remediation, compliance, planning, and pollution prevention, as well as construction management and facilities design.

Flight Standards 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.

Historic Publications The Office researches, writes, and publishes books and other studies on Air Force history and provides historical support to Air Force headquarters.

Historical Research The Agency serves as a repository for Air Force historical records and provides research facilities for scholars and the general public.

Intelligence 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.

Medical Operations The Agency assists the USAF Surgeon General in developing plans, programs, and policies for the medical service, aerospace medicine, clinical investigations, quality assurance,
Force Technical Applications Center

Nuclear Weapons Monitoring The Air Force Technical Applications 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.

Real Estate The Agency acquires, manages, and disposes of land for the Air Force worldwide and maintains a complete land and facilities inventory.

Weather Services 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.

### Field Operating Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<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 R. Crawford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Base Conversion Agency</td>
<td>Arlington, VA 22209–2808</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 Rauschkoib</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Legal Services Agency</td>
<td>Bolling AFB, Washington, DC 20332</td>
<td>Col. Richard F. Rohemberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Logistics Management Agency</td>
<td>Maxwell AFB, AL 36114–3236</td>
<td>Col. Russell G. Stafford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Medical Support Agency</td>
<td>Brooks AFB, TX 78235–5121</td>
<td>Col. Richard Rushmore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force News Agency</td>
<td>Kelly AFB, TX 78241–5601</td>
<td>Col. Teddy G. Tilma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Pentagon Communications Agency</td>
<td>Washington, DC 20330–1600</td>
<td>Col. Richard Hange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Personnel Center</td>
<td>Randolph AFB, TX 78150–4703</td>
<td>Maj. Gen. Donald A. Lamontagne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Program Executive Office</td>
<td>Washington, DC 20330–1060</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air Force Services Agency</td>
<td>Randolph AFB, TX 78150–4755</td>
<td>Col. David F. Honeycutt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Studies and Analyses Agency</td>
<td>Washington, DC 20330–1570</td>
<td>Col. Thomas A. Cardwell III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Technical Applications Center</td>
<td>Patrick AFB, FL 32925–3002</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Intelligence Agency</td>
<td>San Antonio, TX 78243–7009</td>
<td>Brig. Gen. John R. Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air National Guard Readiness Center</td>
<td>Andrews AFB, MD 20331–6157</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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Direct Reporting Units

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 Air Force. 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.

Eleventh 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.

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 1 of 26 academic majors and commissions as second lieutenants.

Direct Reporting Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Commander</th>
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<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 20330–1250</td>
<td>Lt. Gen. William J. Donahue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
LES BROWNLEE, Acting
LES BROWNLEE
CLAUDE M. BOLTON, JR.

Under Secretary of the Army
LES BROWNLEE

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology)
Johan PauL woodley, Jr.

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)
John Paul woodley, Jr.

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)
Geoffrey G. Prosch, Acting

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Environment)
Reginald J. Brown

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
Steven J. Morello

General Counsel
Joel B. hudson

Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

Chief Information Officer/G–6
Lt. Gen. Steven W. BoulTeLLe

Inspector General
Lt. Gen. Paul T. Mikolashék

Auditor General
Thomas druGAL, Acting

Deputy Under Secretary of the Army
Walter W. Hollis

Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Operations Research)

Chief of Legislative Liaison
Brig. Gen. Guy C. Swan III

Chief of Public Affairs
Brig. Gen. Robert E. Gaylord

Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
Tracey L. Pinson

Office of the Chief of Staff:

Chief of Staff, United States Army
Gen. Peter J. Schoomaker

Vice Chief of Staff
Gen. George W. casey, Jr.

Director of the Army Staff
Lt. Gen. James J. lovelace

Vice Director of the Army Staff
Brig. Gen. James A. Coggin

Army Staff:

Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
Maj. Gen. Larry J. Lust

Deputy Chief of Staff, G–2
Lt. Gen. Keith B. Alexander

Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4
Lt. Gen. Claude V. Christianson

Deputy Chief of Staff, G–6
Lt. Gen. Benjamin S. Griffin

Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8
Lt. Gen. Richard A. Cody

Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3
Lt. Gen. Franklin L. HagEnbAck

Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1
Lt. Gen. Robert B. flowers

Chief of Engineers
Lt. Gen. James B. Peake

The Surgeon General
Lt. Gen. James R. Helmy

Chief, Army Reserve
Lt. Gen. H. Steven blum

Chief, National Guard Bureau
Lt. Gen. Roger C. Schultz

Director, Army National Guard
Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Romig

Judge Advocate General
Maj. Gen. Gaylord T. Gunhus

Chief of Chaplains

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.

Secretary The Secretary of the Army is the senior official 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
**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

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- CLEARLY DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES TO ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.
- RESPONSIBLE TO ASSISTANT SECRETARIES FOR ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE IN FUNCTIONAL AREA.
- WACOM COMMANDERS.

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**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

**UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY**

**VICE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY**

---

**CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY**

---

**SECRETARY OF THE ARMY**

---

**DIRECTOR OF THE ARMY STAFF**

---

**DIRECTOR, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

---

**CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE**

---

**JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL**

---

**SURGEON GENERAL**

---

**MACOM COMMANDERS.**
may be prescribed by the President or the Secretary of Defense as authorized by law.

For further information, call 703–695–7922.

**Army Staff**  Presided over by the Chief of Staff, the Army Staff is the military staff of the Secretary of the Army. It is the duty of the Army Staff to perform the following functions:
—prepare for deployment 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.

### Program Areas

**Civil Functions**  Civil functions of the Department of the Army include the Civil Works Program, the Nation’s major Federal water resources development activity involving engineering works such as major dams, reservoirs, levees, harbors, waterways, locks, and many other types of structures; the administration of Arlington and Soldiers’ Home National Cemeteries; and other related matters.

**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.

**Installations**  This area consists of policies, procedures, and resources for management of installations to ensure the availability of efficient and affordable base services and infrastructure in support of military missions. It includes the review of facilities requirements and stationing, identification and validation of resource requirements, and program and budget development and justification. Other activities include support for base operations; morale, welfare, and recreation; real property maintenance and repair; environmental programs; military construction; housing; base realignment and closure; and competitive sourcing.

**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 monitoring relevant foreign intelligence developments and foreign disclosure; imagery, signals, human, open-source, measurement, and signatures intelligence; counterintelligence; threat models and simulations; and security countermeasures.

**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.

**Military Operations and Plans**  This includes 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, requirements, 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; special plans; table of equipment development and approval; nuclear and chemical matters; civil affairs; military support of civil defense; civil disturbance; domestic actions; 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; special operations forces; foreign language and distance learning; and physical security.

**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.

**Religious** This area includes management of religious and moral leadership and chaplain support activities throughout the Department; 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.

## Major Army Commands


**U.S. 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.


**U.S. Army Europe and 7th Army** 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 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.


U.S. 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, 703–428–4965. Internet, www.vulcan.inscom.mil.

U.S. 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, academia, 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, 703–806–8010. Internet, www.amc.army.mil.

U.S. 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, www.armymedicine.army.mil.

U.S. 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.


U.S. Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command The U.S. Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) 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 SDDC. Phone, 703–428–3213. Internet, www.mtmc.army.mil.

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,

For further information, contact USARPAC. Phone, 808–438–2206. Internet, 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.


U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command

The U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) acts as the primary land component for the U.S. Strategic Command and is the proponent for space and national missile defense, a materiel developer, and the Army’s integrator for theater missile defense. SMDC ensures missile defense to protect the Nation and deployed forces, and facilitates Army access to space assets and products.

For further information, contact SMDC. Phone, 703–607–1873. Internet, www.smdc.army.mil.

U.S. 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 Military Academy

West Point, NY 10996

Superintendent LT. GEN. WILLIAM J. LENNOX, JR.
Commandant of Cadets BRIG. GEN. LEO A. BROOKS, JR.
Dean of the Academic Board BRIG. GEN. DANIEL J. KAUFMAN

The United States Military Academy is located at West Point, NY. 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 information, contact the Public Affairs Office, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY 10996, Phone, 845–938–4261. 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


Information on historic buildings preservation and reuse is available through the Office of Historic Properties. Phone, 703–692–9892.

Civilian Employment For information, visit the Army civilian personnel Web site (Internet, www.cpol.army.mil) or contact the civilian personnel advisory center at the desired Army installation.

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 Public Affairs Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, DC 20314–1000 (phone, 202–761–0010); the Army Environmental Center (Internet, aec.army.mil); or the Army Environmental Policy Institute (Internet, www.aepi.army.mil).

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 Surface Deployment and Distribution Command Information concerning military transportation news and issues is available electronically through the Internet, at www.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 Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333–0001.

Small Business Activities Assistance for small businesses to enhance their ability to participate in the Army contracting program is available through the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Office of the Secretary of the Army, 106 Army Pentagon, Room 2A712, 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 is available by writing to the
U.S. Army Recruiting Command, 1307
Third Avenue, Fort Knox, KY 40121–
2726 (phone, 502–626–2089). For
information about career and training
opportunities, contact the appropriate
office listed below:

Army health professions: HQDA (SGPS–PD), Skyline
No. 5, 5100 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA

Army National Guard training opportunities: Army
National Guard, NGB–ASM, 1411 Jefferson Davis
Hwy., Arlington, VA 22202–3231. Phone, 703–
607–5834.

Army Reserve training opportunities for enlisted
personnel: U.S. Army Recruiting Command,
Public Affairs Office, 1307 Third Avenue, Fort
Knox, KY 40121. Phone, 502–626–0167 or 800–
223–3735, extension 6–0167. Internet,

Army Reserve training opportunities for officers:
Army Reserve Personnel Command, Public Affairs
Office, One Reserve Way, St. Louis, MO 63132–
5200. Phone, 314–592–0726, or 800–318–5298,
extension 0726. Internet, www.goarmy.com/job/
usr/usar.htm.

Army Reserve Officers’ Training Corps: Professor of
Military Science at the nearest college or
university offering the program, or Army ROTC
Regional Headquarters in your area.

Chaplains Corps: Office of the Chief of Chaplains,
HQDA (DAC–PER), Washington, DC 20310–
2700. Phone, 703–695–1136.

Judge Advocate General’s Corps: Personnel, Plans,
and Training Office, Office of the Judge Advocate
General, Department of the Army, HQDA (DAJA–
PT), Washington, DC 20310–2200. Phone, 703–
586–6799.

U.S. Military Academy: 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, 703–497–5081.
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
GORDON R. ENGLAND
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Douglas Combs

Director, Office of Program Appraisal
Special Assistant for Acquisition and Business Reform

Under Secretary of the Navy
(vacancy)
Nancy J. Tarrant

Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
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David L. Brant

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David M. Wennergren
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Chief Information Officer
Rear Adm. Terry L. McCready, USN

Chief of Legislative Affairs
Rear Adm. Terry L. McCready, USN

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Thomas F. Kranz

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Deputy General Counsel
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Rear Adm. James E. McPherson, JAGC, USN

Naval Inspector General
Captain William F. Eckert, USN
W. Dean Pfeiffer

Judge Advocate General of the Navy
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Rear Adm. James E. McPherson, JAGC, USN

Deputy Judge Advocate General
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Rear Adm. James E. McPherson, JAGC, USN

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Rear Adm. Bruce B. Engelhardt, USN

Director, Office of Budget
Ronald Haas
William A. Navas, Jr.

Director, Office of Financial Operations
(vacancy)
Harvey C. Barnum
Anita K. Blair

Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
Betty S. Welch

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (Manpower)

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Reserve Affairs)

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Personnel Programs)

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Civilian Personnel/Equal Employment Opportunity)

Director, Naval Council of Personnel Boards
CAPT. WILLIAM F. ECKERT, USN

Executive Director, Board for Correction of Naval Records
W. DEAN PFEIFFER

Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Environment)
HANSFORD (H.T.) JOHNSON
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal Deputy</td>
<td>WAYNE ARNY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Installation and Facilities)</td>
<td>DUNCAN HOLADAY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Shore Resources)</td>
<td>RICHARD O. THOMAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Safety)</td>
<td>CONNIE K. DEWITTE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Environment)</td>
<td>DONALD SCHREGARDUS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development, and Acquisition)</td>
<td>JOHN J. YOUNG, JR.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Air Programs)</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (C41)</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Expeditionary Forces)</td>
<td>DALE G. UHLER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Mines and Undersea Warfare)</td>
<td>BRIG. GEN. CARL JENSEN, USMC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary ( Planning, Programming, and Resources)</td>
<td>Capt. Claude E. Barron, USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Ships)</td>
<td>WILLIAM J. SCHAFFER, JR.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Integrated Warfare Systems)</td>
<td>ALLISON STILLER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Executive Officers/Direct Reporting Program Managers</td>
<td>ANN SANDEL</td>
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<td>U.S. Navy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief of Naval Operations</td>
<td>ADM. Vernon E. Clark, USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vice Chief of Naval Operations</td>
<td>ADM. Michael G. Mullen, USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief, Manpower and Personnel</td>
<td>Vice Adm. Gerald L. Hoewing, USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Naval Intelligence</td>
<td>Rear Adm. Richard B. Porterfield, USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief, Fleet Readiness and Logistics</td>
<td>Vice Adm. Charles W. Moore, Jr., USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief, Plans, Policy and Operations</td>
<td>Vice Adm. Kevin P. Green, USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Space, Information Warfare, Command, and Control</td>
<td>Rear Adm. Steven J. Tomaszewski, USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief, Warfare Requirements and Programs</td>
<td>Vice Adm. John B. Nathman, USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief, Resources, Requirements and Assessments</td>
<td>Vice Adm. James C. Dawson, Jr., USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Navy Staff</td>
<td>Vice Adm. Patricia A. Tracey, USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program</td>
<td>ADM. Frank L. Bowman, USN</td>
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Director of Test and Evaluation and Technology Requirements  
**Rear Adm. Jay M. Cohen, USN**

Surgeon General of the Navy  
**Vice Adm. Michael L. Cowan, MC, USN**

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**Vice Adm. John G. Cotton, USN**

Oceanographer of the Navy  
**Rear Adm. Steven J. Tomaszewski, USN**

Chief of Chaplains of the Navy/Director of Religious Ministries  
**Rear Adm. Louis V. Iasiello, CHC, USN**

**Major Shore Commands:**

- Commander, Naval Air Systems Command  
  **Vice Adm. Walter B. Massenburg, USN**

- Commander, Naval Network and Space Operations Command  
  **Rear Adm. John P. Cryer III, USN**

- Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
  **Rear Adm. Michael K. Loose, CEC, USN**

- Commander, Naval Legal Service Command  
  **Rear Adm. James E. McPherson, JAGC, USN**

- Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command  
  **Rear Adm. Timothy McGee, USN, Selectee**

- Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command  
  **Vice Adm. Phillip M. Bauble, USN**

- Commander, Naval Security Group Command  
  **Rear Adm. Joseph D. Burns, USN**

- Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command  
  **Rear Adm. Justin D. McCarthy, SC, USN**

- Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command  
  **Rear Adm. Kenneth D. Slaght, USN**

- Commander, Naval Warfare Development Command  
  **Rear Adm. John M. Kelly, USN**

- Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery  
  **Vice Adm. Michael L. Cowan, MC, USN**

- Chief of Naval Education and Training  
  **Vice Adm. Alfred G. Harms, Jr., USN**

- Chief of Naval Personnel  
  **Vice Adm. Gerald L. Hoewing, USN**

- Director, Office of Naval Intelligence  
  **Rear Adm. Richard B. Porterfield, USN**

- Director, Strategic Systems Program  
  **Rear Adm. Charles B. Young, USN**

**Major Fleet Commands:**

- Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet  
  **Adm. William J. Fallon, USN**

- Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet  
  **Adm. Walter F. Doran, USN**

- Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe  
  **Adm. Gregory G. Johnson, USN**

- Commander, Military Sealift Command  
  **Rear Adm. David L. Brewer III, USN**

- Commander, Naval Forces Central Command  
  **Vice Adm. David C. Nichols, USN**

- Commander, Naval Reserve Force  
  **Rear Adm. John P. Debbout, USN**

- Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command  
  **Rear Adm. Joseph Maguire, USN**

- Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force  
  **Rear Adm. David Architzel, USN**
U.S. Marine Corps

Commandant of the Marine Corps
Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps
Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps
Director, Marine Corps Staff
Director, Command, Control, Communications, and Computers
Deputy Commandant for Aviation
Deputy Commandant for Installations and Logistics
Deputy Commandant for Manpower and Reserve Affairs
Deputy Commandant for Plans, Policies, and Operations
Deputy Commandant for Programs and Resources
Counsel for the Commandant
Director of Administration and Resource Management
Director of Intelligence, HQMC
Director of Marine Corps History and Museums
Director of Public Affairs
Director, Special Projects Directorate
Legislative Assistant to the Commandant
Marine Corps Chaplain
Marine Corps Dental Officer
Medical Officer of the Marine Corps
President, Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board
Commanding General, Marine Corps Recruiting Command
Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command
Commander, Marine Corps Systems Commands
Commander, Marine Corps Base, Quantico

[For the Department of the Navy statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 32, Part 700]

The primary mission of the Department of the Navy is to protect the United States, as directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense, by the effective prosecution of war at sea including, with its Marine Corps component, the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases; to support, as required, the forces of all military departments of the United States; and to maintain freedom of the seas.

The United States Navy was founded on October 13, 1775, when Congress enacted the first legislation creating the Continental Navy of the American
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

CHIEF OF OPERATING FORCES

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

UNDER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE NAVY

NAVAL INSTRUCTOR GENERAL

AUDITOR GENERAL

DIRECTOR (PROGRAM APPRAISAL)

CHIEF OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

CHIEF OF INFORMATION

CHIEF OF NAVAL RESERVE

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

NAVAL RESERVE FORCES

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION FORCES

WASHINGTON, D.C.

U.S. NAVAL FORCES EURASIA

U.S. NAVAL FORCES CENTRAL COMMAND

NAVAL RESERVE FORCES

NAVY LOCAL REPAIR COMMAND

NAVAL SPACE COMMAND

NAVAL SAFETY CENTER

NAVAL SECURITY CENTER

NAVAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND

CHIEF OF NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

CHIEF OF NAVAL RESEARCH

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

HEADQUARTERS U.S. MARINE CORPS

NAVAL INSPECTOR GENERAL

NAVY INSPECTOR GENERAL

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (INSTALLATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND ACQUISITION)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (PROGRAMS AND RESERVE AFFAIRS)

*Also includes other Echelon 2 commands and subordinate activities under the command or supervision of the designated organizations.

*Systems commands and SSP report to ASN (RDA) for acquisition matters only.

**Supporting Establishment

SUPPORTING ESTABLISHMENT

MARINE CORPS RESERVE

NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND

NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS COMMAND

NAVAL COMPUTER AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE COMMAND

SPACE AND NAVAL WARFARE SYSTEMS COMMAND

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

NAVAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY COMMAND

NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE COMMAND

NAVAL SAFETY CENTER

NAVAL SPACE COMMAND

NAVAL RESERVE FORCES

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION FORCES

U.S. NAVAL FORCES EUROPE

U.S. NAVAL FORCES CENTRAL COMMAND

ATLANTIC FLEET (EXCLUDING FLEET MARINE FORCES)

PACIFIC FLEET (EXCLUDING FLEET MARINE FORCES)

FLEET MARINE FORCES

FLEET MARINE FORCES

FLEET MARINE FORCES
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 Department of the Navy includes the U.S. Coast Guard when it is operating as a Service in the Navy.

Secretary
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.

Legal
The Office of the Judge Advocate General provides all legal advice and related services throughout the Department of the Navy, except for the advice and services provided by the General Counsel. It also 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. The Judge Advocate General provides technical supervision for the Naval Justice School at Newport, RI.

Criminal Investigations
The Naval Criminal Investigative Service provide criminal investigative, counterintelligence, law enforcement and physical security, and information and personnel security support to Navy and Marine Corps organizations and personnel worldwide, 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, 716 Seward Street SE., Building 111, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20388–5000 (phone, 202–433–8800) or the Operations Control Center/Headquarters Duty Officer (phone, 202–433–9323).

Research
The Office of Naval Research encourages, promotes, plans, initiates, and coordinates naval research; coordinates naval research and development conducted by other agencies and offices of the Department of the Navy; and supervises, manages, and controls activities within or for the Department of the Navy relating to patents, inventions, trademarks, copyrights, and royalty payments.

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.

Operating Forces
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.

For further information, contact the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Navy, Washington Navy Yard, Suite 3000, 1322 Patterson Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20374–5066. Phone, 202–685–5193.
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 Pacific Fleet is composed of ships, submarines, and aircraft operating throughout the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The Military Sealift Command provides ocean transportation 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 Naval Forces Central Command, Operational Test and Evaluation Force, Naval Special Warfare Command, and Naval Reserve Force.

Activities

Air Systems The Naval Air Systems Command provides 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, 47123 Buse Road, Patuxent River, MD 20670–1547. Phone, 301–757–1487.

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.

Computers and Telecommunications The Naval Network and Space Operations Command (NNSOC) was formed in July 2002 by the merger of elements of Naval Space Command and Naval Network Operations Command. The command operates and maintains the Navy’s space and global telecommunications systems and services, directly supports war fighting operations and command and control of naval forces, and promotes innovative technological solutions to war fighting requirements. NNSOC enables naval forces to use information and space technologies and expertise to achieve and maintain knowledge superiority essential for dominating the battle space.

For further information, contact the Commander, Naval Network and Space Operations Command, 5280 Fourth Street, Dahlgren, VA 22448–5300. Phone, 540–653–6100.

Cryptology The 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 20755–6585. Phone, 240–373–3462.

Education and Training The Office of Naval Education and Training provides shore-based education and training for Navy, certain Marine Corps, and other personnel; develops specifically designated education and training afloat programs for the fleet; provides voluntary
and dependents education; and participates 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.

For further information, contact the Chief of Naval Education and Training, Department of the Navy, Naval Air Station Pensacola, 250 Dallas Street, Pensacola, FL 32508–5220. Phone, 850–452–4810.

Facilities The Naval Facilities Engineering Command provides 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.


Intelligence The Office of Naval Intelligence ensures the fulfillment of the intelligence requirements and responsibilities of the Department of the Navy.

For further information, contact the Commander, Office of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy, 4251 Southland Road, Washington, DC 20395–5720. Phone, 301–669–3001.

Manpower The Bureau of Naval Personnel directs the procurement, distribution, administration, and career motivation of the military personnel of the regular and reserve components of the U.S. Navy to meet the quantitative and qualitative manpower requirements determined by the Chief of Naval Operations.

For further information, contact the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Department of the Navy, Federal Office Building 2, Washington, DC 20370–5000. Phone, 703–614–2000.

Medicine The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery directs the provision of medical and dental services for Navy and Marine Corps personnel and their dependents; administers the execution and implementation of contingency support plans and programs to provide effective medical and dental readiness capability; provides professional and technical medical and dental service to the fleet, fleet marine force, and shore activities of the Navy; and ensures cooperation with civil authorities in matters pertaining to public health disasters and other emergencies.

For further information, contact the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, 2300 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20373–5300. Phone, 202–762–3211.

Oceanography The Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command and the Naval Observatory are responsible for the science, technology, and engineering operations which are essential to explore the ocean and the atmosphere and to provide astronomical data and time for naval and related national objectives. To that end, the naval oceanographic program studies astrometry, hydrography, meteorology, oceanography, and precise time.

For further information, contact the following offices: Oceanographer of the Navy, U.S. Naval Observatory, 3450 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20392–1000. Phone, 202–762–1026; Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command, 1100 Balch Blvd., Stennis Space Center, MS 39529–5005. Phone, 228–688–4189; and Superintendent, Naval Observatory, 3450 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20392–5100. Phone, 202–762–1538.

Sea Systems The Naval Sea Systems Command provides material support to the Navy and Marine Corps and to the Departments of Defense and 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, 1333 Isaac Hull Avenue SE., Washington Navy Yard, DC 20376–1010. Phone, 202–781–0101.

Space and Naval Warfare The 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 92110–3127. Phone, 619–524–7000.

**Strategic Systems** The Office of Strategic Systems Programs provides development, production, and material support to the Navy for fleet ballistic missile and strategic weapon systems, 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, Nebraska Avenue Complex, 287 Somers Court NW., Suite 10041, Washington, DC 20393–5446. Phone, 202–764–1608.

**Supply Systems** The Naval Supply Systems Command provides supply management policies and methods and administers related support service systems for the Navy and Marine Corps.

For further information, contact the Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command, 5450 Carlisle Pike, P.O. Box 2050, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055–0791. Phone, 717–605–3565.

**Warfare Development** The Navy Warfare Development Command plans and coordinates experiments employing emerging operational concepts; represents the Department of the Navy in joint and other service laboratories and facilities and tactical development commands; and publishes and disseminates naval doctrine.

For further information, contact the Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command, 4th Cushing Road, Sims Hall, Newport, RI 02841. Phone, 401–841–2833.

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**United States Marine Corps**


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.

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. 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.

**Marine Corps Districts**

<table>
<thead>
<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. 150th St., Kansas City, MO 64147–1309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>3734 Hochmuth Ave., San Diego, CA 92140–5191</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

United States Naval Academy
Annapolis, MD 21402–5018

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, 121 Blake Road, Annapolis, MD 21402–5018.

Sources of Information

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 Human Resources, Nebraska Avenue Complex, 321 Somers Court NW., Suite 401031, Washington, DC 20393–5441. Phone, 202–764–0868.

Consumer Activities  Research programs of the Office 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 (Code 10), 800 North Quincy Street, Arlington, VA 22217–5660. Phone, 703–696–5031.

Contracts and Small Business Activities  Information about small businesses, minority-owned businesses, and labor surplus activities can be obtained from the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (SADBU), 720 Kennon Street SE., Room 207, Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374–5015. Phone, 202–685–6485.

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, 703–693–4530.

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.

The Department of the Navy Office of Information provides accurate and timely information about the Navy so that the general public, the press, and Congress may understand and assess the Navy’s programs, operations, and needs. The Office also coordinates Navy participation in community events and supervises the Navy’s internal information programs, 1200 Navy Pentagon, Room 4B463, Washington, DC 20350–1200. Phone, 703–697–5342.

Speakers and Films  Information can be obtained on speakers, films, and the Naval Recruiting Exhibit Center. For information on the above Navy items, contact the Office of Information, Department of the Navy, 1200 Navy Pentagon, Room 4B463, Washington, DC 20350–1200. Phone, 703–697–5342. For information on above Marine Corps items, contact the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (PHC), Room 5E774, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20380–1775. Phone, 703–614–4309.
Tours  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, United States Naval Observatory, 3450 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20392–5420. Phone, 202–762–1538.

Marine Corps Military Career and Training Opportunities  The Marine Corps conducts enlisted personnel and officer training programs; provides specialized skill training; participates in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps Program for commissioning officers in the Marine Corps; provides the Platoon Leaders Class program for commissioning officers in the Marine Corps Reserve to college freshmen, sophomores, or juniors and the Officer Candidate Class program for college graduates or seniors.

Information about these programs is available at most civilian educational institutions and Navy and Marine Corps recruiting stations. Interested persons also may write directly to the Marine Corps Recruiting Command, 3280 Russell Road, Quantico, VA 22134–5103. Phone, 703–784–9454. Information about 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 Director, Reserve Affairs, 3280 Russell Road, Suite 507, Quantico, VA 22134–5103. Phone, 703–784–9100.

DEFENSE AGENCIES

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
3701 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203–1714

Director
Deputy Director

ANTHONY J. TETHER
(VACANCY)

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency is a separately organized agency within Department of Defense and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology & Logistics). The Agency serves as the central research and development organization of the Department of Defense with a primary responsibility to maintain U.S. technological superiority over potential adversaries. It pursues imaginative and innovative research and development projects and conducts demonstration projects that embody technology appropriate for joint programs, programs in support of deployed forces, or selected programs of the military departments. To this end, 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.


Defense Commissary Agency
1300 "E" Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801–1800

Director
Deputy Director
Chief Operating Officer
Chief Support Officer

MAJ. GEN. MICHAEL P. WIEDEMER,
USAF
PATRICK NIXON
SCOTT SIMPSON
ED JONES

The Defense Commissary Agency was established in 1990 and is under 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 provides an efficient and effective worldwide system of commissaries for selling groceries and household supplies at low prices to members of the military services, their families, and other authorized patrons, while maintaining high standards of quality, facilities, products, and service.

Sources of Information


Procurement and Small Business Activities For information, contact the Director of Acquisition, Defense Commissary Agency, 1300 “E” Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801–1800. Phone, 804–734–8529.

Publication A Business Guide for Marketing to the Defense Commissary Agency is available free of charge from the Director of Acquisition (see address above).


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Defense Contract Audit Agency

Suite 2135, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–6219

Director
Deputy Director

WILLIAM H. REED
MICHAEL J. THIBAULT

The Defense Contract Audit Agency was established in 1965 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. The Agency performs all necessary contract audit functions for DOD 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.

Regional Offices—Defense Contract Audit Agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>6321 E. Campus Circle, Irving, TX 75063–2742</td>
<td>Francis P. Summers, Jr.</td>
<td>972–753–2513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Suite 300, 2400 Lake Park Dr., Smyrna, GA 30080–7644</td>
<td>Mike Steen</td>
<td>770–319–4400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid–Atlantic</td>
<td>Suite 1000, 615 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19106–4498</td>
<td>Barbara C. Reilly</td>
<td>215–597–7451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Suite 300, 16700 Valley View Ave., La Mirada, CA 90636–5830</td>
<td>William R. Serafine</td>
<td>714–328–7001</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Defense Contract Management Agency
6350 Walker Lane, Alexandria, VA 22310–3241

Director  BRIG. GEN. DARRYL A. SCOTT, USAF
Deputy Director  SALLIE H. FLAVIN

The Defense Contract Management Agency was established by the Deputy Secretary of Defense in 2000 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics). It is responsible for DOD contract management in support of the military departments, other DOD components, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, other designated Federal and State agencies, foreign governments, and international organizations, as appropriate.


Defense Finance and Accounting Service
Room 920, Crystal Mall 3, Arlington, VA 22240–5291

Director  ZACK E. GADDY
Deputy Director  BRIG. GEN. JAN D. EAKLE, USAF

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service was established in 1991 under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer to strengthen and reduce costs of financial management and operations within the DOD. The Service is responsible for all payments to servicemembers, employees, vendors, and contractors. It provides business intelligence and finance and accounting information to DOD decisionmakers. It is also responsible for preparing annual financial statements for DOD and for the consolidation, standardization, and modernization of finance and accounting requirements, functions, processes, operations, and systems in the Department.

Defense Information Systems Agency
701 South Courthouse Road, Arlington, VA 22204–2199

Director
Vice Director
Chief of Staff

LT. GEN. HARRY D. RADUEGE, JR., USAF
MAJ. GEN. MARILYN QUAGLIOTTI, USA
COL. WILLIAM STATON, USAF

Established originally as the Defense Communications Agency in 1960, the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), is under the authority, direction, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence). The Agency is responsible for planning, developing, fielding, operating, and supporting command, control, communications, and information systems that serve the needs of the President, Vice President, the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the combatant commanders, and other DOD components under all conditions of peace and war.


Defense Intelligence Agency
The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20340–5100

Director
Deputy Director

VICE ADM. LOWELL E. JACOBY, USN
MARK W. EWING

The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was established in 1961 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. Its mission is to provide timely, objective, and cogent military intelligence to warfighters, force planners, and defense and national security policymakers. DIA obtains and reports information through its field sites worldwide and the Defense Attaché System; provides timely all-source intelligence analysis; directs Defense Human Intelligence programs; operates the Joint Intelligence Task Force for Combatting Terrorism and the Joint Military Intelligence College; coordinates and facilitates Measurement and Signature Intelligence activities; manages and plans collection from specialized technical sources; manages secure DOD intelligence networks; and coordinates required intelligence support for the Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Combatant Commanders, and Joint Task Forces.

Defense Legal Services Agency
The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–1600

Director (General Counsel, Department of Defense) WILLIAM J. HAYNES II
Principal Deputy Director (Principal Deputy General Counsel) DANIEL J. DELL’ORTO

The Defense Legal Services Agency was established in 1981 and 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 specified DOD components and adjudication of personnel security cases for DOD and other assigned Federal agencies and departments. 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; maintains the Department’s historical legislative files; and administers programs governing standards of conduct and alternative dispute resolution.


Defense Logistics Agency
Suite 2533, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–6221

Director VICE ADM. KEITH W. LIPPERT, SC, USN
Vice Director MAJ. GEN. MARY SAUNDERS, USAF

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. It supports both the logistics requirements of the military services and their acquisition of weapons and other materiel. The Agency provides logistics support and technical services to all branches of the military and to a number of Federal agencies. Agency supply centers consolidate the requirements of the military services and procure the supplies in sufficient quantities to meet their projected needs. The Agency manages supplies in eight commodity areas: fuel, food, clothing, construction material, electronic supplies, general supplies, industrial supplies, and medical supplies.
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE 195

Field Activities—Defense Logistics Agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Commander</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defense Distribution Center</td>
<td>Brig. Gen. Kathleen M. Gainey, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Energy Support Center</td>
<td>Richard Connelly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense National Stockpile Center</td>
<td>Cornel A. Holder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service</td>
<td>Col. Patrick O’Donnell, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Supply Centers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>Rear. Adm. Linda Bird, SC, USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Col. Ray Mason, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>Rear Adm. Michael Lysen, SC, USN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Document Automation and Production Service</td>
<td>Steve Sherman</td>
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<tr>
<td>DLA Europe</td>
<td>Col. David Mintus, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLA Pacific</td>
<td>Col. Christopher Iskra, USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

DOD Surplus Sales Program  Questions concerning this program 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 and inquiries from schools concerning the Agency’s job recruitment program should be addressed to the Customer Support Office, P.O. Box 182662, Columbus, OH 43218–2662. Phone, 877–352–4762.

Environment  For information concerning the Agency’s program, contact the Staff Director, Environmental and Safety, Defense Logistics Agency, Attn: DSS–E, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–6221. Phone, 703–767–6303.


Defense Security Cooperation Agency

2800 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–2800

Director LT. GEN. TOME H. WALTERS, JR., USAF
Deputy Director RICHARD MILLIES

The Defense Security Cooperation Agency was established in 1971 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy). The Agency executes international military education and training, and foreign military sales, as well as program management responsibilities for humanitarian assistance, demining, and other DOD programs.
Defense Security Service
1340 Braddock Place, Alexandria, VA 22314–1651

Director (VACANCY)
Deputy Director (VACANCY)
Chief, Office of Congressional and Public Affairs (VACANCY)

The Defense Security Service (DSS), formerly the Defense Investigative Service, was established in 1972 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. DSS conducts background investigations on individuals being considered for a security clearance, a sensitive position, or entry into the U.S. Armed Forces; ensures the safeguard of classified information used by contractors under the defense portion of the National Industrial Security Program; protects conventional arms, munitions, and explosives in custody of DOD contractors; protects and assures DOD’s private sector critical assets and infrastructures throughout the world; and provides security education, training, and awareness programs. DSS also has a counterintelligence office to support the national counterintelligence strategy.

Operating Locations and Centers—Defense Security Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Center</th>
<th>Director</th>
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<tr>
<td>Capital (881 Elkridge Landing Rd., Linthicum, MD 21090–2902)</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern (881 Elkridge Landing Rd. Linthicum, MD 21090–2902)</td>
<td>Linda J. Howes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern (881 Elkridge Landing Rd. Linthicum, MD 21090–2902)</td>
<td>Richard Fitzgerald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western (Suite 622, 1 World Trade Ctr., Long Beach, CA 09831–0622)</td>
<td>David P. Hopkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office (Suite 400, 2780 Airport Square, Columbus, OH 43219–2688)</td>
<td>John W. Faulkner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel Investigations Center (601 10th Street, Ft. Meade, MD 20755–5134)</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Defense Threat Reduction Agency
8725 John J. Kingman Road, MS 6201, Ft. Belvoir, VA 2260–5916

Director (VACANCY)
Deputy Director (VACANCY)

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) was established in 1998 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. The DTRA mission is to
reduce the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction (WMD). DTRA covers the full range of WMD threats (chemical, biological, nuclear, radiological, and high explosive), bridges the gap between the warfighters and the technical community, sustains the nuclear deterrent, and provides both offensive and defensive technology and operational concepts to the warfighters. DTRA reduces the threat of WMD by implementing arms control treaties and executing the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program. It uses combat support, technology development, and chemical-biological defense to deter the use and reduce the impact of such weapons. It prepares for future threats by developing the technology and concepts needed to counter the new weapons of mass destruction threats and adversaries.


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**Missile Defense Agency**

*The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–7100*


Director  
Deputy Director  
Executive Director  
Chief of Staff  

**Director**  
**Deputy Director**  
**Executive Director**  
**Chief of Staff**

**Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, USAF**  
**Robert Snyder**  
**Col. Alan Wallace, USMC**

[For the Missile Defense Agency statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 32, Part 388]

The Missile Defense Agency’s (MDA) mission is to establish and deploy a layered ballistic missile defense system to intercept missiles in all phases of their flight and against all ranges of threats. This capability will provide a defense of the United States, deployed forces, allies, and friends. MDA is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. MDA manages and directs the DOD’s ballistic missile defense acquisition programs and enables the Services to field elements of the overall system as soon as practicable. MDA will develop and test technologies and, if necessary, use prototype and test assets to provide early capability. Additionally, MDA will improve the effectiveness of deployed capabilities by implementing new technologies as they become available or when the threat warrants an accelerated capability.

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
4600 Sangamore Road, Bethesda, MD 20816–5003

Director
LT. GEN. JAMES R. CLAPPER, JR., USAF
Deputy Director
JOANNE O. ISHAM

The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), formerly the National Imagery and Mapping Agency, was established in 1996 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. The Agency is responsible for providing timely, relevant, and accurate geospatial intelligence in support of national security.


National Security Agency/Central Security Service
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755–6000

Director
MAJ. GEN. MICHAEL V. HAYDEN, USAF
Deputy Director
WILLIAM B. BLACK, JR.

The National Security Agency (NSA) was established in 1952, and the Central Security Service (CSS) was established in 1972. It is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. As the Nation’s cryptologic organization, the Agency employs the Nation’s premier codemakers and codebreakers. It ensures an informed, alert, and secure environment for U.S. warfighters and policymakers. The cryptologic resources of NSA/CSS 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.


Pentagon Force Protection Agency

Director
(VACANCY)
Deputy Director
JOHN JESTER
The Pentagon Force Protection Agency (PFPA) was established in May 2002 in response to the events of September 11, 2001, and subsequent terrorist threats facing the DOD workforce and facilities in the National Capital Region (NCR). It is under the authority, direction, and control of the Director, Administration and Management, in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The Agency provides force protection, security, and law enforcement for the people, facilities, infrastructure, and other resources at the Pentagon Reservation and for DOD activities and facilities within the NCR that are not under the jurisdiction of a military department. Consistent with national strategy on combating terrorism, PFPA addresses the full spectrum of threats, including chemical, biological, and radiological agents, through a strategy of prevention, preparedness, detection, and response to ensure that the DOD workforce and facilities in the NCR are secure and protected.

JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS

Defense Acquisition University
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–5565

President
FRANK J. ANDERSON, JR.

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, technology, and logistics training, research, and publication. The University is a unified structure with five regional campuses and the Defense Systems Management College-School of Program Managers, which provides executive and international acquisition training. The University’s mission is to provide the training and services that enable the acquisition, technology, and logistics community to make smart business decisions and deliver timely and affordable capabilities to warfighters.


Joint Military Intelligence College
Defense Intelligence Analysis Center, Washington, DC 20340–5100

President
A. DENIS CLIFT
Deputy to the President
COL. CASEY L. HENKEL, USAF
Provost
RONALD D. GARST

The Joint Military Intelligence College (previously the Defense Intelligence College) was established in 1962. It is a joint service educational institution serving the 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 intelligence programs, at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. Evening and weekend programs are available as well, one of which is specifically for military reservists and is taught by reserve faculty.

National Defense University

The National Defense University was established in 1976 and it incorporates the following colleges and programs: the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the National War College, the Joint Forces Staff College; the Information Resources Management College, the Institute for National Strategic Studies, the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies, the African Center for Strategic Studies, the Near East and South Asia Center, the National Security Education Program, the School for National Security Executive Education, the Center for Counterproliferation Research, the Center for Technology and National Policy, the International Student Management Office, the Office of Reserve Affairs, and the NATO Staff Officer Orientation Course.

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 regional defense studies.


The National War College
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 or her academic experience to meet individual professional development needs.

For further information, contact the Department of Administration, The National War College, Building 61, Room G20, 300 D Street, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319–5078. Phone, 202–685–3674. Internet, www.ndu.edu/ndu/nwc/nwchp.html.

Industrial College of the Armed Forces
The Industrial College of the Armed Forces provides education in the study of the resources component of national power and its integration into national security strategy. The College prepares selected military officers and public and private civilian personnel for senior leadership positions by conducting postgraduate executive-level courses of study and associated research with emphasis on materiel acquisition and joint logistics and their integration into national security strategy for peace and war.

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. Internet, www.ndu.edu/ndu/icaf.

Joint Forces Staff College
The Joint Forces Staff College (JFSC) 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-level planning and warfare. The mission of JFSC is to educate and acculturate joint and multinational warfighters to plan and lead at the operational level of war. The College accomplishes this mission through three schools: the Joint Advanced Warfighters School, the Joint and Combined Warfighting School—Senior/Intermediate, and the Joint Command, Control, and Information Warfare School. The College also houses the Reserve Component Joint Professional Military Education Program.


Information Resources Management College
The Information Resources Management College provides graduate-level courses in information resources management (IRM). The College prepares leaders to direct the information component of national power by leveraging information and information technology for strategic advantage. The College's primary areas of concentration include policy, strategic planning, leadership/management, process improvement, capital planning and investment, performance and results-based management, technology assessment, architecture, information assurance and security, acquisition, e-Government, and information operations.

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814–4799

President
Dean, School of Medicine
Dean, Graduate School of Nursing

JAMES A. ZIMBLE
LARRY LAUGHLIN
PATRICIA A. HINTON-WALKER

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.

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, 301–295–3770. Internet, www.usuhs.mil.
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.

Secretary of Education

RODERICK R. PAIGE

Chief of Staff

ANNE RADICE

Director, Office of Public Affairs

JOHN GIBBONS

General Counsel

BRIAN W. JONES

Inspector General

JOHN P. HIGGINS, JR.

Assistant Secretary for Legislation and Congressional Affairs

KAREN JOHNSON

Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs

LAURIE M. RICH

Deputy Secretary

EUGENE HICKOK

Chief Financial Officer

JACK MARTIN

Chief Information Officer

WILLIAM LEIDINGER

Assistant Secretary for Management

WILLIAM LEIDINGER

Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights

KENNETH MARCUS, Acting

Chief Operating Officer for Federal Student Aid

THERESA A. SHAW

Under Secretary

EDWARD R. MCPHERSON

Director, Institute of Education Sciences

GROVER J. WHITEHURST

Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education

RAYMOND SIMON

Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education

SALLY STOUP

Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

(VACANCY)

Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education

SUSAN SCLAFANI

Director, Office of English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement for Limited English Proficient Students

MARGUERITE D. DAVIES

Deputy Under Secretary, Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools

MARGUERITE D. DAVIES

Deputy Under Secretary, Office of Innovation and Improvement

MARGUERITE D. DAVIES

The Department of Education was created by the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3411) and is administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Education.
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.

Activities

Institute of Education Sciences  The Institute of Education Sciences was formally established by Education Sciences Reform Act 2002. The Institute includes national education centers focused on research, statistics, and evaluation, and is the mechanism through which the Department supports the activities needed to improve education policy and practice.

Elementary and Secondary Education  The Office of Elementary and Secondary Education directs, coordinates, and formulates policy for the Department’s activities relating to early childhood, elementary, and secondary education. Included are grants and contracts to State educational agencies and local school districts, postsecondary schools, and nonprofit organizations for the education of disadvantaged, migrant, and Indian children; enhancement of State student achievement assessment systems; improvement of reading instruction; impact aid; technology; and after-school learning programs. The Office also focuses on providing children with the readiness skills and support they need in early childhood so they are ready to learn when they enter school and on improving the quality of teachers and other instructional staff.

English Language Acquisition  The Office of English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement for Limited English Proficient Students provides national leadership in promoting high-quality education and academic success for the Nation’s population of English language learners.

Federal Student Aid  The Office of Federal Student Aid (FSA) manages and administers the postsecondary student financial assistance programs, commonly known as Title IV. These programs include the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan, Federal Family Education Loan, Federal Pell Grant, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, Federal Perkins Loan, Federal Work-Study, Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership, and Special Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership. These programs are the largest source of student aid, providing a total of approximately $60 billion in total new aid to nearly 9 million postsecondary students in fiscal year 2003. FSA also manages or oversees approximately $321 billion in outstanding loans representing over 22 million borrowerers.

Innovation and Improvement  The Office of Innovation and Improvement (OII) oversees competitive grant programs that support the trial of innovations in the educational system and disseminates the lessons learned from these trials. OII administers, coordinates, and recommends policy for improving the quality of programs and activities designed to support and test innovations throughout the K-12 system in areas such as alternate routes to certification, traditional teaching of American history, dropout prevention, and arts in education. The Office also encourages the establishment of charter schools through planning, start-up funding, and approaches to credit enhancement for charter school facilities. The expansion of parental options and information is encouraged through alternatives including magnet schools, public school choice, and non public education, and by working with community organizations to inform parents of their options. In this role, the Office serves as the Department’s liaison and resource to the non public educational community. In addition, OII oversees the Family Policy Compliance Office and manages the Fund for the Improvement of Education.

Postsecondary Education  The Office of Postsecondary Education formulates policy and directs and coordinates programs for assistance to postsecondary educational institutions and students.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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. Safe and Drug-Free Schools The Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools (OSDFS) administers, coordinates, and recommends policy for improving drug and violence prevention programs. OSDFS, in partnership with State and local educational agencies and public and private nonprofit organizations, supports and provides funding for efforts to create safe schools, respond to crises, prevent drug and alcohol abuse, ensure the health and well-being of students, and teach students good citizenship and character. The Office coordinates Department efforts in these areas with other Federal agencies and also leads the Department of Education’s homeland security efforts. OSDFS also participates in the formulation and development of program policy, legislative proposals, and developing administration policies related to violence and drug prevention. The Office drafts program regulations, advises the Secretary on the formulation of comprehensive school health education policy, and develops a national research agenda with other Federal agencies. OSDFS also administers the Department’s character, citizenship, and civic education programs and gives guidance on correctional education issues and provides financial assistance to States and local entities implementing correctional education programs. 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 children, youth, and adults with disabilities. It coordinates the activities of the Office of Special Education Programs in administering IDEA (the Individuals with Disabilities Act), which works to help States provide quality early intervention services and educational opportunities to help infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities achieve their goals. OSERS supports State vocational rehabilitation and independent living programs that give people with disabilities the education, job training, and job placement services they need to gain meaningful employment and independent lives. It supports research and technological programs that are crafting blueprints for a barrier-free, inclusive society. OSERS supports Gallaudet University, the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, the American Printing House for the Blind, and the Helen Keller National Center. Vocational and Adult Education The Office of Vocational and Adult Education administers grant, contract, and technical assistance programs for vocational-technical education and for adult education and literacy. 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 educational activities. Offices are located in Boston, MA; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; Atlanta, GA; Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; Kansas City, MO; Denver, CO; San Francisco, CA; and Seattle, WA.
Federally Aided Corporations

American Printing House for the Blind
P.O. Box 6085, Louisville, KY 40206

President
TUCK TINSLEY III
Chairman of the Board
W. JAMES LINTNER, JR.

The American Printing House for the Blind (APH) produces and distributes educational materials adapted for students who are legally blind and enrolled in formal educational programs below the college level. Materials produced by APH include textbooks in braille and large type, educational tools such as braille typewriters and microcomputer software and hardware, teaching aids such as tests and performance measures, and other special supplies. The materials are distributed through allotments to the States to programs serving individuals who are blind.


Gallaudet University
800 Florida Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20002

President, Gallaudet University
I. KING JORDAN
Chairman, Board of Trustees
GLEN B. ANDERSON

Gallaudet University received its Federal charter in 1864 and is currently authorized by the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986, as amended. Gallaudet is a private, nonprofit education institution providing elementary, secondary, undergraduate, and continuing education programs for persons who are deaf. The University offers a traditional liberal arts curriculum for students who are deaf, and graduate programs in fields related to deafness for students who are deaf and students who are hearing. Gallaudet also conducts a wide variety of basic and applied deafness research and provides public service programs for persons who are deaf and professionals who work with persons who are deaf.

Gallaudet University is accredited by a number of accrediting bodies, among which are the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, and the Conference of Educational Administrators of Schools and Programs for the Deaf.

Laurent Clerc National Deaf Education Center
Gallaudet’s Laurent Clerc National Deaf Education Center operates two Federally funded elementary and secondary education programs on the main campus of the University, the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School and the Model Secondary School for the Deaf. These programs are authorized by the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4304, as amended October 7, 1998) for the primary purpose of developing, evaluating, and disseminating model curricula, instructional techniques and strategies, and materials that can be used in a variety of educational environments serving individuals who are deaf and individuals who are hard of hearing throughout the Nation. The Education of the Deaf Act requires the programs to
include students preparing for postsecondary opportunities other than college and students with a broad spectrum of needs, such as students who are lower achieving academically, come from non-English-speaking homes, have secondary disabilities, are members of minority groups, or are from rural areas.

Model Secondary School for the Deaf
The school was established by act of October 15, 1966 (20 U.S.C. 693), which was superseded by the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986. The school provides day and residential facilities for secondary aged students from across the United States from grades 9 through 12, inclusively.

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). This act was superseded by the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986. The school is a day program serving students from the Washington, DC, metropolitan area from the age of onset of deafness to age 15, inclusively, but not beyond the eighth grade or its equivalent.

For further information, contact the Public Relations Office, Gallaudet University, 800 Florida Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20002. Phone, 202-651-5505. Internet, www.gallaudet.edu.

Howard University
2400 Sixth Street NW, Washington, DC 20059

President H. PATRICK SWYGERT

Howard University was established by act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 438). It offers instruction in 12 schools and colleges, as follows: the colleges of arts and sciences; dentistry; engineering, architecture, and computer sciences; medicine; and pharmacy, nursing, and allied health sciences; the graduate school; the schools of business; communications; divinity; education; law; and social work; and a summer school. In addition, Howard University has research institutes, centers, and special programs in the following areas: disability and socioeconomic policy studies; terrestrial and extraterrestrial atmospheric studies; aerospace science and technology; the W. Montague Cobb Human Skeletons Collection; drug abuse; science, space, and technology; African-American resources; cancer; child development; computational science and engineering; international affairs; sickle cell disease; and the national human genome project.


National Institute for Literacy
Suite 730, 1775 I Street NW, Washington, DC 20006
Phone, 202–233–2025

Director SANDRA L. BAXTER, Acting

The National Institute for Literacy leads the national effort towards a fully literate America. By building and strengthening national, regional, and State literacy
infrastructures, the Institute 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.

National Technical Institute for the Deaf

Rochester Institute of Technology

52 Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, NY 14623

President, Rochester Institute of Technology	ALBERT J. SIMONE
Vice President, 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) to promote the employment of persons who are deaf, by providing technical and professional education. The National Technical Institute for the Deaf Act was superseded by the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4431, as amended October 7, 1998). The Department of Education maintains a contract with the Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT) for the operation of a residential facility for postsecondary technical training and education for individuals who are deaf. The purpose of the special relationship with the host institution is to provide NTID and its students access to more facilities, institutional services, and career preparation options than could be otherwise provided by a national technical institute for the deaf standing alone.

NTID offers a variety of technical programs at the certificate, diploma, and associate degree levels. Degree programs include majors in business, engineering, science, and visual communications. In addition, NTID students may participate in approximately 200 educational programs available through the Rochester Institute of Technology. Students who are deaf that enroll in NTID or RIT programs are provided a wide range of support services and special programs to assist them in preparing for their careers, including tutoring, counseling, note-taking, interpreting, specialized educational media, cooperative work experience, and specialized job placement. Both RIT and NTID are accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

NTID also conducts applied research in occupational- and employment-related aspects of deafness, communication assessment, the demographics of NTID’s target population, and learning processes in postsecondary education. In addition, NTID conducts training workshops and seminars related to deafness. These workshops and seminars are offered to professionals throughout the Nation who employ, work with, teach, or otherwise serve persons who are deaf.

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, 202–708–9820.

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

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, www.ed.gov.
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20585

SECRETARY OF ENERGY
Deputy Secretary
Under Secretary for Energy, Science, and Environment
Assistant Secretary, Fossil Energy
Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
Director of Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology
Administrator, Energy Information Administration
Director of Science
Assistant Secretary, Environmental Management
Director of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management
Under Secretary for Nuclear Security and Administrator for National Nuclear Security Administration
Deputy Administrator for Defense Programs
Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation
Deputy Administrator for Naval Reactors
Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation/Chief Financial Officer
Chief Information Officer
Director, Office of Security
General Counsel
Inspector General
Assistant Secretary, Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Assistant Secretary, Environment, Safety, and Health
Assistant Secretary, Policy and International Affairs
Director, Independent Oversight and Performance Assurance
Director, Public Affairs
Director of Counterintelligence
Director of Economic Impact and Diversity
Director of Hearings and Appeals
Director of Intelligence
Executive Director, Secretary of Energy Advisory Board

SPENCER ABRAHAM
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LEE SARAH LIBERMAN OTIS
GREGORY H. FRIEDMAN
RICK A. DEARBORN
BEVERLY A. COOK
VINCENT DeVITO, Acting
MICHAEL A. KILPATRICK
JEANNE T. LOPATTO
STEPHEN W. DILLARD
THERESA ALVILLAR SPEAKE
GEORGE B. BREZNAY
JOHN A. RUSSACK
CRAIG R. REED
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.

Secretary The Secretary decides major energy policy and planning issues; acts as the principal spokesperson for the Department; and ensures the effective communication and working relationships with Federal, State, local, and tribal governments and the public. The Secretary is the principal adviser to the President on energy policies, plans, and programs.

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 Department programs, personnel, facilities, technologies, classified information, and sensitive information. The Office formulates all DOE counterintelligence policy and coordinates all investigative matters with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

For further information, contact the Office of Counterintelligence. Phone, 202–586–5901.

Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board Liaison 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.

Intelligence The Office of Intelligence ensures that departmental intelligence information requirements 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...
* The Deputy Secretary also serves as the Chief Operating Officer.
Department of Energy’s needs for information on foreign energy situations and hostile threats, information on global nuclear weapons development, proliferation, and foreign hydrocarbon, nuclear, and other energy production and consumption.

For further information, contact the Office of Intelligence. Phone, 202–586–2610.

Security The Office of Security develops strategies and policies governing the protection of national security and other critical assets entrusted to the Department of Energy. It also manages security operations for DOE facilities in the national capital area.

For more information, contact the Director of Resource Management. Phone, 202–586–6378.

Security and Safety Performance Assurance The Office of Security and Safety Performance Assurance improves the development, promulgation, evaluation, and enforcement of security programs, and oversees safety within the Department.

For further information, contact the Office of the Director. Phone, 301–903–3777.

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 hydrogen, and improving the energy efficiency of the transportation, buildings, industrial, and utility sectors through support of research and development and technology transfer activities. It also has responsibility for administering programs that provide financial assistance for State energy planning; the weatherization of housing owned by the poor and disadvantaged; implementing State and local energy conservation programs; 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 of programs involving coal, petroleum, and natural 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 National Energy Technology Laboratory. The Office also manages the strategic petroleum reserve, the northeast home heating oil reserve, and the naval petroleum 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 naval and civilian nuclear reactor development, 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. The Office also conducts technical analyses 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  The Energy Information Administration is responsible for collecting, processing, publishing, and distributing data in the areas of energy resource reserves, energy production, demand, consumption, distribution, and technology. It performs analyses of energy data to assist government and nongovernment users in understanding energy trends.

For further information, contact the Director, National Energy Information Center. Phone, 202–586–6537.

Electric Transmission and Distribution  The Office of Electric Transmission and Distribution leads a national effort to modernize and expand America’s electricity delivery system to ensure economic and national security by developing next-generation technologies, tools and techniques for efficient, reliable, and affordable transmission and distribution, and assessing the physical, regulatory, and institutional barriers of electricity in the United States.

For further information, contact the Office of the Director. Phone, 202–586–1411.

Energy Assurance  The Office of Energy Assurance leads the Federal Government’s effort to ensure a secure and reliable flow of energy to America’s homes, industries, public service facilities, and transportation systems. The Office works with other Federal agencies and industries and through States to directly support the national energy policy and Presidential Decision Directive 63.

For further information, contact the Office of the Director. Phone, 202–586–0559.

Nuclear Security Programs

Nuclear Security  The National Nuclear Security Agency (NNSA) was created by Congress through the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 to bring focus to the management of the Nation’s defense nuclear security programs. Three existing organizations within the Department of Energy—Defense Programs, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, and Naval Reactors—were combined into a new, separately organized and managed agency within the DOE, headed by an Administrator who reports to the Secretary. The NNSA is responsible for strengthening United States security through military application of nuclear energy and by reducing the global threat from terrorism and weapons of mass destruction.

For further information, contact the Associate Administrator for Management and Administration. Phone, 202–586–8454.

Nuclear Nonproliferation  The Office of the Deputy Administrator for Nuclear Nonproliferation directs the Nation’s nuclear weapons research, development, testing, production, and surveillance program. It is also responsible for the production of the special nuclear materials used by the weapons program within the Department and the 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. It also manages research in inertial confinement fusion.

For further information, contact the Associate Administrator for Management and Administration. Phone, 301–586–8454.

Naval Reactors  The Office of the Deputy Administrator for Naval Reactors manages and performs research, development, design, acquisition, specification, construction, inspection, installation, certification, testing, overhaul, refueling, operations procedures, maintenance, supply support, and ultimate disposition of naval nuclear propulsion plants.

For further information, contact the Deputy Administrator for Naval Reactors. Phone, 703–603–5502.

Nuclear Nonproliferation  The Office of the Deputy Administrator for Nuclear Nonproliferation directs the development of the Department’s policy,
plans, procedures, and research and development activities relating to arms control, nonproliferation, export controls, international nuclear safety and safeguard, and surplus fissile materials inventories elimination activities.

For further information, contact the Associate Administrator for Management and Administration. Phone, 202-586-8454.

Environmental Quality Programs

Civilian Radioactive Waste Management
The Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management is responsible for implementation of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended (42 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.), which provides for the development of a permanent, safe geologic repository for disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste.

For further information, contact the Director for Human Resources. Phone, 202-586-5975.

Environmental Management
The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management manages safe cleanup and closure of sites and facilities; directs a safe and effective waste management program, including storage and disposal of transuranic, and mixed low- and high-level waste; and develops and implements an applied research program to provide innovative technologies that yield permanent cleanup solutions at reduced costs.

For further information, contact the Director of Resource Management. Phone, 202–586–2661.

Legacy Management
The Office of Legacy Management manages the Department’s post-closure responsibilities and ensures the future protection of human health and the environment. The Office has control and custody of legacy land, structures, and facilities and is responsible for maintaining them at levels suitable for long-term use.

For further information, contact the Director of Property Management and Community Assistance. Phone, 202-586-3751.

Science Program
The Office of Science supports basic research that underpins DOE missions in national security, energy, and environment; constructs and operates large scientific facilities for the U.S. scientific community; and provides the infrastructure support for 10 national laboratories. In terms of basic research, the Office of Science provides over 40 percent of Federal support to the physical sciences (including 90 percent of Federal support for high energy and nuclear physics), the sole support to select sub-fields of national importance, such as nuclear medicine, heavy element chemistry, and magnetic fusion, and support for the research of scientists and graduate students located in universities throughout the Nation.

Office of Science support for major scientific user facilities, including accelerators, synchrotron light sources, and neutron sources, means that more than 18,000 scientists per year are able to use these state-of-the-art facilities to conduct research in a wide range of fields, including biology, medicine, and materials.

For further information, contact the Associate Director of Resource Management. Phone, 301–903–4944.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is an independent, five-member regulatory agency within the Department of Energy that regulates the transmission and sale of natural gas for resale in interstate commerce; regulates the transmission of oil by pipeline in interstate commerce; regulates the transmission and wholesale sales of electricity in interstate commerce; licenses and inspects private, municipal, and State hydroelectric projects; oversees environmental matters related to natural gas, oil, electricity, and hydroelectric projects; administers accounting and financial reporting regulations of jurisdictional companies; and approves site choices as well as abandonment of interstate pipeline facilities.

Operations and Field Offices
The vast majority of the Department’s energy and physical research and development, 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 five operations offices and three 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, oversight of the operations and field offices, and daily specific program direction for the operations offices is provided by the cognizant Assistant Secretary, Office Director, or program officer.

The service center and eight site offices are part of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and provide operations oversight and contract administration for NNSA site activities, acting as the agency’s risk acceptance for the site. The site offices are responsible for the following functions: the safe and secure operation of facilities under the purview of NNSA; supporting NNSA programs to ensure their success in accordance with their expectations; and ensuring the long-term viability of the site to support NNSA programs and projects.

Operations, Field and Site 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>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>Oak Ridge, TN (P.O. Box 2001, 37831–8763)</td>
<td>423–576–4444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richland, WA (P.O. Box 550, 825 Jadwin Ave., 99352–0550)</td>
<td>509–376–7395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah River, SC (P.O. Box A, Aiken, SC 29802–0900)</td>
<td>803–725–2405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field Offices</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlsbad, NM (4021 National Parks Hwy, 88220)</td>
<td>505–234–7330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miamisburg, OH (P.O. Box 3020, 45343–3020)</td>
<td>937–865–3977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Flats, CO (P.O. Box 928, Golden, CO 80402–0928)</td>
<td>303–966–2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Offices</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (P.O. Box 41020, 64141–3202)</td>
<td>816–997–3341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore, CA (Rm. 702N, 1301 Clay St., Oakland, CA 94612)</td>
<td>510–637–1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Alamos, NM (528 35th St., 87544)</td>
<td>505–667–5491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Vegas, NV (P.O. Box 98518, Las Vegas, NV 89193–8518)</td>
<td>702–295–3211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pantex, TX (P.O. Box 30030, Amarillo, TX 79120)</td>
<td>806–477–3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah River, SC (Attn: S. Green, HRM&amp;DD, P.O. Box A, Aiken, SC 29802)</td>
<td>803–725–2405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y12, TN (P.O. Box 2050, Oak Ridge, TN 37831)</td>
<td>423–576–4444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNSA Service Center, NM (P.O. Box 5400, Albuquerque, NM 87185–5400)</td>
<td>505–845–6050</td>
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</table>

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

For further information, contact the Bonneville Power Administration, 905 NE. 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, 12155 West Alameda Parkway, Lakewood, CO 80228–2802. Phone 720–962–7000.

Sources of Information

Consumer Information For information on the consumer impact of Department policies and operations and for other DOE consumer information, call 202–586–1908.

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 www.pr.doe.gov/prbus.html. For information on existing DOE awards, call 202–586–9051.

Electronic Access Information concerning the Department is available through the Internet, at www.energy.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 or 800–541–1625.

**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.

**Whistleblower Assistance**  Federal or DOE contractor employees wishing to make complaints of alleged wrongdoing against the Department or its contractors should call 202–586–4034.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES*

200 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20201

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

TOMMY G. THOMPSON

Deputy Secretary

CLAUDE A. ALLEN

Chief of Staff

SCOTT WHITAKER

Chair, Departmental Appeals Board

CECILIA SPARKS FORD

Director, Intergovernmental Affairs

REGINA SCHOFIELD

Director, Office for Civil Rights

RICHARD M. CAMPANELLI

Director, Public Health Preparedness

JEROME M. HAUSER

Executive Secretary

ANN AGNEW

Assistant Secretary for Health

CRISTINA BEATO

Surgeon General

RICHARD CARMONA

Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management

ED SONTAG

Assistant Secretary for Budget, Technology, and Finance

(vacancy)

Assistant Secretary for Legislation

JENNIFER B. YOUNG, Acting

Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

MICHAEL O'GRADY

Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs

KEVIN KEANE

Assistant Secretary for Public Health and Emergency Preparedness

WILLIAM RAUB, Acting

General Counsel

ALEX AZAR

Inspector General

(vacancy)

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

Josefin Carbonell, Acting

One Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20201

Assistant Secretary

JOSFINA CARBONELL

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Wade F. Horn

370 L'Enfant Promenade SW., Washington, DC 20447

Assistant Secretary

WADE F. HORN

AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

Carolyn Clancy

2101 East Jefferson Street, Rockville, MD 20852

Director

CAROLYN CLANCY

[Editorial Note: Department did not submit an organizational chart.]
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY
1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333
Administrator JULIE L. GERBERDING

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333
Director JULIE L. GERBERDING

CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES
7500 Security Blvd, Baltimore, MD 21244
Administrator MARK B. MCCLELLAN

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857
Commissioner LESTER CRAWFORD, Acting

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857
Administrator ELIZABETH JAMES DUKE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
Suite 400, 801 Thompson Avenue, Rockville, MD 20852
Director CHARLES W. GRIM

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892
Director ELIAS A. ZERHOUNI

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857
Administrator CHARLES G. CURI

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 a department of people serving people, from newborn infants to persons
requiring health services to our most elderly citizens.

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) was created as the
app.).

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; and 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.

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 the Public Health Service and coordination of population-based health, clinical preventive services, and science initiatives that cut across operating divisions; provides presentations on international health issues; and provides direction and policy oversight, through the Surgeon General, for the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Offices—Department of Health and Human Services</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
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<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
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<td>Seattle, WA</td>
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Administration on Aging

The Administration on Aging, the principal agency designated to carry out the provisions of the Older Americans Act of 1965, is responsible for all issues involving the elderly. The Administration develops policies, plans, and programs designed to promote the welfare of the elderly; promotes their needs by planning programs and developing policy; and provides policy, procedural direction, and technical assistance to States and Native American tribal governments.


Administration for Children and Families

The Administration for Children and Families provides advice to the Secretary on issues pertaining to children, youth, and families; child support enforcement; community services; developmental disabilities; family assistance; Native American assistance; refugee resettlement; and legalized aliens.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, as part of the Public Health Service, is responsible for supporting research designed to improve the quality of healthcare, reduce its costs, address patient safety and medical errors, and broaden access to essential services.

For further information, contact the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2101 East Jefferson Street, Rockville, MD 20852. Phone, 301–594–6662. Internet, www.ahrq.gov. E-mail, info@ahrq.gov.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, as part of the Public Health Service, is charged with the prevention of exposure to toxic substances and the prevention of the adverse health effects and diminished quality of life associated with exposure to hazardous substances from waste sites, unplanned releases, and other sources of pollution present in the environment.

For further information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, MS E–60, 1600 Clifton Road NE., Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone, 404–639–0501. Internet, www.atsdr.cdc.gov.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as part of the Public Health Service, is charged with protecting the public health of the Nation by providing leadership and direction in the prevention of 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, www.cdc.gov.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[For the Health Care Financing Administration statement of reorganization citing their official change of Agency name, see the Federal Register of July 5, 2001, 66 FR 35437]

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services was created to combine under one administration the oversight of the Medicare program, the Federal portion of the Medicaid program and State Children’s Health Insurance Program, and related quality assurance activities.

Food and Drug Administration

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), as part of the Public Health Service, is charged with ensuring 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, contact the Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone, 888–463–6332 (toll free). Internet, www.fda.gov.

Health Resources and Services Administration

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), as part of the Public Health Service, is the primary healthcare service agency of the Federal Government, making essential primary care services accessible to the poor, uninsured, and geographically isolated. Programs administered by HRSA include maternal and child health services; HIV/AIDS assistance programs; the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund; the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program; and Hansen's disease programs. HRSA attends to the special healthcare needs of people with chronic health needs, minorities, and those living along the U.S. border with Mexico. HRSA also administers the national practitioner databank and the healthcare integrity and protection databank.

For further information, contact the Office of Communications, Health Resources and Services Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone, 301–443–2086. Internet, www.hrsa.gov.

Indian Health Service

The Indian Health Service, as part of the Public Health 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. It assists Native American tribes in developing their health programs; facilitates and assists 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; and provides comprehensive healthcare services including hospital and ambulatory medical care, preventive and rehabilitative services, and development of community sanitation facilities.

For further information, contact the Management Policy Support Staff, Indian Health Service, Suite 400, 801 Thompson Avenue, Rockville, MD 20852. Phone, 301–443–2650. Internet, www.ihs.gov.

National Institutes of Health

The National Institutes of Health (NIH), as part of the Public Health Service, 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.

**Aging**  The Institute conducts and supports biomedical, social, and behavioral research to increase knowledge of the aging process and the physical, psychological, and social factors associated with aging.

For further information, contact the National Institute on Aging. Phone, 301–496–1752. Internet, www.nih.gov/nia.

**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.


**Allergy and Infectious Diseases**  The Institute conducts and supports research, research training, and clinical evaluations on the causes, treatment, and prevention of a wide variety of infectious, allergic, and immunologic diseases.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Phone, 301–496–5717. Internet, www.niaid.nih.gov.

**Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases**  The Institute supports research into the causes, treatment, and prevention of arthritis and musculoskeletal and skin diseases.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases. Phone, 301–496–4353. Internet, www.niams.nih.gov.

**Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering**  The Institute conducts, coordinates, and supports research, training, dissemination of health information, and other programs with respect to biomedical imaging, biomedical engineering, and associated technologies and modalities with biomedical applications.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering. Phone, 301–402–7617. Internet, www.nibib.nih.gov.

**Cancer**  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 encompass basic biological, clinical, prevention, and behavioral research.


**Child Health and Human Development**  The Institute conducts and supports laboratory, clinical, and epidemiological research on the reproductive, neurobiologic, developmental, and behavioral processes that determine and maintain the health of children, adults, families, and populations.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Phone, 301–496–5133. Internet, www.nichd.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.

For further information, contact the Clinical Center. Phone, 301–496–3227. Internet, www.cc.nih.gov.

**Complementary and Alternative Medicine**  The Center is dedicated to exploring complementary and alternative healing practices in the context of rigorous science; educating and training complementary and alternative medicine researchers; and disseminating authoritative information to the public and professionals. Through its programs, the Center seeks to facilitate the integration of safe and effective complementary and alternative practices into conventional medicine.

For further information, call 301–435–5042. Internet, nccam.nih.gov.

**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 and center grants.

For further information, contact the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders. Phone, 301–496–7243. Internet, www.nidcd.nih.gov.

Dental and Craniofacial Diseases The Institute conducts and supports research and research training into the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of craniofacial, oral, and dental diseases and disorders.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research. Phone, 301–496–4261. Internet, www.nidcd.nih.gov.

Diabetes and 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.


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.


Environmental Health Sciences The Institute 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.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Phone, 919–541–3211. Internet, www.niehs.nih.gov.

Fogarty International Center The Center promotes and supports international scientific research to reduce disparities in global health; fosters biomedical research partnerships through grants, fellowships, and international agreements; and provides leadership in international science policy and research strategies.


General Medical Sciences The Institute supports basic biomedical research and research training in areas 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, www.nigms.nih.gov.

Heart, Lung, and Blood Diseases The Institute provides leadership for a national program in diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lung, and blood; sleep disorders; and blood resources. It conducts, fosters, and supports an integrated and coordinated program of basic research, clinical investigations and trials, observational studies, and demonstration and education projects.


Human Genome Research The Institute formulates research goals and long-range plans to accomplish the mission of the human genome project.

For further information, contact the National Human Genome Research Institute. Phone, 301–496–0844. Internet, www.nhgri.nih.gov.

Medical Library The Library of Medicine 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.


Mental Health  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; and other mental disorders.


Minority Health and Health Disparities  The Center advises the NIH Director and the Institute and Center Directors on the development of NIH-wide policy issues related to minority health disparities research, research on other health disparities, and related research training; develops a comprehensive strategic plan governing the conduct and support of all NIH minority health disparities research, research on other health disparities, and related research training activities; and administers funds for the support of that research through grants and through leveraging the programs of the NIH.


Neurological Disorders and Stroke  The Institute’s mission is to reduce the burden of neurological diseases by conducting and supporting fundamental and applied research on human neurological disorders. It 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, www.ninds.nih.gov.

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, www.nih.gov.ninr.

Ophthalmological Diseases  The Institute conducts, fosters, and supports research on the causes, natural history, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of disorders of the eye and visual system. It also directs the National Eye Health Education Program.


Research Resources  The Center enhances the research capabilities of institutions and their investigators; provides competitive support to renovate or construct modern biomedical research facilities; purchases shared research instrumentation; and develops or enhances the research capacity among those institutions which have not had the opportunity to fully participate in previous NIH research programs. It funds research networks of centers to facilitate patient-oriented research and provides centers for access to sophisticated biomedical research technology and resource centers and biorepositories to conduct research on human diseases with animal models.


Scientific Review  The Center receives and assigns applications for peer reviews to scientific review groups whose members hold advanced degrees and are established investigators in the extramural community. After review, applications are referred to funding components for potential award.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, a part of the Public Health Service, provides national leadership to ensure that knowledge acquired 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.

Sources of Information

Office of the Secretary


Contracts and Small Business Activities For information concerning programs, contact the Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization. Phone, 202–690–7300.


Locator For inquiries about the location and telephone numbers of HHS offices, call 202–619–0257.

Program Support For information concerning competitive service-for-fee in the areas of human resources, financial management, and administrative operations, call 301–443–1494.


Surgeon General Internet, www.surgeongeneral.gov

Administration on Aging Direct inquiries to the appropriate office, Administration on Aging, One Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20201. Internet, www.aoa.hhs.gov.


Elder Care Services Contact the Elder Care Locator. Phone, 800–677–1116.

Administration for Children and Families

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
Information regarding programs and activities is available electronically through the Internet, at www.atsdr.cdc.gov.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Direct inquiries to the appropriate office at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services, 1600 Clifton Road NE., Atlanta, GA 30333.
Electronic Access Information regarding programs, films, publications, employment, and activities is available electronically through the Internet, at 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.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Food and Drug Administration
Direct inquiries to the appropriate office, Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.
Electronic Access Information on FDA is available electronically through the Internet, at www.fda.gov.
Employment FDA uses various civil service examinations and registers in its recruitment for positions. In the Washington, DC, metropolitan area contact the Personnel Officer (HFA–400) (phone, 301–827–4120). Outside the Washington, DC, area contact the appropriate local FDA office. Schools interested in the college recruitment program should contact the Personnel Officer (HFA–400) (phone, 301–827–4120).

Health Resources and Services Administration
Direct inquiries to the appropriate office, Health Resources and Services Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Internet, www.hrsa.gov.
Employment The majority of positions are in the Federal civil service. Some health professional positions are filled through the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, a uniformed service of the U.S. Government.

Indian Health Service
Direct inquiries to the appropriate office, Indian Health Service, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.
Electronic Access Information on IHS is available electronically through the Internet, at www.ihs.gov.
Employment For specific area office addresses, see the U.S. Government listings in the commercial telephone directories. Some health professional positions are filled through the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, a uniformed service of the U.S. Government.

National Institutes of Health
Direct inquiries to the appropriate office indicated at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892.
Employment Staff fellowships are available to recent doctorates in biomedical sciences. Contact the Office of Human Resource Management. Phone, 301–496–2404.

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.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Direct inquiries to the appropriate office, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.


DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY *
Washington, DC 20528

SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY
TOM RIDGE

Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislative Affairs
PAM TURNER

Assistant Secretary, Office of Public Affairs
SUSAN NEELY

Special Assistant to the Secretary—Private Sector
AL MARTINEZ-FONTS

Director, Office of International Affairs
CHRIS ARCOS

Director, Office for National Capital Region Coordination
(VACANCY)

Director, Office of State and Local Government Coordination
JOSH FILLER

Counter Narcotics Officer
ROGER MACKIN

Commandant, United States Coast Guard
ADM. THOMAS H. COLLINS

Inspector General
CLARK KENT ERVIN

General Counsel
JOE WHITLEY

Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
DAN SUTHERLAND

Privacy Officer
NUALA O’CONNOR KELLY

Director, United States Secret Service
W. RALPH BASHAM

Executive Director, Homeland Security Advisory Council
CHRISTOPHER FURL OW

Deputy Secretary
JAMES LOY

Director, Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services
EDUARDO AGUIRRE

Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman
PRakash KHATRI

Director of Shared Services
(VACANCY)

Under Secretary for Border and Transportation Security
ASA HUTCHINSON

Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response
MIKE BROWN

Under Secretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection
FRANK LIBUTTI

Under Secretary for Management
JANET HALE

Under Secretary for Science and Technology
CHARLES MCQUEARY

The Department of Homeland Security protects the Nation against terrorist attacks. The Department is dedicated to achieving this goal while allowing for the free flow of people, goods, and commerce across our borders and through our airports and seaports. Component agencies will analyze threats and intelligence, guard our borders and airports, protect our critical infrastructure, and coordinate the response of our Nation for future emergencies. Besides providing a better coordinated defense of the homeland, the Department is also dedicated to protecting the rights of...
American citizens and enhancing public services, such as natural disaster assistance and citizenship services, by dedicating offices to these important missions.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, (6 U.S.C. 101 note). Pursuant to this legislation, the Department came into existence on January 24, 2003, and is administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security. DHS consolidates functions from 22 agencies under one vast umbrella with a single critical mission of protecting the United States using state-of-the-art intelligence information.

The Secretary is charged with developing and coordinating a comprehensive national strategy to strengthen the United States against terrorist threats or attacks. In fulfilling this effort, the Secretary will advise the President on strengthening U.S. borders, provide for intelligence analysis and infrastructure protection, improve the use of science and technology to counter weapons of mass destruction, and create a comprehensive response and recovery division.

**Directorates**

DHS will pursue its mission through five directorates:

**Border and Transportation Security Directorate**

The Directorate of Border and Transportation Security (BTS) is responsible for securing our Nation’s borders and transportation systems, which straddle 350 official ports of entry and connect our homeland to the rest of the world. BTS also is responsible for enforcing the Nation’s immigration laws. BTS will manage and coordinate port of entry activities and lead efforts to create a border of the future that provides greater security against terrorists, the instruments of terrorism, and other international threats, through better intelligence, coordinated national efforts, and unprecedented international cooperation while simultaneously ensuring the efficient flow of lawful traffic and commerce.

**Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate**

The Directorate of Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) ensures that the Nation is prepared for catastrophes—whether natural disasters or terrorist assaults. Not only will EP&R coordinate with first-responders, it will oversee the Federal Government’s national response and recovery strategy. EP&R will continue the former Federal Emergency Management Agency’s efforts to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect our Nation’s institutions from all types of hazards through a comprehensive, risk-based emergency management program of preparedness, prevention, response, and recovery. It will further the evolution of the emergency management culture from one that reacts to disasters to one that proactively helps communities and citizens avoid becoming victims. In addition, EP&R will develop and manage a national training and evaluation system to design curriculums, set standards, evaluate, and reward performance in local, State, and Federal training efforts.

**Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate**

The Directorate of Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP) merges under one roof the capability to identify and assess current and future threats to the homeland, map those threats against our vulnerabilities, issue timely warnings, and take preventive and protective action. IAIP will fuse and analyze information from multiple sources pertaining to terrorist threats. It
will coordinate and, as appropriate, consolidate the Federal Government’s lines of communication with State and local public safety agencies and with the private sector, creating a coherent and efficient system for conveying actionable intelligence and other threat information. IAIP also will administer the Homeland Security Advisory System. IAIP will take the lead in coordinating the national effort to secure the Nation’s infrastructure, giving State, local, and private entities one primary contact for coordinating protection activities within the Federal Government, including vulnerability assessments, strategic planning efforts and exercises.

Management Directorate

The Management Directorate is responsible for budget, appropriations, expenditure of funds, accounting and finance; procurement; human resources and personnel; information technology systems; facilities, property, equipment, and other material resources; and identification and tracking of performance measurements relating to the responsibilities of the Department. It is also responsible for ensuring that employees have clear responsibilities and means of communication with other personnel and management so that the more than 170,000 employees of DHS are connected to and fully a part of the goals and mission of the Department.

Science and Technology Directorate

The Directorate of Science and Technology (S&T) organizes the vast scientific and technological resources of the United States to prevent or mitigate the effects of catastrophic terrorism against the United States or its allies. It will unify and coordinate much of the Federal Government’s efforts to develop and implement scientific and technological countermeasures, including channeling the intellectual energy and extensive capacity of important scientific institutions, such as the national laboratories and academic institutions.

This research and development emphasis will be driven by a constant examination of the Nation’s vulnerabilities, constant testing of our security systems, and a thorough evaluation of the threats and its weaknesses. The emphasis will be on catastrophic terrorism—threats to the security of our homeland that could result in large-scale loss of life and major economic impact. It will be aimed at both evolutionary improvements to current capabilities as well as the development of revolutionary new capabilities.

Agencies Reporting to the Secretary of Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard

2100 Second Street SW., Washington, DC 20593–0001

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), and is now part of the Department of Homeland Security, pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 468). 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 Homeland Security 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, day beacons, fog signals, marine radio beacons, and long-range radio navigation aids. Long-range radio navigation aids include loran-C and the Global Positioning System (GPS) and its augmentations. 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, 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 vessel safety checks.

For further information, call 202–267–0982.

**Deepwater Ports** 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 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 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
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 measuring 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.

**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 marine 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**  The Coast Guard plays a leading role in ensuring America’s maritime homeland 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 for active duty in time of war and other contingencies, as well as for day-to-day augmentation of Coast Guard cutters and shore units. The Coast Guard Reserve is unique among the Reserve components in that Coast Guard reservists may be involuntarily recalled for domestic emergencies.

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.

<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. Thad W. Allen, USCG</td>
<td>757–398–6287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st District</td>
<td>408 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02110–3350</td>
<td>Rear Adm. George N. Naccara</td>
<td>617–223–8480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th District</td>
<td>431 Crawford St., Portsmouth, VA 23704–5004</td>
<td>Rear Adm. Thad W. Allen</td>
<td>757–398–6287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th District</td>
<td>3301–3050</td>
<td>Rear Adm. James S. Carmichael</td>
<td>305–536–5654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th District</td>
<td>2140 E. 9th St., Cleveland, OH 44119–2060</td>
<td>Rear Adm. James D. Hull</td>
<td>216–902–6001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Area</td>
<td>Coast Guard Island, Alameda, CA 94501–5100</td>
<td>Vice Adm. Ernest R. Ruttia</td>
<td>510–437–3196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th District</td>
<td>Coast Guard Island, Alameda, CA 94501–5100</td>
<td>Vice Adm. Ernest R. Ruttia</td>
<td>510–437–3196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th District</td>
<td>9th Fl., 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, HI 96850–4982</td>
<td>Rear Adm. Joseph J. McClelland</td>
<td>J 808–541–2051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th District</td>
<td>17501, 17501, Juneau, AK 99802–1217</td>
<td>Rear Adm. Thomas J. Barrett</td>
<td>907–463–2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Pollution Funds Center</td>
<td>Suite 1000, 4200 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22203–1804</td>
<td>Jan Lane, Acting</td>
<td>703–235–4700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard Personnel Command</td>
<td>2100 2d St. SW., Washington, DC 20593–0001</td>
<td>Capt. Steven E. Froehlich</td>
<td>202–267–2321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


United States Secret Service

950 H Street, NW., Washington, DC 20223

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 for:

—protecting 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; 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;

—providing security for designated national events and preserving the integrity of the Nation’s financial and critical infrastructures using DHS intelligence analysis and coordination with other key agencies;
—providing 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, DC, metropolitan area and throughout the United States, its territories and possessions;  
—detecting and arresting 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;  
—suppressing the forgery and fraudulent negotiation or redemption of Federal Government checks, bonds, and other obligations or securities of the United States;  
—conducting 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  
—detecting and arresting offenders of laws pertaining to electronic funds transfer frauds, credit and debit card frauds, false identification documents or devices, computer access fraud, and 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>Akron, OH</td>
<td>Suite 403, 441 Wolf Ledges Pkwy., 4431-1054</td>
<td>330-761-0544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany, GA</td>
<td>Suite 221, 235 Roosevelt Ave., 31701-2374</td>
<td>315-430-1424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany, NY</td>
<td>2d Fl., 39 N. Pearl St., 12027</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. 508, 222 W. 7th Ave., 99513-7592</td>
<td>907-271-6148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 2906, 401 W. Peachtree St., 30308-3516</td>
<td>404-331-6111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic City, NJ</td>
<td>Suite 501, 6601 Ventnor Ave., Ventnor City, 80406</td>
<td>609-847-1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta, GA</td>
<td>P.O. Box 898, 39003</td>
<td>706-897-1027</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>11th Fl., 100 S. Charles St., 21201</td>
<td>410-562-2200</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., 83704-0001</td>
<td>208-334-1403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Suite 791, 10 Causeway St., 02222-1080</td>
<td>617-565-5640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo, NY</td>
<td>Suite 300, 610 Main St., 14202</td>
<td>716-551-4401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, SC</td>
<td>Suite 500, 5600 Core Ave., 29406</td>
<td>843-747-7242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, WV</td>
<td>Suite 910, 300 Summers St., 25301</td>
<td>304-347-5188</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>423-752-6125</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>513-884-3585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, OH</td>
<td>Suite 440, 6150 Rockside Woods Blvd., 44131-2334</td>
<td>216-706-4365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado Springs, CO</td>
<td>Rm. 204, 212 N. Walschatta, 80903</td>
<td>719-332-6293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia, SC</td>
<td>Suite 1425, 1835 Assembly St., 29201</td>
<td>803-785-6446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
<td>Suite 800, 500 S. Front St., 43219</td>
<td>614-469-7370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Suite 300, 125 E. John W. Carpenter Fwy., Irving, 75062-2752</td>
<td>972-686-3200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dayton, OH</td>
<td>Rm. 811, 202 W. 2nd St., 45402</td>
<td>513-222-2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Suite 1140, 1660 Lincoln St., 80264</td>
<td>303-866-1011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Moines, IA</td>
<td>Suite 637, 210 Walnut St., 50309-2107</td>
<td>515-284-4565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>Suite 1000, 477 Michigan Ave., 48226-2518</td>
<td>313-875-2250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso, TX</td>
<td>Suite 210, 4849 N. Mesa, 79912</td>
<td>915-533-6952</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fresno, CA</td>
<td>Suite 207, 5200 N. Palm Ave., 93704</td>
<td>559-487-5204</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Myers, FL</td>
<td>Suite 804, 2000 Main St., 33901</td>
<td>904-334-0660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Rapids, MI</td>
<td>Suite 302, 330 Ionia Ave. NW., 49503-2350</td>
<td>616-454-4671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Falls, MT</td>
<td>No. 11, 3d St. N., 59401</td>
<td>406-452-8515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensboro, NC</td>
<td>Suite 220, 4900 Koger Blvd., 27407</td>
<td>336-547-4180</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenville, SC</td>
<td>Suite 1803, 301 N. Main St., 29601</td>
<td>864-233-1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, HI</td>
<td>Rm. 6-210, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., 96850</td>
<td>808-541-1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td>Suite 500, 602 Sawyer St., 77007</td>
<td>713-868-2299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis, IN</td>
<td>Suite 211, 575 N. Pennsylvania St., 46204</td>
<td>317-226-6444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, MS</td>
<td>Suite 840, 100 W. Capitol St., 39269</td>
<td>901-965-4436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville, FL</td>
<td>Suite 500, 7820 Arlington Expwy., 32211</td>
<td>904-754-6711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica, NY</td>
<td>Rm. 404, 1246 Broadway, 1143</td>
<td>718-533-0911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>Suite 510, 1150 Grand Ave., 64106</td>
<td>816-460-6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knoxville, TN</td>
<td>Rm. 517, 719 Locust St., 37902</td>
<td>865-545-4627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Vegas, NV</td>
<td>Suite 600, 600 Las Vegas Blvd. S., 89101</td>
<td>702-388-6446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington, KY</td>
<td>Suite 201, 3141 Beaumont Centre Cir., 40513</td>
<td>859-220-2358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Rock, AR</td>
<td>Suite 1700, 111 Center St., 72201-4419</td>
<td>501-334-6241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>17th Fl., 255 E. Temple St., 90012</td>
<td>213-894-4830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville, KY</td>
<td>Rm. 377, 600 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Pl., 40202</td>
<td>502-582-5171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubbock, TX</td>
<td>Rm. 813, 1025 Texas Ave., 79401</td>
<td>806-472-7347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison, WI</td>
<td>Suite 303, 131 W. Wilson St., 53703</td>
<td>608-264-5191</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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240

U.S. GOVERNMENT MANUAL

District Offices-United States Secret Service—Continued
District

Address

Telephone

Manchester, NH ........................
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 ............................
Springfield, MO .........................
Syracuse, NY ............................
Tallahassee, FL ........................
Tampa, FL .................................
Toledo, OH ................................
Trenton, NJ ...............................
Tucson, AZ ................................
Tulsa, OK ..................................
Tyler, TX ...................................
Ventura, CA ..............................
Washington, DC ........................
West Palm Beach, FL ...............
White Plains, NY .......................
Wichita, KS ...............................
Wilmington, DE .........................
Wilmington, NC .........................

Suite 802, 1750 Elm St., 03104 .................................................................
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. Twr., Speedwell Ave., 07960–3990 ....................................
Suite 640, 200 Granby St., 23510 .............................................................
Suite 650, 4013 NW. Expressway, 73102–9229 .......................................
Suite 301, 2707 N. 108th St., 68164 .........................................................
Suite 670, 135 W. Central Blvd., 32801 ....................................................
7236 Federal Bldg., 600 Arch St., 19106–1676 ........................................
Suite 1450, 3200 N. Central Ave., 85012 ..................................................
Rm. 835, 1000 Liberty Ave., 15222 ...........................................................
2d Fl., W. Twr., 100 Middle St., 04104 ......................................................
Suite 1020, 1001 SW. 5th Ave., 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 ...........................................................
Suite 247, 235 N. Washington Ave., 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 .......................................................
Suite 306, 901 E. St. Louis St., 65806 ......................................................
Rm. 1371, 100 S. Clinton St., 13260 .........................................................
Suite 120, Bldg. F, 325 John Knox Rd., 32303 .........................................
Rm. 1101, 501 E. Polk St., 33602 .............................................................
Suite 702, 4 Seagate, 43604 .....................................................................
Suite 3000, 402 E. State St., 08608 ..........................................................
Rm 4–V, 300 W. Congress St., 85701 ......................................................
Suite 400, 125 W. 15 St., 74119–3824 ......................................................
Suite 395, 6101 S. Broadway, 75703 ........................................................
Suite 161, 5500 Telegraph Rd., 93003 ......................................................
Suite 6000, 1100 L St., NW., 20005 ..........................................................
Suite 800, 505 S. Flagler Dr., 33401 .........................................................
Suite 300, 140 Grand St., 10601 ...............................................................
Suite 275, 301 N. Main, 67202 ..................................................................
Rm. 414, 920 King St., 19801 ....................................................................
P.O. Box 120, 28402 ..................................................................................

603–626–5631
956–630–5811
631–249–0404
901–544–0333
305–629–1800
414–297–3587
612–348–1800
334–441–5851
334–223–7601
615–736–5841
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504–589–4041
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757–441–3200
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813–228–2636
419–259–6434
609–989–2008
520–670–4730
918–581–7272
903–534–2933
805–339–9180
202–406–8800
561–659–0184
914–682–6300
316–267–1452
302–573–6188
910–815–4511

District Offices Overseas—United States Secret Service

VerDate Dec 13 2002

District

Address

Telephone

Bangkok, Thailand .....
Berlin, Germany .........
Bogota, Colombia ......
Bonn, Germany ..........
Hong Kong .................
Lagos, Nigeria ............

American Embassy, Box 64/Bangkok, APO AP 96546 ..............................
PSC 120, Box 3000, APO AE 09265 ..........................................................
U.S. Embassy, Unit 5146, APO AA 34038 .................................................
American Embassy/Bonn, PSC 117, Box 300, APO AE 09080 .................
25 Garden Rd., Central Hong Kong ............................................................
USSS, Dept. of State, 8300 Lagos Pl., 20521–8300 ..................................

011–66–2–205–4000
011–49–30–8305–1450
011–57–1–315–0811
011–49–228–339–2587
011–852–2841–2524
011–234–1–261–0500

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<td>Manila, Philippines</td>
<td>PSC 500, Box 12, FPO AP 96315</td>
<td>011–63–2–523–1167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milan, Italy</td>
<td>Consulate General of the USA, Via Principe 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, Champlain, NY</td>
<td>011–357–2–776–4092–2549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow, Russia</td>
<td>PSC 77, APO AE 09721</td>
<td>011–7–095–252–2451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa, Canada</td>
<td>U.S. Embassy, P.O. Box 5000, Ogdensburg, NY, 13669</td>
<td>613–688–5461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretoria, South Africa</td>
<td>USSS, Dept. of State, 9300 Pretoria Pl., 20521–9300</td>
<td>27–12–342–1048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome, Italy</td>
<td>PSC 50, Box 62, USSS, APO AE 09624</td>
<td>011–39–06–4674–1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vancouver, Canada</td>
<td>P.O. Box 5002, Pt. Roberts, WA 98271–9002</td>
<td>604–689–3011</td>
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</table>


**Sources of Information**

**Electronic Access**  Additional information about the Department of Homeland Security is available electronically through the Internet at www.dhs.gov.

# DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20410  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</strong></td>
<td>Alphonso R. Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Secretary</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Deputy Secretary for Field Policy and Management</td>
<td>Pamela Patenaude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</td>
<td>Joe Baylor, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair, HUD Board of Contract Appeals and Chief Administrative Judge</td>
<td>David T. Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Administrative Law Judge</td>
<td>William Cregar, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Administration</td>
<td>Vickers B. Meadows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development</td>
<td>Roy Bernardi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Office of General Counsel</td>
<td>Richard Hauser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations</td>
<td>Steven B. Nesmith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity</td>
<td>Carolyn Peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner</td>
<td>John C. Weicher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs</td>
<td>Douglas P. Duvall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing</td>
<td>Michael Liu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Departmental Equal Employment Opportunity</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>De W. Ritchie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Departmental Operations and Coordination</td>
<td>Frank L. Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control</td>
<td>David E. Jacobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives</td>
<td>Ryan T. Streeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>Kenneth M. Donahue, Sr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President, Government National Mortgage Association</td>
<td>Ronald Rosenfeld</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 in 1965 by the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3532–3537). 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.

Secretary The Secretary formulates recommendations for basic policies in the fields of housing and community development; encourages private enterprise participation in housing and community development; 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 provides general oversight for the Federal National Mortgage Association.

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; community development loan guarantees; special purpose grants for insular areas and historically black colleges and universities; Appalachian Regional Commission grants; Home Investment in Affordable Housing (HOME), which provides Federal assistance 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; 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 YouthBuild Program, which provides opportunities and assistance to very low income high
school dropouts, ages 16–24; empowerment zones and enterprise communities; efforts to improve the environment; 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; equal opportunity laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination in HUD-assisted housing and community development programs; 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 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.


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, multi-family, 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 multi-family 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.

Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control
This 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 contractor certification, hazard reduction, financing,
enforcement, and primary prevention, including public education.

For further information, contact the Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control. Phone, 202–755–1785.

Public and Indian Housing. The Office administers public and Indian housing programs; provides technical and financial assistance in planning, developing, and managing low-income projects; provides operating subsidies for public housing agencies (PHAs) and Indian housing authorities (IHAs), 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 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 PHAs and IHAs 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 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 PHAs and IHAs for the construction, acquisition, and operation of public and Indian housing projects, giving priority to projects for larger families and acquisition of existing units.

For further information, contact the Office of Public and Indian Housing. Phone, 202–708–0950.

Regional Offices—Department of Housing and Urban Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Regional Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>Rm. 301, 10 Causeway St., Boston, MA 02222–1092</td>
<td>Kevin Keogh</td>
<td>617–894–8200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic</td>
<td>100 Penn Sq. E., Philadelphia, PA 19107–3380</td>
<td>Milton Pratt</td>
<td>215–656–0500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast/Caribbean</td>
<td>2d Fl., 40 Marietta St., Atlanta, GA 30303–2806</td>
<td>Brian Noyes</td>
<td>404–331–4111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604–3507</td>
<td>Joseph Galvin</td>
<td>312–353–5680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>801 Cherry St., Fort Worth, TX 76113</td>
<td>A. Cynthia Leon</td>
<td>817–978–0540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Plains</td>
<td>Rm. 200, 400 State Ave., Kansas City, KS</td>
<td>Macie Houston</td>
<td>913–551–5462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountains</td>
<td>66101–2406</td>
<td>John Carson</td>
<td>303–672–5440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific/Hawaii</td>
<td>1670 Broadway, Denver, CO 80202</td>
<td>Richard Rainey</td>
<td>415–436–6532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific/Hawaii</td>
<td>450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>John Myers</td>
<td>206–220–5101</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, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20410. Phone, 202–708–1112. TDD, 202–708–1455.

Contracts Contact the Contracting Division. Phone, 202–708–1290.


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, 202–708–3054. Written requests should be directed to the Director, Executive Secretariat, 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.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240*


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR</td>
<td>GALE A. NORTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Secretary</td>
<td>J. STEVEN GRILES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>BRIAN WAIDMANN (VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief of Staff</td>
<td>ROSS OWEN SWIMMER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Trustee for American Indians</td>
<td>DAVID BERNHARDT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Congressional and Legislative Affairs</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Counselor to the Secretary</td>
<td>DOUGLAS W. DOMENECH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselor to the Secretary</td>
<td>JAMES TATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White House Liaison</td>
<td>KIT KIMBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science Adviser to the Secretary</td>
<td>FAY IUDICELLO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Communications</td>
<td>DRUE PEARCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of External and Intergovernmental Affairs</td>
<td>BERT T. EDWARDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of the Executive Secretariat and Regulatory Affairs</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Advisor to the Secretary for Alaskan Affairs</td>
<td>CHRISTOPHER B. CHANEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Director, Office of Historical Trust Accounting</td>
<td>FREDERICK FERGUSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solicitor</td>
<td>SUE ELLEN WOOLDRIDGE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Solicitor</td>
<td>MATTHEW MCKEOWN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Counselor to the Solicitor</td>
<td>LAWRENCE J. JENSEN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Solicitor (Administration)</td>
<td>EDWARD KEABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Solicitor (Conservation and Wildlife)</td>
<td>CHARLES P. RAYNOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Solicitor (Land and Water Resources)</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Solicitor (General Law)</td>
<td>CHRISTOPHER B. CHANEY</td>
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<td>Associate Solicitor (Indian Affairs)</td>
<td>FREDERICK FERGUSON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Solicitor (Mineral Resources)</td>
<td>SHAYLA F. SIMMONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Ethics Office</td>
<td>EARL E. DEVANEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>MARY KENDALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Inspector General</td>
<td>RICHARD TRINIDAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Inspector General (Whistleblower Protection)</td>
<td>RICHARD TRINIDAD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Inspector General (Audits)</td>
<td>ROGER LAROCHE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Inspector General (Administrative Services and Information Management)</td>
<td>MICHAEL F. WOOD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Inspector General (Investigations)</td>
<td>DAVID A. MONToya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Inspector General (Human Capital Management)</td>
<td>SHARON D. ELLER</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Counsel</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary—Water and Science</td>
<td>BENNETT W. RALEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>R. THOMAS WEIMER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, U.S. Geological Survey</td>
<td>CHARLES G. GROAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation</td>
<td>JOHN W. KEYS III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary—Fish and Wildlife and Parks</td>
<td>CRAIG MANSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretaries</td>
<td>PAUL D. HOFFMAN, DAVID P. SMITH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
<td>STEVEN A. WILLIAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Park Service</td>
<td>FRAN MAINELLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs</td>
<td>DAVID W. ANDERSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>AURENE MARTIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary—Policy and Economic Development</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary—Management</td>
<td>WOODROW HOPPER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
<td>BRIAN BURNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretaries</td>
<td>REBECCA W. WATSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Minerals Management Service</td>
<td>R.M. JOHNNIE BURTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Bureau of Land Management</td>
<td>KATHLEEN B. CLARKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement</td>
<td>JEFFREY D. JARRETT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary—Policy, Management, and Budget</td>
<td>P. LYNN SCARLETT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Information Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer</td>
<td>W. HORD TIPTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary—Human Resources and Workforce Diversity</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Educational Partnerships</td>
<td>MARK OLIVER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Personnel Policy</td>
<td>CAROLYN COHEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office for Equal Opportunity</td>
<td>E. MELODEE STITH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary—Policy and International Affairs</td>
<td>CHRISTOPHER KEARNEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance</td>
<td>WILLIE R. TAYLOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Policy Analysis</td>
<td>WILLIAM BETTENBERG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Managing Risk and Public Safety</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary—Budget and Finance</td>
<td>NINA HATFIELD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</td>
<td>ROBERT W. FAITHFUL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Budget</td>
<td>JOHN TREZISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Financial Management</td>
<td>R. SCHUYLER LESHER, JR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Business Center</td>
<td>TIMOTHY G. VIGOTSKY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Acquisition and Property Management</td>
<td>DEBRA SONDERMAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Wildland Fire Coordination</td>
<td>TIM C. HARTZELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary—Performance and Management</td>
<td>SCOTT CAMERON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals</td>
<td>ROBERT S. MORE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 and our commitments to island communities. 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 and our commitments to island communities. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping; geological, hydrological, and biological science; and financial and technical assistance for the insular areas.

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.).

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. Some areas where public purposes are broadly applied include:

Fish, Wildlife, and Parks The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Fish and Wildlife and Parks) has responsibility for programs associated with the use, management and conservation of natural resources, lands and cultural facilities associated with the National Park and National Refuge Systems, and the conservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, vegetation, and habitat. The Office represents the Department in the coordination of marine ecosystems 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) provides oversight to the U.S. Geological Survey, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project Completion Act Office. It provides policy direction and oversight in program areas related to water project operations, facility security and natural resource management as well as for geologic, hydrologic, cartographic, biologic, and technological research. It provides guidance in developing national water and science policies and environmental improvement.

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.

Indian Affairs The Office of the Assistant Secretary (Indian Affairs) is responsible for 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, and monitoring and evaluating ongoing activities related to Indian affairs. 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 the Government’s trust responsibilities.

**Insular Affairs** The Office of Insular Affairs assists the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in developing more efficient and effective government by providing financial and technical assistance, and serves as a focal point for the management of relations between the United States and the islands by developing and promoting appropriate Federal policies.


**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 2.1

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service’s national responsibility in the service of fish, wildlife, and people spans more than 130 years to the establishment of a predecessor agency, the Bureau of Fisheries, in 1871. 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.).

The Service manages more than 95 million acres of land and water consisting of more than 500 national wildlife refuges, thousands of small wetlands, and other special management areas. It also operates 70 national fish hatcheries, 64 fish and wildlife management assistance offices, 64 fishery resource offices, and 78 ecological services field stations. The 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 for 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) that 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
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 Office of Federal Assistance apportions funds for projects designed to conserve and enhance the Nation’s fish and wildlife resources. The funds for the projects are generated from excise taxes on sporting arms and fishing equipment.

### 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 87103–1306</td>
<td>505–248–6282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANCHORAGE—AK</td>
<td>1011 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503</td>
<td>907–786–3542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATLANTA—AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, PR, SC, TN, VI</td>
<td>1875 Century Blvd. NE., Atlanta, GA 30345–3301</td>
<td>404–679–4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HADLEY—CT, DE, MA, ME, MD, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, VA, NY</td>
<td>300 Westgate Ctr. 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 Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225</td>
<td>303–236–7920</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 387 units in the National Park System, including national parks, monuments and memorials, scenic parkways, preserves, reserves, trails, riverways, wild and scenic rivers, seashores, lakeshores, recreation areas, battlefields and battlefield parks and sites, national military parks, international historic sites, 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 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. State comprehensive outdoor recreation planning, planning and technical assistance for the national wild and scenic rivers system, the national trails system, natural area programs, the National Register of Historic Places, national historic landmarks, historic preservation, technical preservation services, the historic American buildings survey, the historic American engineering record, and interagency archaeological services.

### Regional Offices—National Park Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALASKA—AK</td>
<td>Suite 114, 240 West 5th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501</td>
<td>907–644–3510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERMOUNTAIN—AZ, CO, MT, NM, OK, TX, UT, WY</td>
<td>P.O. Box 25287, 12795 W. Alameda Pkwy., Denver, CO 80225–0287</td>
<td>303–969–2500</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 68102–2571</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 20224–0001</td>
<td>202–619–7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACIFIC WEST—CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA, American Samoa, Guam</td>
<td>Suite 700, 1111 Jackson St., Oakland, CA 94607–1372</td>
<td>415–562–3100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHEAST—AL, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, PR, VI</td>
<td>1904 Bldg., 100 Alabama St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303</td>
<td>404–562–3100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### United States Geological Survey

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) was established by the Organic Act of March 3, 1879 (43 U.S.C. 31). USGS classifies public lands, examines the geological structure, and assesses the energy, mineral, and biology resources and products within and outside the national domain.

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. It is responsible for:

- investigating and assessing the Nation’s water, energy, biological, and mineral resources;
- conducting research on global change;
- providing information to land and resource managers in the Department to
help them assess and manage the biological and environmental consequences of management practices;
—investigating natural hazards and providing real-time information about the Earth and minimizing loss of life and property from earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, droughts, coastal erosion, and wildland fires;
—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 biologic, hydrologic, geologic, and geographical spatial data of the Nation; and
—maintaining and analyzing databases of natural resource information.

To attain these objectives, USGS prepares maps and digital and cartographic data; collects and interprets data on energy, mineral, and biological 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 maps, technical reports, and fact sheets.

For further information, contact the U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192. Phone, 703–648–4000. Internet, www.usgs.gov. E-mail, ASK@usgs.gov.

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.

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 mission of the BIA is to fulfill its trust responsibilities.
and promote self-determination on behalf of tribal governments, American Indians, and Alaska Natives. The BIA provides services directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts to approximately 1.4 million American Indians and Alaska Natives, members of 562 federally recognized Indian tribes in the 48 contiguous United States and Alaska. The scope of BIA’s programs is extensive, covering virtually the entire range of State and local government services. The programs administered by either tribes or BIA include: an education system for over 48,000 elementary and secondary students; 25 tribally controlled community colleges; social service programs; management of natural resources on 56 million acres of trust land; fire protection; emergency natural disaster relief; economic development programs in some of the most isolated and economically depressed areas of the U.S.; law enforcement; administration of tribal courts and detention centers; implementation of legislated land and water claim settlements; replacement and repair of schools; repair and maintenance of roads and bridges; repair of structural deficiencies on high-hazard dams; and provides Federal acknowledgment of Indian tribes. 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.

Regional Offices—Bureau of Indian Affairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>P.O. Box 25520, Juneau, AK 99802–5520</td>
<td>800–645–8397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>711 Stewarts Ferry Pike, Nashville, TN 37214</td>
<td>615–467–1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Oklahoma</td>
<td>P.O. Box 8002, 3100 W. Peak Blvd., Muskogee, OK 74402–8002</td>
<td>918–781–4600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Plains</td>
<td>115 4th Ave. SE., Aberdeen, SD 57401–4382</td>
<td>605–226–7343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>Rm. 550, 1 Federal Dr., Ft. Snelling, MN 55111–4007</td>
<td>612–713–4400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navajo</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1060, Gallup, NM 87305</td>
<td>505–863–8314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>911 NE. 11th Ave., Portland, OR 97232–4169</td>
<td>503–231–6702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>2850 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825</td>
<td>916–978–6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain</td>
<td>316 N. 26th St., Billings, MT 59101–1382</td>
<td>406–247–7943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Plains</td>
<td>P.O. Box 388, Anadarko, OK 73005–0368</td>
<td>405–247–6673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>P.O. Box 26567, Albuquerque, NM 87125–6567</td>
<td>505–346–7590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>P.O. Box 10, Phoenix, AZ 85001</td>
<td>602–379–6600</td>
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For further information, contact the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202–208–3710.

Minerals Management Service

The Minerals Management Service was established on January 19, 1982, by Secretarial order. 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 and the efficient recovery of mineral resources; encourages utilization of the best available and safest technology; 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 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.
Minerals Revenue Management  The Service is responsible for the collection and distribution of all royalty payments, rentals, bonus payments, fines, penalties, assessments, and other revenue due the Federal Government and Indian lessors (tribal and allotted) 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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Offices—Minerals Management Service</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Office</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Minerals Revenue Management</td>
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<td>OCS Regional Offices</td>
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<td>Alaska Region</td>
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<td>Gulf of Mexico Region</td>
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<td>Pacific Region</td>
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<td>Administrative Service Centers</td>
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<td>Western Service Center</td>
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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 Bureau manages more land—262 million surface acres—than any other Federal Government agency. Most of this public land is located in 12 western States, including Alaska. There are also small, scattered parcels in States east of the Mississippi River. The Bureau also administers more than 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate throughout the Nation. It preserves open space in the fast-growing, fast-changing West by managing the public lands for multiple uses and by conserving resources so that current and future generations may use and enjoy them.

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, 99513–7599</td>
<td>907–271–5080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado—CO</td>
<td>2850 Youngfield St., Lakewood, 80215–7093</td>
<td>303–239–3700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern States—All States bordering on and east of the Mississippi River.</td>
<td>7450 Boston Blvd., Springfield, VA 22153</td>
<td>703–440–1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana—MT, ND, SD</td>
<td>P.O. Box 36800, 5001 Southgate Dr., Billings, MT 59101–6800</td>
<td>406–896–5012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada—NV</td>
<td>P.O. Box 12000, 1340 Financial Way, Reno, 89520–0006</td>
<td>775–861–6590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico—KS, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>P.O. Box 27115, 1474 Rodeo Rd., Santa Fe, NM 87507–0115</td>
<td>505–438–7501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon—OR, WA</td>
<td>P.O. Box 20465, 333 SW 1st Ave. Portland, OR 97208</td>
<td>503–808–6004</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 1828, 5353 Yellowstone Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82003</td>
<td>307–775–6001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Service and Support Offices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Training Center</td>
<td>9828 N. 31st Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85051–2517</td>
<td>602–806–5500</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 Science and Technology Center</td>
<td>Bldg. 50, RS–100, P.O. Box 25047, Denver, CO 80225–0047</td>
<td>303–236–6454</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>202–452–7722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Law Enforcement Office</td>
<td>1849 C St. NW., Washington, DC 20240</td>
<td>202–208–3269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Bureau of Reclamation**

The Bureau of Reclamation was established pursuant to the Reclamation Act of 1902 (43 U.S.C. 371 et seq.). The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner.

The reclamation program 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.

Reclamation project facilities in operation include 476 storage reservoirs, 72,350 miles of canals and other water conveyances and distribution facilities, and 58 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>202–513–0501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver Office</td>
<td>Bldg. 67, Box 25007, Denver, CO 80225</td>
<td>303–445–2797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Plains Region</td>
<td>Box 36900, 316 N. 26th St., Billings, MT 59107</td>
<td>406–247–7614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Colorado Region</td>
<td>Box 61470, Nevada Hwy. &amp; Park St., Boulder City, NV 80305</td>
<td>720–293–8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Pacific Region</td>
<td>2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825</td>
<td>916–978–5100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Northwest Region</td>
<td>1150 N. Curtis Rd., Boise, ID 83706</td>
<td>208–378–5012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Colorado Region</td>
<td>Rm. 6107, 125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84147</td>
<td>801–524–3793</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.

**Electronic Access** Information is available electronically from the Department of the Interior. Internet, www.doi.gov (or see listings for specific Department components).

**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.

**Museum** The Interior Museum presents exhibits on the history and missions of the Department. Programs and changing exhibits highlight Bureau management of cultural and natural resources and trust responsibilities to tribes. The museum staff coordinates tours of the art and architecture of the Interior headquarters. For more information, contact the museum staff, Phone, 202–208–4743.

**Publications** Most departmental publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Information regarding bibliographies on select subjects is available from the Natural Resources Library. Phone, 202–208–5175. All other inquiries regarding publications should be directed to the individual bureau or office’s publications or public affairs office.

**Reading Room** Visit the Natural Resources Library, Main Interior Building. Phone, 202–208–5175.


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 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, 703–358–1743) 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, 800–344–WILD.

National Park Service
Contracts
Contact the nearest regional office; Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240 (phone, 202–354–1950); 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 Human Resources Office, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, and to the regional offices and individual parks. Applications for temporary employment should be sent to the Division of Human Resources, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202–513–7280. Schools interested in the recruitment program should write to: Chief Human Resources Officer, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202–513–7280.

Grants

United States Geological Survey Contracts, Grants, and Cooperative Agreements  Write to the Office of Acquisition and Grants, Mail Stop 205, National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192. Phone, 703–648–7373.

Employment  Visit USGS Jobs at www.usgs.gov/ohr, or contact one of the following Personnel Offices:

USGS Headquarters Personnel Operations, Mail Stop 601, National Center, Reston, VA 20192. Phone, 703–648–6131.

USGS Eastern Region Personnel Office, Mail Stop 157, National Center, Reston, VA 20192 (phone, 703–648–7470) or Suite 160, 3850 Holcomb Bridge Road, Norcross, GA 30092 (phone, 770–409–7750).

USGS Central Region Personnel Office, Box 25046, Mail Stop 603, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303–236–5582.

USGS Western Region Personnel Office, 345 Middlefield Road, MS 612, Menlo Park, CA 94025 or Suite 103, 7801 Folsom Boulevard, Sacramento, CA 95826. Phone, 650–329–4104.

Communications  For news media and congressional inquiries, arranging interviews, and obtaining news releases and other informational products pertaining to USGS programs and activities, contact the Office of Communications at:

USGS Headquarters, Office of Communications, Mail Stop 119, National Center, Reston, VA 20192 (phone, 703–648–4460).

USGS Eastern Region, Office of Communications (phone, 601–993–2932).

USGS Central Region, Office of Communications (phone, 303–202–4744).

USGS Western Region, Office of Communications (phone, 206–220–4573).

General Inquiries, Maps, Publications, Scientific Reports, and Water Data  Contact USGS at 888–ASK–USGS, or e-mail ASK@usgs.gov.

Publications and Thematic Maps  USGS scientific publications and thematic maps are available to the public through the USGS Publications Warehouse (pubs.usgs.gov), with more than 61,000 bibliographic citations for USGS reports and thematic maps. USGS technical and scientific reports and maps and nontechnical general interest publications are described in the quarterly online periodical New Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey at pubs.usgs.gov/publications.

Maps and Reports  Customers can now browse and purchase online thousands of USGS maps and reports. The USGS Store (store.usgs.gov) is an online catalog that presents thumbnail images of more than 58,000 topographic maps along with larger images of other selected maps.

Water Data  Information on the availability of and access to water data acquired by the USGS and other local, State, and Federal agencies can be obtained by calling USGS. Phone, 888–ASK–USGS.

Maps, Aerial Photographs, Geodetic Control Data or Index Material, Digital Cartographic Data, and USGS Products Purchases  Write to or visit the following network of USGS Earth Science Information Centers:

Alaska—Rm. 101, 4230 University Drive, Anchorage, 99508–4664. Phone, 907–786–7011.

California—Bldg. 3, Rm. 3128, 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, 94025. Phone, 650–329–4309.

Colorado—Box 25286, Bldg. 810, Denver Federal Center, Denver, 80225. Phone, 303–202–4200.

Missouri—Mail Stop 231, 1400 Independence Road, Rolla, 65401. Phone, 573–308–3500.

South Dakota—EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, 57198 (also for spacecraft and aircraft remote sensor data). Phone, 605–594–6151.

Virginia—Rm. 1C100, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, 20192. Phone, 703–648–5953.

Libraries and Reading Rooms  Reports, maps, publications, and a variety of Earth science information resources and historical documents are available through the USGS library system. Locations, directions, and resources are found at www.usgs.gov/library, or ask a librarian. The main USGS libraries are located at:

12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192.
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Contract Information can be obtained by calling the Procurement Branch, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202–208–2839. TDD, 202–208–2737.

Employment Information can be obtained through the Internet, at https://jobs.quickhire.com/scripts/smart.exe.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Inquiries regarding the Bureau of Indian Affairs may be obtained by calling the Bureau of Indian Affairs at 202–208–3710, or writing to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, MS 4542 MB, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240.

Minerals Management Service

Information about the Minerals Management Service and its activities is available from the Chief, Public Affairs, Room 4259, MS 4230, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202–208–3985.

Bureau of Land Management

Contracts Contracts for construction, nonprofessional services, architect/engineer services, supplies, and heavy equipment are awarded by the Leasing, Construction, Supplies, and Equipment Group (phone, 303–236–9453) and the Information Technology Requisition and Professional Services Group (phone, 303–236–0226). Information about BLM contracts may also be obtained through the Internet, at ideasec.usgs.gov.

Employment 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, Washington, DC. Phone, 202–452–5072.

General Inquiries For information about parcels of land that the Bureau occasionally sells, contact any of the State offices or the Bureau of Land Management, Office of Public Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202–452–5128. Fax, 202–452–5124.


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, 503–808–6216); and the BLM Amarillo field office (phone, 806–324–2684). The acquisition plan and procurement office contacts are available through the Internet, at 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 Diversity and Human Resources Office, Denver, CO (phone, 303–445–2670) or from the nearest regional office.

Publications Publications for sale are available through the National Technical Information Service. Phone, 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, 303–445–2692.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
Chief of Staff     JOHN ASHCROFT
Deputy Chief of Staff and Counsel  DAVID T. AYRES
Deputy Attorney General  DAVID M. ISRAELITE
Associate Attorney General  JAMES B. COMEY
Senior Counsel, Office of Dispute Resolution  ROBERT D. MCCALLUM
Solicitor General  THEODORE B. OLSON
Inspector General  GLENN A. FINE
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel  JACK L. GOldsmith
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs  WILLIAM MOSCHELLA
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy  DANIEL J. BRYANT
Assistant Attorney General for Administration  PAUL R. CORTS
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division  R. HEWITT PATE
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division  PETER D. KEISLER
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division  R. ALEX ACOSTA
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division  CHRISTOPHER WRAY
Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division  THOMAS L. SANSONETTI
Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division  EILEEN J. O’CONNOR
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs  DEBORAH J. DANIELS
Director, Office of Public Affairs  MARK CORALLO
Directors, Office of Information and Privacy  RICHARD L. HUFF, DANIEL J. METCALFE
Director, Office of Intergovernmental and Public Liaison  GREG HARRIS, Acting
Director, Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys  GUY A. LEWIS
Director, Bureau of Prisons  HARLEY G. LAPPIN
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  ROBERT S. MUELLER III
Director, United States Marshals Service  BENIGNO G. REYNIA
Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives  EDGAR A. DOMENECH
Director, Executive Office for Immigration Review  KEVIN D. ROONEY
Director, Executive Office for United States Trustees  LAWRENCE A. ROONEY
Director, Community Relations Service  SHAREE M. FREEMAN
Director, Community Oriented Policing Services  CARL R. PEED
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, ensuring healthy business competition, safeguarding the consumer, and enforcing drug, immigration, and naturalization laws.

The Department of Justice was established by act of June 22, 1870 (28 U.S.C. 501, 503, 509 note), with the Attorney General as its head. The affairs and activities of the Department of Justice are generally directed by the Attorney General.

**Attorney General** The Attorney General 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.

**Community Relations Service** 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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (75 Piedmont Ave. NE., 30303)</td>
<td>Ozell Sutton</td>
<td>404–331–6883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (Suite 222, 308 Atlantic Ave., 02201)</td>
<td>Martin A. Walsh</td>
<td>617–424–5715</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 Sombrano, Acting</td>
<td>214–655–8175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (1244 Speer Blvd., 80204–3584)</td>
<td>Philip Arreda</td>
<td>303–844–2973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (325 W. 8th St., 64105)</td>
<td>Atkins Warren</td>
<td>816–426–7434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA (888 S. Figuera St., 90017)</td>
<td>Ron Wakabayashi</td>
<td>213–894–2941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (915 52d Ave., 98101)</td>
<td>P. Diane Schneider, Acting</td>
<td>206–220–6700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Intelligence  The Office of Intelligence Policy and Review advises the Attorney General on all matters relating to national security; prepares and files all applications for surveillances and searches under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; and assists Government agencies by providing legal advice on matters of national security law and policy.

Pardon Attorney  The Office of the Pardon Attorney assists the President in the exercise of his pardon power under the Constitution. Generally, all requests for pardon or other forms of executive clemency, including commutation of sentences, 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.

For further information, contact the Office of the Pardon Attorney, Department of Justice, Suite 400, 500 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–616–6070. Internet, www.usdoj.gov/pardon.

Solicitor General  The Office of the Solicitor General represents the U.S. Government in cases before the Supreme Court. It decides what cases the Government should ask the Supreme Court to review and what position the Government should take in cases before the Court. It also supervises the preparation of the Government’s Supreme Court briefs and other legal documents and the conduct of the oral arguments in the Court. The Solicitor General also decides whether the United States should appeal in all cases it loses before the lower courts.

For further information, contact the Executive Officer, Office of the Solicitor General, Room 5635, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., RFK Justice Building (Main), Washington, DC 20530–0001.

U.S. Attorneys  The Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys was created on April 6, 1953, to provide liaison between the Department of Justice in Washington, DC, and the U.S. attorneys. Its mission 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.

For further information, contact the Executive Officer for United States Attorneys, Department of Justice, Room 2261, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–514–1020. Internet, www.usdoj.gov/usa.

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 to promote the efficiency and protect the integrity of the bankruptcy system by identifying and helping to investigate bankruptcy fraud and abuse. It now operates nationwide except in Alabama and North Carolina. The Executive Office for U.S. Trustees provides day-to-day policy and legal direction, coordination, and control.


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. This involves investigating possible antitrust violations, conducting grand jury proceedings, reviewing proposed mergers and acquisitions, preparing and trying antitrust cases, prosecuting appeals, and negotiating and enforcing final judgments. The Division prosecutes serious and willful violations of 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 as well as internationally. This involves formal appearances in Federal administrative agency proceedings, development of legislative initiatives to promote deregulation and eliminate unjustifiable exemptions from the antitrust laws, and participation on executive branch policy task forces and in multilateral international organizations. The Division provides formal advice to other agencies on the competitive implications of proposed transactions requiring Federal approval, such as mergers of financial institutions.

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. The Division confronts significant policy issues, which often rise to constitutional dimensions, in defending and enforcing various Federal programs and actions. Each year, Division attorneys handle thousands of cases that collectively involve billions of dollars in claims and recoveries.

The Division is also assisting the Office of the Special Master in the administration of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001. Under legislation passed by Congress and signed into law by President George W. Bush, the Department of Justice, acting through the Special Master, is responsible for the administration of the fund. The fund provides compensation for economic and noneconomic loss to individuals or relatives of deceased individuals who were killed or physically injured as a result of the terrorist incidents of September 11, 2001. The Division litigates cases in the following areas:

—Commercial litigation, litigation associated with the Government's diverse financial involvements including all monetary suits involving contracts, express or implied; actions to foreclose on Government mortgages and liens; bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings; suits against guarantors and sureties; actions involving fraud against the Government, including false or fraudulent claims for Federal insurance, loans, subsidies, and other benefits, false or fraudulent claims for payment under Federal contracts, whistleblower suits, and Government corruption; patent, copyright, and trademark 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; cases assigned by congressional reference or special legislation; and litigation on behalf of the United States in any foreign court, whether civil or criminal in nature.

—Consumer litigation, including civil and criminal litigation and related matters arising under various consumer protection and public health statutes.

—Federal programs, including constitutional challenges to statutes, suits to overturn Government policies and programs, challenges to the legality of Government decisions, allegations that the President has violated the Constitution or Federal law, suits to enforce regulatory statutes and to remedy or prevent statutory or regulatory violations. The areas of litigation include: 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; suits involving national security, including suits to prevent interference with Government operations; litigation concerning the constitutionality of Federal laws; and suits raising employment discrimination claims and Government personnel issues.

—Immigration litigation, involving civil litigation under the Immigration and Nationality Act and related laws; district court litigation, removal order review proceedings, habeas corpus review and general advice, and immigration-related appellate matters; cases pertaining to the issuance of visas and passports; and litigation arising under the amnesty and employer sanctions provisions of immigration legislation.

—Torts, 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 defends petitions filed pursuant to the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program and is responsible for administering the Radiation Exposure Compensation Program. It also handles maritime litigation and suits that seek personal monetary judgments against individual officers or employees.

—Appellate, having primary responsibility for the litigation of Civil Division cases in the courts of appeal, and on occasion, State appeal courts. The appellate staff prepares Government briefs and presents oral arguments for the cases. Additionally, the appellate staff works with the Solicitor General’s office to prepare documents filed for these cases in the Supreme Court, including briefs on the merits, petitions for certiorari, and jurisdictional statements.

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 has responsibilities in the following areas:

—Coordination and review 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 by Federal agencies.

—Criminal cases 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 damage to religious property; the holding of a worker in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude; and interference with persons seeking to obtain or provide reproductive services.

—Disability rights cases, involving violations of titles I, II, and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) and Department of Justice regulations implementing these provisions.


—Employment litigation, involving violations of Federal statutes, Executive orders, and regulations prohibiting employment practices that discriminate on the grounds of race, sex, religion, and national origin, as they apply to State and local government employers; and defense of Federal contracting programs that assist minorities and women.

—Housing and civil enforcement of statutes prohibiting discrimination in
housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, and familial status; discrimination in credit transactions; and discrimination in places of public accommodations, such as hotels, restaurants, and places of entertainment.

—Immigration-related unfair employment practices, with the responsibility to investigate and prosecute charges of national origin and citizenship status discrimination in hiring, firing, or recruitment.

—Special litigation 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; civil enforcement of statutes prohibiting a pattern or practice of conduct by law enforcement agencies that violates Federal law; and protection against a threat of force and physical obstruction that injures, intimidates, or interferes with a person seeking to obtain or provide reproductive health services, or to exercise the first amendment right of religious freedom at a place of worship.

—Voting 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.

For further information, contact the Executive Officer, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20035. Phone, 202–514–4224. Internet, 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. In addition to its direct litigation responsibilities, the Division formulates and implements criminal enforcement policy and provides advice and assistance, including representing the United States before the United States Courts of Appeals. The Division engages in and coordinates a wide range of criminal investigations and prosecutions, such as those targeting individuals and organizations that commit domestic and extraterritorial terrorist acts or assist in the financing of those acts, and international and national drug trafficking and money laundering systems or organizations and organized crime groups. The Division also 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 on matters of criminal law; provides legal advice, assistance, and training to Federal, State, and local prosecutors and investigative agencies; provides leadership for coordinating international and national law enforcement matters; and provides training and development assistance to foreign criminal justice systems. Areas of responsibility include:

—Asset forfeiture and money laundering, including the prosecution of complex, sensitive, multidistrict and international cases; formulating policy and conducting training in the money laundering and forfeiture areas; developing legislation and regulations; ensuring the uniform application of forfeiture and money laundering statutes; participating in bilateral and multilateral initiatives to develop international forfeiture and money laundering policy and promote international cooperation; adjudicating petitions for remission or mitigation of forfeited assets; distributing forfeited funds and properties to appropriate domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies and community groups within the United States; and ensuring that such agencies comply with proper usage of received funds.

—Child exploitation and obscenity, including providing prosecutorial and forensic assistance to Federal prosecutors and law enforcement agents in investigating and prosecuting violators of Federal criminal statutes relating to the
manufacture, distribution, receipt, or possession, of child pornography; selling, buying, or transporting women and children to engage in sexually explicit conduct; interstate or international travel to sexually abuse children; abusing children on Federal and Indian lands; transporting obscene materials in interstate or foreign commerce; international parental abduction; nonpayment of certain court-ordered child support; and contributing to the development of policy and legislative efforts related to these areas.

—Computer crime and intellectual property, including cyber-attacks on critical information systems, improving domestic and international infrastructure to pursue network criminals most effectively; and initiating and participating in international efforts to combat computer crime.

—Enforcement, overseeing the use of the most sophisticated investigative tools at the Department’s disposal; reviewing all Federal electronic surveillance requests and requests to apply for court orders permitting the use of video surveillance; authorizing or denying the entry of applicants into the Federal Witness Security Program (WSP) and coordinating and administering matters relating to all aspects of the WSP among all program components; reviewing requests for witness immunity; 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.

—Fraud, including cases that focus on corporate and securities fraud schemes, financial institution fraud, insurance fraud, fraud involving Government programs such as Medicare, and international criminal activities including the bribery of foreign government officials in violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

—Internal security, including cases affecting national security, foreign relations, and the export of military and strategic commodities and technology.

—International affairs, including requests for international extradition and foreign evidence on behalf of Federal, State, and local prosecutors and investigators, fulfilling foreign requests for fugitives and evidence, and negotiating and implementing law enforcement treaties.

—Narcotics and dangerous drugs, including statutes pertaining to controlled substances; developing and implementing domestic and international narcotics law enforcement policies and programs; developing and administering other cooperative drug enforcement strategies, such as the Bilateral Case Initiative, and projects conducted by the law enforcement and intelligence communities.

—Organized crime and racketeering efforts against traditional groups and emerging groups from Asia and Europe.

—Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces, combining the resources and expertise of several Federal agencies in cooperation with the Tax Division, U.S. Attorneys Offices, and State and local law enforcement, to identify, disrupt, and dismantle major drug supply and money laundering organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of these enterprises.

—Overseas prosecutorial development, assistance, and training for prosecutors and judicial personnel in other countries to develop and sustain democratic criminal justice institutions.

—Policy and legislation, developing legislative proposals and reviewing pending legislation affecting the Federal criminal justice system; reviewing and developing proposed changes to the Federal sentencing guidelines and rules; and analyzing crime policy and program issues.

—Public integrity efforts to combat corruption of elected and appointed public officials at all levels of Government.

—Special investigations of 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, and interagency investigation into assets looted from victims of Nazi persecution.
—Terrorism, involving design, implementation, and support of law enforcement efforts, legislative initiatives, policies, and strategies relating to international and domestic terrorism.
—Domestic security, enforcing Federal criminal laws relating to violent crimes, the illegal use of firearms and explosives, and alien smuggling and other immigration-related offenses.

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 is the Nation’s environmental lawyer. The Division’s responsibilities include enforcing civil and criminal environmental laws that protect America’s health and environment. It also 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 litigates in the following areas:
—Environmental crimes, prosecuting individuals and corporate entities violating laws designed to protect the environment.
—Civil environmental enforcement, on behalf of EPA; claims for damages to natural resources filed on behalf of the Departments of the 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 U.S. Coast Guard.
—Environmental defense, representing the United States in suits challenging the Government’s administration of Federal environmental laws including claims that regulations are too strict or lax, and claims alleging that Federal agencies are not complying with environmental standards.
—Wildlife and marine resources protection, including prosecution of smugglers and black-market dealers in protected wildlife.
—Use and protection of federally owned public lands and natural resources across a broad spectrum of laws.
—Indian resources protection, including 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 for use by the Federal Government for purposes ranging from establishing public parks to building Federal courthouses.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–514–2701.

Tax Division
Tax Division ensures the uniform and fair enforcement of Federal tax laws in Federal and State courts. 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. It 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. Tax Division attorneys frequently join with Assistant U.S. Attorneys in prosecuting tax cases. Some criminal tax grand jury investigations and prosecutions are handled solely by Tax Division prosecutors, while others are delegated to Assistant U.S. Attorneys. Division attorneys evaluate requests by the Internal Revenue Service or United States Attorneys to initiate grand jury investigations or prosecutions of tax crimes.

The Division handles a wide array of civil tax litigation including the following:
—Suits 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 to enforce Internal Revenue Service administrative summonses that seek information essential to determine and collect taxpayers’ liabilities, including summonses for records of corporate tax shelters and offshore transactions;
—Suits brought by the United States to set aside fraudulent conveyances and to collect assets held by nominees and alter egos;
—Tax refund suits challenging the Internal Revenue Service's determination of taxpayers' Federal income, employment, excise, and estate liabilities;
—Bankruptcy litigation raising issues of the validity, dischargeability, and priority of Federal tax claims, and the feasibility of reorganization plans;
—Suits brought by taxpayers challenging determinations made in the collection due process proceedings before the Internal Revenue Service's Office of Appeals; and
—Suits against the United States for damages for the unauthorized disclosure of tax return information or for damages claimed because of alleged injuries caused by Internal Revenue Service employees in the performance of their official duties.

The Division also collects judgments in 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.

The Division also works with the Internal Revenue Service, United States Attorneys, and other Government agencies on policy and legislative proposals to enhance tax administration and handling tax cases assigned to those offices.

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, 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 primarily charged with gathering and reporting facts, locating witnesses, and compiling evidence in cases involving Federal jurisdiction. It also provides law enforcement leadership and assistance to State and international law enforcement agencies.

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 national security, criminal, and civil fields. Priority has been assigned to areas such as counterterrorism, counterintelligence, cyber-crimes, internationally and nationally organized crime/drug matters, and financial crimes.

The FBI also offers cooperative services to local, State, and international law enforcement agencies. These services include fingerprint identification, laboratory examination, police training, the Law Enforcement Online communication and information service for use by the law enforcement community, the National Crime
Information Center, and the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime.


**Bureau of Prisons**


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, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure, and that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens. The Bureau has its headquarters, or Central Office, in Washington, DC. The Central Office is divided into nine divisions and the National Institute of Corrections.

The Community Corrections and Detention Division assists in the development and administration of contracts and intergovernmental agreements for the confinement of selected Federal offenders in community-based programs, detention centers, juvenile facilities, State prisons, local jails, and privately operated prisons. The division also coordinates the Bureau’s privatization efforts and the transition of the District of Columbia’s sentenced felon population to the Bureau. The volunteer management branch promotes and coordinates programs for citizen, inmate, and staff volunteerism in Bureau institutions and local communities.

The Correctional Programs Division develops activities and programs designed to classify inmates appropriately, eliminate inmate idleness, and instill a positive work ethic. Programs include psychology services, religious services, substance abuse treatment, programs for special needs offenders, and case management. The division provides policy direction and daily operational oversight of institution security, emergency preparedness, intelligence gathering, inmate discipline, inmate sentence computations, receiving and discharge, and inmate transportation, as well as the Bureau’s coordination with other countries on treaty transfers and the special security needs of inmates placed in the Federal Witness Protection Program. The division, along with the community corrections and detention division, also ensures the Bureau’s compliance with the 1997 law that mandates the transfer of sentenced felons from the District of Columbia Department of Corrections into Federal custody.

The Industries, Education, and Vocational Training Division has managerial oversight of the Bureau’s education, recreation, and vocational training programs. It also oversees the Federal Prison Industries, or UNICOR (UNICOR), which is a wholly owned Government corporation that provides employment and training opportunities for inmates confined in Federal correctional facilities.

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) provides technical assistance, training, and information to State and local corrections agencies throughout the country. It also provides research assistance and documents through the NIC Information Center. NIC provides a variety of training services to State and local correctional personnel and to Bureau employees at its academy in Longmont, Colorado.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Bureau of Prisons, 320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534. Phone, 202–307–3198.

**United States Marshals Service**

Washington, DC 20530. 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. The Marshals Service performs tasks that are essential to the operation of virtually every aspect of the Federal justice system. The Service has these responsibilities:
—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 Federal fugitives;
—operating the Federal Witness Security Program and 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.


United States National Central Bureau–International Criminal Police Organization


The U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB) is the United States’ representative to INTERPOL, the International Criminal Police Organization. Also known as INTERPOL-Washington, the USNCB provides an essential communications link between the U.S. police community and their counterparts in the foreign member countries. The USNCB also serves as the United States’ point of contact for the European Police Office (EUROPOL), the European Union’s law enforcement organization.

INTERPOL is an association of 181 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 and therefore relies on the law enforcement authorities of its member countries. Each member country is required to have a national central bureau, such as the USNCB, to act as the primary point of contact for police matters. INTERPOL serves as a channel of communication for its member countries to cooperate in the investigation and prosecution of crime, provides a forum for discussions, working group meetings, and symposia to enable police to focus on specific areas of criminal activity affecting their countries, and issues and maintains information on crime, fugitives, missing persons, and humanitarian concerns, which are supplied by and can be used as a source by its member countries.

The USNCB is staffed by a permanent staff and detailed special agents from numerous Federal law enforcement agencies. The USNCB is organized into the Terrorism and Violent Crimes Division, the Economic Crimes Division, the Drug Division, the Fugitive Division, the Investigative Support Division, the Administrative Services Division, and the Office of the General Counsel. Finally, the State and Local Liaison Division (SLLD) services the U.S. INTERPOL liaison offices. SLLD provides the primary means for U.S. enforcement authorities to communicate with foreign police and pursue international investigations. 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.

The USNCB has three sub-bureaus which serve to more effectively address the law enforcement needs of U.S. territories. The sub-bureaus are located
Drug Enforcement Administration

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.).

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 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 56 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

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 is 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 comprised of the following bureaus and offices:

—The Bureau of Justice Assistance provides funding, training, and technical assistance to State and local governments to combat violent and drug-related crime and help improve the criminal justice system.

—The Bureau of Justice Statistics is responsible for collecting and analyzing data on crime, criminal offenders, crime victims, and the operations of justice systems at all levels of government.

—The National Institute of Justice sponsors research and development programs, conducts demonstrations of innovative approaches to improve criminal justice, and develops new criminal justice technologies.
—The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention provides grants and contracts to States to help them improve their juvenile justice systems and sponsors innovative research, demonstration, evaluation, statistics, replication, technical assistance, and training programs to help improve the Nation’s understanding of and response to juvenile violence and delinquency.

—The Office for Victims of Crime administers victim compensation and assistance grant programs and provides funding, training, and technical assistance to victim service organizations, criminal justice agencies, and other professionals to improve the Nation’s response to crime victims.

—The Violence Against Women Office coordinates legislative and other initiatives relating to violence against women and administers grant programs to help prevent, detect, and stop violence against women, including domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

—The Drug Courts Program Office supports the development, implementation, and improvement of drug courts through technical assistance and training and grants to State, local, or tribal governments and courts.

—The Corrections Program Office provides financial and technical assistance to State and local governments to implement corrections-related programs including correctional facility construction and corrections-based drug treatment programs.

—The Executive Office for Weed and Seed helps communities build stronger, safer neighborhoods by implementing the weed and seed strategy, a community-based, multidisciplinary approach to combating crime.

—The Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support is responsible for enhancing the capacity of State and local jurisdictions to prepare for and respond to incidents of domestic terrorism involving chemical and biological agents, radiological and explosive devices, and other weapons of mass destruction.

—The Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education provides college educational assistance to students who commit to public service in law enforcement, and scholarships with no service commitment to dependents of law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty.

For further information, contact the Department of Justice Response Center. Phone, 800–421–6770. Internet, www.ojp.usdoj.gov. E-mail, askojp@ojp.usdoj.gov.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

650 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20226. Phone, 202–927–8500

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) is a law enforcement agency within the Department of Justice. ATF, formerly known as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, was initially 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 ATF. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (116 Stat. 2274; 6 U.S.C. 531) transferred certain functions and authorities of ATF to the Department of Justice and established it under its current name.

ATF’s unique responsibilities include protecting the public and reducing violent crime. It enforces the Federal laws and regulations relating to alcohol and tobacco diversion, firearms, explosives, and arson by working directly and in cooperation with others to accomplish the following:

—suppressing and preventing crime and violence through enforcement, regulation, and community outreach;

—providing fair and effective industry regulation;

—supporting and assisting Federal, State, local, and international law enforcement; and
—providing innovative training programs in support of criminal and regulatory enforcement functions.

Boards

Executive Office for Immigration Review


The Executive Office for Immigration Review is charged with adjudicating matters brought under various immigration statutes to its three administrative tribunals: the Board of Immigration Appeals, the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer.

The Board of Immigration Appeals has nationwide jurisdiction to hear appeals from certain decisions made by immigration judges and by district directors of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). In addition, the Board is responsible for hearing appeals involving disciplinary actions against attorneys and representatives before DHS and the Board. Decisions of the Board are binding on all DHS officers and immigration judges unless modified or overruled by the Attorney General or a Federal court. All Board decisions are subject to judicial review in the Federal courts. The majority of appeals reaching the Board involve orders of removal and applications 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.

The Office of the Chief Immigration Judge provides overall direction for more than 220 immigration judges located in 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.

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.

The Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer is responsible for the general supervision and management of administrative law judges who preside at hearings which are mandated by provisions of immigration law concerning 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, www.usdoj.gov/eoir.

United States Parole Commission

5550 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, MD 20815. Phone, 301–492–5990

The Parole Commission has sole authority to grant, modify, or revoke paroles of eligible U.S. prisoners serving sentences of more than 1 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.

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; determines whether or not such persons may provide services to or be employed by employment benefit plans; and sets release dates for U.S. citizens who are returned to the United States to serve foreign criminal sentences.

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, www.usdoj.gov/uspc/parole.htm.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) was established to assist law enforcement agencies in enhancing public safety through the implementation of community policing strategies. COPS does so by providing training to enhance law enforcement officers’ problem-solving and community interaction skills; encouraging law enforcement and community members to develop initiatives to prevent crime; substantially increasing the number of law enforcement officers directly interacting with the community; and supporting the development of new technologies to shift law enforcement’s focus to preventing crime and disorder within their communities.

The COPS Office includes the following program 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, and assisting grantees in the implementation of their grants.

—The grants monitoring division is responsible for tracking grantees’ compliance with the conditions of their grants. The Division conducts site visits and reviews grantees to ensure that COPS funds are properly used to hire officers and implement community policing. The Division also provides onsite technical assistance to grantees, office-based grant reviews, alleged noncompliance reviews, audit resolution, and collects and disseminates examples of successful community policing strategies.

—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 compliance division is responsible for the monitoring and coordination of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) audits and independent audits required by the Single Audit Act and serves as the liaison between grantees and auditors in the conduct and resolution of OIG audits.


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 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.

The Commission is also responsible for maintaining records and responding to inquiries related to the various claims programs it has conducted against the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Panama, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia, as well as those authorized under the War Claims Act of 1948 and other statutes.


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.


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 www.usdoj.gov.

The NCJRS Electronic Bulletin Board may be accessed by calling 301–738–8895 (modem).

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.

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.


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.


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.

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. 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.


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.

Copies of the Program Plan and other Office of Justice Programs publications and documents are available by calling the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (phone, 303–251–5500 or 800–851–3420 (toll free); Internet, www.ncjrs.org). Some documents are also available from the Office’s Web site, (Internet, www.ojp.usdoj.gov).

Reading Rooms Located in Washington, DC, at the following locations:

Department of Justice, Room 6505, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–514–3775.


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.


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
Chief of Staff
Executive Secretary
Deputy Secretary
Associate Deputy Secretary
Associate Deputy Secretary for
Adjudication
White House Liaison
Chief Administrative Law Judge
Chief Administrative Appeals Judge,
Benefits Review Board
Chief Economist
Chief Financial Officer
Chief Administrative Appeals Judge,
Administrative Review Board
Chairman, Employees Compensation
Appeals Board
Director, Center for Faith-Based and
Community Initiatives
Director, Office of Small Business
Programs
Director, Office of the 21st Century
Workforce
Director, Women's Bureau
Assistant Secretary for Administration and
Management
Assistant Secretary for Congressional and
Intergovernmental Affairs
Assistant Secretary for Employment and
Training
Assistant Secretary for Employment
Standards
Administrator, Wage and Hour Division
Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and
Health
Assistant Secretary for Office of Disability
Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety
and Health
Assistant Secretary for Employee Benefit
Security Administration
Assistant Secretary for Policy
Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
Assistant Secretary for Veterans’
Employment and Training
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LISA M. KRUSKA, Acting
FREDERICO JUARBE, Jr.
KATHLEEN P. UTGOFF
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 present Department of Labor (DOL) was created by act of March 4, 1913 (29 U.S.C. 551). A Bureau of Labor was first created by Congress by act of June 24, 1884, in the Interior Department. The Bureau of Labor later became independent as a Department of Labor without executive rank by act of June 13, 1888. 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; 29 U.S.C. 1 note).

Secretary  The Secretary is 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.

Employees’ Compensation Appeals Board  The Board is a three-member quasi-judicial body appointed by the Secretary which has been delegated exclusive jurisdiction by Congress to hear and make final decisions on workers’ compensation appeals of Federal employees from determinations of the Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs (Office) arising under the Federal Employees’ Compensation Act. The Employees’ Compensation Appeals Board (Board) was created by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 (60 Stat. 1095). The Board is independent of the Office, and its jurisdiction is strictly appellate and extends to questions of fact and law. The Board’s decisions are not reviewable and are binding upon the Office.

For further information, contact the Clerk of the Employees’ Compensation Board. Phone, 202–693–6360. Internet, www.dol.gov.

Small Business Programs  The Office of Small Business Programs ensures procurement opportunities for small businesses, small disadvantaged businesses, women-owned businesses, HUBZone businesses, and businesses owned by service-disabled veterans. It serves as the Department’s ombudsman under the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) and is the Department’s central referral point for inquiries and complaints arising under SBREFA. It is also active in the Department of Labor’s compliance assistance activities. The Office manages the Department’s programs for minority colleges and universities and Asian American and Pacific Islanders. Additionally, the Office conducts national outreach activities to raise awareness of the growing opportunities and services available to small businesses and minority colleges and universities.

For further information, call 202–693–6460.
The Solicitor of Labor  The Office of the Solicitor provides necessary legal services to accomplish the Department’s mission and goals. The Solicitor directs a broad-scale litigation effort in the Federal courts pertaining to various labor statutes administered by the Department, ranging from workers’ compensation to employment discrimination.

For further information, contact the Office of the Solicitor, Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202–693–5260.

Regional Offices—Office of the Solicitor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Solicitor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Rm. 7710, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303</td>
<td>(Vacancy) (RS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch Office</td>
<td>Suite B–201, 2002 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>Rm. E–375, JFK Federal Office Bldg., 02203</td>
<td>Frank V. McDermott (RS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch Office</td>
<td>844 S. Dearborn St., 60604</td>
<td>Joan Gestrin (RS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)</td>
<td>Rm. 881, 1240 E. 9th St., Cleveland, OH 44190</td>
<td>Benjamin Chinni (ARS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>Suite 501, 525 S. Griffin St., 75202</td>
<td>William E. Everheart (RS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (CO, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND, SD, UT, WY)</td>
<td>Suite 1210, 1100 Main St., 64105</td>
<td>Michael A. Stable (RS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch Office</td>
<td>1600, 1999 Broadway, Denver, CO 80202-5716</td>
<td>Ann M. Noble (ARS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York, NY (NY, NJ, PR, VI)</td>
<td>Rm. 983, 201 Varick St., 10014</td>
<td>Patricia M. Rodenhhausen (RS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch Office</td>
<td>630 East, 170 S. Independence Mall West, 19106</td>
<td>Catherine D. Murphy (RS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WY)</td>
<td>Suite 880 W., 170 S. Independence Mall W., 19106-3318</td>
<td>Douglas N. White (ARS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA)</td>
<td>Suite 1101, 71 Stevenson St., 94105</td>
<td>Susanne Lewald (RS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch Offices</td>
<td>Suite 370, 350 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, CA 90017</td>
<td>Pamela McKee (ARS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suite 945, 1111 3d Ave., Seattle, WA 98101</td>
<td>Rochelle Kleinberg (ARS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women’s Bureau  The Women’s Bureau is responsible for promoting profitable employment opportunities for women, empowering them through skills enhancement, improving their working conditions, and providing employers with more alternatives to meet their labor needs.

For further information, call 202–693–6710.

Regional Offices—Women’s Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address (Areas Served)</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 7795, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303) (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Delores L. Crockett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (Rm. E–270, JFK Federal Bldg., 02203) (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)</td>
<td>Jacqueline Cooke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (230 S. Dearborn St., 60604) (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)</td>
<td>Nancy Chen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (525 Griffin St., 75202) (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>Beverly Lyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (Suite 1620, 1999 Broadway, 80201–6500) (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)</td>
<td>Frances Jefferson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (201 Varick St., 10014) (NY, NJ, PR, VI)</td>
<td>Mary Murphree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (Suite 880 W., 170 S. Independence Mall W., 19106–3318) (DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WY)</td>
<td>Jenny Erwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (71 Stevenson St., 94105) (AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV)</td>
<td>Pamela McKee (ARS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (1111 3d Ave., 98101) (AK, ID, OR, WA)</td>
<td>Rochelle Kleinberg (ARS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International Affairs  The Bureau of International Labor Affairs assists in formulating international economic, social, trade, and immigration policies affecting American workers; gathers and disseminates information on child labor practices worldwide; promotes respect for international labor standards 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; carries out overseas technical assistance projects;
Employment and Training Administration

The Employment and Training Administration provides quality job training, employment, labor market information, and income maintenance services primarily through State and local workforce development systems. It also administers programs to enhance employment opportunities and business prosperity.

Office of Workforce Investment  The Office of Workforce Investment provides national leadership, oversight, policy guidance, and technical assistance to the one-stop career center systems and the youth and adult employment and training programs funded under the Workforce Investment Act. It oversees the development and implementation of the Nation’s labor market information system and youth opportunity grant program authorized under the Workforce Investment Act.


Office of Workforce Security  The Office of Workforce Security determines which States administer the Work Opportunity and Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit Program; interprets Federal legislative requirements; and provides national leadership, oversight, policy guidance, and technical assistance to the Federal-State unemployment compensation system.


Office of National Response  The Office of National Response is responsible for national leadership, oversight, policy guidance, funding allocations, and technical assistance for Trade Adjustment Assistance and National Emergency Grant programs for dislocated workers.

For more information, call 202–693–3500.

Office of Job Corps  The Office of Job Corps directs and manages a national Job Corps program to provide low-income youth from ages 16 to 24 with education and training that gives them the skills they need to obtain and hold a job, enter the Armed Forces, or enroll in advanced training of further education. It operates as the Nation’s largest national residential employment and training program for at-risk youth in partnership with States and local communities.


Business Relations Group  The Business Relations Group implementes the President's High Growth Job Training initiative. It is an effort to prepare workers to take advantage of new and increasing job opportunities in high-growth/high-demand and economically vital industries and sectors of the American economy. The initiative provides workers with training and career development resources to help them gain the skills and competencies they need. The Business Relations Group also oversees the Partnerships for Jobs initiative, which was designed to broker connections between national businesses and the public workforce, and works collaboratively with Federal, State, and local partners.

Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services  The Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services, administers the Registered Apprenticeship Training System. The Office also promotes the adoption by employers, labor, and other organizers of structured training programs, and...
enhances opportunities for women and minorities to participate in such programs.


Office of National Programs The Office of National Programs provides leadership in the design, development, and administration of employment and training services for Native Americans, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, older workers and programs for persons with disabilities. It also provides policy guidance for the Immigration and Nationality Act concerning aliens seeking admission into the United States in order to work.

For more information, call 202–693–3502.

The Employment and Training Administration has six regional offices responsible for the oversight and grants administration of employment and training programs operated by State governments.

### Regional Offices—Employment and Training Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address (Areas Served)</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Rm. 6M12, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303) (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Helen Parker</td>
<td>404–562–2092</td>
<td>404–562–2149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Rm. 628, 230 S. Dearborn St., 60604) (IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, OH, WI, MO)</td>
<td>Byron Zudema</td>
<td>312–596–5400</td>
<td>312–596–5401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (Rm. 317, 525 Griffin St., 75202) (AR, CO, LA, MT, ND, NM, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY)</td>
<td>Joseph C. Juarez</td>
<td>214–767–8263</td>
<td>214–767–5113</td>
</tr>
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</table>


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### Employee Benefits Security Administration

The Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) promotes and protects the pension, health, and other benefits of the over 150 million participants and beneficiaries in over 6 million private sector employee benefit plans. In administering its responsibilities, EBSA 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. The Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) is enforced through 15 EBSA field offices nationwide and the national office in Washington, DC.

### Field Offices—Employee Benefits Security Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 7B54, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303)</td>
<td>Howard Marsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (Rm. 575, John F. Kennedy Bldg., 02203)</td>
<td>James Benages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Suite 1600, 200 W. Adams St., 60606)</td>
<td>Kenneth Bazar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, OH (Suite 210, 1889 Dixie Hwy., Fort Wright, KY 41011)</td>
<td>Joseph Menez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI (Suite 1310, 211 W. Fort St., 48226–3211)</td>
<td>Edward Schutzman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (Rm. 707, 525 Griffin St., 75202)</td>
<td>Steven Eichen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (Suite 1200, 1100 Main St., 64105–2112)</td>
<td>Robert Webber, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA (Suite 200, 1055 E. Colorado Blvd., 91106–3341)</td>
<td>Billy Beaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL (Suite 104, 8040 Peters Rd., Plantation, FL 33324)</td>
<td>Isabel Colon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (201 Varick St. 10014)</td>
<td>Francis Clisham</td>
</tr>
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Field Offices—Employee Benefits Security Administration—Continued

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<th>Area/Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (Suite 870 W., 170 S. Independence Mall W., 19106)</td>
<td>Mabel Capolongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis, MO (Rm. 338, 815 Olive St., 63101–1559)</td>
<td>Gary Newman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (Suite 915, 71 Stevenson St., 94105)</td>
<td>Bette Briggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (Suite 860, 1111 3d Ave., 98101–3212)</td>
<td>Duane Peterson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC (Suite 200, 1335 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910)</td>
<td>Caroline Sullivan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Employment Standards Administration

The Employment Standards Administration (ESA) manages and directs employment standards programs. It handles 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; and workers’ compensation programs for Federal and certain private employers and employees. ESA also safeguards the financial integrity and internal democracy of labor unions and administers statutory programs to certify employee protection provisions for various federally sponsored transportation programs.

Contracts

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) administers and enforces three equal opportunity mandates: Executive Order 11246, as amended; section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; and the Vietnam Era Veterans’ Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212. These mandates prohibit Federal contractors and subcontractors from discriminating on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, or veteran status. They also require Federal contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative steps to ensure equal opportunity in their employment processes. OFCCP also shares responsibility with the U.S. Equal Opportunity Employment Commission in enforcing Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

For further information, contact the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs ombudsperson. Phone, 888–37–OFCCP (toll free).

Regional Directors—Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Directors</th>
<th>Address (Areas Served)</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>(61 Forsyth St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303) (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Evelyn Y. Peague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>(230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604) (IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, OH, WI)</td>
<td>Sandra Zeigler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest and Rocky Mtns.</td>
<td>(525 S. Griffin St., Dallas, TX 75202) (AR, CO, LA, MT)</td>
<td>Fred Azua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>(201 Varick St., New York, NY 10014) (CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PR, RI, VT)</td>
<td>Harold M. Busch (ARD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic</td>
<td>(170 S. Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19106) (DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)</td>
<td>Joseph J. Dubray, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>(71 Stevenson St., San Francisco, CA 94105) (AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA)</td>
<td>Woodrow Gilliland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wages

The Wage and Hour Division 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; safeguard the health and welfare of workers by discouraging excessively long work hours; 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.

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.

**Regional Administrators—Wage and Hour Division**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address (Areas Served)</th>
<th>Regional Administrator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Region (850W, 170 S. Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19106)</td>
<td>Corlis L. Sellers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Region (Rm. 7M40, 61 Forsyth St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303)</td>
<td>John L. McKeon, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest Region (Rm. 530, 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604–1591)</td>
<td>Timothy Reardon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Region (Rm. 800, 525 S. Griffin St., Dallas, TX 75202–5077)</td>
<td>Cynthia Watson, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Region (Suite 930, 71 Stevenson St., San Francisco, CA 94105)</td>
<td>George Friday, Jr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Labor-Management Standards** The Office of Labor-Management Standards 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.


**Regional Offices—Office of Labor-Management Standards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 8865, 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 760W, S. Independence Mall West, 19106</td>
<td>Eric Feldman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh, PA</td>
<td>Suite 801, 1000 Liberty Ave., 15222</td>
<td>John Pegula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Suite 440, 71 Stevenson St., 94105</td>
<td>C. Russell Rock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Workers’ Compensation** The Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs is responsible for programs providing workers’ compensation for Federal employees, benefits to employees in private enterprise while engaged in maritime employment on navigable waters in the United States, and 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.

For further information, contact the Office of the Director, Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs, Department of Labor, Room S–3524, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202–693–0031.

**Regional/District Offices—Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
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<th>Director</th>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Offices</td>
<td>230 S. Dearborn St., 60604</td>
<td>Nancy Jenson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>525 S. Griffin St., 75202</td>
<td>E. Martin Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville, FL (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>214 N. Hogan St., 32202</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (CT, MA, ME, NH, PR, RI, NJ, NY, VI, VT)</td>
<td>201 Varick St., 10014</td>
<td>Jay Weisman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Administration, headed by the Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health, sets and 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>Region</th>
<th>Address Administrator</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>(30303) (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN) Cindy Laster</td>
<td>404–562–2300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>(20200) (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT) Martha Kent</td>
<td>617–565–9860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>(60604) (IL, IN, MI, OH, WI) Michael Conners</td>
<td>312–353–2220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>(75202) (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX) John Miles</td>
<td>214–767–4731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>(80202) (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY) Adam Finkel</td>
<td>303–844–1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>(64105) (IA, KS, MO, NE) Charles Atkins</td>
<td>816–426–5861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>(10014) (NJ, NY) Patricia Clark</td>
<td>212–337–2378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>(19104) (DC, DE, MD, PA, PR, VA, WV) Richard Soltan</td>
<td>215–861–4900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>(94105) (AZ, CA, HI, NV) Frank Strasheim</td>
<td>415–975–4310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>(98101) (AK, ID, OR, WA) Richard Terrill</td>
<td>206–553–5930</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, 202–435–9100. 1999.

**Mine Safety and Health Administration**

The Mine Safety and Health Administration is responsible for safety and health in the Nation’s mines. 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 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.

**District Offices—Mine Safety and Health Administration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barboursville, KY</td>
<td>606–546–5123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, AL</td>
<td>205–290–7300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>303–231–6408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungke, PA</td>
<td>724–825–5150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madisonville, KY</td>
<td>270–421–4180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgantown, WV</td>
<td>304–225–6800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Hope, WV</td>
<td>304–877–3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton, VA</td>
<td>540–679–0230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikeville, KY</td>
<td>606–432–0943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincennes, IN</td>
<td>812–862–7617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkes-Barre, PA</td>
<td>570–826–6321</td>
</tr>
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**Metal/Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>District/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern</td>
<td>(547)</td>
<td>724–772–2333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern</td>
<td>(212)</td>
<td>205–290–7300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>(515)</td>
<td>218–720–6548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central</td>
<td>(462)</td>
<td>214–767–8401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain</td>
<td>(207)</td>
<td>303–231–6405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>(610)</td>
<td>707–447–9844</td>
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**Additional Offices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>District/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh Safety and Health</td>
<td>(18233)</td>
<td>412–386–6901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval and Certification</td>
<td>(251)</td>
<td>304–547–0400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Mine Safety and Health Academy</td>
<td>(1301)</td>
<td>304–226–3100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

Bureau of 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 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 the Internet at stats.bls.gov. Regional offices issue additional reports and releases usually presenting locality or regional detail.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Commissioner</th>
</tr>
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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, NY, PR, RI, VT)</td>
<td>JFK Federal Bldg., 02203</td>
<td>Denis S. McSweeney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (IA, IL, IN, MI, MN, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI)</td>
<td>230 S. Dearborn St., 60604</td>
<td>Jay Mousa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (AR, CO, KS, LA, MO, MT, NM, OK, TX, UT, WY)</td>
<td>525 Griffin Sq. Bldg., 75202</td>
<td>John Gordon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (DE, DC, MD, NJ, PA, VA, WV)</td>
<td>3535 Market St., 19104</td>
<td>Sheila Watkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (AK, AS, AZ, CA, GU, HI, ID, NV, OR, Pacific Islands, WA)</td>
<td>71 Stevenson St., 94119–3766</td>
<td>Nancy Treadwell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact the Associate Commissioner, Office of Publications and Special Studies, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Room 4110, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20212. Phone, 202–691–5200.

Veterans’ Employment and Training Service

The Veterans’ Employment and Training Service (VETS) is responsible for administering veterans’ employment and training programs and activities to ensure that legislative and regulatory mandates are accomplished. The field staff works closely with and provides technical assistance to State employment security agencies and Workforce Investment 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 information and outreach activities. VETS provides training to separating servicemembers through its transition assistance program, Job Search. Federal contractors are provided management assistance in complying with their veterans affirmative action and reporting obligations. Staff also administer the veterans reemployment rights program and investigate complaints from veterans concerning denial of Federal veterans preference. 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>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen, SD</td>
<td>Earl R. Schultz (D)</td>
<td>605–626–2325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany, NY</td>
<td>J. Frank Merges (A)</td>
<td>518–457–7465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albuquerque, NM</td>
<td>Sharon Mitchel (D)</td>
<td>505–346–7922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>William Bolis (RA)</td>
<td>404–562–2305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, TX</td>
<td>Ed Gresham (D)</td>
<td>404–456–3127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>Stan Seidel (D)</td>
<td>410–767–2110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge, LA</td>
<td>Lester Parmenter (D)</td>
<td>504–389–0339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bismarck, ND</td>
<td>Jerry Meske (D)</td>
<td>701–250–4337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boise, ID</td>
<td>(Vacancy) (D)</td>
<td>208–334–6163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Paul Desmond (D)</td>
<td>617–626–6690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson City, NV</td>
<td>Darrol Brown (D)</td>
<td>775–687–4632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casper, WY</td>
<td>David McNulty (D)</td>
<td>307–261–5454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte, NC</td>
<td>Charles Stores (D)</td>
<td>304–558–4001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Ronald G. Bachman (RA)</td>
<td>312–353–0970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
<td>Samuel Parks (D)</td>
<td>312–793–3433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concord, NH</td>
<td>(Vacancy) (D)</td>
<td>614–466–2768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Ronald G. Bachman (RA)</td>
<td>303–844–1175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Mark A. McCarty (D)</td>
<td>303–844–2151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>Kim Fulton (D)</td>
<td>313–456–3182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort, KY</td>
<td>Charles R. Netherton (D)</td>
<td>502–564–7062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg, PA</td>
<td>Larry Babbits (D)</td>
<td>717–787–5834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hato Rey, PR</td>
<td>Angel Mojica (D)</td>
<td>787–754–5391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helena, MT</td>
<td>H. Polly LeRay-Holmes (D)</td>
<td>406–841–2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, HI</td>
<td>Gilbert Hough (D)</td>
<td>808–522–8216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis, IN</td>
<td>Bruce Redman (D)</td>
<td>317–232–6804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, MS</td>
<td>Angelo Terrell (D)</td>
<td>601–965–4204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson City, MO</td>
<td>Mickey J. Jones (D)</td>
<td>573–751–3921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juneau, AK</td>
<td>Daniel Travis (D)</td>
<td>907–465–2723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>Lester L. Williams, Jr. (RA)</td>
<td>816–426–7151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewiston, ME</td>
<td>Jon Guay (D)</td>
<td>207–753–9090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln, NE</td>
<td>Richard Nelson (D)</td>
<td>402–471–8583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Rock, AR</td>
<td>Bryan Gallup (D)</td>
<td>501–882–3796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison, WI</td>
<td>Dan Schmitz (D)</td>
<td>608–266–8600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, AL</td>
<td>Thomas M. Karr (D)</td>
<td>334–223–7677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville, TN</td>
<td>Richard Gray (D)</td>
<td>610–828–4441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>Richard E. Ritchie (D)</td>
<td>615–736–7680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma City, OK</td>
<td>Joseph W. Hontz, Jr. (RA)</td>
<td>212–337–2211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympia, WA</td>
<td>Joseph W. Hontz, Jr. (RA)</td>
<td>212–337–2211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
<td>Gayle A. Gibson (D)</td>
<td>785–296–5032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raleigh, NC</td>
<td>Alan E. Grohs (D)</td>
<td>609–292–2930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, VA</td>
<td>Joseph W. Hontz, Jr. (RA)</td>
<td>212–337–2211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA</td>
<td>Michael Espinosa (D)</td>
<td>916–397–4961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Steven Guess (D)</td>
<td>919–733–7402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake City, UT</td>
<td>Paul Hinkhouse (D)</td>
<td>804–861–5390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Virginia Stickel (D)</td>
<td>415–975–4702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>Rosendo A. Cuevas (RA)</td>
<td>206–553–4831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallahassee, FL</td>
<td>Derek Taylor (D)</td>
<td>850–245–7197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topeka, KS</td>
<td>Gayle A. Gibson (D)</td>
<td>785–296–5032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenton, NJ</td>
<td>Alan E. Grohs (D)</td>
<td>609–292–2930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| U.S. GOVERNMENT MANUAL

Rights of members of the Reserve or National Guard to protect employment and retention rights of members of the Reserve or National Guard.

# 294
Regional Administrators/State Directors—Veterans’ Employment and Training Service—Continued

(RA: Regional Administrator; D: Director)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wakefield, RI (4808 Tower Hill Rd., 02879)</td>
<td>Steven Durst (D)</td>
<td>401–792–7144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC (Rm. 3156, 64 New York Ave. NE., 20002)</td>
<td>Stanley Williams (D)</td>
<td>202–671–2179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wethersfield, CT (200 Follybrook Blvd., 06109)</td>
<td>Louis Kennedy (D)</td>
<td>860–263–6470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington, DE (Rm. 108, 4425 N. Market St., 19809–0828)</td>
<td>David White (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, 202–693–4700.

Sources of Information

Contracts  General inquiries may be directed to the Procurement Services Center, OASAM, Room N–5416, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202–693–4570.

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 www.dol.gov.

Employment  The Department of Labor’s Web site (www.dol.gov) provides detailed information about job opportunities with the Department, including the address and telephone numbers of the Department’s personnel offices in the regions and in Washington, DC.

Publications  The Office of Public Affairs distributes fact sheets which describe the activities of the major agencies within 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 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 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.

**Reading Rooms**  

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 Employee Benefit Security Administration maintains a Public Disclosure Room at Room N–1513, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Reports filed under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act may be examined there and purchased for 15 cents per page or by calling the Public Disclosure Room at 202–693–8673.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2201 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20520</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECRETARY OF STATE</td>
<td>COLIN L. POWELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambassador-at-Large and Coordinator for Counterterrorism</td>
<td>J. COFER BLACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator</td>
<td>RANDALL L. TOBIAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Research</td>
<td>THOMAS FINGAR, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs</td>
<td>PAUL V. KELLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman, Foreign Service Grievance Board</td>
<td>EDWARD REIDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Protocol</td>
<td>DONALD B. ENSENAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Service Ombudsman</td>
<td>LAWRENCE B. WILKERSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselor of the Department of State</td>
<td>FREDERICK A. WHITTINGTON, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for the Office of Civil Rights</td>
<td>BARBARA POPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Policy Planning Staff</td>
<td>MITCHELL B. REISS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Adviser</td>
<td>WILLIAM H. TAFT IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Assistant to the Secretary and Executive Secretary of the Department</td>
<td>KARL HOFMANN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Secretary of State</td>
<td>RICHARD L. ARMITAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Affairs</td>
<td>JOHN R. BOLTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Arms Control</td>
<td>STEPHEN G. RADEMAKER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Nonproliferation</td>
<td>JOHN S. WOLF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs</td>
<td>LINCOLN P. BLOOMFIELD, JR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Verification and Compliance</td>
<td>PAULA A. DESUTTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Secretary for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs</td>
<td>ALAN P. LARSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Economic and Business Affairs</td>
<td>EARL ANTHONY WAYNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Secretary for Global Affairs</td>
<td>PAULA J. DOBRIANSKY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor</td>
<td>LORNE W. CRANER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</td>
<td>ROBERT B. CHARLES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</td>
<td>JOHN F. TURNER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Population, Refugees, and Migration Affairs</td>
<td>ARTHUR E. DEWEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Secretary for Management</td>
<td>GRANT S. GREEN, JR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Administration</td>
<td>WILLIAM A. EATON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs  
Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security and Director of the Office of Foreign Missions  
Assistant Secretary for Information Resource Management and Chief Information Officer  
Assistant Secretary for Resource Management and Chief Financial Officer  
Director and Chief Operating Officer of Overseas Buildings Operations  
Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of Human Resources  
Director of the Foreign Service Institute  
Under Secretary for Political Affairs  
Assistant Secretary for African Affairs  
Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs  
Assistant Secretary for European and Eurasian Affairs  
Assistant Secretary for Western Hemisphere Affairs  
Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs  
Assistant Secretary for South Asian Affairs  
Ambassador and Coordinator for Afghanistan  
Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs  
Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs  
Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs and Spokesman for the Department of State  
Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs  
U.S. Coordinator, International Information Programs  
Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Organization of American States  

MAURA HARTY  
FRANCIS X. TAYLOR  
BRUCE MORRISON, Acting  
CHRISTOPHER B. BURNHAM  
CHARLES E. WILLIAMS  
W. ROBERT PEARSON  
KATHERINE H. PETERSON  
MARC I. GROSSMAN  
CHARLES R. SNYDER  
JAMES A. KELLY  
A. ELIZABETH JONES  
ROGER F. NORIEGA  
WILLIAM J. BURNS  
CHRISTINA B. ROCCA  
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR  
Kim R. Holmes  
MARGARET D. TUTWILER  
RICHARD BOUCHER  
PATRICIA DE STACY HARRISON  
FRANK B. WARD  
JOHN F. MAISTO

United States Mission to the United Nations  
799 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017

United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Representative in the Security Council  
Deputy United States Representative to the United Nations  
United States Representative for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations  
United States Representative on the Economic and Social Council  

(VACANCY)  
JAMES B. CUNNINGHAM  
STUART W. HOLLIDAY  
SICHAN SIV
United States Representative for U.N. Management and Reform

Patrick F. Kennedy

[For the Department of State statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22, Part 5]

The Department of State advises the President in the formulation and execution of foreign policy and promotes 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 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 other international organizations in which the United States participates; and represents the United States at international conferences.

The Department of State 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).

Secretary of State The Secretary of State 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.

Regional Bureaus Foreign affairs activities worldwide are handled by the geographic bureaus, which include the Bureaus of African Affairs, European Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Near East Affairs, South Asian Affairs, and Western Hemisphere Affairs.

Administration The Bureau of Administration provides support programs to the Department of State and U.S. embassies and consulates. Direct services provided to the public and other U.S. Government agencies include: authenticating documents used abroad for legal and business purposes; responding to requests under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts and providing the electronic reading room for public references to State Department records and information access programs; printing official publications; and determining use of the diplomatic reception rooms of the Harry S Truman headquarters building in Washington, DC.

For further information, visit our Web site at www.state.gov/m/a.

Arms Control The Bureau of Arms Control is responsible for strengthening national security by formulating, negotiating, and implementing effective arms control policies, strategies, and agreements. The Bureau directs U.S. participation in both bilateral and multilateral arms control negotiations and in implementing bodies such as the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. It is also responsible for all issues involving nuclear weapons, as well as monitoring technology developments as they relate to arms control and weapons developments.


Consular Affairs The Bureau of Consular Affairs 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 of State and Foreign Service; and the issuance of passports and visas and related services.

1 A description of the organization and functions of the United Nations can be found under Selected Multilateral Organizations in this book.
Approximately 7 million passports a year are issued by the Office of Passport Services of the Bureau at the processing centers in Portsmouth, NH, and Charleston, SC, and the 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. In addition, the Bureau helps secure America’s borders against entry by terrorists or narco-traffickers, facilitates international adoptions, and supports parents whose children have been abducted abroad.

For further information, visit the Bureau of Consular Affairs Web site at www.travel.state.gov.

Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor
The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) is responsible for developing and implementing U.S. policy on democracy, human rights, labor, and religious freedom. The Bureau undertakes dialog with foreign governments and builds partnerships in multilateral organizations in order to build global consensus in support of democratic rule and universal human rights principles. It is responsible for preparing the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices which are regarded as the most comprehensive and objective assessment of human rights conditions around the world. Through the Human Rights and Democracy Fund, DRL provides comprehensive technical and financial support for democracy and human rights, which helps prosecute war criminals, promote religious freedom, monitor free and fair elections, support workers’ rights, encourage the establishment of the rule of law, and facilitate the growth of civil society.

For further information, contact the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor at 202–647–2126.

Diplomatic Security
The Bureau of Diplomatic Security provides a secure environment to promote U.S. interests at home and abroad. The Bureau’s mission includes the protection of the Secretary of State and other senior Government officials, residents, and visiting foreign dignitaries and foreign missions in the United States; the conduct of criminal, counterintelligence, and personnel security investigations; ensuring the integrity of international travel documents, sensitive information, classified processing equipment, and management information systems; the physical and technical protection of domestic and overseas facilities of the Department of State; providing professional law enforcement and security training to U.S. and foreign personnel; and a comprehensive, multifaceted overseas security program servicing the needs of U.S. missions and the resident U.S. citizens and business communities. Through the Office of Foreign Missions, the Bureau regulates the domestic activities of the foreign diplomatic community in the areas of taxation, real property acquisitions, motor vehicle operation, domestic travel, and customs processing.


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.

Educational and Cultural Affairs
The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs administers the principal provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (the Fulbright-Hays Act), including U.S. international educational and cultural exchange programs. These programs include the prestigious Fulbright Program for students, scholars, and teachers; the International Visitor Program, which brings leaders and future leaders from other countries to the United States for
consultation with their professional colleagues; and cooperative relationships with U.S. nongovernmental organizations that support the Bureau’s mission.


Foreign Missions The Office of Foreign Missions (OFM) operates the motor vehicles, tax, customs, real property, and travel programs to regulate and serve the 175 foreign missions in the United States and approximately 55,000 foreign mission members and dependents. The Office is also an advocate for improved treatment of U.S. missions and personnel abroad. It guards the U.S. public against abuses of diplomatic privilege and preserves U.S. security interests. OFM maintains regional offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Miami, and Honolulu.


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 425 courses, including some 60 foreign language courses, range in length from 1 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.

Intelligence and Research The Bureau coordinates the activities of U.S. intelligence agencies to ensure that their overseas activities are consistent with U.S. foreign policy objectives and interests. It also provides all-source analysis which gives the Department insights and information to foreign policy questions. It organizes seminars on topics of high interest to policymakers and the intelligence community and monitors and analyzes foreign public and media opinion on key issues.

For further information, call 202–647–1080.

International Information Programs The Bureau of International Information Programs is the principal international strategic communications service for the U.S. foreign affairs community. The Bureau designs, develops, and implements a variety of information initiatives and strategic communications programs, including Internet and print publications, traveling and electronically transmitted speaker programs, and information resource services. These reach, and are created strictly for, key international audiences, such as U.S. diplomatic missions abroad, the media, government officials, opinion leaders, and the general public in more than 140 countries around the world.


International Narcotics and Law Enforcement 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. It 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 and ensures implementation of U.S. policy in international narcotics matters. The Bureau also provides guidance on narcotics control and anticrime matters to chiefs of missions and directs narcotics control coordinators at posts abroad. It 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.


International Organizations The Bureau of International Organization Affairs provides guidance and support for U.S. participation in international organizations and conferences and formulates and implements U.S. policy toward international organizations, with particular emphasis on those organizations which make up the United Nations system. It provides direction in the development, coordination, and implementation of U.S. multilateral policy.


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. 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. The Office also provides for emergency medical response in the event of a crisis at an overseas post.

For further information, fax 202–663–1613.

Nonproliferation The Nonproliferation Bureau leads the U.S. Government’s efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and advanced 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, International Environmental, and Scientific Affairs The Bureau of Oceans, and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (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, develop and coordinate policy on international health issues, encourage government to government scientific cooperation, and prevent the destruction and degradation of the planet’s natural resources and the global environment.


Overseas Building Operations The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO) directs the worldwide overseas buildings program for the Department of
State and the U.S. Government community serving abroad under the authority of the chiefs of mission. Along with the input and support of other State Department bureaus, foreign affairs agencies, and Congress, OBO sets worldwide priorities for the design, construction, acquisition, maintenance, use, and sale of real properties and the use of sales proceeds. OBO also serves as the Single Real Property Manager of all overseas facilities under the authority of the chiefs of mission.


Political-Military Affairs The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs is the Department of State’s link with the Department of Defense and is the Department of State’s lead on operational military matters regarding the global war on terrorism. The Bureau formulates and implements policies on international security, diplomatic aspects of military operations, peacekeeping issues, critical infrastructure protection, and arms transfers. Its responsibilities also include regional security, small arms and light weapons policies, security assistance, humanitarian demining programs, contingency planning, burden-sharing negotiations, and allocating security assistance funds to support foreign policy goals and the military capabilities of friends and allies.


Population, Refugees, and Migration
The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration directs the Department’s population, refugee, and migration policy development. It administers U.S. contributions to international organizations for humanitarian assistance- and protection-related programs on behalf of refugees, conflict victims, and internally displaced persons, and provides U.S. contributions to nongovernmental organizations which 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 Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Health and Human Services, and various State and private voluntary agencies. It 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 the Department’s international migration policy through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy. The Bureau oversees efforts to encourage greater participation in humanitarian assistance and refugee resettlement on the part of foreign governments and uses humanitarian diplomacy to increase access and assistance to those in need in the absence of political solutions.


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
647–1560.

Verification and Compliance The
Bureau of Verification and Compliance
has as its principal responsibility the
overall supervision (including oversight
of policy and resources) within the
Department of State of all matters
relating to verification and compliance
with international arms control,
nonproliferation, and disarmament
agreements or commitments. It is also
the principal policy community
representative to the intelligence
community on verification and
compliance matters, and participates in
all interagency groups or organizations
with the U.S. Government related to
verification and compliance issues. The
Bureau seeks to fulfill its mandate by
ensuring: (a) a rigorous adherence to
exacting verification standards in the
arms control and nonproliferation arena;
(b) vigorous efforts to ensure compliance
with arms control, nonproliferation, and
disarmament agreements and
commitments, including a rigorous
review of proliferation behavior to
determine sanctionable activities; and (c)
effective promotion of U.S. monitoring
capabilities through advocacy for and
support of the intelligence capabilities
necessary to these ends.

For further information, contact the Bureau of
Verification and Compliance. Phone, 202–647–

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 U.S. Foreign Service.
Trained representatives stationed
worldwide 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.

Ambassadors are the personal
representatives of the President and
report to the President through the
Secretary of State. Ambassadors have full
responsibility for implementation of U.S.
foreign policy by any and all U.S.
Government personnel within their
country of assignment, except those
under military commands. Their
responsibilities include negotiating
agreements between the United States
and the host country, explaining and
disseminating official U.S. policy, and
maintaining cordial relations with that
country’s government and people.

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/Capitol</th>
<th>Chief of Mission</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan/Kabul</td>
<td>Zalymay Khalilzad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albania/Tirana</td>
<td>James Franklin Jeffrey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Algeria/Algiers</td>
<td>Richard W. Erdman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andorra/Andorra La Vella</td>
<td>George L. Argyros, Sr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angola/Luanda</td>
<td>Christopher William Dell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda/St. John’s (N).</td>
<td>Earl Norfleet Philips</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argentina/Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Lino Gutierrez</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armenia/Yerevan</td>
<td>John M. Ordway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia/Canberra</td>
<td>John Thomas Schieffer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria/Vienna</td>
<td>Lyons Brown, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan/Baku</td>
<td>Reno L. Hamish</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bahamas/Nassau</td>
<td>J. Richard Blankenship</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bahrain/Manama</td>
<td>Ronald E. Neumann</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh/Dhaka</td>
<td>Harry K. Thomas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbados/Bridgetown</td>
<td>Earl Norfleet Philips</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belarus/Minsk</td>
<td>Michael G. Kozak</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium/Brussels</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belize/Belize City</td>
<td>Russell F. Freeman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benin/Conacou</td>
<td>Wayne E. Neill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolivia/La Paz</td>
<td>David N. Greenlee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina/Sarajevo</td>
<td>Clifford G. Bond</td>
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<tr>
<td>Botswana/Gaborone</td>
<td>Joseph Huggins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil/Brasilia</td>
<td>John J. Danilovich</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam/Bandar Seri Begawan</td>
<td>Gene B. Christy</td>
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### United States Diplomatic Offices—Foreign Service—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Capitol</th>
<th>Chief of Mission</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria/Sofia</td>
<td>James W. Pendray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma/Rangoon</td>
<td>Carmen Martinez</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burundi/Bujumbura</td>
<td>James Howard Yellin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia/Phnom Penh</td>
<td>Charles Aaron Ray</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroon/Yaounde</td>
<td>George Mcdade Staff (Suspended Operations)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada/Ottawa</td>
<td>Argeo Paul Cellucci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde/Principe</td>
<td>Donald C. Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central African Republic/Bangui</td>
<td>Marc McGowan Wall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chad/N'Djamena</td>
<td>Craig A. Kelly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile/Santiago</td>
<td>Clark T. Randt, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>China/Beijing</td>
<td>Anne Woods Patterson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia/Bogota</td>
<td>John Price</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comoros/Moroni</td>
<td>Howard Leach</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo, Democratic Republic of the (formerly Zaire)/Kinshasa</td>
<td>Lawrence E. Butler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo, Republic of the</td>
<td>Robin Renee Sanders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costa Rica/San Jose</td>
<td>James C. Cason</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cote d'Ivoire/Aidjan</td>
<td>Deborah A. Bolton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croatia/Zagreb</td>
<td>Ralph Frank</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba/Havana (U.S. Interests Section)</td>
<td>James C. Cason</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curacao/Willemstad</td>
<td>Stuart A. Bernstein</td>
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<tr>
<td>Djibouti, Republic of/Djibouti</td>
<td>Hans H. Hertell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic/Santo Domingo</td>
<td>David L. Lyon</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Timor/Dili</td>
<td>Kristie Anne Kinney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecuador/Quito</td>
<td>C. David Welch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt/Cairo</td>
<td>Rose M. Liriks</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Salvador/San Salvador</td>
<td>George Mcdade Staff (Suspended Operations)</td>
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<td>Eritrea, State of/Asmara</td>
<td>Scott H. DeLisi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonia/Tallinn</td>
<td>Joseph DeThomas</td>
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<td>Ethiopia/Addis Ababa</td>
<td>Aurelia E. Brazeal</td>
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<td>Fiji Islands, Republic of/Suva</td>
<td>Ernie L. Mack</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland/Helsinki</td>
<td>Karen B. Graber</td>
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<tr>
<td>France/Paris</td>
<td>Howard H. Leach</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gabonese Republic/Libreville</td>
<td>Kenneth P. Moorefield</td>
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<td>Gambia/Banjul</td>
<td>Jackson C. McDonald</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia/Tbilisi</td>
<td>Richard Monroe Miles Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany/Berlin</td>
<td>Daniel R. Coats</td>
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<td>Ghana/Accra</td>
<td>Mary Carlin Yates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece/Athens</td>
<td>Thomas J. Miller</td>
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<td>Grenada/St. George (N)</td>
<td>Earl Norfleet Phillips</td>
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<td>Guatemala/Guatemala</td>
<td>John Randie Hamilton</td>
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<td>Guinea/Conakry</td>
<td>R. Barie Walkley</td>
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<td>Guinea-Bissau/Bissau (N)</td>
<td>Richard Allen Roth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guyana/Georgetown</td>
<td>Roland W. Belfer</td>
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<td>Haiti/Port-au-Prince</td>
<td>James B. Foley</td>
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<td>Holy See/Vatican City</td>
<td>Jim Nicholson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honduras/Tegucigalpa</td>
<td>Larry Leon Palmer</td>
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<td>Hong Kong/Hong Kong (C)</td>
<td>James R. Keith</td>
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<td>Hungary/Budapest</td>
<td>George Herbert Walker III</td>
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<td>Iceland/Reykjavik</td>
<td>James Kenny</td>
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<td>India/New Delhi</td>
<td>David C. Mollford</td>
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<td>Indonesia/Jakarta</td>
<td>Ralph Leo Boyce, Jr.</td>
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<td>Iraq/Baghdad</td>
<td>John D. Negroponte</td>
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<td>Ireland/Dublin</td>
<td>James Kenny</td>
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<td>Israel/Tel Aviv</td>
<td>Daniel C. Kurtzer</td>
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<td>Italy/Rome</td>
<td>Melvin Sembler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamaica/Kingston</td>
<td>Sue McCourt Cobb</td>
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<td>Japan/Tokyo</td>
<td>Howard H. Baker, Jr.</td>
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<td>Jordan/Amman</td>
<td>David D. Pearce</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan/Almaty</td>
<td>John M. Ordway</td>
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<td>Kenya/Nairobi</td>
<td>William M. Bellamy</td>
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<td>Kiribati/Tarawa</td>
<td>David L. Lyon</td>
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<td>Korea/Seoul</td>
<td>James Joseph H. Hill</td>
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<td>Kosovo/Pristina</td>
<td>Marcie Ries</td>
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<td>Kuwait/Kuwait</td>
<td>Richard LeBaron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyz Republic/Alma Ale</td>
<td>Stephen M. Youglin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laos/Vientiane</td>
<td>Patricia M. Haslach</td>
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<td>Latvia/Riga</td>
<td>Brian E. Carlson</td>
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<td>Lebanon/Beirut</td>
<td>Jeffrey D. Feltman</td>
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<td>Lesotho/Maseru</td>
<td>Robert Geers Lofts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberia/Monrovia</td>
<td>John W. Blaney</td>
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<td>Pamela Williford</td>
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<td>Lithuania/Vilnius</td>
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<td>Luxembourg/Luxembourg</td>
<td>Larry Miles Dinger</td>
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<td>Macedonia/Skopje</td>
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<td>Madagascar/Antananarivo</td>
<td>Wanda Neshitt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malawi/Lilongwe</td>
<td>Steven A. Browning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaysia/Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>Marie T. Huhtala</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maldives/Male (N)</td>
<td>Jeffrey Lunsford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mali/Bamako</td>
<td>Vicki Huddleston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malta/Valletta</td>
<td>Anthony Horace Gioia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands/Majuro</td>
<td>Greta N. Morris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritania/Nouakchott</td>
<td>Joseph E. LeBaron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritius/Port Louis</td>
<td>John Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico/Mexico City</td>
<td>Antonio O. Garza, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesia/Kolonia</td>
<td>Larry Miles Dinger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova/Chisinau</td>
<td>Heather M. Hodges</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mongolia/Ulaanbaatar</td>
<td>Pamela J. H. Stutz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morocco/Rabat</td>
<td>Thomas T. Riley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique/Mpumulo</td>
<td>Helen R. Meagher La Lime</td>
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<tr>
<td>Namibia/Windhoek</td>
<td>Kevin Joseph Goedre</td>
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<td>Nauru/Yaren (N)</td>
<td>David L. Lyon</td>
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<td>Nepal/Kathmandu</td>
<td>Michael R. Malinowski</td>
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<td>Netherlands/The Hague</td>
<td>Clifford M. Sobel</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand/Wellington</td>
<td>Charles J. Swindells</td>
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<td>Nicaragua/Managua</td>
<td>Barbara C. Moore</td>
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<td>Niger/Niamey</td>
<td>Gail Dennis</td>
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<td>Nigeria/Abuja</td>
<td>Thomas Mathieu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway/Oslo</td>
<td>John D. Ong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oman/Muscat</td>
<td>Richard Lewis Baltimore III</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan/Islamabad</td>
<td>Nancy J. Powell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palau/Koror</td>
<td>Francis J. Ricciardone, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama/Panama</td>
<td>Linda Ellen Watt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea/Port Moresby</td>
<td>Robert W. Fitts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paraguay/Asuncion</td>
<td>John F. Keane</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Peru/Lima</td>
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<td>Philippines/Manila</td>
<td>Francis J. Ricciardone, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland/Warsaw</td>
<td>Victor Hendon Ashi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portugal/Lisbon</td>
<td>John N. Palmer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qatar/Doha</td>
<td>Maureen Quinn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania/Bucharest</td>
<td>Jack Dyer Crouch III</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russian Federation/Moscow</td>
<td>Alexander R. Vershkov</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda/Kigali</td>
<td>Margaret McMillon</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Kitts and Nevis/Basseterre</td>
<td>Earl Norfleet Phillips</td>
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<td>St. Lucia/Castries (N)</td>
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<td>St. Vincent and the Grenadines/ Kingstown (N)</td>
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<td>Samoa/Apia</td>
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<td>Sao Tome and Principe/Sao Tome (N)</td>
<td>Kenneth P. Moorefield</td>
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<td>Saudi Arabia/Riyadh</td>
<td>James C. Oberwetter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senegal/Dakar</td>
<td>Richard Allen Roth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia and Montenegro/Belgrade</td>
<td>Michael Christian Poli</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources of Information

Contracts  General inquiries may be directed to the Office of Acquisitions Management (A/LM/AQM), Department of State, P.O. Box 9115, Arlington, VA 22219. Phone, 703-875-6060. Fax, 703-875-6085.

Diplomatic and Official Passports  Inquirers for these types of passports should contact their respective travel offices. The U.S. Government only issues these types of passports to individuals traveling abroad in connection with official employment. For additional information, please refer to the Consular Affairs Web site. Internet, www.travel.state.gov.

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 Web site (Internet, www.state.gov) and the Secretary’s Web site (Internet, 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 Web site (Internet, www.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 Web site (Internet, geography.state.gov), to assist in teaching geography and foreign affairs to students in grades K–12.
The State Department Electronic Reading Room at 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 HR/REE, Room H–518, 2401 E Street NW, Washington, DC 20522. Phone, 202–261–8888. Internet, www.careers.state.gov. Information about civil service positions in the Department of State and copies of civil service job announcements can be accessed through the Internet, at www.careers.state.gov. Individual questions may be directed to cspapps@state.gov. Job information staff is also available to answer questions from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. eastern time on Federal workdays. Phone, 202–663–2176.

**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 Services, Department of State, SA–2, 515 Twenty-second Street NW., Washington, DC 20522–6001. Phone, 202–261–8300. Individuals are requested to indicate on the outside of the envelope the statute under which they are requesting access: FOIA REQUEST or PRIVACY REQUEST.

A public reading room, where unclassified and declassified documents may be inspected, is located in the Department of State, SA–2, 515 Twenty-second Street NW., Washington, DC 20522–6001. Phone, 202–261–8300. 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 (Internet, foia.state.gov).

**Missing Persons, Emergencies, Deaths of Americans Abroad**  
For information concerning missing persons, emergencies, travel warnings, overseas voting, judicial assistance, and arrests or deaths of Americans abroad, contact the Office of American Citizens Services and Crisis Management, Department of State. Phone, 888–407–4747 or 317–472–2328 (international). Internet, www.travel.state.gov. Correspondence should be directed to this address: Overseas Citizens Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.


**Passports**  
Passport information is available through the Internet, at 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 $0.35 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>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Suite 247, 10 Causeway St., 02223</td>
<td>617–878–0900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, SC</td>
<td>Bldg. 643, 1269 Holland St., 29405</td>
<td>843–308–5501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Suite 1803, 230 S. Dearborn St., 60604</td>
<td>312–341–6020</td>
</tr>
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</table>

VerDate Dec 13 2002 15:22 Jul 29, 2004 Jkt 198805 PO 00000 Frm 00316 Fmt 6995 Sfmt 6995 D:\NARA\198805.040 APPS06 PsN: 198805
Public Affairs The Bureau of Public Affairs carries out the Secretary’s foreign policy objectives and helps American and foreign audiences understand the importance of foreign affairs. Led by the Assistant Secretary, who also serves as Department spokesman, the Bureau pursues the Department’s mission to inform the American people and foreign audiences and to feed their concerns and comments back to policymakers. Phone, 202–647–6575.

Publications Publications that are produced on a regular basis include Background Notes and the Foreign Relations series. The Bureau of Public Affairs also occasionally publishes brochures and other publications to inform the public of U.S. diplomatic efforts. All publications are available at the Bureau of Public 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 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 almost 4 million Americans living in foreign countries. These publications cost between $1.25 and $1.75 each.

Regional Tips for Travelers cover customs, currency regulations, dual nationality, and other local conditions. Currently available are publications for the following countries/regions: Canada; the Caribbean, Central and South America; Mexico; Sub-Saharan Africa; the Middle East and North Africa; Russia; China; and South Asia and Korea.

Foreign Entry Requirements; Passports: Applying for Them the Easy Way; Advance Fee Business Scams; Travel Tips for Students; Tips for Women; Traveling Alone; and Travel Smart/Traveling Abroad...

Regional Passport Agencies—Continued

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<th>City</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, HI</td>
<td>Suite I–330, Box 50185, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., 96850</td>
<td>808–522–8283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td>Suite 1400, 1919 Smith St., 77002</td>
<td>713–751–0254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Suite 1000, 11000 Wilshire Blvd., 90024</td>
<td>310–575–7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
<td>3d Fl., 51 SW. 1st Ave., 33130</td>
<td>305–539–3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
<td>Suite 1300, 365 Canal St., 70130</td>
<td>504–412–2600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>10th Fl., 376 Hudson St., 10014</td>
<td>212–206–3500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norwalk, CT</td>
<td>50 Washington St., 06856</td>
<td>203–299–6443</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Rem. 193, 200 Chestnut St., 19106</td>
<td>215–418–5537</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portsmouth, NH</td>
<td>National Passport Center, 31 Rochester Ave., 03801</td>
<td>603–334–0500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>9th Fl., 95 Hawthorne St., 94105–3901</td>
<td>415–538–2700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>Suite 992, 915 2d Ave., 98174</td>
<td>206–808–5700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>Suite 300, 1111 19th St. NW., 20524</td>
<td>202–647–0518</td>
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* DEPARTMENT OF STATE * 309
Safe are available from the Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, CO 81009 (50 cents each).

Visas To obtain information on visas for foreigners wishing to enter the United States, call 202–663–1225. Internet, www.travel.state.gov.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION*

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590

SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
Norman Y. Mineta

Chief of Staff
John A. Flaherty

White House Liaison
Quentin C. Kendall

Deputy Secretary
Kirk Van Tine, Acting

Under Secretary for Policy
Jeffrey N. Shane

Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Public Affairs
Robert Johnson

Chairman, Board of Contract Appeals
Thaddeus V. Ware

Chief Information Officer
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Director, Executive Secretariat
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Chris Strobel, Acting

Director of Drug and Alcohol Policy and Compliance
Jim Swart, Acting

Director of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
Sean M. Moss

Director of Intelligence and Security
Robert Bohnert, Acting

General Counsel
Jeffrey Rosen

Inspector General
Kenneth M. Mead

Assistant Secretary for Administration
Vincent Taylor

Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs
Karan Bhatia

Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs and Chief Financial Officer
Linda Morrison Combs

Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs
Nicole R. Nason

Assistant Secretary for Transportation Policy
Emil H. Frankel

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591

 Administrator
Marion C. Blakey

Deputy Administrator
Robert A. Sturgell

Associate Administrator for Airports
Woodie Woodward

Chief Counsel
(vacancy)

Chief Information Officer
Daniel J. Mehan

Assistant Administrator for Civil Rights
Fanny Rivera

Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation
Patricia Grace Smith

Assistant Administrator for Government and Industry Affairs
David Balloff

*Editorial Note: Updated information for some of this Department’s agencies, activities, and programs was not submitted.]
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Financial Services/CFO</td>
<td>JOHN F. HENNIGAN, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Human Resource Management</td>
<td>GLENDA TATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Policy, Planning, and Environment</td>
<td>SHARON L. PINKERTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Public Affairs</td>
<td>GREG MARTIN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Region and Center Operations</td>
<td>RUTH A. LEVERENZ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for System Safety</td>
<td>CHRISTOPHER A. HART</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Regulation and Certification</td>
<td>NICHOLAS A. SABATINI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Air Traffic Services</td>
<td>STEVEN J. BROWN, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for International Aviation</td>
<td>DOUGLAS E. LAVIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Research and Acquisitions</td>
<td>CHARLES E. KEEGAN</td>
</tr>
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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>MARY E. PETERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Administrator</td>
<td>J. RICHARD CAPKA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>FREDERICK G. (BUD) WRIGHT, JR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Counsel</td>
<td>JAMES A. ROWLAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Administration</td>
<td>MICHAEL J. Vecchietti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Civil Rights</td>
<td>EDWARD W. MORRIS, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Corporate Management</td>
<td>RONALD C. MARSHALL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Policy</td>
<td>CHARLES D. NOTTINGHAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Public Affairs</td>
<td>BILL OUTLAW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Professional Development</td>
<td>JOSEPH S. TOOLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Research, Development, and Technology</td>
<td>DENNIS C. JUDYCKI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Federal Lands Highway</td>
<td>ARTHUR E. HAMILTON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Infrastructure</td>
<td>KING W. GEE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Operations</td>
<td>JEFFERY F. PANTATI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Planning, Environment, and Realty</td>
<td>CYNTHIA J. BURBANK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Safety</td>
<td>A. GEORGE OSTENSEN</td>
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FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
1120 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20590

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>ALLAN RUTTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Administrator</td>
<td>BETTY MONRO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Public Affairs</td>
<td>ROBERT L. GOULD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Administration and Finance</td>
<td>PEGGY REID</td>
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</table>
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Associate Administrator for Policy and Program Development (VACANCY)
Associate Administrator for Railroad Development
Associate Administrator for Safety
Chief Counsel
Director, Office of Civil Rights

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION
400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590
Phone, 202–366–9550

Administrator JEFFREY W. RUNGE
Deputy Administrator OTIS COX
Associate Administrator of External Affairs SCOTT BRENNER
Chief Counsel JACQUELINE GLASSMAN
Director, Office of Civil Rights GEORGE B. QUICK
Director, Executive Correspondence (VACANCY)
Senior Associate Administrator for Policy and Operations DELMAS MAXWELL JOHNSON
Associate Administrator for Administration NOBLE N. BOWIE
Associate Administrator for Plans, Evaluation and Budget
Director, Communications and Consumer Information SUSAN GORCOWSKI
Chief Information Officer SUSAN WHITE
Director, National Center for Statistics and Analysis JOSEPH CARA
Senior Associate Administrator for Traffic Injury Control BRIAN MCLAUGHLIN
Associate Administrator for Program Development and Delivery MARLENA AMONI
Associate Administrator for Injury Control Operations and Resources MARLENE MARKISON
Senior Associate Administrator for Vehicle Safety RONALD MEDFORD
Associate Administrator for Rulemaking STEPHEN R. KRATZKE
AssociateAdministrator for Enforcement KENNETH WEINSTEIN
Associate Administrator for Applied Vehicle Safety Research JOSEPH KANIANTHRA

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION
400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590

Administrator JENNIFER L. DORN
Deputy Administrator ROBERT JAMISON
Associate Administrator for Administration (VACANCY)
Associate Administrator for Budget and Policy (VACANCY)
Associate Administrator for Planning
Associate Administrator for Program Management

Phone, 202–366–9550

Administrator JEFFREY W. RUNGE
Deputy Administrator OTIS COX
Associate Administrator of External Affairs SCOTT BRENNER
Chief Counsel JACQUELINE GLASSMAN
Director, Office of Civil Rights GEORGE B. QUICK
Director, Executive Correspondence (VACANCY)
Senior Associate Administrator for Policy and Operations DELMAS MAXWELL JOHNSON
Associate Administrator for Administration NOBLE N. BOWIE
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Associate Administrator for Rulemaking STEPHEN R. KRATZKE
AssociateAdministrator for Enforcement KENNETH WEINSTEIN
Associate Administrator for Applied Vehicle Safety Research JOSEPH KANIANTHRA

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION
400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590
MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

Administrator

Deputy Administrator for Inland Waterways and Great Lakes

Deputy Administrator

Associate Administrator for Administration

Associate Administrator for Policy and International Trade

Associate Administrator for National Security

Associate Administrator for Port, Intermodal, and Environmental Activities

Associate Administrator for Shipbuilding

Associate Administrator for Financial Approvals and Cargo Preference

Chief Counsel

Director of Congressional and Public Affairs

Director, Office of Maritime Labor, Training, and Safety

Secretary, Maritime Administration/Maritime Subsidy Board

Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Administrator

Deputy Administrator

Chief of Staff

Chief Counsel

Director of Trade Development and Public Affairs

Director of Budget, Strategic Planning, and Information Technology

Director of Congressional and Public Affairs

Associate Administrator

Deputy Associate Administrator
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director of Administration</td>
<td>MARY ANN HAZEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Engineering and Strategic Planning</td>
<td>STEPHEN C. HUNG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Finance</td>
<td>EDWARD MARGOSIAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Lock Operations</td>
<td>LORI K. CURRAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Maintenance and Marine Services</td>
<td>PETER A. BASHAW</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION**

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>ELLEN G. ENGLEMAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Administrator</td>
<td>SAMUEL G. BONASSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Counsel</td>
<td>ELAINE JOOST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Civil Rights</td>
<td>HELEN HAGIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Emergency Transportation</td>
<td>JANET K. BENINI, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Volpe National Transportation Systems Center</td>
<td>RICHARD R. JOHN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Policy and Congressional Affairs</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Management and Administration</td>
<td>EDWARD A. BRIGHAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety</td>
<td>STACEY GERARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety</td>
<td>ROBERT A. MCGUIRE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Innovation, Research, and Education</td>
<td>TIMOTHY A. KLEIN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS**

400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>RICK KOWALEWSKI, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
<td>RICK KOWALEWSKI, (VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director, Information Systems</td>
<td>SUSAN J. LAPHAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director, Statistical Programs</td>
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</table>

**FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION**

400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>ANNETTE M. SANDBERG, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Administrator</td>
<td>ANNETTE M. SANDBERG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator (Chief Safety Officer)</td>
<td>BRIAN MCLAUGHLIN, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Administration</td>
<td>ALLAN FISHER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Enforcement and Program Delivery</td>
<td>STEPHEN E. BARBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Research, Technology, and Information Management</td>
<td>TERRY SHELTON, Acting</td>
</tr>
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</table>
The U.S. Department of Transportation establishes the Nation’s overall transportation policy. Under its umbrella are 11 administrations whose jurisdictions include highway planning, development, and construction; motor carrier safety; 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.

Secretary 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.

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 for carriers serving the United States;
—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;
—arranges and coordinates cooperative agreements with foreign governments for the exchange of state-of-the-art scientific and technical information;
—processes and resolves complaints concerning unfair competitive practices in domestic and international air transportation;
—establishes international and intra-Alaska mail rates;
—determines the disposition of requests for approval and immunization from the antitrust laws of international aviation agreements; and
—administers the essential air service program.

For further information, call 202-366-8822.

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.

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; 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 drug and illegal immigrant interdiction effects on 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.

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;
—provides leadership on questions involving the financing of transportation infrastructure projects, and provides economic analyses of new transportation technologies; and
—coordinates the development of 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.

For further information, contact the Office of Transportation Policy. Phone, 202-366-4416.
Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), formerly the Federal Aviation Agency, was established by the Federal Aviation Act of 1958. 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 and activities in the public interest, including:

—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;
—providing assistance to law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of laws related to regulation of controlled substances, to the extent consistent with aviation safety;
—developing and implementing a program to solve the aircraft noise and sonic boom problem; 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; negotiating bilateral airworthiness agreements to facilitate the import and export of aircraft and components; and providing technical assistance and training in all areas of the agency’s expertise. It provides technical representation at international conferences, including participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization and other international organizations.
Commercial Space Transportation The agency regulates and encourages the U.S. commercial space transportation industry. It licenses the private sector launching of space payloads on expendable launch vehicles and commercial space launch facilities. It also sets insurance requirements for the protection of persons and property and ensures that space transportation activities comply with U.S. domestic and foreign policy.

Registration The agency provides a system for registering aircraft and recording documents affecting title or interest in the aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, and spare parts.

Research, Engineering, and Development The research, engineering, and development activities of the agency are directed toward providing the systems, procedures, facilities, and devices needed for a safe and efficient system of air navigation and air traffic control to meet the needs of civil aviation and the air defense system. The agency also performs an aeromedical research function to apply knowledge gained from its research program and 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. It performs flight inspection of air navigation facilities in the U.S. and, as required, abroad.

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—AK</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>Christopher Blum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern—DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA, VA, WV</td>
<td>1 Aviation Piz., Springfield Gardens, NY 11434</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>New England—CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT</td>
<td>12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, MA 01803</td>
<td>Amy Lind Corbett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Mountain—CO, ID, MT, OR, UT, WA, WY</td>
<td>1601 Lind Ave. SW., Renton, WA 98055</td>
<td>Tom Busker, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern—AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, PR, SC, TN</td>
<td>1701 Columbia Ave., College Park, GA 30337</td>
<td>Carolyn C. Blum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest—AR, LA, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>2601 Meacham Blvd., Fort Worth, TX 76137–4298</td>
<td>Ruth A. Levenez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western-Pacific—AZ, CA, HI, NV</td>
<td>15000 Aviation Blvd., Hawthorne, CA 90261</td>
<td>William C. Withycombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe, Africa, and Middle East</td>
<td>15, Rue de la Loh B-1040, Brussels, Belgium</td>
<td>Paul Feldman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia-Pacific</td>
<td>U.S. Embassy, FAA, Singapore</td>
<td>Elizabeth E. Erickson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America-Caribbean</td>
<td>8600 NW. 36th St., Miami, FL 33166</td>
<td>Joaquín 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>6500 S. MacArthur, Oklahoma City, OK 73125</td>
<td>Lindy Ritz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) was established as an agency of the Department of Transportation by the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 104). It administers the Department’s highway transportation programs. The Administration is responsible for:

—carrying out the Federal-aid highway program, in partnership with State transportation departments and metropolitan planning organizations, local governments, and the private sector;

—providing grants to assist State departments of transportation and metropolitan planning organizations in developing statewide and metropolitan intermodal transportation plans and programs;

—providing technical support grants to States for safety activities;

—working with other Federal agencies to design and build roads in national forests, parks, wildlife refuges, and Indian reservations; and

—cooperating with foreign governments through technology exchange and technical assistance.

FHWA administers programs for:

—planning, preserving, improving, and expanding the surface transportation system and enhance its safety;

—providing national leadership for the operations, efficiency, and intermodal integration for the surface transportation system;

—providing technical training and professional development programs to public and private transportation entities;

—providing innovative and effective research and development and developing means to market and implement this technology;

—providing oversight and accountability for public resources and ensuring appropriate uniformity;

—providing for efficient and safe freight and passenger mobility to strengthen economic and social linkages;

—protecting and enhance the environment; and

—improving highway-related aspects of surface transportation safety in coordination with the other DOT operating administrations; and

—enhancing the overall transportation safety by addressing the FHWA’s “vital few” priorities, i.e., safety, environmental stewardship and streamlining, and congestion mitigation.

Activities

Infrastructure The Administration manages the majority of the Federal-aid programs and engineering policies and standards, and provides technical expertise and assistance relating to the design, construction, and maintenance of the Nation’s highways, pavement, bridges, tunnels, hydraulic/geotechnical structures, and other engineering activities. It also manages highway infrastructure assets.

Federal Lands Programs The Administration manages the Federal lands highway program, the emergency relief program for federally owned roads, and the defense access roads program. It also provides transportation services, planning, design, procurement, and construction oversight to Federal agencies, serves as an advocate for safe public access to Federal and Indian lands, and develops and disseminates technology relative to transportation access to Federal and Indian lands. The Federal lands highway program is administered by three division offices.

Field Operations FHWA’s field structure is comprised of 4 resource centers that support the 52 State-level division offices. The offices provide Federal-aid program assistance to partners and customers in highway
transportation and safety services including planning and research, preliminary engineering, technology transfer, right-of-way, bridges, highway safety, traffic operations, environment, civil rights, design, construction and maintenance, engineering coordination, highway beautification, and management.

Field Offices—Federal Highway Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Manager or Equivalent</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td></td>
<td>Joyce A. Curtis</td>
<td>410–962–0093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>Suite 4000, 10 S. Howard St., 21201</td>
<td>William R. Gary White</td>
<td>708–283–3510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwestern</td>
<td>Suite 301, 19900 Governors Dr., 60461–1021</td>
<td>Garrett Corino</td>
<td>404–562–3570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Suite 17726, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30033–3104</td>
<td>C. Glenn Clinton</td>
<td>415–744–3102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Suite 2100, 201 Mission St., 9410</td>
<td>Sandra Balmir</td>
<td>213–202–3950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Suite 1460, 201 N. Figueroa St., 90012</td>
<td>Steven Call</td>
<td>312–886–1616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Rm. 320, 200 W. Adams, 60606–5232</td>
<td>Arthur O'Connor</td>
<td>212–668–2206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>Rm. 428, 1 Bowling Green, 10004–1415</td>
<td>Carmine Fisica</td>
<td>215–656–7070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Lands Highway Divisions</td>
<td>555 Zang St., Lakewood, CO 80228–1010</td>
<td>Melissa L. Ridenour</td>
<td>703–404–6201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>610 E. 5th St., Vancouver, WA 98661–3801</td>
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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 Federal Railroad Administration was created pursuant to section 3(e)(1) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 U.S.C. 103). The purpose of the 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.

Activities

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 developmagnetic levitation technology.

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. 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**  
FRA tests and evaluates conventional and advanced railroad systems and components at the Transportation Test Center near Pueblo, CO. Private sector companies and the Governments of the United States, Canada, and Japan use the facility to explore the operation of conventional and advanced systems under controlled conditions. It is used by Amtrack for the testing of new high-speed locomotives and trains and by the Federal Transit Administration for testing urban rapid transit vehicles.

For further information, contact the Transportation Technology Center, Pueblo, CO 81001. Phone, 719–584–0507.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Field Organizations—Federal Railroad Administration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northeastern—CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VT</td>
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<td>Central—IL, IN, MI, MN, WI</td>
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<td>Southwestern—AR, LA, NM, OK, TX</td>
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<td>Midwestern—CO, IA, KS, MO, NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western—AZ, CA, NV, UT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northwestern—AK, ID, MT, ND, OR, SD, WA, WY</td>
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</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 help reduce the mounting number of deaths, injuries, and economic losses resulting from motor vehicle crashes on the Nation’s highways.

The Administration carries out programs relating to the safety performance of motor vehicles and related equipment; administers the Nation's State and community highway safety program (administered jointly with the Federal Highway Administration); carries out the National Driver Register (NDR) Program to facilitate the interstate exchange of State records on problem drivers; conducts studies and operates programs aimed at reducing economic losses in motor vehicle crashes and repairs through general motor vehicle programs; administers the corporate average fuel economy program; administers the Federal odometer law; and issues theft prevention standards for passenger and nonpassenger motor vehicles.

#### Activities

**Research and Development**  
The Administration provides a foundation for the development of motor vehicle and highway safety program standards by researching, developing, testing, and
evaluating motor vehicles, motor vehicle equipment, and advanced technologies, and collecting and analyzing crash data. The research program covers numerous areas affecting safety problems and includes providing laboratory testing facilities to obtain necessary basic data. 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, 888-DASH-2-DOT, or 888-327-4236; TDD, 800-424-9153, or 202–366–7800 in the Washington, DC, area) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to report safety-related problems. English- and Spanish-speaking representatives are available between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. eastern standard time, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Consumers can also reach the hotline via the Internet at www.nhtsa.dot.gov/hotline. 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.

**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, rollover resistance, 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. It 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; separate tests are conducted to assess the vehicles’ resistance to rollovers. 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. It manages a fuel economy program that establishes and revises 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 Administration administers approximately $2.3 billion in State highway safety grant programs,
authorized by the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century. The State and Community Highway Safety formula grant program provides funds to the States, Indian nations, and the territories each year to support safety programs, particularly in the following national priority program areas: occupant protection, impaired driving, police traffic services, emergency medical services, data/traffic records, motorcycle safety, pedestrian and bicycle safety, speed control, and roadway safety. Incentive grant programs are also used to encourage States to implement effective impaired driving, occupant protection, and data improvement 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 (Rm. 17730, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303–3104)</td>
<td>Troy R. Ayers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge, MA (55 Broadway, Kendall Sq., Code 903, 02142)</td>
<td>George A. Luciano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth, TX (Rm. 6A08, 819 Taylor St., 76102–6177)</td>
<td>Georgia S. Chakiris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (466 Locust St., 64106)</td>
<td>Romell W. Cooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakewood, CO (Rm 430, 555 Zang St., 80228)</td>
<td>Louis R. DeCarolis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympia Fields, IL (Suite 201, 1900 Governors Dr., 60461)</td>
<td>Donald J. McNamara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (Suite 2230, 201 Mission St., 94105)</td>
<td>David Manning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA 98174 (3140 Jackson Federal Bldg., 915 2nd Ave., 98174)</td>
<td>Curtis A. Winston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Plains, NY (Suite 204, 222 Mamaroneck Ave., 10605)</td>
<td>Thomas M. 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) (formerly the Urban Mass Transportation Administration) was established as an operating administration 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 missions of the Administration are:

— 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 State 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 Investment Grants are authorized to assist in financing the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of facilities and equipment for use in mass transportation service in urban areas. There are three categories of funds available under the capital investment program: fixed guideway modernization, rolling stock renewal, safety-related improvements, and signal and power modernization; new starts funds for construction of new fixed guideway service; and bus funds for acquiring buses and rolling stock, ancillary equipment, and the construction of bus facilities.

For further information, call 202–366–2053.

Elderly and Persons With Disabilities

The 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.

Job Access and Reverse Commute Grants

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 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.


Non-urbanized Area Assistance

The Administration provides capital and operating assistance for public transportation in non-urbanized areas. Funds are allocated to the Governor, and the program is administered at the State level by the designated transportation agency. Assistance is provided for planning, administrative, and program development activities; coordination of public transportation programs; vehicle acquisition; and other capital investments in support of transit services tailored to the needs of elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities and other individuals who depend upon transit for their basic mobility.

Planning

The program provides financial assistance in meeting the transportation planning needs of metropolitan planning organizations by allocating funds to States which, in turn, they allocate to the metropolitan planning organizations. Assistance is available for transportation planning, technical assistance studies, demonstrations, management training, and cooperative research.

For further information, call 202–366–1626.

Research and Technology

The Administration seeks to improve public transportation for America’s communities by delivering products and services that
are valued by its customers and by assisting transit agencies in better meeting the needs of their customers. To accomplish these goals, it partners with the transportation industry to undertake research, development, and education that will improve the quality, reliability, and cost-effectiveness of transit in America and that leads to increases in transit ridership.

Transit research and technology efforts are categorized as follows:

**Joint Partnership** The Administration enters into agreements with both public and private research organizations, transit providers, and industry to promote the early deployment of innovation in public transportation services, management, operational practices, and technology of broad applicability.

**Advanced Technologies** The Administration assists the study, design, and demonstration of fixed-guideway technologies, bus and bus rapid transit technologies, fuel-cell-powered transit buses, advanced propulsion control for rail transit, and other types of technologies in development.

**International Mass Transportation Program** The Administration promotes American transit products and services overseas, and cooperates with foreign public sector entities on research and development in the public transportation industries. Trade missions and other international gatherings enable American vendors to showcase their products and services and facilitate technology transfer and information diffusion for developing nations.

For further information, call 202–366–4052.

**Rural Transportation Assistance** 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 non-urbanized areas. Additional funds are used at the national level for developing training materials, developing and maintaining a national clearinghouse on rural transit activities and information, and providing technical assistance through peer practitioners to promote exemplary techniques and practices.

For further information, call 202–366–2053.

**Safety** The Administration’s 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.

**Training and Technical Assistance** Through the National Transit Institute (NTI), the Administration develops and offers training courses for improving transit planning, operations, workforce performance, and productivity. NTI courses are conducted at sites across the United States on a wide variety of subjects, ranging from multimodal planning to management development, third-party contracting, safety, and security. Current NTI course offerings are available online at http://www.ntionline.com.

For further information, call 202–366–5741.

### Field Organization—Federal Transit Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 17T50, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303)</td>
<td>404–862–3500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge, MA (Suite 920, 55 Broadway, 02142)</td>
<td>617–494–2055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Suite 320, 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>
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Field Organization—Federal Transit Administration—Continued

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<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Worth, TX (Suite 8A36, 819 Taylor St., 76102)</td>
<td>817–978–0550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (Suite 404, 801 Locust St., 64106)</td>
<td>816–329–3920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (Suite 429, 1 Bowling Green, 10004–1415)</td>
<td>212–668–2170</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., 94106)</td>
<td>415–744–3133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (Suite 3142, 915 2d Ave., 98174)</td>
<td>206–220–7954</td>
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Metropolitan Offices—Federal Transit Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Suite 320, 200 W. Adams St., 60606–5232)</td>
<td>312–886–1616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA (Suite 1460, 210 Figuera, 90012)</td>
<td>213–202–3950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (Suite 428, 1 Bowling Green, 10004–1415)</td>
<td>212–668–2201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (Suite 903, 1760 Market St., 19103–4142)</td>
<td>215–656–7070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC (Suite 510, 1990 K St., NW, 20006)</td>
<td>202–219–3662</td>
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</table>


Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration was established by Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950 (5 U.S.C. app.). The Maritime Act of 1981 (46 U.S.C. 1601) transferred the Maritime Administration to the Department of Transportation. The Administration manages 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 to pay 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.

It 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.

The Administration 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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Rm. 1223, 501 Magazine St., New Orleans, LA 70130–3384</td>
<td>John W. Carnes</td>
<td>504–589–2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic</td>
<td>Rm. 418, 1 Bowling Green, New York, NY 10004–1415</td>
<td>Robert McKeon</td>
<td>212–688–3330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Atlantic</td>
<td>Rm. 211, 7737 Hampton Blvd., Norfolk, VA 23505</td>
<td>Mayank Jain</td>
<td>757–441–6393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Suite 2200, 201 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94105–1905</td>
<td>Francis X. Johnston</td>
<td>415–744–3125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant Marine Academy</td>
<td>Kings Point, NY 11024–1699</td>
<td>Joseph D. Stewart</td>
<td>516–773–5000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 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.


Research and Special Programs Administration

The Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) was established formally on September 23, 1977. It is responsible for hazardous materials transportation and pipeline safety, transportation emergency preparedness, safety training, and multimodal
transportation research and development activities.

**Hazardous Materials** 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 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 maintains a national safety program to safeguard food and certain other products from contamination during motor or rail transportation.


### Regional Offices—Office of Hazardous Materials Safety

<table>
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<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 478, 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 2100, 2320 LaBranch St., Houston, TX 77004</td>
<td>Billy Hines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western—AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY</td>
<td>Suite 550B, 3401 Centre Lake Dr., Ontario, CA 91761</td>
<td>Daniel Derwey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pipelines** The Office of Pipeline Safety’s (OPS) mission is to ensure the safety, security, and environmental protection of the Nation’s pipeline transportation system. The Office establishes and enforces safety and environmental standards for transportation of gas and hazardous liquids by pipeline. OPS also analyzes data, conducts education and training, promotes damage prevention, and conducts research and development for pipeline safety. Through OPS-administered grants-in-aid, States that voluntarily assume regulatory jurisdiction of pipelines can receive funding for up to 50 percent of the costs for their intrastate pipeline safety programs. OPS engineers inspect most interstate pipelines and other facilities not covered by the State programs. The Office also implements the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 by providing approval for and testing of oil pipeline spill response plans.

For further information, call 202–366–4595.

### Regional Offices—Office of Pipeline Safety

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<tr>
<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. 462, 901 Locust St., Kansas City, MO 64106</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. 7128, 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>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest—AZ, LA, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>Rm. 2100, 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>Chris Hoidal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Research and Education** The Office of Innovation, Research and Education (DIR) is responsible for facilitating the coordination of DOT’s research and development programs, managing multimodal research activities, encouraging transportation technology transfer, promoting small business innovation, and developing the future transportation workforce through the research and
education activities of the University Transportation Centers (UTC) Program. For further information, call 202–366–4434.

Transportation Safety The Transportation Safety 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. For further information, contact the Transportation Safety Institute, Department of Transportation, 6500 South McArthur Boulevard, Oklahoma City, OK 73125. Phone, 405–954–3153.

Emergency Transportation The Office of Emergency Transportation (OET) administers the Secretary of Transportation’s responsibilities in crisis response. This program includes a broad range of plans and procedures to maintain a high state of readiness, Departmentwide, for transportation response to the full spectrum of natural disasters and security incidents. OET’s Crisis Management Center (CMC) monitors the Nation’s transportation network and manages the collection, analysis, and distribution of information to Government officials and the transportation industry pertaining to the impacts of disasters on the transportation infrastructure systems. The Director of OET, as DOT’s Emergency Coordinator, provides policy direction and coordinates the emergency preparedness and response programs of the Department, in multimodal transportation emergencies, major military operations, or natural or technological disasters. The emergency response program, under the Federal Response Plan, provides transportation for Federal resources responding to disaster sites. This is accomplished through the Regional Emergency Transportation Coordination Program and is implemented through a Transportation Emergency Management Team. OET also manages DOT’s plan for the continuity of essential departmental functions at the national and regional levels in the event of a national security emergency. In addition, the Director of OET represents the United States for NATO civil aviation planning assigned to DOT by the Department of State. Similarly, OET participates in a cooperative program with Transport Canada for joint trans-border crisis planning and response. OET works closely with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, and the U.S. Transportation Command, and transportation operating agencies providing for civil transportation service in support of national mobilization and deployment objectives. OET also manages DOT’s responsibilities in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet Program. For further information, contact the Office of Emergency Transportation at 202–366–5270.

Volpe National Transportation Systems Center The Volpe National Transportation Systems Center provides the Department of Transportation and other agencies with cross-modal and cross-disciplinary research and development, engineering, and analysis on national transportation and logistics issues and problems. The Center applies its technical capabilities in engineering, information technology, human factors, and transportation system analysis to enhance the safety, security, and environmental compatibility of all modes of transportation. The staff researches, engineers, develops, and deploys systems for traffic surveillance and control, environmental impact measurement and mitigation, physical and cyber security, and advanced energy-efficient transport. The Center’s capabilities are supplied on a fee-for-service basis. For further information, contact the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center, 55 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142. Phone, 617–494–2224. Internet, www.volpe.dot.gov.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) was established by 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;
—collect air carrier financial and traffic data (passenger and freight);
—develop and maintain online the National Transportation Library (Internet, www.ntl.bts.gov) to help improve the ability of the transportation community to share information; and
—develop and maintain geospatial databases that depict transportation networks, their use, and the social, economic, and environmental conditions that affect or are affected by the networks.


Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration was established within the Department of Transportation on January 1, 2000, pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 (49 U.S.C. 113).

Formerly a part of the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration’s primary mission is to prevent commercial motor vehicle-related fatalities and injuries. Activities of the Administration contribute to ensuring safety in motor carrier operations through strong enforcement of safety regulations, targeting high-risk carriers and commercial motor vehicle drivers; improving safety information systems and commercial motor vehicle technologies; strengthening commercial motor vehicle equipment and operating standards; and increasing safety awareness. To accomplish these activities, the Administration works with Federal, State, and local enforcement agencies, the motor carrier industry, labor safety interest groups, and others.

Activities

Commercial Drivers’ Licenses The Administration develops standards to test and license commercial motor vehicle drivers.
Data and Analysis  The Administration collects and disseminates data on motor carrier safety and directs resources to improve motor carrier safety.

Regulatory Compliance and Enforcement  The Administration operates a program to improve safety performance and remove high-risk carriers from the Nation’s highways.

Research and Technology  The Administration coordinates research and development to improve the safety of motor carrier operations and commercial motor vehicles and drivers.

Safety Assistance  The Administration provides States with financial assistance for roadside inspections and other commercial motor vehicle safety programs. It promotes motor vehicle and motor carrier safety.

Other Activities  The Administration supports the development of unified motor carrier safety requirements and procedures throughout North America. It participates in international technical organizations and committees to help share the best practices in motor carrier safety throughout North America and the rest of the world. It enforces regulations ensuring safe highway transportation of hazardous materials and has established a task force to identify and investigate those carriers of household goods which have exhibited a substantial pattern of consumer abuse.

Field Organization—Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Suite 4000, 10 S. Howard St., Baltimore, MD 21201–2819</td>
<td>410-962-0077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Suite 17775, 61 Forsyth St., Atlanta, GA 30303–3104</td>
<td>404-562-3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwestern</td>
<td>Suite 210, 19900 Governors Dr., Olympia Fields, IL 60461–1021</td>
<td>708-283-3577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Suite 2100, 201 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94105</td>
<td>415-744-3088</td>
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Surface Transportation Board

The Surface Transportation Board was established in 1996 by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) Termination Act of 1995 (49 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.) as an independent 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 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 performing 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.


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, www.dot.gov/ost/docr.

**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).

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 the Senior Procurement Executive. Phone, 202–366–4263.

**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 Transportation Policy Development, Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202–366–4416.

**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.


**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, FB–10A Branch, Room 930, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591 (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, Suite 840, 1925 K Street NW., 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, Suite 700, 1925 K Street NW., 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of the Treasury</td>
<td>John W. Snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>Christopher Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Secretary</td>
<td>Jeffrey Kupper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Secretary</td>
<td>Samuel W. Bodman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>Dennis Schindel, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration</td>
<td>Pamela J. Gardiner, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Inspector General for Audit</td>
<td>Gordon C. Milbourn III, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Inspector General for Investigations</td>
<td>Steven M. Jones</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Counsel</td>
<td>Arnold Havens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy General Counsel</td>
<td>George Wolfe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary (Economic Policy)</td>
<td>Mark Warshawsky</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>Robert Stein</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Macroeconomics)</td>
<td>James Carter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Coordination</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Microeconomic Analysis)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs and Public Liaison)</td>
<td>John Duncan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Appropriation and Management)</td>
<td>Arthur E. Cameron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Public Liaison)</td>
<td>Becky Relic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Management/Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>Jesus Delgado-Jenkins, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Information Systems and Chief Information Officer)</td>
<td>Michael Parker, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Human Resources)</td>
<td>W. Earl Wright, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>Barry K. Hudson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary (Public Affairs)</td>
<td>Robert Nichols</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Public Affairs)</td>
<td>Tony Fratto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy)</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Regulatory Affairs)</td>
<td>Eric Solomon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Tax Analysis)</td>
<td>Robert Carroll</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy)</td>
<td>Gregory Jenner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer of the United States</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Secretary (Domestic Finance)</td>
<td>Brian C. Roseboro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary for Financial Education</td>
<td>Dan Iannicola</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Critical Infrastructure Protection and Compliance
Director, Community Development Financial Institutions Fund
Assistant Secretary (Financial Institutions)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Financial Institutions Policy)
Assistant Secretary (Financial Markets)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Federal Finance)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Government Financial Policy)
Fiscal Assistant Secretary
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Accounting Policy)
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Fiscal Operations and Policy)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Money Laundering and Financial Crimes
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Terrorism and Violent Crime
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Regulatory, Tariff and Trade
Director, Office of Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN)
Under Secretary (International Affairs)
Assistant Secretary (International Affairs)
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Monetary and Financial Policy
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Asia, the Americas, and Africa
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Multilateral Development Bank and Specialized Development Institution
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Eurasia and Latin America
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Technical Assistance Policy
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Trade and Investment Policy

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU
650 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20226

Administrator
Deputy Administrator
Assistant Administrator (Field Operations)
Assistant Administrator (Headquarters)
Associate Chief Counsel

Administrator
Deputy Administrator
Assistant Administrator (Field Operations)
Assistant Administrator (Headquarters)
Associate Chief Counsel
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
250 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20219

Comptroller
Chief of Staff
Chief Information Officer
Deputy to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Director (Comptroller of the Currency)
Ombudsman
First Senior Deputy Comptroller and Chief Counsel
Senior Deputy Comptroller for the Office of Management and Chief Financial Officer
Senior Deputy Comptroller for Midsize Community Bank Supervision
Senior Deputy Comptroller and Chief National Bank Examiner
Senior Deputy Comptroller for International and Economic Affairs
Senior Deputy Comptroller for Large Bank Supervision

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
Fourteenth and C Streets SW, Washington, DC 20228

Director
Deputy Director
Associate Director (Chief Financial Officer)
Associate Director (Chief Information Officer)
Associate Director (Chief Operating Officer)
Associate Director (Management)
Associate Director (Technology)
Chief Counsel

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE
401 Fourteenth Street SW, Washington, DC 20227

Commissioner
Deputy Commissioner
Director, Legislative and Public Affairs
Chief Counsel
Assistant Commissioner, Agency Services
Assistant Commissioner, Debt Management Services
Assistant Commissioner, Federal Finance
Assistant Commissioner, Financial Operations Accounting
Assistant Commissioner, Governmentwide Accounting
Assistant Commissioner, Information Resources

JOHN D. HAWKE, JR.
MARK A. NISHAN
JACKIE FLETCHER
THOMAS E. ZEMKE
SAMUEL P. GOLDEN
JULIE L. WILLIAMS
THOMAS R. BLOOM
TIMOTHY W. LONG
EMORY WAYNE RUSHTON
JEFFERY A. BROWN
DOUGLAS W. ROEDER
THOMAS A. FERGUSON
GREGORY D. CARPER
RONALD W. FALE
KIT REGONE
JOEL C. TAUB
LARRY R. FELIX
CARROL H. KINSEY
RICHARD L. GREGG
KENNETH R. PAPAI
ALVINA A. McHALE
DEBRA N. DIENER
KERRY LANHAM
MARTY MILLS
GARY GRIPPO
WANDA ROGERS
D. JAMES STURGILL
NANCY C. FLEETWOOD
Assistant Commissioner, Management (CFO)  
Assistant Commissioner, Regional Operations  

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE  
1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20224  

Commissioner of Internal Revenue  
Commissioner, Large and Midsize Business Division  
Commissioner, Small Business/Self-Employed Division  
Commissioner, Tax Exempt and Government Entities Division  
Commissioner, Wage and Investment Division  
Deputy Commissioner  
Deputy Commissioner of Modernization and Chief Financial Officer  
Chief Counsel  
Chief Financial Officer  
Chief, Agency-Wide Shared Services  
Chief, Appeals  
Chief, Communications and Liaison  
Chief, Criminal Investigation  
Chief, Information Systems  
National Taxpayer Advocate  

UNITED STATES MINT  
801 Ninth Street NW., Washington, DC 20220  

Director  
Deputy Director  
Chief Counsel  
Associate Director, Chief Financial Officer  
Associate Director, Chief Information Officer  
Associate Director, Manufacturing Strategic Business Unit  
Associate Director, Sales and Marketing Strategic Business Unit  
Associate Director, Protection Strategic Business Unit  

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT  
999 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20239–0001  

Commissioner  
Deputy Commissioner  
Chief Counsel  
Assistant Commissioner (Financing)  
Assistant Commissioner (Information Technology)  

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. The Secretary also serves as the Government’s chief financial officer.

**Activities**

**Economic Policy**  The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy assists policymakers in the determination of economic policies. The Office:

—reviews and analyzes domestic and international economic issues and developments in the financial markets;

—assists in the development of official economic projections; and

—works closely with Federal Government agencies to develop economic forecasts underlying the yearly budget process.
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 following branches of the Department:

— the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, charged with collecting excise taxes on alcoholic beverages and tobacco products;
— the Office of Financial Enforcement, assisting in implementing the Bank Secrecy Act and administering related Treasury regulations; and
— the Office of Foreign Assets Control, 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 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 relating to other Federal regulatory agencies.

Fiscal Affairs  The Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary supervises the administration of the Government’s fiscal affairs. It 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 trusts and other accounts.

International Affairs  The Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs advises and assists policymakers 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 Latin America). The staff offices performing these functions:

— 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.

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 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.

**Treasury Inspector General** The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) was established in January 1999, in accordance with the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, to provide independent oversight of the Internal Revenue Service programs and activities. TIGTA is charged with monitoring the Nation’s tax laws to ensure the IRS acts with efficiency, economy, and effectiveness toward program accomplishment; ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations, preventing, detecting, and deterring fraud, waste, and abuse; investigating activities or allegations related to fraud, waste, and abuse by IRS personnel; and protecting the IRS against attempts to corrupt or threaten its employees.

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.

**Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau**

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) administers and enforces the existing Federal laws and Tax Code provisions related to the production and taxation of alcohol and tobacco products. TTB also collects all excise taxes on the manufacture of firearms and ammunition.


**Office of the Comptroller of the Currency**

[For the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Part 4]

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency 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.

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 2,100 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 4 district offices. The Office is independently funded through assessments of the assets of national banks.
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. Operations are financed by a revolving fund established in 1950 in accordance with Public Law 81–656. 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.

The Bureau designs, prints, and finishes all of the Nation’s paper currency, U.S. postage stamps, and many other security documents, 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, DC, and a second currency manufacturing plant in Fort Worth, TX.

Financial Management Service

The Financial Management Service (FMS) provides central payment services to Federal program agencies, operates the Federal Government’s collections and deposit systems, provides governmentwide accounting and reporting services, and manages the collection of delinquent debt owed to the Federal Government. FMS has four Regional Financial Centers located in Texas, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and California; and one Debt Collection Center in Alabama.

**Accounting**  The Service gathers and publishes Governmentwide financial information that is used by the public and private sectors to monitor the Government’s financial status and establish fiscal and monetary policies. These publications include the *Daily Treasury Statement*, the *Monthly Treasury Statement*, the *Treasury Bulletin*, the *U.S. Government Annual Report*, and the *Financial Report of the U.S. Government*.

**Collections**  FMS administers the world’s largest collection system, gathering more than $2.2 trillion annually through a network of more than 10,000 financial institutions. It also manages the collection of Federal revenues such as individual and corporate income tax deposits, customs duties, loan repayments, fines, and proceeds from leases.

FMS and IRS launched the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (www.eftps.gov), which allows individuals and businesses to pay Federal taxes via the Internet. EFTPS-OnLine also provides such features as an instant, printable acknowledgment for documenting each transaction, the ability to schedule advance payments, and access to payment history.

The Treasury Offset Program is one of the methods used to collect delinquent debt. FMS uses the program to withhold Federal payments, such as Federal income tax refunds, Federal salary...
payments, and Social Security benefits, to recipients with delinquent debts, including past-due child support obligations and State and Federal income tax debt.

Electronic Commerce  
Through its electronic money program, FMS tests new payments and collection technologies using the Internet and card technology, as well as related technologies such as digital signatures and biometrics. FMS has initiated electronic money pilot programs to help Federal agencies modernize their payments and collection activities. Examples include stored-value cards used on military bases and in Government hospitals, electronic checks, point-of-sale check truncations, and Internet credit card collection programs.

Payments  
Each year, FMS issues more than 950 million non-defense payments, with a dollar value of more than $1.64 trillion, to a wide variety of recipients, such as those who receive Social Security, IRS tax refunds, and veterans’ benefits. For fiscal year 2003, nearly 74 percent of these transactions were issued by electronic funds transfer. The remainder of FMS payments are disbursed by check.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Financial Centers—Financial Management Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center/Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, TX (P.O. Box 149058, 78741)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (P.O. Box 12598, 64116)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (P.O. Box 8676, 19101)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (P.O. Box 193858, 94119)</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, by efficiently applying the tax law with integrity and fairness. To achieve that purpose, the IRS:

—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. Other major sources are corporate 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.
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>Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, KY 40121</td>
<td>Bert Barnes (O)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO 80204</td>
<td>Tim Riley (PM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA 19106</td>
<td>Robert Robidoux (PM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA 94102</td>
<td>Larry Eckerman (PM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Point, NY 10996</td>
<td>Ellen McCullom (PM)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact the United States Mint, Department of the Treasury, 801 Ninth Street NW., Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202–354–7222.

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 and buy back Treasury securities to implement debt management policy. The Bureau fulfills its mission through four programs: wholesale securities, Government agency investment, retail securities services, and summary 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. 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.

Office of Thrift Supervision

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. OTS is responsible for:

- examining and supervising thrift institutions in the four OTS regions to ensure the safety and soundness of the industry;
- ensuring that thrifts comply with consumer protection laws and regulations;
- 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.


Sources of Information

Departmental Offices


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.


**Semiannual reports to the Congress on the Office of Inspector General are available from the Office of Inspector General, Office of Evaluation, Suite 600, 740 15th Street, Washington, DC 20220.**

**Reading Room** The Reading Room is located in the Treasury Library, Room 1428, Main Treasury Building, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202–622–0990.


**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.


**Treasury Inspector General** Individuals wishing to report fraud, waste, or abuse against or by IRS employees should write to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, P.O. Box 589, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044–0589. Phone, 800–366–4484 (toll free). E-mail, complaints@TIGTA.TREAS.gov.

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**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** 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 646A. Phone, 202–874–2058.

**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, through the mail, or on the Internet, at www.moneyfactory.com. 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 May, June, July, and August, the gift shop reopens at 4:30 p.m. and closes 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, Room 533M, Fourteenth and C Streets SW., 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, March 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 organize on Raoul Wallenberg Place.

Evening tours, May through August, 5 p.m. until 7 p.m. Tours are offered every 20 minutes. The ticket booth for evening tours is open from 3:30 until 7:30 p.m. Tour tickets are free. Lines organize on Raoul Wallenberg Place.

Non-peak season, October through February, 9 a.m. until 2 p.m. No tickets are necessary for tours during this time.

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. Fax, 202–874–7016.

Contracts Write to the Director, Acquisition Management Division, Room 428 LCB. Phone, 202–874–6910.

Employment Inquiries may be directed to the Human Resources Division, Room 170A, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, MD 20782. Phone, 202–874–8090. TDD, 202–874–8825.

Internal Revenue Service
Audiovisual Materials Films providing information on the American tax system, examination and appeal rights, and the tax responsibilities of running a small business are available. Some of the films are also available in Spanish. The films can be obtained by contacting any territory 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 territory offices.

Customer Account Service The Internal Revenue Service provides year-round tax information and assistance to taxpayers, primarily through its toll-free telephone system, which also includes telephone assistance to deaf and hearing-impaired taxpayers who have access to a teletypewriter or television/phone. The toll-free numbers are listed in local telephone directories and in the annual tax form packages. 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.

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 assistance, through agency employees, to community groups.

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 territory office.
Employment For information, write the recruitment coordinator at any of the territory offices.


Reading Rooms Public reading rooms are located in the national office and in each territory office.

Speakers Arrangements for speakers on provisions of the tax law and operations of the Internal Revenue Service for professional and community groups may be made by writing to the Senior Commissioner's Representative 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.

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 are available through the Internet, at www.usmint.gov.


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 www.publicdebt.treas.gov. Forms and publications may be ordered electronically at the same address.

Employment General employment 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 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 a Treasury direct contact center, or to the Bureau of the Public Debt, 200 Third Street, Parkersburg, WV 26106–1328. Phone, 800–722–2678 (toll free).

Office of Thrift Supervision

Electronic Access Information about OTS and institutions regulated by OTS is available through the Internet, at 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.

Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Requests For information not readily available from the Web site, or the OTS
order department, please submit to the Office of Thrift Supervision, Dissemination Branch, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552. E-mail, publicinfo@ots.treas.gov. Fax, 202–906–7755.

**General Information** General information about OTS may be obtained by calling 202–906–6000.

**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 and at the “Public Information” link on the Web site. 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.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
810 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420

SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
  Chief of Staff
  Deputy Secretary
  Chairman, Board of Contract Appeals
  Chairman, Board of Veterans’ Appeals
  Vice Chairman, Board of Veterans’ Appeals
  Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
  Director, Center for Minority Veterans
  Director, Center for Women Veterans
  Director, Office of Employment Discrimination Complaint Adjudication
  Assistant to the Secretary, Office of Regulation Policy and Management
  General Counsel
  Inspector General
  Veterans’ Service Organizations Liaison
  Under Secretary for Health, Veterans Health Administration
    Deputy Under Secretary for Health
    Deputy Under Secretary for Health for Policy Coordination
    Deputy Under Secretary for Health for Operations and Management
  Under Secretary for Benefits, Veterans Benefits Administration
    Deputy Under Secretary for Benefits
  Under Secretary for Memorial Affairs, National Cemetery Administration
    Deputy Under Secretary for Memorial Affairs
  Assistant Secretary for Management
    Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
    Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget
    Deputy Assistant Secretary for Finance
    Deputy Assistant Secretary for Acquisition and Materiel Management
  Assistant Secretary for Information and Technology
    Deputy Assistant Secretary for Information and Technology
    Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Information Technology Enterprise Architecture
    Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policies, Plans, and Programs

ANTHONY J. PRINCIPI
NORA E. EGAN
GORDON H. MANSFIELD
GARY KRUMP
ELIGAH DANE CLARK
RON GARVIN
SCOTT F. DENNISTON
CHARLES NESBY
IRENE TROWELL-HARRIS
CHARLES R. DELOBE
WILLIAM A. MOORMAN
TIM S. MCCLAIN
RICHARD J. GRIFFIN
ALLEN (GUNNER) KENT
JONATHAN B. PERLIN, Acting
MICHAEL J. KLUSMAN, Acting
FRANCIS M. MURPHY
LAURA J. MILLER
WILLIAM D. STINGER, Acting
JOHN W. NICHOLSON
DICK WANNEMACHER, Acting
WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL
D. MARK CATLETT
RITA A. REED
EDWARD J. MURRAY, Acting
DAVID S. DERR, Acting
ROBERT N. MCFARLAND
EDWARD F. MEAGHER
EDWARD F. MEAGHER, Acting
CRAIG LUIGART
Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Information Technology Operations
SALLY WALLACE
Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Cyber and Information Security
BRUCE A. BRODY
Director, Austin Automation Center
LINDA VOGES
Assistant Secretary for Policy, Planning, and Preparedness
CLAUDE M. KICKLIGHTER
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning
DENNIS DUFFY
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy
DAVID BALLARD
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
GARY A. STEINBERG
Director, Operations and Readiness
ROBERT G. CLAYPOOL, Acting
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security and Law Enforcement
JOHN H. BAFFA
Assistant Secretary for Human Resources and Administration
(vacancy)
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Resources and Administration
(vacancy)
Director, Office of Administration
C.G. (DENO) VERENES
Deputy Director, Office of Administration
SUSAN C. McHUGH
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Diversity Management and Equal Employment Opportunity
THOMAS J. HOGAN
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Resources Management
JAMES S. JONES
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Resolution Management
RONALD E. COWLES
Assistant Deputy for Labor-Management Relations
CYNTHIA R. COWLES
Assistant Secretary for Public and Intergovernmental Affairs
JEFFREY E. PHILLIPS
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
WILLIAM W. McLEMORE
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental and International Affairs
Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Legislative Affairs
PAMELA M. IOVINO, Acting
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs
PAMELA M. IOVINO
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Congressional Affairs
(vacancy)

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). It is comprised of three organizations that administer veterans programs: the Veterans Health Administration, the Veterans Benefits Administration, and the National Cemetery Administration. Each organization has field facilities and a central office component.
Activities

Cemeteries  The National Cemetery Administration (NCA) provides services to veterans, active duty personnel, and 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 eligible reservists and National Guard members; awarding grants to aid States in establishing, improving, and expanding veterans cemeteries; and administering the Presidential Memorial Certificate Program.

Center for Minority Veterans  The Center for Minority Veterans was established under Public Law 103–446 (108 Stat. 4645) and is responsible for promoting the use of VA benefits, programs, and services by minority veterans and assessing the needs of minority group members. The work of the Center 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.

Center for Women Veterans  The Center for Women Veterans was established under Public Law 103–446 (108 Stat. 4645) and acts as the Secretary’s primary adviser on women veterans issues and evaluates VA programs, policies, legislation, and practices to ensure they are responsive and accessible to eligible women veterans.

Health Services  The Veterans Health 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 conducts both individual medical and health-care delivery research projects and multi-hospital research programs, and 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.

Veterans Benefits  The Veterans Benefits Administration 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.

The Compensation and Pension Service is responsible for claims for disability compensation and pension, specially adapted housing, accrued benefits, adjusted compensation in death cases, and reimbursement for headstone or marker; allowances for automobiles and special adaptive equipment; special clothing allowances; emergency officers’ retirement pay; survivors’ claims for death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, death pension, and burial and plot allowance claims; forfeiture determinations; and a benefits protection program for minors and incompetent adult beneficiaries.

The Education Service administers the Montgomery GI Bill program and other programs which provide education benefits to qualified active-duty members, veterans, certain dependents of veterans, and members of the Selected Reserve. Also included in the Education Service’s responsibilities are compliance surveys, a work-study program, and course approvals.

The Insurance Service’s operations for the benefit of service members, veterans, and their beneficiaries are available through the regional office and insurance center (phone, 800–669–8477) in Philadelphia, PA, which provides the full range of functional activities necessary for a national life insurance program. Activities include the complete maintenance of individual accounts, underwriting functions, life and death insurance claims awards, and any other insurance-related transactions. The agency also administers the Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance Program for those disabled veterans who receive a VA grant for specially adapted housing and supervises the Servicemembers’
Group Life Insurance Program and the Veterans Group Life Insurance Program.

The Loan Guaranty Service is responsible for operations that 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; making direct loans to Native American veterans to acquire a home on trust land; servicing and liquidating defaulted loans; and disposing of real estate acquired as the consequence of defaulted loans.

The Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Service provides outreach, motivation, evaluation, counseling, training, employment, and other rehabilitation services to service-connected disabled veterans. Vocational and educational counseling, as well as the evaluation of abilities, aptitudes, and interests are provided to veterans and servicepersons. Counseling, assessment, education programs, and, in some cases, rehabilitation services are available to spouses and children of totally and permanently disabled veterans as well as surviving orphans, widows, and widowers of certain deceased veterans.

Vocational training and rehabilitation services are available to children with spina bifida having one or both parents who served in the Republic of Vietnam during the Vietnam era, or served in certain military units in or near the demilitarized zone in Korea, between September 1, 1967, and August 31, 1971.

Veterans' Appeals The Board of Veterans' Appeals (BVA) is responsible for entering the final appellate decisions in claims of entitlement to veterans' benefits and for deciding certain matters concerning fees charged by attorneys and agents for representation of veterans before VA and requests for revision of prior BVA decisions on the basis of clear and unmistakable error. Final Board decisions are appealable to the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims.

Field Facilities The Department’s operations are handled through the following field facilities:

—cemeteries, the final resting places for burial of the remains of veterans, active duty personnel, and reservists and National Guard members with 20 years' qualifying service; their spouses; and certain eligible dependents;
—domiciliaries, providing the least intensive level of inpatient medical care including 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;
—medical centers, providing 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;
—outpatient clinics to provide eligible beneficiaries with ambulatory care; and
—regional offices to 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; conduct outreach and information dissemination and provide support and assistance to various segments of the veteran population to include former prisoners of war (POW), minority veterans, homeless veterans, women veterans and elderly veterans; supervise payment of VA benefits to incompetent beneficiaries; provide vocational rehabilitation and employment training; administer educational benefits; guarantee loans for purchase, construction, or alteration of homes; process grants for specially adapted housing; process death claims; and assist veterans in exercising rights to benefits and services.
## NATIONAL FACILITIES—DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Type of Facility</th>
<th>Director</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALABAMA:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham (700 S. 19th St., 35233)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Y.C. Parris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Alabama Health Care System (215 Perry Hill Rd., Montgomery, 36109–3798)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mobile (Naval Air Station, 80 Hovey Rd., Pensacola, FL 32508–1054) (Mail: Barrancas National Cemetery, FL)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montgomery (345 Perry Hill Rd., 36109)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Montgomery Watson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seale (Fort Mitchell National Cemetery, 553 Hwy. 165, 36850)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Gregory P. Whitney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuscaloosa (35404)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>W. Kenneth Ruyle</td>
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<td><strong>ALASKA:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anchorage (2925 Debarr Rd., 99508)</td>
<td>Outpatient Clinic and Regional Office</td>
<td>Alex Spector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Richardson (P.O. Box 5–498, 99505)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Virginia M. Walker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sitka (800 Sawmill Creek Rd., 99835) (Mail: Ft. Richardson National Cemetery, AK)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Virginia M. Walker</td>
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<td><strong>ARIZONA:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Arizona Health Care System (500 N. Hwy. 89, Prescott, 86331)</td>
<td>Medical Center (Medical and domiciliary)</td>
<td>Deborah Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix (7th St. &amp; Indian School Rd., 85012)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>John R. Fears</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phoenix (3225 N. Central Ave., 85012)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Sandra D. Finton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phoenix (23029 N. Cave Creek Rd., 85024) (National Memorial Cemetery of Arizona)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Mark Maynard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prescott (VA Medical Center, 500 Hwy. 89 N., 86301) (Mail: National Memorial Cemetery of Arizona)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Mark Maynard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Arizona Health Care System (3601 S. 6th Ave., Tucson, 85723)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Jonathan H. Gardner</td>
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<td><strong>ARKANSAS:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fayetteville (72701)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Michael Winn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fayetteville (700 Government Ave., 72701)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Arleen Vicenty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Smith (522 Garland Ave., 72901)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Paul Martin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Rock (2523 Confederate Blvd., 72206)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Gary Overall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Rock (300 Roosevelt Rd., 72205) (John L. McClellan Memorial Veterans Hospital)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>George Gray, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Rock Division</td>
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<td>North Little Rock Division (Mail: Little Rock)</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Little Rock (P.O. Box 1280, Bldg. 65, Ft. Roots, 72115)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Nick Nicholas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CALIFORNIA:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Central California Health Care System (2615 Clinton Ave, Fresno, 93703)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Alan S. Perry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gustine (San Joaquin Valley National Cemetery, 32053 W. McCabe Rd., 95322)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Carla Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loma Linda (Jerry L. Pettis Memorial Veterans Hospital, 11201 Benton St., 92357)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Dean R. Stordahl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long Beach (5901 E. 7th St., 90822)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles (11301 Wilshire Blvd., 90073)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles (11000 Wilshire Blvd., 90024)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Stewart F. Lift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles (956 S. Sepulveda Blvd., 90249)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>William L. Livingston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern California Health Care System (150 Muir Rd., Benicia, 94512)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oakland (Oakland Federal Bldg., 1301 Clay St., 94612–5209)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Donald E. Stout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palo Alto Health Care System (3801 Miranda Ave., 94304)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Elisabeth J. Freeman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverside (22495 Van Buren Blvd., 92518)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Mark Maynard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bruno (Golden Gate National Cemetery, 1300 Sneath Ln., 94066)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>James Fitzgerald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego (3350 La Jolla Village Dr., 92161)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Gary Rossio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego (611000 San Diego Dr., 92108)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego (Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, P.O. Box 637, Point Loma, 92106)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>William L. Livingston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco (4150 Clement St., 94121)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Sheila Cullen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco (P.O. Box 29012, Presidio of San Francisco, 94129) (Mail: Golden Gate National Cemetery, San Bruno, CA)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>James Fitzgerald</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COLORADO:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Denver (1055 Clement St., 80220)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Edgar Thorland, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver (80225)</td>
<td>Denver Distribution Center</td>
<td>Jim Sandman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver (Fort Logan National Cemetery, 3698 S. Sheridan Blvd., 80235)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Gerald Vitela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Lyon (Mail: Fort Logan National Cemetery, Denver, CO)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Gerald Vitela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### National Facilities—Department of Veterans Affairs—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Type of facility</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand Junction (81501)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Kurt Schlegelmilch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakewood (P.O. Box 25126, 156 Van Gordon St., 80228)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Catherine L. Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONNECTICUT:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut Health Care System (950 Campbell Ave., West Haven, 06516)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Roger Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford (450 Main St., 06103)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Ric Randle</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DELAWARE:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilmington (1601 Kirkwood Hwy., 19805)</td>
<td>Medical and Regional Office Center</td>
<td>Dexter Dix</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington (50 Irving St. NW., 20422)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Sanford M. Garfunkel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington (1120 Vermont Ave. NW., 20421)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Keith Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLORIDA:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bay Pines (1000 Bay Pines Blvd. N., 33504)</td>
<td>Medical Center (medical and domiciliary)</td>
<td>Smith Jenkins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bushnell (Florida National Cemetery, 6502 SW. 102d Ave., 33513)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Billy Murphy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miami (1201 NW. 16th St., 33125)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Stephen Lucas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Florida/Southern Georgia Health Care System (1601 SW. Archer Rd., Gainesville, 32608–1197)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Fred Malphrus</td>
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<td>Pensacola (Barrancas National Cemetery, Naval Air Station, 80 Hovey Rd. 32508–1054)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<td>St. Augustine (104 Marine St., 32084) (Mail: Florida National Cemetery, Bushnell, FL)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Billy Murphy</td>
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<td>St. Petersburg (P.O. Box 1437, 33701)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Sandy Bowron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tampa (James A. Haley Veterans Hospital, 1300 Bruce B. Downs Blvd., 33612)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Palm Beach (7305 N. Military Trail, 33410–6400)</td>
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<td>Edward H. Seller</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atlanta (1670 Clairmont Rd., 30033)</td>
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<td>Thomas A. Cappello</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atlanta (P.O. Box 100026, 1700 Clairmont Rd., Decatur, 30033)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Patrick Courtney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Augusta (2460 Wrightsboro Rd., 30904–6285)</td>
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<td>James Trusley</td>
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<td>Forest Hills Division</td>
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<td>Lenwood Division</td>
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<td>Dublin (31021)</td>
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<td>Richard W. Fry</td>
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<td>Honolulu (P.O. Box 50188, 96850)</td>
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<td>H. David Burge</td>
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<td>Boise (805 W. Franklin St., 83702)</td>
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<td>James Vance</td>
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<td>Boise (5th &amp; Ft. Sts., 83702–4598)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Wayne Tippens</td>
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<td><strong>ILLINOIS:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alton (600 Pearl St., 62003) (Mail: Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, MO)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Ralph E. Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago Health Care System (333 E. Huron St., 60611)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Richard S. Citron</td>
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<td>Chicago (P.O. Box 8136, 536 S. Clark St., 60680)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Michael Olson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Danville (61832)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Susan P. Bowers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Danville (1900 E. Main St., 61832)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Gilbert Gallo</td>
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<td>Elwood (Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery, 27034 S. Diagonal Rd., 60421)</td>
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<td>Hines (Lock Box 66303, AMF O'Hare, 60666–0303)</td>
<td>Finance Center</td>
<td>Billy R. Barker</td>
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<td>Hines (Edward Hines, Jr., Hospital, 60141)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Jack Hetrick</td>
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<td>Hines (P.O. Box 76, 60141)</td>
<td>VA National Acquisition Center</td>
<td>George T. Patterson</td>
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<td>Hines (P.O. Box 27, 60141)</td>
<td>Service and Distribution Center</td>
<td>Mike Tyler</td>
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<td>Marion (2401 W. Main St., 62959)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Robert D. Morrelo</td>
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<td>Moline (Rock Island National Cemetery, P.O. Box 737, Rock Island Arsenal, 61265)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Richard C. Anderson</td>
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<td>Mound City (P.O. Box 128, Hwy. 37 &amp; 51, 62863)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Ralph E. Church</td>
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<td>North Chicago (60064)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Patrick L. Sullivan</td>
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<td>Quincy (36th &amp; Marine Sts., 62201) (Mail: Rock Island National Cemetery, Rock Island, IL)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
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<td>Springfield (Camp Butler National Cemetery, 5063 Camp Butler Rd., R No. 1, 62707)</td>
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<td><strong>INDIANA:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Indianapolis (1481 W. 10th St., 46202)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address</td>
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<td>Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cold Spring Road Division&lt;br&gt;Tenth Street Division&lt;br&gt;Indianapolis (575 N. Pennsylvania St., 46204)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Jeffrey Alger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indianapolis (Cram Hill National Cemetery, 700 W. 38th St., 46208) (Mail: Marion National Cemetery, IN.)</td>
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<td>Bobby A. Moton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marion (1700 E. 38th St., 46902)</td>
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<td>New Albany (1943 Ekin Ave., 47105) (Mail: Zachary Taylor National Cemetery, KY.)</td>
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<td>Gary D. Peak</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Indiana Health Care System (2121 Lake Ave., Fort Wayne, 46805)</td>
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<td>Michael W. Murphy</td>
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<td>IOWA:</td>
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### National Facilities—Department of Veterans Affairs—Continued

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<tr>
<td>Muskogee (Memorial Station, Honor Heights Dr., 74401)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Melinda Murphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma City (901 NE. 13th St., 73104)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Steve J. Gentling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle Point (2782 Riley Rd., 97524)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Joseph E. Trimbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland (3710 SW. U.S. Veterans Hospital Rd., 97207)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>James Tuchschmidt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland (Willamette National Cemetery, 11800 SE. Mt. Scott Blvd., P.O. Box 66147, 97266–6937)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Gertrude Devaney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roseburg (97470–8513)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>George Carmack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roseburg (VA Medical Center, 97470) (Mail: Williamette National Cemetery, OR)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Lucy Devaney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annville (Indiantown Gap National Cemetery, Rt. 2, Box 484, 17003–9618)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Gerald L. Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler (16001–2480)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie (135 E. 38th St. Blvd., 16504)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>James Palmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon (17042)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Charlene Szabo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia (5000 Wissahickon Ave., 19101) (In-surance remittances: P.O. Box 7797)</td>
<td>Regional Office &amp; Insurance Center</td>
<td>Thomas M. Lastowka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia (University &amp; Woodland Aves., 19104)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Michael Sullivan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia (Haines St. &amp; Limekiln Pike, 19138)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Delores T. Blake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh (1000 Liberty Ave., 15222)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Doug Wallin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh Health Care System (University Dr. C., 15240)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Michael Moreland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkes-Barre (1111 E. End Blvd., 18711)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manila (1313 Roxas Blvd., FPO AP96515–1110)</td>
<td>Regional Office &amp; Outpatient Clinic</td>
<td>Barry M. Barker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayamon (Puerto Rico National Cemetery, Avenue Cementerio Nacional No. 50, 00960)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Jorge Baltar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hato Rey (U.S. Courthouse &amp; Federal Bldg., Carlos E. Chardon St., 00918)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan (Barrio Monacillos G.P.O., Box 364867, 00927–5800)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Rafael E. Ramirez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan (U.S. Courthouse &amp; Federal Bldg., Carlos E. Chardon St., G.P.O. Box 364867, Hato Rey, 00926)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Sonia Moreno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence (380 Westminster Mall, 02903)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Kim Graves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence (David Park, 02908)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Vincent Ng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaufort (1601 Boundary St., 29902)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Walter A. Gray, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston (1600 Bee St., 29401–5799)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>William Montcastle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia (William Jennings Bryan Dorn Veterans Hospital, 29209)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Brian Beckert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia (1801 Assembly St., 29201)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Carl W. Hawkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence (803 E. National Cemetery Rd., 2901)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Wayne E. Kenney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Hills Health Care System (113 Comanche Rd., Fort Meade, 57741)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot Springs (VA Medical Center, 57747) (Mail: Black Hills National Cemetery, SD)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Robert E. Poe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sioux Falls (Royal C. Johnson Veterans Memorial Hospital, P.O. Box 5046, 57051 W. 22d St., 57117)</td>
<td>Medical Center and Regional Office</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturgis (P.O. Box 640, 57785) (Mail: Black Hills National Cemetery)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Robert E. Poe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenger (1200 Bailey Ave., 37404)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Candice Underwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knoxville (939 Tyson St. NW., 37917) (Mail: Mountain Home National Cemetery)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Kenneth LaFavor</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>Memphis (1030 Jefferson Ave., 38104)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Patricia Pittman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis (3508 Townes Ave., 38122)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Mary Dill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Home (Johnson City, 37684)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Carl J. Gerber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Home (P.O. Box 8, 37684)</td>
<td>Medical Center (medical and domiciliary)</td>
<td>Kenneth LaFavor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Valley HCS.</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>David N. Pennington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murfreesboro (37129–1239)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Robert Evans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville (1310 24th Ave. S., 37212–2637)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Brian Corley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond (1201 Broad Rock Rd., 23249)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond (1701 Williamsburg Rd., 23231)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Homer D. Hardamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond (Fort Harrison National Cemetery, 8620</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Homer D. Hardamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond (Glendale National Cemetery, 8301 Willis Church Rd., 23231)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Homer D. Hardamon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roanoke (210 Franklin Rd. SW., 24001)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>John W. Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem (24153)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Stephen Lemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandston (Seven Pines National Cemetery, 400 E. Williamsburg Rd., 23150)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Homer D. Hardamon</td>
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</table>
National Facilities—Department of Veterans Affairs—Continued

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Type of facility</th>
<th>Director</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staunton (901 Richmond Ave., 24401) (Mail: Culpeper National Cemetery, VA)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Mary Hendley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangle (Quantico National Cemetery, R No. 619, 18424 Joplin Rd., 22172)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Michael Picerno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winchester (401 National Ave., 22601) (Mail: Culpeper National Cemetery, VA)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Mary Hendley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WASHINGTON:
| Kent (Tahoma National Cemetery, 18600 SE. 240th St., 98042–4868). | National Cemetery | Dean Moline, Acting Director |
| Puget Sound Health Care System (4435 Beacon Ave. S., Seattle, 98108). | Medical Center | Timothy Williams |
| Seattle (915 2d Ave., 98174) | Regional Office | Kristine A. Arnold |
| Spokane (N. 4815 Assembly St., 99205) | Medical Center | Joseph M. Manley |

WEST VIRGINIA:
| Beckley (200 Veterans Ave., 25801) | Medical Center | Gerard Husson |
| Clarksburg (26301) | Medical Center | Glen Struchtemeyer |
| Grafton (West Virginia National Cemetery, Rt. 2, Box 127, 26354) (Mail: West Virginia National Cemetery, WV) | National Cemetery | Deborah Poe |
| Huntington (1540 Spring Valley Dr., 25704) | Medical Center | Betty B. Brown |
| Huntington (640 4th Ave., 25701) | Regional Office | Greg Mason |

WISCONSIN:
| Madison (William S. Middleton Memorial Veterans Hospital, 2500 Overlook Ter., 53705). | Medical Center | Nathan L. Geraths |
| Milwaukee (5000 W. National Ave., 53295–4000) | Medical Center (medical and domiciliary) | Glen Grippen |
| Milwaukee (5000 W. National Ave., Bldg. 6, 53295–4000). | Regional Office | Jon A. Baker |
| Milwaukee (Wood National Cemetery, 5000 W. National Ave., 53295–4000). | National Cemetery | Joseph Tumbach |
| Tomah (54660) | Medical Center | Stanley Q. Johnson |

WYOMING:
| Cheyenne (2360 E. Pershing Blvd., 82001) | Medical Center | David M. Kilpatrick |
| Sheridan (82801) | Medical Center | Maureen Humphrys |

Sources of Information

**Audiovisuals**
Persons interested in the availability of VA video productions or exhibits for showing outside of VA may write to the Chief, Media Services Division (032B), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202–273–9781 or 9782.

**Contracts**
Persons seeking to do business with the Department of Veterans Affairs may contact the Director, Acquisition Resources Service (95), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202–273–8815. A brochure entitled *Doing Business with the Department of Veterans Affairs* is available upon request. The Office of Acquisition and Materiel Management also distributes information regarding VA business opportunities through the Internet, at www.va.gov/oasm/index.htm.

**Small Business Programs**
Persons seeking information on VA’s small business programs may call 800–949–8387 (toll free) or 202–565–8124. The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Web site (Internet, www.va.gov/osdbu) contains a considerable amount of information about these programs.

**Veterans Business Ownership Services**
The Center for Veterans Enterprise assists veterans who want to open or expand a business. This Center is a component of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization. Phone, 866–584–2344. Internet, www.vetbiz.gov. E-mail, vacve@mail.va.gov.

**Electronic Access**
Information concerning the Department of Veterans Affairs is available electronically through the Internet, at 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, such as veterans claims examiners, secretaries, and management analysts, exist in VA that do require civil service eligibility. Persons interested in employment should contact the human resources services office at their nearest VA facility or search the VA Web site, www.va.gov/jobs/index.cfm. 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, 202–273–8135.

Inspector General Inquiries and Hotline
Publicly available documents and information on the VA Office of Inspector General are available electronically through the Internet, at www.va.gov/oig/homepage.htm. Complaints may be sent by mail to the VA Inspector General (3E), P.O. Box 50410, Washington, DC 20091–0410. Hotline phone, 800–468–8244. E-mail, vaoighotline@mail.va.gov.

Medical Center (Hospital) Design, Construction, and Related Services
Construction projects for VA medical centers and other facilities in excess of $4 million are managed and controlled at the VA central office, located in Washington, DC. Projects requiring design, construction, and other related services are advertised on the Internet FirstGov site, at www.firstgov.gov. Submit project-specific qualifications (SF 254 and SF 255) to the Director, A/E Evaluation and Program Support Team (181A), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202–565–4181. Additional information regarding the selection process can be found on the VA Office of Facilities Management Internet site, at www.va.gov/facmg.

Construction projects for VA medical centers and other facilities which are less than $4 million are managed and controlled at the individual medical centers. For information regarding these specific projects, contact the Acquisition and Materiel Management Office at each individual VA medical center. Addresses and additional information on VA medical centers can be found on the VA Internet site, www.va.gov/facilities.

News Media
Representatives of the media outside Washington, DC, may contact VA through the nearest regional Office of Public Affairs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>404–929–5880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>312–353–4076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>214–767–9270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>303–914–5855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>310–266–4207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>212–807–3429</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Publications
The Annual Performance and Accountability Report may be obtained (in single copies), without charge, from the Office of Budget (041H), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420.


The 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. 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. Archived decisions of the Board of Veterans’ Appeals are available through the VA Web site at www.va.gov.


The 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.

Independent Establishments and Government Corporations

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1400 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20005

Board of Directors:
Chairman
Vice Chair
Members of the Board
[For the African Development Foundation statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22, Part 1501]

The African Development Foundation’s goals are to alleviate poverty and promote broad-based sustainable development and empowerment in Africa; to expand local capacity to promote and support grassroots, participatory development; and to enhance and strengthen U.S. relations with Africa through effective development assistance.

The African Development Foundation was established by the African Development Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 290h) as a Government corporation to support the self-help efforts of the poor in Africa.

The Foundation awards grants and cooperative agreements to African private organizations to do the following:
—promote micro- and small-enterprise development that will generate income and employment;
—improve community-based natural resource management for sustainable rural development;
—increase participation of African grassroots enterprises and producer groups in trade and investment relationships with the U.S. and within Africa; and
—promote community-based HIV/AIDS intervention programs.
In addition, the Foundation works within Africa to perform the following tasks:
—build self-supporting, sustainable, local community development agencies that provide technical assistance and support to grassroots groups;
—develop and replicate new models for community reinvestment; and
—establish strategic partnerships with national and local governments, other donor agencies, and the local private sector, to support sustainable, grassroots development.
Finally, the Foundation works within the United States to gather resources for grassroots development through strategic partnerships with the U.S. private sector, American philanthropic organizations, and other U.S. Government agencies, and to expand U.S. funding for grassroots development activities.

For further information, contact Bryan Callahan, Communications Manager, African Development Foundation, 1400 I Street NW., 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20005. Phone, 202-673-3916. Fax, 202-673-3810. E-mail, info@adf.gov. Internet, www.adf.gov.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington, DC 20505

Director of Central Intelligence
GEORGE J. TENET
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence
JOHN E. MCLAUGHLIN

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, does the following:

—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;
The mission of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission is to protect market users and the public from fraud, manipulation, and abusive practices related to the sale of commodity futures and options, and to foster open, competitive, and financially sound commodity futures and option markets.

The Commission consists of five Commissioners who are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. One Commissioner is designated by the President to serve as Chairman. The Commissioners serve staggered 5-year terms, and by law no more than three Commissioners can belong to the same political party.

The Commission has six major operating components: the Divisions of Market Oversight, Clearing and Intermediary Oversight, and Enforcement, and the Offices of the Executive Director, General Counsel, and Chief Economist.

Activities
The Commission regulates trading on the U.S. futures markets, which offer commodity futures and options contracts. It regulates these markets in order to ensure the operational integrity of the futures markets. The Commission regulates two tiers of markets: designated contract markets and registered derivatives transaction execution facilities. It also exercises more limited regulatory or enforcement authority over other types of markets. Additionally, the Commission regulates derivatives clearing organizations. Each board of trade that operates a designated contract market must own or have a relationship with a derivatives clearing organization which provides clearing services for each futures contract executed.

The Commission also regulates the activities of numerous commodity trading professionals, including brokerage houses (futures commission merchants), futures industry salespersons (associated persons), commodity trading advisers, commodity pool operators, and floor brokers and traders.

The Commission’s regulatory and enforcement efforts are designed to foster transparent and financially sound markets, encourage market competition and efficiency, ensure market integrity, and protect market participants and the public from fraud, manipulation, and abusive practices. It oversees the rules under which designated contract markets and derivatives clearing organizations operate and monitors enforcement of those rules. The Commission reviews the terms of futures contracts and registers firms and individuals who handle customer funds or give trading advice. It also protects the public by enforcing rules that require customer funds be kept in separate accounts, away from accounts maintained by firms for their own use or maintained on behalf of the firm, and that such customer accounts be marked to present market value at the close of trading each day.

The Commission maintains regional offices in Chicago, IL, and New York, NY, where many of the Nation’s designated contract markets are located. Additional regional offices are located in Kansas City, MO, and Minneapolis, MN.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814

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HAL STRATTON
Commissioners
MARY SHEILA GALL, THOMAS H. MOORE

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JOHN GIBSON MULLAN
Director, Office of Congressional Relations
JON HORN
Director, Office of the Secretary
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ERIC STONE
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Assistant Executive Director for Hazard Identification and Reduction
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SUSAN AHMED
Associate Executive Director for Health Sciences
MARY ANN DANELLO
Associate Executive Director for Laboratory Sciences
ANDREW G. STADNIK

[For the Consumer Product Safety Commission statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 16, Part 1000]

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 performs the following functions:
—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 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814. Regional offices are located in Chicago, IL; New York, NY; and Oakland, CA. 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).


Reading Room A public information room is maintained at the Commission’s headquarters.


CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE
1201 New York Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20525

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STEPHEN GOLDSMITH
Members

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(Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency) MICHAEL O. LEAVITT
(Chief Executive Officer, Corporation for National and Community Service) DAVID EISNER

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Chief Operating Officer MICHELLE GUILLERMIN, Acting
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General Counsel FRANK TRINITY
Inspector General J. RUSSELL GEORGE

The Corporation for National and Community Service engages Americans of all ages and 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 commitment to service.

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.
CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CHIEF OF STAFF

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

INSPECTOR GENERAL

FAITH-BASED AND COMMUNITY INITIATIVES

GENERAL COUNSEL

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

HUMAN CAPITAL

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

RESEARCH AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT

AMERICORPS STATE AND NATIONAL

AMERICORPS VISTA

AMERICORPS NCCC

SENIOR CORPS

LEARN AND SERVE

GRANTS POLICY AND OPERATIONS

RECRUITMENT AND PLACEMENT

FIELD LIASON

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING
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.

The Corporation for National and Community Service oversees three major service initiatives: Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and Learn and Serve America.

**Senior Corps**
Senior Corps taps the skills, talents, and experience of more than 500,000 Americans age 55 and older to meet a wide range of community challenges through three programs: Retired and Senior Volunteers Program (RSVP), Foster Grandparents, and Senior Companions. RSVP volunteers help local police departments conduct safety patrols, participate in environmental projects, provide intensive educational services to children and adults, respond to natural disasters, and recruit other volunteers. Foster Grandparents serve as tutors and mentors to young people with special needs. Senior Companions help homebound seniors and other adults maintain independence in their own homes.

**AmeriCorps**
AmeriCorps members engage in service to address critical local and national needs in education, the environment, public safety, homeland security, and other areas through three programs: AmeriCorps*State and National, AmeriCorps*NCCC, and AmeriCorps*VISTA. AmeriCorps*State and National operates through State and local nonprofit groups. More than three-quarters of AmeriCorps grant funding goes to Governor-appointed State service commissions, which award grants to nonprofit groups to respond to local needs. AmeriCorps*NCCC (National Civilian Community Corps) is a team-based, residential program for men and women from ages 18 to 24 that combines the best practices of civilian service with aspects of military service, including leadership and team building. AmeriCorps*VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) members serve full-time, for 1 year, in nonprofits, public agencies, and faith-based organizations to fight illiteracy, improve health services, create and expand business, increase housing opportunities, and bridge the digital divide.

After their terms of service, AmeriCorps members receive education awards that help finance college or pay back student loans. In addition, organizations and public entities that manage their own nonfederally 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 engages more than one million students in community service linked to academic achievement and the development of civic skills. This type of learning, called service learning, improves communities while preparing young people for a lifetime of responsible citizenship.

Learn and Serve America provides grants to schools, colleges, and nonprofit groups to support its efforts. Grants are awarded through the Corporation and State educational agencies and commissions, nonprofit organizations, and higher education associations. School-based programs receive grants through State educational agencies or nonprofits, while community-based programs apply for funding through the same State commissions that coordinate AmeriCorps grants or through nonprofits. Higher education institutions and associations apply directly to the
Corporation for grants. In addition to providing grants, Learn and Serve America serves as a resource on service and service-learning to teachers, faculty members, schools, and community groups and promotes student service through the Presidential Freedom Scholarships.

**Other Initiatives**

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 promoting literacy, supporting homeland security, helping faith-based and community-based organizations accomplish their missions, bridging the digital divide, including more disabled participants in Corporation activities, responding to disasters, promoting the ideals of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., through the Day of Service program, and supporting research on national service. 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, the Points of Light Foundation, and America’s Promise, the Corporation further advocates and advances service in America.

The Corporation and its programs are also a part of the USA Freedom Corps, established on January 29, 2002, by Executive Order 13254. USA Freedom Corps is a White House initiative to foster a culture of citizenship, service, and responsibility, and help all Americans answer the President’s call to service.

**Sources of Information**

**Electronic Access** Information regarding the Corporation’s programs and activities is available on the Internet, at www.nationalservice.org. Information for persons interested in joining AmeriCorps is available at www.americorps.org. Information on the USA Freedom Corps is available at www.usafreedomcorps.gov.

**General Information**


**Grants**

All notices of available funds are made through the grants.gov Web site. State program offices and 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). Internet, www.americorps.org. To participate in other national service programs, contact State offices or State commissions on national and community service.


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**DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD**

*Suite 700, 625 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20004*


Chairman  
Vice Chairman  
Members  

General Counsel  

**JOHN T. CONWAY**  
**A.J. EGGENBERGER**  
**JOHN E. MANSFIELD, R. BRUCE MATTHEWS, (VACANCY)**  
**RICHARD A. AZZARO**
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.

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 the Department of Energy (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.

Director, Office of Executive Services  
Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization  
Director, Science Advisory Board  
Lead Environmental Appeals Judge, Environmental Appeals Board  

Program Offices:  
Assistant Administrator for Administration and Resources Management  
Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation  
Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance  
Assistant Administrator for Environmental Information and Chief Information Officer  
Assistant Administrator for International Affairs  
Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances  
Assistant Administrator for Research and Development  
Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response  
Assistant Administrator for Water  
Chief Financial Officer  
General Counsel  
Inspector General  

[For the Environmental Protection Agency statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 1]
**Air and Radiation** The Office of Air and Radiation activities of the Agency include the following:

—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;
—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; and
—providing technical support and policy direction to international efforts to reduce global and transboundary air pollution and its effects.

For further information, call 202–564–7400.

**Water** The Agency’s water quality activities represent a coordinated effort to keep the Nation’s waters clean and safe for fishing, swimming, and drinking, including the following:

—development of national programs, technical policies, and regulations for water pollution control and water supply;
—ground water and drinking water source protection;
—marine and estuarine protection;
—control of polluted runoff;
—water quality standards and effluent guidelines development;
—support 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 202–564–5700.

**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 these tasks:

—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 the brownfields program;
—management of environmental justice/public participation programs related to all waste programs;
—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 202–566–0200.

**Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances** The Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances is responsible for the following tasks:

—promoting the public’s right to know about industrial chemicals;
—promoting pollution prevention through innovative strategies;
—evaluating and regulating pesticides and industrial chemicals to safeguard all Americans;
—reviewing and regulating emerging technology, including biotechnology-derived products;
—developing, evaluating, and implementing science policies both domestically and internationally;
—establishing safe levels for pesticide residues on food;
—developing national strategies for control of persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic substances;
—developing scientific criteria for assessing chemical substances, standards for test protocols for chemicals, rules and procedures for industry reporting, and scientific information for the regulation of pesticides and toxic chemicals to ensure protection of 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 its activities with States and other agencies during the assessment and control of toxic substances and pesticides.

For further information, call 202–564–2902.

**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.

**Enforcement and Compliance Assurance**

The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) is the lead agency office for matters pertaining to the Agency’s enforcement and compliance assurance programs. OECA manages a national criminal enforcement, forensics, and training program. OECA also manages the Agency’s regulatory, site remediation, and Federal facilities enforcement and compliance assurance programs, as well as the Agency’s environmental justice program, and Federal activities program responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act.

**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>Regional Administrator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region I (Suite 1100, 1 Congress St., Boston, MA 02114–2023) (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)</td>
<td>Robert W. Varney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region II (290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007–1886) (NJ, NY, PR, VI)</td>
<td>Jane M. Kenny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region III (1650 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19103–2023) (DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)</td>
<td>Donald S. Welsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region V (77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604–3507) (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)</td>
<td>Thomas V. Skinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VI (Suite 1200, 1445 Ross Ave., Dallas, TX 75202–2733) (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>Richard E. Greene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VII (901 N. 5th St., Kansas City, KS 66101) (IA, KS, MO, NE)</td>
<td>James B. Guilford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VIII (Suite 500, 999 18th St., Denver, CO 80202–2466) (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)</td>
<td>Robert E. Roberts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region IX (75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105) (AZ, CA, HI, NV, and U.S. affiliated Pacific Islands)</td>
<td>Wayne H. Nastri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region X (1200 6th Ave., Seattle, WA 98101) (AK, ID, OR, WA)</td>
<td>L. John Iani</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources of Information

Information inquiries for the following subjects should be directed to the respective organization listed below by telephone, mail, or through the Internet.

Contracts and Procurement

Employment
Office of Human Resources and Organizational Services. Phone, 202–564–3300.

Freedom of Information Act Requests
Freedom of Information Officer. Phone, 202–566–1667. E-mail, hq.foia@epamail.epa.gov.

Information Resources

Telephone Directory
Available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 37194, Pittsburgh, PA 15250–7954.


EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

1801 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20507

Chairwoman
CARI M. DOMINGUEZ
Vice Chairman
NAOMI C. EARP
Commissioners
STUART J. ISHIMARU, PAUL STEVEN MILLER, LESLIE SILVERMAN

Executive Officer
(VACANCY)
Chief Operating Officer
LEONORA L. GUARRAIA
General Counsel
ERIC DREIBAND
Inspector General
ALETHA L. BROWN
Director, Office of Communications and Legislative Affairs
LISA FISHER, Acting
Director, Office of Equal Opportunity
JEAN WATSON
Director, Office of Federal Operations
CARLTON M. HADDEN
Legal Counsel
PEGGY R. MASTROIANI, Acting
Director, Office of Field Programs
NICHOLAS INZEO
Legal Counsel
JEFFREY SMITH
Director, Office of Human Resources
ANGELICA IBAÑUEZ
Director, Office of Information Resources Management
SALLIE T. HSIEH
Director, Office of Research, Information, and Planning
DEIDRE FLIPPEN

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.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) was created by title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-4), and became operational July 2, 1965. 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 of the Civil Rights Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Equal Pay Act, and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act. Field offices may initiate investigations to find violations of the acts.

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.

If there is reasonable cause to believe a charge filed 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.

Americans with Disabilities Act Charges 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.

Age Discrimination in Employment Act or Equal Pay Act Charges and Complaints When a discrimination charge is filed, 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. A lawsuit under the EPA may be filed by the Commission or by the complainant.

Complaints Against the Federal Government The Commission’s Federal sector processing regulations 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. Informal mediation of the matter is required before filing a charge. 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. Final decisions may be appealed.

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 participates in the development of employment discrimination law through the issuance of guidelines, publication of significant Commission decisions, and involvement in litigation brought under the relevant statutes.

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.

Field Offices—Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address/Telephone</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (AO)</td>
<td>205-731-0082. Fax, 205-731-2101. TTY, 205-731-0175.</td>
<td>Robert L. Sanders</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>Cleveland, OH (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 850, 1660 W. 2d St., 44113–1454.</td>
<td>James R. Neely, Jr., Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresno, CA (AO)</td>
<td>Suite 1200, 301 N. Main St., 93701. Ph., 884-241-4400. Fax, 884-241-4416. TTY, 884-241-4403.</td>
<td>Patricia Fuller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, HI (AO)</td>
<td>Ph., 884-241-4400. Fax, 884-241-4416. TTY, 884-241-4403.</td>
<td>Timothy A. Riera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, TX (DO)</td>
<td>7th Fl., 1919 Smith St., 77002–8049.</td>
<td>Michael F. Fetzter, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Address/Telephone</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources of Information

Electronic Access  Information regarding the programs, publications, and activities of the Commission is available through the Internet, at 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.


EXPORT–IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

811 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20571

President and Chairman  PHILIP MERRILL
Vice Chairman  APRIL FOLEY
Directors

Executive Vice President  JOSEPH GRANDMAISON, MAX CLELAND
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  JAMES LAMBRIGHT
Director, Administrative Services  JAMES K. HESS
Director, Equal Opportunity and Diversity Programs and Training  JONATHAN T. McMULLEN
Director, Human Resources  KENNIE MAY
Director, Trade Finance  ELLIOTT DAVIS
Vice President, Trade Finance and Insurance  DEBORAH THOMPSON
General Counsel  RICHARD MAXWELL
Senior Vice President, Resource Management  PETER B. SABA
Deputy Head, Export Finance  MICHAEL CUSHING
Senior Vice President, Export Finance  JOHN EMENS
Vice President, Operations  JEFFREY L. MILLER
Vice President, Asset Management  WAYNE L. GARDELIA
Senior Vice President, Communications  ALICE MILLER
Senior Vice President, Congressional Affairs  LORRIE SECREST
Senior Vice President, Congressional Affairs  THOMAS MONTGOMERY
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. 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. It supports U.S. exporters through a range of diverse programs, which are offered under four broad categories of export financing, including the following:

—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;
—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; and
—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.

Ex-Im Bank has initiated several new programs to broaden the range of customers and types of exporters it supports. It 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
Regional Offices

The Export-Import Bank operates six regional offices.

### Regional Offices—Export-Import Bank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Offices</strong></td>
<td><strong>20 Exchange Pl., New York, NY 10005</strong></td>
<td><strong>212–809–2650</strong></td>
<td><strong>212–809–2646</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td><strong>Suite 203, 5835 Blue Lagoon Dr., Miami, FL 33126</strong></td>
<td><strong>305–526–7436</strong></td>
<td><strong>305–526–7435</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td><strong>Suite 2440, 55 W. Monroe St., Chicago, IL 60603</strong></td>
<td><strong>312–353–8081</strong></td>
<td><strong>312–353–8098</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td><strong>Suite 585, 1880 S. Dairy Ashford II, Houston, TX 77077</strong></td>
<td><strong>281–721–6485</strong></td>
<td><strong>281–679–0156</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td><strong>Suite 1670, 1 World Trade Ctr., Long Beach, CA 90831</strong></td>
<td><strong>562–980–4580</strong></td>
<td><strong>562–980–4590</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western Regional Offices</strong></td>
<td><strong>USEAC, 14th Fl., 250 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94104.</strong></td>
<td><strong>415–705–2285</strong></td>
<td><strong>415–705–1156</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td><strong>Suite 205, 3300 Irvine Ave., Export Assistance Ctr., Newport Beach, CA 92660.</strong></td>
<td><strong>949–660–</strong></td>
<td><strong>949–660–8039</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange County, CA</td>
<td><strong>Suite 1670, 1 World Trade Ctr., Long Beach, CA 90831</strong></td>
<td><strong>562–980–4580</strong></td>
<td><strong>562–980–4590</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Beach, CA</td>
<td><strong>Suite 230, 6363 Greenwich Dr., San Diego, CA 92122</strong></td>
<td><strong>619–557–7091</strong></td>
<td><strong>619–557–6176</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego, CA</td>
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</tbody>
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FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102–5090

**Farm Credit Administration Board:**

- **Chairman and Chief Executive Officer:** Michael M. Reyna
- **Chairman and Chief Executive Officer:** Douglas L. Flory, Nancy C. Pellett
- **Secretary to the Board:** Jeanette C. Brinkley

**Staff:**

- **Chief Operating Officer:** Cheryl Tate Macias
- **Director, Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs:** Hal C. DeCell III
- **Director, Office of Communications and Public Affairs:** Hal C. DeCell III, Acting
- **General Counsel:** Charles R. Rawls
- **Associate General Counsels:** Kathleen V. Buffon, Victor A. Cohen
- **Director, Office of the Ombudsman:** Carl A. Clinefelter
- **Inspector General:** Stephen G. Smith
- **Director, Office of Examination and Chief Examiner:** Roland E. Smith
- **Director, Office of Policy and Analysis:** Michael V. Dunn
- **Director, Office of Secondary Market Oversight:** Thomas G. McKenzie
- **Director, Office of Chief Administrative Officer:** Philip J. Shebest
- **Director, Office of Chief Financial Officer:** W.B. Erwin
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 (FCA) was established as an independent financial regulatory agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government by Executive Order 6084 on 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 Agricultural Credit Bank, 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 (also known as the National Cooperative Bank).

FCA policymaking is vested in 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 (12 U.S.C. 2001), 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 four 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 which operate under the regulation of the Farm Credit Administration may be found in the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended.

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, 703–883–4286. Requests for proposals, invitations for bids, and requests for quotations are posted when open on the Administration’s Web site, at www.fca.gov.

Employment Inquiries regarding employment with the Administration should be directed to the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer. Phone, 703–883–4135 (TTY), 703–883–4444. Vacancy announcements are posted on the Administration’s Web site, at www.fca.gov.

Freedom of Information Requests Requests for agency records must be submitted in writing, clearly labeled “FOIA Request” and addressed to the Office of the General Counsel. Phone, 703–883–4020 (voice and TTY). Requests may be submitted via the Internet, at www.fca.gov.

Publications Publications and information on the Farm Credit Administration may be obtained by writing to the Office of Communications and Public Affairs. Phone, 703–883–4056 (voice and TTY). Fax, 703–790–3260. E-mail, info-line@fca.gov.

For further information, contact the Office of Communications and Public Affairs, Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102–5090. Phone, 703–883–4056 (voice and TTY). E-mail, info-line@fca.gov. Internet, www.fca.gov.
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 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.

Activities

Media The Media Bureau develops, recommends, and administers the policy and licensing programs for the regulation of media, including cable television, multichannel video programming distribution, broadcast television and radio, and satellite services in the United States and its territories. The Bureau’s responsibilities include the following:

—conducting rulemaking proceedings concerning the legal, engineering, and economic aspects of electronic media services;
—resolving waiver petitions, declaratory rulings, and adjudications related to electronic media services; and
—processing applications for authorization, assignment, transfer, and renewal of media services, including AM, FM, TV, the cable TV relay service, and related matters.

For further information, contact the Media Bureau.
Phone, 202–418–7200 or 888–225–5322 (toll free).

Wireline Competition Bureau The Wireline Competition Bureau advises and makes recommendations to the
Commission, or acts for the Commission under delegated authority, in all matters pertaining to the regulation and licensing of communications common carriers and ancillary operations (other than matters pertaining exclusively to the regulation and licensing of wireless telecommunications services and facilities). The Bureau carries out these duties:

—ensures choice, opportunity, and fairness in the development of wireline telecommunications;
—assesses the present and future wireline telecommunications needs of the Nation and promotes the development and widespread availability of wireline telecommunications;
—promotes economically efficient investment in wireline telecommunications infrastructure; and
—reviews and coordinates orders, programs, and actions initiated by other bureaus and offices in matters affecting wireline telecommunications to ensure consistency with overall Commission policy.

For further information, contact the Wireline Competition Bureau. Phone, 202–418–1500 or 888–225–5322 (toll free).

Consumer and Governmental Affairs
The Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau develops and administers the Commission’s consumer and governmental affairs policies and initiatives to enhance the public’s understanding of the Commission’s work and to facilitate its relationship with other governmental agencies and organizations. The Bureau is responsible for the following:

—facilitating public participation in the Commission’s decisionmaking process;
—representing the Commission on consumer and government committees, working groups, task forces, and conferences;
—working with public, Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies to develop and coordinate policies;
—overseeing the Consumer/Disability Telecommunications Federal Advisory Committee and Local and State Government Advisory Committee, and providing expert advice and assistance regarding compliance with applicable disability and accessibility requirements, rules, and regulations;
—resolving informal complaints through mediation; and
—conducting consumer outreach and education programs.

For further information, contact the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau. Phone, 202–418–1400 or 888–225–5322 (toll free).

Enforcement
The Enforcement Bureau serves as the Commission’s primary entity responsible for the enforcement of the Communications Act and other communications statutes, the Commission’s rules, Commission orders and authorizations, and other matters related to pending applications for a license or other authorization. The Bureau’s responsibilities include investigating and resolving complaints regarding the following:

—acts or omissions of common carriers (wireline, wireless, and international);
—acts or omissions of noncommon carriers subject to the Commission’s jurisdiction under Title II of the Communications Act;
—accessibility to communications services and equipment for persons with disabilities, when filed formally;
—noncompliance with the Commission’s Emergency Alert System, the lighting and marking of radio transmitting towers, and pole attachment regulations;
—noncompliance with the broadcast and cable television children’s television programming commercial limits; and
—unauthorized construction and operation of communications facilities and false distress signals.

For further information, contact the Enforcement Bureau. Phone, 202–418–7450 or 888–225–5322 (toll free).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Offices</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>2d Fl., 520 NE. Colbern Rd., Lee’s Summit, 64086</td>
<td>Dennis P. Carlton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Ridge, IL</td>
<td>Rm. 306, 1550 Northwest Hwy., 60068–1460</td>
<td>Russell D. Monie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Suite 105, 5653 Stoneridge Dr., Pleasanton, 94588–8543</td>
<td>Rebecca Dorch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field Offices</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Rm. 320, 3575 Koger Blvd., Duluth 30096–4958</td>
<td>Fred L. Broce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>Rm. 306, 1550 NE. Colbern Rd., Pleasanton, 94588–8543</td>
<td>Robert C. McKinney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbus, MD</td>
<td>9300 E. Hampton Dr., Capitol Heights, 20743</td>
<td>Charles C. Magin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Rm. 1170, 9300 LBJ Fwy., 75243–3429</td>
<td>James D. Wells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Suite 303, 215 S. Wadsworth Blvd., Lakewood, 80226–1544</td>
<td>Nikki Shears, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>24897 Hathaway St., Farmington Hills 48335–1552</td>
<td>James A. Bridgewater</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>2d Fl., 520 NE. Colbern Rd., Lee’s Summit, 64086–4895</td>
<td>Robert C. McKinney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 660, 18000 Studebaker Rd., Cerritos 90701–3684</td>
<td>Catherine Deaton</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
<td>Rm. 460, 2424 Edenton Ave., Metarie, 70001</td>
<td>James C. Hawkins</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>Rm. 1151, 201 Vanick St., 10014–4870</td>
<td>Daniel W. Noel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Rm. 404, 2300 E. Lincoln Hwy., Langhome 19047–1859</td>
<td>John Rahtes</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Suite 105, 5653 Stoneridge Dr., Pleasanton, 94588–8543</td>
<td>Thomas N. Van Stavern</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 370, 4542 Ruffner St., 9211–2216</td>
<td>Bill Zears</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>Rm. 312, 11410 NE. 122d Way, Kirkland 98034–6292</td>
<td>Dennis Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampa, FL</td>
<td>Rm. 1215, 2203 N. Lois Ave., 33607–2356</td>
<td>Ralph M. Barlow</td>
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</table>

**International Bureau**  The International Bureau develops, recommends, and administers policies, standards, procedures, and programs for the regulation of international telecommunications facilities and services and the licensing of satellite facilities under its jurisdiction. The International Bureau assumes the principal representational role for Commission activities in international organizations. The Bureau also has the following duties and responsibilities:

—monitoring compliance with the terms and conditions of authorizations and licenses granted by the Bureau and pursues enforcement actions in conjunction with appropriate bureaus and offices;

—providing advice and technical assistance to U.S. trade officials in the negotiation and implementation of telecommunications trade agreements; and

—promoting the international coordination of spectrum allocation and frequency and orbital assignments in order to minimize cases of international radio interference involving U.S. licenses.

For further information, contact the International Bureau. Phone, 202–418–0437 or 888–225–5322 (toll free).

**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:

—develops, recommends, administers, and coordinates policy matters for the assigned services, including rulemaking, interpretations, and equipment standards;

—explains and advises the public on rules and interpretations and provides rule interpretation material for the Enforcement Bureau;

—serves as the FCC’s principal policy and administrative resource with regards to all spectrum auctions;

—implements the compulsory provisions of law and treaties covering the use of radio for the safety of life and property at sea and in the air;

—projects the demand for existing and possible new communications requirements and services; and

—processes applications and licensing for the assigned services.

For further information, contact the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau. Phone, 202–418–0600 or 888–225–5322 (toll free).
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. Internet, www.fcc.gov.

Licensing/Grant Responsibility—Federal Communications Commission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Bureau or Office</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All broadcasting (except broadcast auxiliary services) and multipoint distribution services</td>
<td>Media Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cable TV relay services (CARS)</td>
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<td>Cable signal leakage</td>
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<td>Registration of cable systems</td>
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<td>Common carrier radio</td>
<td>Wireline Competition Bureau</td>
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<td>Emergency Alert System</td>
<td>Enforcement Bureau</td>
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<td>Amateur radio</td>
<td>Wireless Bureau</td>
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<td>Auxiliary broadcast services</td>
<td>Telecommunications Bureau</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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<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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<td>Direct broadcast satellites (DBS)</td>
<td>International Bureau</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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<tr>
<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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<td>Requests for international signaling point code (ISPC) assignment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recognized private operating agencies</td>
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<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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<td>Submarine cable landing license applications</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Federal Advisory Committee


Electronic Access  Information regarding the Commission is also available electronically through the Internet, at 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, Personnel Resources Service Center. Phone, 202–418–0134.


Ex-Parte Presentations  Information concerning ex-partè presentations should be directed to the Commission’s Office.
Fees. Inquiries concerning the Commission’s Fee Program should be addressed to the Portals Consumer Center, Room CY-B523, 445 Twelfth Street SW., Washington, DC 20554. Phone, 888–225–5322.

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, 202–418–2805).

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.


The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation promotes and preserves public confidence in U.S. financial institutions by insuring bank and thrift deposits up to the legal limit of $100,000; by periodically examining State-chartered banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System for safety and soundness as well as compliance with consumer protection laws; and by liquidating assets of failed institutions to reimburse the insurance funds for the cost of failures.

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 the 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 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 $3.5 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 5,325 commercial and savings banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System, called State-chartered
nonmember banks. FDIC also has authority to examine other types of FDIC-insured institutions for deposit insurance purposes. The two types of examinations conducted are for safety and soundness, and for compliance with applicable consumer laws such as the Truth in Lending Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Housing 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 such an entity 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 disposition permits.

As part of its insurance, supervisory, and receivership responsibilities, FDIC also 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;
—approval or disapproval of requests to engage as principal in activities and investments that are not permissible for a national bank;
—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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 800, 10 Tenth St. NE., 30309)</td>
<td>678–916–2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Suite 3500, 500 W. Monroe St., 60661)</td>
<td>312–382–7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (Suite 1900, 1910 Pacific Ave., 75201)</td>
<td>214–754–0098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (Suite 1200, 2345 Grand Blvd., 64108)</td>
<td>816–234–8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (Suite 2300, 25 Jessie St., 94105)</td>
<td>808–546–1810</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources of Information

#### Consumer Information
Telephone inquiries about deposit insurance and other consumer matters can be directed to the FDIC call center at 877–275–3342. For credit card complaints, call 800–378–9581, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., eastern time, Monday through Friday. Written inquiries can be sent to the Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection at the regional offices listed above or to FDIC headquarters. E-mail inquiries can be sent to the FDIC Web site at www2.fdic.gov. The online FDIC customer assistance form for submitting an inquiry or a complaint is available at www2.fdic.gov/starsmail/index.html. A copy of a bank’s quarterly Report of Condition is available from the call center at cost, or free from the FDIC Web site at www2.fdic.gov/Call_TFR_Rpts/.

#### General Inquiries
Written requests for general information may be directed to the Office of Public Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20429.

#### Public Records
Many FDIC records are available on the FDIC Web site. Inquiries about other types of records
available to the public, including records available under the Freedom of Information Act, should be directed to the Chief, FOIA/PA Group 550 17th St. NW., Washington, DC 20429 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, 877–275–3342 (option 4). E-mail, publicinfo@fdic.gov. Internet, www.fdic.gov.


FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
999 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20463

Chairman BRADLEY A. SMITH
Vice Chairman ELLEN WEINTRAUB
Commissioners DAVID M. MASON, DANNY L. MCDONALD, MICHAEL E. TONER, SCOTT E. THOMAS
Staff Director JAMES A. PEHRKON
General Counsel LAWRENCE NORTON
Inspector General LYNNE A. MCFARLAND

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

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).


FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD

1777 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20006

Board of Directors:

Chairman
Members:

ALICIA R. CASTANEDA
FRANZ S. LEICHTER, ALLAN I. MENDELOWITZ, (VACANCY)
ALPHONSO R. JACKSON
JOHN C. WEICHER

(Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, ex officio)

Housing and Urban Development Secretary’s Designee to the Board
The Federal Housing Finance Board (Finance Board) was established 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 executive branch. 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 and remain adequately capitalized and able to raise funds in the capital markets. The functions of the Finance Board include the following:

- prescribing rules and regulations governing the Bank System’s capital, lending, financial management, and investment activities;
- maintaining Bank System financial and membership databases 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;
- annually examining each Federal Home Loan Bank and the Office of Finance;
- requiring an independent financial audit of each Bank, the Office of Finance, the Financing Corporation, and the Bank System;
- appointing public interest 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.

Regional Banks

The System includes 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks, each of which is a Government-sponsored enterprise, owned by its members. Each Bank is managed by its board of directors, which is comprised of appointed public interest
and elected industry directors. The Finance Board appoints the public interest directors, and 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. In accordance with the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, which became law on November 12, 1999, the Finance Board has adopted regulations for a new risk-based capital structure for the Banks, which will replace the current capital structure upon implementation of each Bank’s capital structure plan, which is to be developed by the Bank and approved by the Finance Board. The new capital structures are subject to possible transition periods of up to 3 years. The Banks fund their lending and member asset acquisition activities through the issuance 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 Federal Home Loan Banks 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. Under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, advances to community financial institutions may also be made to finance small businesses, small farms, and small agribusinesses, and advances to such members may be guaranteed by secured small business loans and agricultural loans.

The Banks have established mortgage asset purchase programs to assist their members. These programs, such as the Mortgage Partnership Finance program developed by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, involve the investment by the Banks in mortgages they acquire from their members. Under these programs, members selling mortgages to the Banks continue to bear a significant portion of the credit risk.

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. The 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.

**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 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 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.

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 governmentwide 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 Impasse 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.

<p>| Regional Offices—Federal Labor Relations Authority |</p>
<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 Ctr. Ave., 30303–1270)</td>
<td>Nancy A. Spreight</td>
<td>404–331–5212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (Suite 1500, 99 Summer St., 02110–1200)</td>
<td>Richard D. Zaiger</td>
<td>817–424–5731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Suite 1150, 55 W. Monroe, 60603–9729)</td>
<td>Peter A. Sutton, Acting</td>
<td>312–886–3465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (Suite 926, 525 Griffin St., 75202–5903)</td>
<td>James Petrucci</td>
<td>214–767–6286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (Suite 100, 1244 Speer Blvd., 80204–3681)</td>
<td>Marjorie K. Thompson</td>
<td>303–844–5226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC (Suite 910, 800 K St. NW., 20001)</td>
<td>Robert P. Hunter</td>
<td>202–482–6702</td>
</tr>
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Sources of Information

Employment Employment inquiries and applications may be sent to the Human Resources Division. Phone, 202–218–7963.


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 Director, Information and Publications. Phone, 202–218–7909.


FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION
800 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, DC 20573–0001

Chairman
STEFAN R. BLUST
Commissioners
A. PAUL ANDERSON, JOSEPH E. BRENNAN, HAROLD J. CREE, JR., REBECCA F. DYE
General Counsel
AMY W. LARSON
Secretary
BRYANT L. VANBRALKE
Chief Administrative Law Judge
NORMAN D. KLINE
Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity
ALICE M. BLACKMON
Inspector General
TONY P. KOMINOTH
Executive Director
BRUCE A. DOMBROWSKI
Deputy Executive Director
AUSTIN L. SCHMITT
Director, Bureau of Consumer Complaints and Licensing
SANDRA L. KUSUMOTO
Director, Bureau of Enforcement
VERN W. HILL
Director, Bureau of Trade Analysis
FLORENCE A. CARR

The Federal Maritime Commission is responsible for regulating the waterborne foreign commerce of the United States. It ensures that U.S. oceanborne trades are open to all on fair and equitable terms and protects against concerted activities and unlawful practices. This is accomplished by reviewing and monitoring agreements between persons subject to the Shipping Act of 1984, as amended by the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1998; licensing ocean transportation intermediaries; monitoring the activities of common carriers and ocean transportation intermediaries; enforcing prohibitions against unjustly discriminatory acts and other prohibited practices of shippers, carriers, and other persons subject to the shipping statutes; and ensuring that passenger vessel operators maintain adequate levels of financial responsibility for the indemnification of passengers for nonperformance or casualty.


Activities
Agreements The Commission reviews agreements by and among ocean
common carriers and/or marine terminal operators, filed under section 5 of the Shipping Act of 1984, for statutory compliance as well as for likely impact on competition. 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. Special permission applications may be submitted for relief from statutory and/or Commission tariff requirements.

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 in the U.S. 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).

Alternative Dispute Resolution  The Commission provides mediation and other dispute resolution services in order to assist parties in achieving a more acceptable resolution to a dispute at less cost than may be possible in litigation. These services are available before and after the commencement of litigation.

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 Economic Analyses  The Commission prescribes and administers programs to ensure compliance with the provisions of the shipping statutes. These programs include education and outreach activities; the submission of information; field investigations of activities and practices of common carriers, conferences, terminal operators, ocean transportation intermediaries, passenger vessel operators, 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.
Sources of Information

Electronic Access Information about the Federal Maritime Commission is available in electronic form through the Internet, at www.fmc.gov.


Informal Complaints Phone, 202–523–5807. E-mail, complaints@fmc.gov.


FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

2100 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20427

Director PETER J. HURTGEN

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; 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.

**Regional Offices—Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern (Suite 100, 6161 Oak Tree Blvd., Independence, OH 44131)</td>
<td>John F. Buettner</td>
<td>216–522–4800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western (Suite 3950, Broadway Place West, 1300 Godward St., Minneapolis, MN 55413)</td>
<td>Scot L. Beckenbaugh</td>
<td>612–331–6670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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**FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION**

601 New Jersey Avenue NW., Suite 9500, Washington, DC 20001–2021
Phone, 202–434–9900. E-mail, info@fmshrc.gov. Internet, www.fmshrc.gov.

Chairman
Commissioners
Chief Administrative Law Judge
General Counsel
Executive Director

MICHAEL F. DUFFY
ROBERT H. BEATTY, JR., STANLEY C. SUBOLESKI, MARY LU JORDAN, MICHAEL G. YOUNG
ROBERT J. LESNICK
THOMAS A. STOCK
RICHARD L. BAKER

The Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission is an independent, adjudicative agency established by the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) that provides administrative trial and appellate review of legal disputes arising from enforcement actions taken by the Department of Labor.

The Commission consists of five members who are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and who serve staggered, 6-year terms. The Chairman is appointed from among the Commissioners by the President.

The Commission and its Office of Administrative Law Judges are charged 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. In addition to its Washington, DC offices, the Office of Administrative Law Judges maintains an office in the 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. The Commission’s Web site includes recent decisions, a searchable database of previous decisions, procedural rules, and other pertinent information. 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, Suite 9500, 601 New Jersey Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20001–2021. 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

Board of Governors
Chairman  ALAN GREENSPAN
Vice Chair  ROGER W. FERGUSON, JR.
Members  EDWARD M. GRAMLICH,
SUSAN SCHMIDT BIES, MARK W. OLSON, BEN S. BERNANKE,
DONALD L. KOHN

Staff:
Assistants to the Board  WINTHROP P. HAMBLEY, MICHELLE A. SMITH
General Counsel  J. VIRGIL MATTINGLY, JR.
Secretary  JENNIFER J. JOHNSON
Director, Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation  RICHARD SPIELLENKOTHEN
Director, Division of Consumer and Community Affairs  DOLORES S. SMITH
Director, Division of Federal Reserve Bank Operations and Payment Systems  LOUISE L. ROSEMAN
Director, Division of Information Resources Management  MARIANNE M. EMERSON
Director, Division of International Finance  KAREN H. JOHNSON
Director, Management Division  H. FAY PETERS, Acting
Director, Division of Monetary Affairs  VINCENT R. REINHART
Director, Division of Research and Statistics  DAVID J. STOCKTON
Staff Director, Office of Staff Director for Management  STEPHEN R. MALPHRUS
Inspector General  BARRY R. SNYDER

Officers of the Federal Reserve Banks
Chairmen and Federal Reserve Agents:
Atlanta, GA  DAVID M. RATCLIFFE
Boston, MA  SAMUEL O. THIER
Chicago, IL  W. JAMES FARRELL
Cleveland, OH  ROBERT W. MAHONEY
Dallas, TX  RAY L. HUNT
Kansas City, MO  RICHARD H. BARD
Minneapolis, MN  LINDA HALL WHITMAN
New York, NY  JOHN E. SEXTON
Philadelphia, PA  RONALD J. NAPLES
Richmond, VA  WESLEY S. WILLIAMS, JR.
St. Louis, MO  WALTER L. METCALFE, JR.
San Francisco, CA  GEORGE M. SCALISE

Presidents:
Atlanta, GA  JACK GUYN
Boston, MA  CATHY E. MINEHAN
Chicago, IL  MICHAEL H. MOSKOW
Cleveland, OH  SANDRA PIANALTO
Dallas, TX  ROBERT D. MCTEER, JR.
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 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**
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 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**
The Board has the power, within statutory limitations, to fix the requirements concerning reserves to be maintained by depository institutions on transaction accounts or nonpersonal time deposits. 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.

**Supervision of Bank Holding Companies**
The Federal Reserve has primary responsibility for supervising and regulating the activities of bank holding companies. The main objectives of this activity are 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).

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 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 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**

The Board reviews other bank stock acquisitions, as listed below.

The Board prescribes 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.

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.

**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, GA; Boston, MA; Chicago, IL; Cleveland, OH; Dallas, TX; Kansas City, MO; Minneapolis, MN; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; Richmond, VA; San Francisco, CA; and St. Louis, MO. Branch banks are located in Baltimore, MD; Birmingham, AL; Buffalo, NY; Charlotte, NC; Cincinnati, OH; Denver, CO; Detroit, MI; El Paso, TX; Helena, MT; Houston, TX; Jacksonville, FL; Little Rock, AR; Los Angeles, CA; Louisville, KY; Memphis, TN; Miami, FL; Nashville, TN; New Orleans, LA; Oklahoma City, OK; Omaha, NE; Pittsburgh, PA; Portland, OR; Salt Lake City, UT; San Antonio, TX; and Seattle, WA.
Reserves on Deposit   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 Federal Reserve is required 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 depositories 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.

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.
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. 8351 and 8401–79). 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 and members of the Uniformed Services 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 Federal Trade Commission has jurisdiction to enhance consumer welfare and protect competition in broad sectors of the economy. The Commission enforces the laws that prohibit business practices that are anticompetitive, deceptive, or unfair to consumers; promotes informed consumer choice and public understanding of the competitive process; and seeks to accomplish its mission without impeding legitimate business activity.

The Federal Trade Commission was established in 1914 by the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41–58). The Commission is composed of five members 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 include the following:

—promoting competition through the prevention of general trade restraints such as price-fixing agreements, boycotts, illegal combinations of competitors, and other unfair methods of competition;
—stopping corporate mergers, acquisitions, or joint ventures that may substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly;
—preventing pricing discrimination, exclusive dealing, tying arrangements, and discrimination among competing customers by sellers;
—preventing interlocking directorates or officers’ positions that may restrain competition;
—preventing the dissemination of false or deceptive advertisements of consumer products and services as well as other unfair or deceptive practices;
—promoting electronic commerce by stopping fraud on the Internet and working with other domestic and foreign agencies to develop and promote policies to safeguard online privacy of personal information;
—protecting the privacy of consumers’ personal information to prevent illegal or unwanted use of financial or other data;
—stopping various fraudulent telemarketing schemes and protecting consumers from abusive, deceptive, or unwanted telephone tactics; and enforcing the National Do Not Call Registry;
—ensuring truthful labeling of textile, wool, and fur products;
—requiring 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;
—protecting consumers against circulation of inaccurate or obsolete credit reports and ensuring that credit bureaus, consumer reporting agencies, credit grantors, and bill collectors exercise their responsibilities in a manner that is fair and equitable;
—educating consumers and businesses about their rights and responsibilities under Commission rules and regulations; and
—gathering factual data concerning economic and business conditions and making it available to the Congress, the President, and the public.

**Competition** One of the two major missions of the Commission is to encourage competition in the American economy. The Commission seeks to prevent unfair practices that undermine competition and 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 their customers in terms of price or other services provided.

**Consumer Protection** Consumer protection is the second of the two main missions of the Commission. The Commission, therefore, works to accomplish the following:
—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 areas of concern to consumers. It has issued and enforces many trade regulation rules in areas important to consumers, including health and nutrition claims in advertising; environmental advertising and labeling; general advertising issues; health care, telemarketing and electronic commerce, business opportunity, and franchise and investment fraud; mortgage lending and discrimination; enforcement of Commission orders; and enforcement of credit statutes and trade regulation rules.

**Competition and Consumer Advocacy** To promote competition, consumer protection, and the efficient allocation of resources, the Commission also advocates consumer interest in a competitive marketplace by encouraging courts, legislatures, and government administrative bodies to consider efficiency and consumer welfare as
important elements in their deliberations. The Commission uses these opportunities to support procompetitive means of regulating the Nation’s economy, including the elimination of anticompetitive restrictions that reduce the welfare of consumers and the implementation of regulatory programs that protect the public and preserve as much as possible the discipline of competitive markets.

**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 unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive 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 administrative interpretations in plain language of laws enforced by the Commission. Guides provide the basis for voluntary abandonment of unlawful practices by members of a particular industry or by an industry in general. Failure to comply with the guides may result in corrective action by the Commission under applicable statutory provisions.

**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.

Compliance with the law may be 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. 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.

**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. The Commission also maintains electronic complaint systems that are accessible through its Web site. It is the general policy of the Commission not to disclose the identity of any complainant, except as required by law or Commission rules.

Upon receipt of a complaint, various criteria are applied in determining whether the particular matter should be investigated.

An order issued after an administrative proceeding that requires the respondent to cease and desist or take other corrective action may be appealed. Appeals processes may go as far as the Supreme Court.

In addition to or in lieu of the administrative proceeding initiated by a formal complaint, the Commission may request that a U.S. district court issue a preliminary or permanent injunction to halt the use of allegedly unfair or deceptive practices, to prevent an anticompetitive merger or unfair methods of competition from taking
place, or to prevent violations of any statute enforced by the Commission.

Reports  The Commission prepares studies of conditions and problems affecting the marketplace. Such reports may be used to inform legislative proposals in response to requests of the Congress and statutory directions, or for the information and guidance of the Commission, the executive branch of the Government, and the public. Such reports have provided the basis for significant legislation and 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>East Central (DC, DE, MD, MI, OH, PA, VA, WV)</td>
<td>Suite 200, 111 Superior Ave., Cleveland, OH 44114</td>
<td>John Mendenhall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest (IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MN, MO, ND, NE, SD, WI)</td>
<td>Suite 1860, 55 E. Monroe St., Chicago, IL 60603</td>
<td>C. Steven Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast (CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VT)</td>
<td>Suite 318, One Bowling Green, New York, NY 10004</td>
<td>Barbara Anthony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest (AK, ID, MT, OR, WA, WY)</td>
<td>Suite 2896, 915 2d Ave., Seattle, WA 98174</td>
<td>Charles A. Harwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast (AL, FL, GA, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Suite 1500, 225 Peachtree St., NE., Atlanta, GA 30303</td>
<td>Andrea Foster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>Suite 2150, 1999 Bryan St., Dallas, TX 75201</td>
<td>Bradley Elbein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western (AZ, CA, CO, HI, NV, UT)</td>
<td>Suite 570, 901 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94103</td>
<td>Jeffrey A. Kluftfeld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suite 700, 10877 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024</td>
<td></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, 202–326–2328. Internet, www.ftc.gov.

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 877–382–4357 (toll free)) or the nearest regional office. Complaints may also be filed on the Internet at www.ftc.gov.


# GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

1800 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20405

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrator of General Services</td>
<td>STEPHEN A. PERRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Administrator</td>
<td>DAVID L. BIBB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>KARL H. REICHELT, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman, GSA Board of Contract Appeals</td>
<td>STEPHEN M. DANIELS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>DANIEL R. LEVINSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Counsel</td>
<td>RAYMOND J. McKENNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Civil Rights</td>
<td>MADELINE C. CALIENDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Citizen Services and Communications</td>
<td>M.J. JAMESON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs</td>
<td>CLINT ROBINSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Small Business Utilization</td>
<td>FELIPE MENDOZA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Performance Improvement</td>
<td>SUSAN MARSHALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>KATHLEEN M. TURCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Information Officer</td>
<td>MICHAEL W. CARLETON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief People Officer</td>
<td>GAIL T. LOVELACE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

Washington, DC 20406
Phone, 703–605–5400. Fax, 703–305–5500.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commissioner</td>
<td>DONNA D. BENNETT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td>LESTER D. GRAY, JR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>AMANDA G. FREDRIKSEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Commercial Acquisition</td>
<td>NEAL FOX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Marketing</td>
<td>GARY FEIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Acquisition Management</td>
<td>PATRICIA M. MEAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Transportation and Property Management</td>
<td>JOSEPH H. JEU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Vehicle Acquisition and Leasing Services</td>
<td>BARNABY L. BRASSEUX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Enterprise Planning</td>
<td>JOHN R. ROEHMER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Global Supply</td>
<td>EDWARD O’HARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Information Officer</td>
<td>DONALD P. HEFFERNAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controller</td>
<td>JON A. JORDAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# FEDERAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICE

10304 Eaton Place, Fairfax, VA 22030
Phone, 703–306–6000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commissioner</td>
<td>SANDRA N. BATES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td>JAMES A. WILLIAMS, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>CHERYL WARD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

1800 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20405
Phone, 202–501–1100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commissioner</td>
<td>F. JOSEPH MORAVEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td>PAUL CHISTOLINI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>MARY MITSCHOW, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Organizational Resources</td>
<td>PAUL LYNCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Real Property Asset Management</td>
<td>WILLIAM H. MATHEWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Applied Science Management</td>
<td>SAM HUNTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner for Customer Service Management</td>
<td>CHRIS REUTERSHAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Architect</td>
<td>EDWARD FEINER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>WILLIAM E. BRADY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## OFFICE OF GOVERNMENTWIDE POLICY

1800 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20405
Phone, 202–501–8880

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Governmentwide Policy</td>
<td>G. MARTIN WAGNER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Administrator</td>
<td>JOHN G. SINDELAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Administrator for GSA Administrative Policy</td>
<td>JAMES L. DEAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Administrator for Electronic Government and Technology</td>
<td>MARY J. MITCHELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Regulatory Information Service Center</td>
<td>RONALD C. KELLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Information Officer for Governmentwide Policy</td>
<td>JACK L. FINLEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Administrator for Real Property</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Administrator for Transportation and Personal Property</td>
<td>REBECCA R. RHODES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, and communications management; and management of the governmentwide automatic data processing resources program.

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).

Contract Appeals The General Services Administration Board of Contract Appeals is responsible for resolving disputes arising out of contracts with the General Services Administration 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, General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202–501–0585.

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.

For further information, contact the Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog staff. Phone, 202–708–5126.

Governmentwide Policy The Office of Governmentwide Policy (OGP) collaborates with the Federal community to develop policies and guidelines for the management of Government property, technology, and administrative services. OGP’s policymaking authority and policy support activities encompass the areas covering acquisition and contracting, electronic government and information technology, real property and the workplace, travel, transportation, personal property, aircraft, Federal motor vehicle fleet, mail, regulatory information and use of Federal advisory committees. OGP also provides leadership to interagency groups and facilities governmentwide management reform through the effective use of performance measures, regulations, and best practices.

The Office of Acquisition Policy provides resources to support the Federal acquisition system. The Office researches, develops, and publishes policy guidance, provides career development services for the Federal acquisition workforce, and reports on more than 20 million contract actions annually. For further information, call 202–501–1043.

The Office of Electronic Government and Technology provides guidance and support in using Internet-based and related information technology (IT) services and delivering information to citizens, business partners, associates, agencies, and governments. The Office promotes citizen-centered services and the assessment of emerging technologies, such as security, electronic signatures, and smart cards, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government. The Office fosters interagency collaboration on IT
management policies and assists agencies on IT policy matters such as IT accommodation and the development of professionals managing or acquiring IT. For further information, call 202–501–0202.

The Office of Real Property provides leadership in the responsible management of the Federal Government’s real property assets and in the development of quality workplaces. It is responsible for the development, administration, and issuance of governmentwide management principles, guidelines, regulations, and standards that relate to real property and asset management and workplace development. Real property programs include real estate management, acquisition, disposal, design, construction, performance standards, delegations, safety and environmental issues, and sustainable design and electronic/Internet data tools. Workplace initiatives include integrated workplace design, telework and cooperative administrative support units, whereby agencies share in the cost and use of common administrative services. For further information, call 202–501–0856.

The Office of Transportation and Personal Property develops governmentwide policies for personal property, travel, transportation, mail, aircraft, and motor vehicles. These programs develop regulations, collect and analyze data, manage interagency policy committees, and identify and promote best practices. These programs include the Computers for Learning Web site, Federal Premier Lodging Program, alternative fuel vehicles, and security for Federal mail centers. For further information, call 202–501–1777.

The Regulatory Information Service Center compiles and disseminates information about Federal regulatory activities. 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 and is available online at reginfo.gov. The Center also provides access to Federal agency forms used by the public at FedForms.gov. For further information, call 202–482–7345.

The Committee Management Secretariat plans, develops, evaluates, and directs a Governmentwide program to maximize public participation in Federal decisionmaking through Federal Advisory Committees. For further information, call 202–273–3556.


Citizen Services and Communications
The Office of Citizen Services and Communications (OCSC) serves as a central Federal gateway for citizens, businesses, other governments, and the media to easily obtain information and services from the Government on the Web, in print, over the telephone, or by e-mail. OCSC is organized into two components—citizen services and communications.

Citizen services comprises the Federal Citizen Information Center which serves citizens, businesses and other Government agencies by providing information and services via Firstgov.gov, 1–800–FED–INFO, and print publications through Pueblo, Colorado. It also develops and implements innovative technologies that improve the delivery of government information and services to citizens through the Office of E-Gov Solutions Support. OSCS also collaborates with Federal, State, local, and foreign governments and intergovernmental organizations to promote more effective use of information technology and E-Gov solutions through the Office of Intergovernmental Solutions.

Communications, the other component of OCSC, plans, administers and coordinates GSA media relations, and internal and external communications. It also coordinates GSA-wide strategic marketing activities, events planning, graphics and audiovisual production, and writing and editing support services for the entire agency.

Small Business Utilization

The Office of Small Business Utilization focuses on programs, policy, and outreach to assist the small business community nationwide in doing business with GSA.

For further information, call 202-501-1021.

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. 901, 10 Causeway St., 02222</td>
<td>617–565-8100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast and Caribbean—New York, NY</td>
<td>Rm. 18–130, 26 Federal Plz., 10278</td>
<td>212–264-1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic—Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>9th Fl., 20 N. Eighth Street, 19107</td>
<td>215–466-4918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Sunbelt—Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 600, 77 Forsyth St., 30303</td>
<td>404–331-5103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes—Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Rm. 3714, 230 S. Dearborn St., 60604</td>
<td>312–353-5383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heartland—Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>Rm. 1161, 1500 E. Bannister Rd., 64131</td>
<td>816–926-7203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest—Fort Worth, TX</td>
<td>Rm. 1E13A, 819 Taylor St., 76102</td>
<td>817–978-0800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain—Denver, CO</td>
<td>Rm. 210, Denver Federal Ctr., 80225–0006</td>
<td>303–236-7409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Rim—San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 5–6535, 450 Golden Gate Ave., 94102</td>
<td>415–522-2705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satellite office—Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 3108, 300 N. Los Angeles St., 90012</td>
<td>213–894-3210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest/Arctic—Auburn, WA</td>
<td>400 15th St. SW., 98001</td>
<td>253–933–7956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Federal Technology Service

The Federal Technology Service (FTS) delivers best value and innovative solutions in information technology, network services, and professional services to support Government agency missions worldwide.

FTS works with agency customers to understand their mission and requirements and to help them choose, acquire, implement, and manage the funding for the best solutions to meet those needs. FTS works closely with every major Federal Government agency—civilian and military—on a reimbursable fee-for-service basis.

Services are available through FTS national programs and FTS organizations located in each of the 11 GSA regional offices. Services are offered in three major business lines.

The FTS network services business line uses the Government’s buying power to obtain telecommunications products and services including global voice, data, and video services, supporting both local (Regional Services Business Unit) and long-distance users (Long Distance Business Unit). Through its contracts, FTS network services offers comprehensive telecommunications at the lowest price available. Both business units assist customer agencies in defining requirements, identifying solutions, ordering services, and managing services, including billing operations.

The FTS IT solutions business line provides acquisition, project management, and financial services to assist Federal agencies in identifying, acquiring, deploying, managing, and using technology solutions. It also provides information security services to help agencies protect their data and related information. FTS Client Support Centers (National and Regional IT Solutions) help client agencies identify and acquire solutions to meet their needs through GSA contracts and other governmentwide sources.

The FTS professional services business line provides acquisition, project management, and financial services on a cost reimbursable basis to assist Federal agencies in acquiring a broad range of professional services through three specific GSA Multiple Awards Schedules. The schedules include Management Organization and Business Improvement, Logistics, and Professional Engineering Services.

FTS manages and operates several governmentwide programs that provide important services to citizens and to the Government. These programs include the Blue Pages, which provides Government listings in telephone books throughout the country. Federal Relay Service which makes TTY services available to the public to communicate with Government agencies, and e-Authentication, which supports emerging
e-Government projects throughout Federal agencies.
For further information, contact the Federal Technology Service at a nearby GSA Regional Office, or phone 703–306–6000.

Federal Supply Service
The Federal Supply Service (FSS) provides goods and services for the Federal marketplace, providing customers with economical, efficient, and effective service delivery and significant savings in time and administrative costs. By taking advantage of the Government’s aggregate buying power, FSS achieves significant savings for both the customer and the taxpayer. The FSS employs world-class business practices and carries out its mission through the following five business lines.

The commercial acquisition business line offers Federal agencies millions of commercial products and an extensive range of technology, financial, environmental, management, and administrative services through the Multiple Awards Schedules program and governmentwide acquisition contracts. Agencies make best-value choices among 4 million products and services available from more than 9,000 commercial suppliers under contract to FSS.

The supply program provides quick fulfillment of recurring customer needs for basic business and mission supplies by leveraging best practices in supply chain management programs. Fulfillment solutions for supplies include electronic and hard copy catalogs, multiple ordering channels, FSS management of billing and paying transactions, order administration, and customer service support. The supply program is fully complementary to the service and solutions offered through the Commercial Acquisition Multiple Award Schedule program and governmentwide acquisition contracts. The supply distribution system provides critical support to the Government’s national defense, disaster relief and other strategic missions stocking emergency readiness items like shovels, batteries, helmets and sandbags.

The vehicle acquisition and leasing services business line provides two distinct services. One service, GSA Automotive, manages the acquisition of vehicles for all Federal agencies through consolidated acquisitions and the Multiple Awards Schedules program. The other service is a leasing program, GSA Fleet, which manages a fleet of more than 188,000 vehicles, providing non-tactical vehicles needed by civilian and military customer agencies with a comprehensive leasing program. GSA Fleet handles all aspects of the management of these assets including vehicle acquisition, maintenance and repair, accident management, fuel expenses, resale of used vehicles, and a selection of alternative-fuel vehicles.

The travel and transportation business line helps control the Government’s direct and administrative costs for travel and transportation services. Travel services include negotiated airline contracts, travel agency, and travel charge card services. Transportation services include the shipment of parcels, freight and household goods. The business line also oversees the use of audit contractors to examine the Government’s air passenger, freight and household goods transportation billings to identify and seek recovery of incorrect billings and overpayments for the Federal Government.

And the personal property program provides for property sales through comprehensive cost-effective solutions. Property no longer needed by one Federal agency is entered into an electronic system for screening and use by other Federal agencies, thereby avoiding new procurements. Property with no further Federal use can be screened electronically and is offered at no cost to State and local governments and eligible nonprofit groups. Property whose value cannot be extended by reuse or donation is sold to the public, primarily through online auctions.

Public Buildings Service

The Public Buildings Service (PBS) is the landlord for the civilian Federal Government. PBS provides a superior workplace for the Federal worker and superior value to the American taxpayer. PBS designs, builds, leases, manages, and maintains space in office buildings, courthouses, laboratories, border stations, data processing centers, warehouses, and child care centers. It also repairs, alters, and renovates existing facilities and disposes of surplus Government properties. PBS is a leader in energy conservation, build green, and recycling. It preserves and maintains more than 400 historic properties in the Federal Government’s inventory. PBS also commissions our country’s most talented artists to create artwork for new Federal buildings and conserves a substantial inventory of artwork from the past.

PBS collects rent from Federal tenants, which is deposited into the Federal Buildings Fund, the principal funding mechanism for PBS.


Regional Offices—General Services Administration

<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>Dennis Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (20 N. Eighth St., 19107–3191)</td>
<td>Barbara L. Shelton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Sunbelt</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 600, 77 Forsyth St., 30303)</td>
<td>Edwin E. Fielder, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
<td>Chicago, IL (230 S. Dearborn St., 60604)</td>
<td>James C. Hanley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Heartland</td>
<td>Kansas City, MO (1500 E. Bannister Rd., 64131)</td>
<td>Bradley Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Southwest</td>
<td>Fort Worth, TX (819 Taylor St., 76102)</td>
<td>Scott Armey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain</td>
<td>Denver, CO (Bldg. 41, Denver Federal Ctr., 80225–0006)</td>
<td>Larry Trujillo, Sr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Rim</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA (5th Fl., 450 Golden Gate Ave., 94102)</td>
<td>Peter G. Stimson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest/Antarctic</td>
<td>Auburn, WA (GSA Ctr., 400 16th St. SW., 98002)</td>
<td>John R. Kvistad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Capital</td>
<td>Washington, DC (7th &amp; D Sts. SW., 20407)</td>
<td>Donald C. Williams</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

Contracts Individuals seeking to do business with the General Services Administration may obtain detailed information from the Small Business Centers listed in the preceding text.

Electronic Access Information about GSA is available electronically through the Internet, at www.gsa.gov.

Employment Inquiries and applications should be directed to the Central Office Human Resources Division (CPS), Office of Human Resources Services, General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405, Phone, 202–501–0370.


Property Disposal Inquiries about the redistribution or competitive sale of surplus real property should be directed to the Office of Property Disposal, Public Buildings Service, 1800 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202–501–0084.

Public and News Media Inquiries Inquiries from both the general public and news media should be directed to the Office of Communications, General Services Administration, 1800 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202–501–1231.

Publications Many GSA publications are available at moderate prices through the bookstores of the Government Printing Office (http://bookstore.gpo.gov). Orders and inquiries concerning publications and subscriptions for sale by the Government Printing Office should be directed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20401. Others may be obtained free or at cost from a
Small Business Center. If a publication is not distributed by any of the stores, inquiries should be directed to the originating agency’s service or office. The addresses for GSA 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, 10304 Eaton Place, Fairfax, VA 22030


For information about Federal programs and services, call the Federal Citizen Information Center’s National Contact Centers at 800–333–4636, Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. eastern time.


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 Citizen Services and Communications (X), General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405 (phone, 202–501–0705); or contact the nearest regional office.


INTER—AMERICAN FOUNDATION
901 North Stuart Street, Arlington, VA 22203

Board of Directors:

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Vice Chair

Directors

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Patricia Hill Williams
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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, local, and community organizations that carry out self-help projects.

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, IAF 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.


The Merit Systems Protection Board protects the integrity of the Federal personnel merit systems and the rights of Federal employees. 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 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., Atlanta, GA 30308</td>
<td>Thomas J. Landerhe</td>
<td>404–730–2755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Regional Office</td>
<td>31st Fl., 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604</td>
<td>Martin W. Baungarn</td>
<td>312–353–2923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Regional Office</td>
<td>19106.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Regional Office</td>
<td>Suite 295, 1800 Diagonal Rd., Alexandria, VA</td>
<td>P.J. Winer</td>
<td>703–756–6250</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>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Rm. 620, 1100 Commerce St., 75242</td>
<td>Sharon F. Jackson</td>
<td>214–767–0555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Suite 318, 165 S. Union Blvd., Lakewood, CO</td>
<td>Joseph H. Hartman</td>
<td>303–969–5101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION**

300 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20546

Administrator
Deputy Administrator

SEAN O'KEEFE
FREDERICK D. GREGORY
Chief of Staff/White House Liaison
Associate Deputy Administrator for Institutions and Asset Management
Associate Deputy Administrator for Technical Programs
Chief Engineer
Program Executive Officer for Integrated Financial Management
Chief Scientist
Chief Financial Officer
Deputy Chief Financial Officer for Financial Management
Deputy Chief Financial Officer for Resources (Comptroller)
Senior Historian
General Counsel
Deputy General Counsel
Staff Director, NASA Advisory Council
Associate Administrator for Aeronautics
Deputy Associate Administrator
Associate Administrator for Earth Science
Deputy Associate Administrator (Programs)
Deputy Associate Administrator (Advanced Planning)
Associate Administrator, Office of Education
Deputy Associate Administrator
Deputy Associate Administrator for Education Programs
Assistant Administrator for Equal Opportunity Programs
Deputy Assistant Administrator
Assistant Administrator for External Relations
Deputy Assistant Administrator
Deputy Assistant Administrator (Exploration)
Chief Information Officer
Chief Health and Medical Officer
Director for Headquarters Operations
Assistant Administrator for Human Resources
Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs
Deputy Assistant Administrator
Associate Administrator for Biological and Physical Research
Deputy Associate Administrator (Programs)
Deputy Associate Administrator (Science)
Assistant Administrator for Institutional and Corporate Management
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Institutional and Corporate Management
Assistant Administrator for Procurement
Assistant Administrator for Public Affairs
Deputy Assistant Administrator
Assistant Administrator for Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
Associate Administrator for Space Flight

John D. Schumacher
James L. Jennings
Michael A. Greenfield
Theron M. Bradley, Jr.
Patrick A. Ciganer
John M. Grunsfeld
Gwendolyn Brown
John M. Blair, Acting
Steve Isakowitz
Steven J. Dick
Paul G. Pastorek
Robert M. Stephens
David Lengyel
J. Victor Lebacqz
Ghassem R. Asrar
Michael L. Luther
Mary L. Cleave
Adena Williams Loston
Barbara Fuller Cherry
Clifford Houston
Dorothy Hayden-Watkins

Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs
D. Lee Forsgren
Mary D. Kervin
Mary E. Kicza

Howard E. Ross, Acting
Jeffrey E. Sutton

Olga M. Dominguez
Thomas S. Luedtke
Glenn Mahone
Dean Acosta
Ralph C. Thomas III
William F. Readdy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Administrator (Space Flight)</td>
<td>LYNN F.H. CLINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Administrator for International Space Station and Space Shuttle Programs</td>
<td>MICHAEL C. KOSTELNIK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Associate Administrator for Interagency Enterprise</td>
<td>ALBERT DI MARCANTONIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Associate Administrator for Crew Health and Safety</td>
<td>JEFFREY DAVIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Associate Administrator for Policy and Plans</td>
<td>LYNN F.H. CLINE, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Associate Administrator for Space Communications</td>
<td>ROBERT E. SPEARING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Associate Administrator for Institutional Assets Management and Investments</td>
<td>TOM E. CREMINS, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Associate Administrator for Launch Services</td>
<td>KAREN S. PONIATOWSKI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Associate Administrator for Business Management Integration Analysis</td>
<td>GARRY L. GAUKLER, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Space Science</td>
<td>EDWARD J. WEILER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Administrator</td>
<td>CHRISTOPHER J. SCOLESE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Exploration Systems</td>
<td>CRAIG E. STEIDLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Safety and Mission Assurance</td>
<td>BRYAN D. O’CONNOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Administrator</td>
<td>JAMES D. LLOYD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Inspector General</td>
<td>ROBERT W. COBB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Inspector General for Audits</td>
<td>THOMAS J. HOWARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Inspector General for Investigations</td>
<td>DAVID M. CUSHING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counsel to the Inspector General</td>
<td>LANCE G. CARRINGTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator, Security Management and Safeguards</td>
<td>FRANCIS P. LA ROCCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Administrator, Security Management and Safeguards</td>
<td>DAVID A. SALEEBBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Security Management Division</td>
<td>CLINTON G. HERBERT, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASA Centers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Ames Research Center</td>
<td>G. SCOTT HUBBARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Dryden Flight Research Center</td>
<td>KEVIN L. PETERSEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, John H. Glenn Research Center</td>
<td>JULIAN EARLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Goddard Space Flight Center</td>
<td>ALPHONSO V. DIAZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center</td>
<td>JEFFERSON D. HOWELL, JR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, John F. Kennedy Space Center</td>
<td>JAMES W. KENNEDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Langley Research Center</td>
<td>ROY D. BRIDGES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, George C. Marshall Space Flight Center</td>
<td>DAVID A. KING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, John C. Stennis Space Center</td>
<td>THOMAS Q. DONALDSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Jet Propulsion Laboratory</td>
<td>CHARLES ELACHI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has been assigned the role of preserving the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and
technology by improving the usefulness, performance, speed, safety, and efficiency of aeronautical and space vehicles and conducting research for the solution of flight problems within and outside the Earth’s atmosphere. It conducts activities required for the exploration of space with manned and unmanned vehicles and effectively utilizes the scientific and engineering resources of the United States and other nations engaged in aeronautical and space activities for peaceful purposes.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.).

Activities

Aeronautics The Office of Aeronautics pioneers and validates high-payoff technologies and designs to maintain U.S. leadership in the aerospace industry.

NASA’s expertise in the computation and information technology fields, coupled with capabilities in emerging research areas, such as nanotechnology, complement traditional research strengths in propulsion, materials, structures, aerothermodynamics, avionics, and flight research. Research and technology development is accomplished primarily through programs and projects at the four aeronautical field centers: Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA; Dryden Flight Research Center, Edwards, CA; Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA; and Glenn Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

The technologies developed through this Office are primarily for organizations outside of NASA, specifically other Government agencies, such as the Federal Aviation Administration and Department of Defense, and industry.

For further information, call 202–358–0123.

Biological and Physical Research The Office of Biological and Physical Research conducts programs concerned with biological sciences, physical sciences and applications, aerospace medicine, 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, and other advanced carriers. The Office also establishes all requirements and standards for design, development, and operation of human space flight systems and facilities.


Earth Science The Office of Earth Science manages NASA’s Earth Science Enterprise. The Earth Science Enterprise fulfills NASA’s mission to understand and protect our home planet by using NASA’s view of Earth as a planet to improve prediction of climate, weather, and natural hazards. The Enterprise is a leading participant in the interagency climate change science program.

For further information, call 202–358–2165.

Space Flight The Office of Space Flight (OSF) provides the foundation for NASA’s space program—space travel for human and robotic missions, in-space laboratories, and the means to return data to Earth. OSF is responsible for many critical enabling capabilities that make possible much of the science, research, and exploration achievements of the rest of NASA. This is done through three themes: the International Space Station, Space Shuttle, and Space and Flight Support. OSF is also responsible for institutional management of the Johnson Space Center, Kennedy Space Center, Marshall Space Flight Center, and the Stennis Space Center.

The International Space Station supports activities for establishing a permanent human presence in Earth’s orbit. It provides a long-duration, habitable laboratory for science and research activities.

The Space Shuttle, first launched in 1981, provides the only current capability in the United States for human access to space. The Shuttle’s focus over the next several years will be the assembly of the International Space
Station after which it will be phased out of service.

The Space and Flight Support theme encompasses space communications, launch services, and rocket propulsion testing. Space communications consists of three programs: Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System, NASA’s spectrum allocation, and Integrated Services Network. The launch services program focuses on meeting NASA’s launch and payload processing requirements by ensuring access to space for all of NASA’s scientific payloads not requiring the capabilities of the Space Shuttle. The rocket propulsion testing program supports the flight readiness of various liquid propulsion engines and acts as a test bed for rocket engines of the future.

For further information, call 202–358–2015.

Space Science The Office of Space Science conducts flight programs and research designed to understand the origin, evolution, and structure of the universe and the solar system. This includes the development of new technologies to continually improve scientific capabilities and to transfer science and technology advances to the public and private sector to ensure U.S. scientific and technical leadership. 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, is a research institute geared towards creating knowledge and technologies that span the spectrum of NASA interest. Ames’ research and development in air traffic management and aviation safety and security address an urgent national need to improve the capacity, efficiency, safety, and security of the national airspace system. Ames also researches, develops, and transfers leading-edge aerospace operations automation technologies. In astrobiology, Ames is investigating the origin, evolution, distribution, and destiny of life in the universe. Ames researchers design, develop, and deliver integrated information systems technologies and applications, enabling advances in aeronautics and space applications and processes, and advanced thermal protection systems for space flight. Ames’ research in information technology, biotechnology, and nanotechnology will enable future development of sensors to probe Earth, other planets, and other solar systems, and dramatically increase the ability to communicate large volumes of information across space.

Dryden Flight Research Center The Center, located at Edwards, CA, is NASA’s primary installation for flight research. Since 1946, Dryden’s researchers have led the way in major advancements to the design and capabilities of many civilian and military aircraft. Dryden’s workforce expertise in aeronautics and in the development of flight research tools and techniques, coupled with the suite of specialized laboratories and facilities needed for flight validation, are key to the development and maturation of new vehicles.

Glenn Research Center The John H. Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field, located in Cleveland, OH, provides research leadership in power and propulsion technologies for aircraft and spacecraft applications, aerospace communications, microgravity fluid physics and combustion, and bioscience and bioengineering. Researchers at the Center are working to develop, verify, and transfer air-breathing propulsion technology for subsonic, supersonic, hypersonic, general aviation, and high-performance aircraft and rotorcraft, along with conducting fundamental research in propulsion-related specialties and new technologies, such as high-temperature nanomaterials, nanodevices, and computational intelligence. In aerospace communications, Glenn researchers develop communication and network architectures, systems modeling, and
enabling technologies for global communications connectivity, and integrated communications, navigation, surveillance, and weather information. In space-based research, Glenn promotes and enables the use of a microgravity environment.

**Goddard Space Flight Center**  The Center, based in Greenbelt, MD, is NASA’s center of excellence for scientific research. The Center conducts research to advance the knowledge of Earth and its environment, the solar system, and the universe through observations from space. It provides scientific leadership in Earth science; physics and astronomy; program and project management; systems and discipline engineering; spacecraft and instrument development, as well as other administrative functions necessary to place scientific instruments in space; and retrieves, distributes, and shares the information that results from the missions. It develops and operates sounding rockets, balloons, and payloads, and manages the rocket range, aircraft flight platforms, and research airports located at the Wallops Flight Facility at Wallops Island, VA. The Center also manages the NASA independent verification and validation facility in Fairmont, WV, which is responsible for independent evaluations of mission-critical software development processes and products for NASA projects.

**Johnson Space Center**  The Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, located in Houston, TX, leads the United States in human exploration of space. The Center has made major advances in science, technology, engineering, and medicine and has led the Nation’s human space flight programs and projects. It strives to advance the Nation’s exploration of the universe with its expertise in medical, biomedical, and life sciences, lunar and planetary geosciences, crew and mission operations, crew health and safety, project management, and space systems engineering. The Center also leads worldwide research in extraterrestrial materials curation and the interaction between humans and robotics, as well as the biology and physiology of humans in space.

**Kennedy Space Center**  The John F. Kennedy Center, located at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida, manages space launches including the launching of astronaut crews, space station elements, and a wide variety of payloads. The Center is responsible for launch and payload processing systems and is home to the space shuttle fleet and the expendable launch vehicle program. It leads in the payload carriers and payload processing and support programs and supports the International Space Station program.

**Langley Research Center**  The Center, located in Hampton, VA, is renowned for its scientific and technological expertise in aerospace research, systems integration, and atmospheric science. Since 1917, the Center’s staff has undertaken research in aeronautics, and more recently, space technology. Langley leads NASA’s initiative in aviation safety and security, quiet-aircraft technology, small-aircraft transportation systems, and aerospace vehicles systems technology. It also supports space programs with atmospheric research and technology testing and development. Researchers have developed and validated technologies to improve the effectiveness, capability, comfort, efficiency, and safety of the Nation’s air transportation system. The Center continues to have a principal role in understanding and protecting our planet through atmospheric measurement, instruments, missions, and prediction algorithms. In 2003, the NASA Engineering and Safety Center was established at Langley to improve mission safety by performing independent engineering assessments, testing, analysis, and evaluation to determine appropriate preventative and corrective action for problems, trends, or issues across NASA programs and projects.

**Marshall Space Flight Center**  The George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, located in Huntsville, AL, is responsible for transportation systems development, microgravity research, and optics
manufacturing technology. It is the lead space propulsion center and leads the U.S. space launch initiative, which brings together government, industry, and academia to develop advanced technologies for a new generation of safer, more reliable, and lower cost reusable launch vehicles. The Center develops, integrates, and operates microgravity payloads, experiments, and research. In addition, it supports the Johnson Space Center in developing the international space station facilities. Other programs include microgravity research; space product development; the Chandra X-Ray Observatory Program; and the design, development, and integration of space transportation and propulsion systems including space shuttle propulsion improvements, reusable and expendable launch vehicles, and vehicles for orbital transfer and deep space missions.

**Stennis Space Center** The John C. Stennis Center, located near Bay St. Louis, MS, conducts rocket propulsion testing. The Center develops commercial remote sensing applications, studies and researches Earth system sciences, and provides for technology transfers.

**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 Assistant 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.

**OIG Hotline** An individual may report crimes, fraud, waste, and abuse in NASA programs and operations by calling the OIG Hotline (phone, 800–424–9183); by writing to the NASA Inspector General, P.O. Box 23089, L’Enfant Plaza Station, Washington, DC 20026; or by sending an electronic message from the OIG’s Web site (Internet, www.hq.nasa.gov/office/org/hq/hotline.html).

**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.

**Reading Room** NASA Headquarters Information Center, Room 1H23, 300 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20546. Phone, 202–358–0000.
The National Archives and Records Administration 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; accessions, 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 to help nonprofit organizations identify, preserve, and provide access to materials that document American history.

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) 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 and via the Internet; 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 and on the NARA Web site, at www.archives.gov. 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 the “Regional Records Services” section).

For further information concerning records in the custody of NARA, contact the Customer Services Division. Phone, 202–501–5400 or 866–272–6272 (toll free). Fax, 301–837–0483. E-mail, inquire@nara.gov.

Washington Area Records Facilities—National Archives and Records Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Archives at College Park</td>
<td>8601 Adelphi Rd., College Park, MD 20740.</td>
<td>Michael J. Kurtz</td>
<td>866–272–6272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington National Records Center</td>
<td>4205 Suitland Rd., Suitland, MD</td>
<td>Alan Kramer</td>
<td>301–778–1600</td>
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</table>

Laws, Regulations, and Presidential Documents  The agency prepares and publishes a wide variety of public documents. Upon issuance, acts of Congress are published 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, in both paper and electronic format.

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 in both paper and electronic format.

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.


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, 301-837-3250. Fax, 301-837-3199.

Presidential Libraries—National Archives and Records Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library</th>
<th>City/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herbert Hoover Library</td>
<td>West Branch, IA 52356-0488</td>
<td>Timothy G. Walch</td>
<td>319-643-5301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin D. Roosevelt Library</td>
<td>Hyde Park, NY 12538-1999</td>
<td>Cynthia M. Koch</td>
<td>845-486-7770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry S. Truman Library</td>
<td>Independence, MO 64050-1798</td>
<td>Michael Devine</td>
<td>816-833-1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John F. Kennedy Library</td>
<td>Boston, MA 02125-3398</td>
<td>Deborah Leff</td>
<td>617-514-1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyndon B. Johnson Library</td>
<td>Austin, TX 78705-5702</td>
<td>Betty Sue Flowers</td>
<td>512-721-0200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nixon Presidential Materials Staff</td>
<td>College Park, MD 20740-6001</td>
<td>Karl Weissbach</td>
<td>301-837-3290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerald R. Ford Library</td>
<td>Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2114</td>
<td>Dennis A. Delaney</td>
<td>734-205-0555</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jimmy Carter Library</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA 30307-1498</td>
<td>Jay E. Hales</td>
<td>404-865-7100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Reagan Library</td>
<td>Simi Valley, CA 93065-0666</td>
<td>R. Duke Blackwood</td>
<td>805-577-4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Bush Library</td>
<td>College Station, TX 77843</td>
<td>Douglas Menarchik</td>
<td>979-691-4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William J. Clinton Presidential Materials Project</td>
<td>Little Rock, AR 72201</td>
<td>David E. Alsbrook</td>
<td>501-244-9756</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Presidential Materials Staff Washington, DC 20408-0001 | Nancy Kegan Smith | 202-501-5700

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, DC, vicinity, these functions are assigned to the Office of Records Services—Washington, DC. The Washington National Records Center, part of the Office of Records Services—Washington, DC, also offers customized workshops upon request and will assist agencies with their records storage problems. For records management services outside the Washington, DC, area, see the “Regional Records Services” section.

Regional Records Services Outside the Washington, DC, area, NARA has nine regional records services facilities and the National Personnel Records Center. Each region operates a full life cycle records program including records centers, regional archives, and records management operations. Life cycle functions include records management activities, 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.

The Office also operates Federal records centers for the storage and servicing of non-current and certain active records of Federal agencies. Services include the storage of textual and special media records; storage for

For further information, contact Modern Records Programs. Phone, 301-837-3570. For records center services in the Washington, DC, area (including West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland), contact the Washington National Records Center. Phone, 301-778-1600.
non-classified and classified records; retrieval of records to fulfill statutory requirements and conduct daily business; special projects to respond to sudden shifts in customer demands; expedited response to congressional inquiries, litigation, and urgent business needs; and disposition services, providing disposal for records that have reached their required retention period or transition to permanent record status in the holdings of the National Archives. For further information, contact the Office of Regional Records Services. Phone, 301–837–2950. Fax, 301–837–1617.

Regional Records Services Facilities—National Archives and Records Administration

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Region</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tr>
<td>Northeast Region (HQ)</td>
<td>380 Trapelo Rd., Waltham, MA 02154-6399</td>
<td>Diane LeBlanc</td>
<td>781-663-0139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Region</td>
<td>380 Trapelo Rd., Waltham, MA 02154-6399</td>
<td>Diane LeBlanc</td>
<td>781-663-0139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (A)</td>
<td>100 Conte Dr., 01201–8230</td>
<td>Charles M. McDonald</td>
<td>413-236-3600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City, NY (A)</td>
<td>201 Varick St., 10014–4811</td>
<td>Eric G. Price</td>
<td>212-401-1620</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic Region (HQ)</td>
<td>900 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19107–4292</td>
<td>V. Chapman Smith</td>
<td>215-597-0921</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center City Philadelphia, PA (A)</td>
<td>900 Market St., 19107–4292</td>
<td>V. Chapman Smith</td>
<td>215-597-0921</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Southeast Region (HQ) (A)</td>
<td>1557 St. Joseph Ave., East Point, GA 30344–2503</td>
<td>W. J. Suiter</td>
<td>404-763-7063</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest Region (HQ)</td>
<td>7358 S. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, IL 60629–5898</td>
<td>David E. Kuehl</td>
<td>773-581-7816</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dayton, OH</td>
<td>45439–1883</td>
<td>Scholars Press</td>
<td>937-225-2850</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Plains Region (HQ)</td>
<td>2312 E. Barnister Rd., Kansas City, MO 64131–3011</td>
<td>R. Reed Whitaker</td>
<td>816-926-6920</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (A)</td>
<td>2312 E. Barnister Rd., 64131–3011</td>
<td>Barbara Voss</td>
<td>816-926-6272</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee’s Summit, MO</td>
<td>200 Space Ctr. Dr., 64064–1182</td>
<td>Charles J. Flyer</td>
<td>816-478-7089</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Region (HQ)</td>
<td>501 W. Felix St., Fort Worth, TX 76115–3405</td>
<td>Kent C. Carter</td>
<td>817-334-5515</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain Region (HQ) (A)</td>
<td>Bltidg. 4B, Denver Federal Ctr., Denver, CO 80225–0307</td>
<td>James M. Zinck</td>
<td>303-236-0801</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Region (HQ)</td>
<td>1000 Commodore Dr., San Bruno, CA 94066</td>
<td>Julie A. Hinkle</td>
<td>650-876-9249</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (A)</td>
<td>1st Fl. E., 24000 Area Rd., 92607–3497</td>
<td>John H. Langley</td>
<td>949-360–2618</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Alaska Region (HQ)</td>
<td>6125 Sand Point Way NE., Seattle, WA 98115–7999</td>
<td>Steven M. Edwards</td>
<td>206-526-6501</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (A)</td>
<td>6125 Sand Point Way NE., 98115–7999</td>
<td>J. C. Greene</td>
<td>206-526-6501</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anchorage, AK (A)</td>
<td>654 W. 3d Ave., 99501–2145</td>
<td>M. A. Davis</td>
<td>907-271-2443</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Personnel Records Center (HQ)</td>
<td>9700 Page Ave., St. Louis, MO 63132</td>
<td>Ronald L. Hindman</td>
<td>314-538–4201</td>
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</table>

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, 301–837–3550.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission
The Commission is the grant-making affiliate of the National Archives and Records Administration. Its mission is to promote 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. E-mail, nhprc@archives.gov. Internet, www.archives.gov/grants.

Information Security Oversight Office
The Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) oversees the security classification programs in both Government and industry and reports to the President annually on their status. Two Executive orders serve as the authority for ISOO, and the Office receives its policy and program guidance from the National Security Council. An organizational component of the National Archives and Records Administration, ISOO’s goals are to hold classification activity to the minimum necessary to protect the national security; to ensure the safeguarding of classified national security information in both Government and industry in a cost-effective and efficient manner; and to promote declassification and public access to information as soon as national security considerations permit.

For further information, contact the Information Security Oversight Office. Phone, 202–219–5250.

Sources of Information
Calendar of Events
To be added to the mailing list for the monthly National Archives Calendar of Events, call 301–837–1850. 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.

Congressional Affairs
The Congressional Affairs staff maintains contact with and responds to inquiries from congressional offices. Phone, 301–837–1800. Fax, 301–837–0311.

Contracts
Individuals seeking to do business with NARA may obtain detailed information from the Acquisitions Services Division, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740–6001. Phone, 301–837–3100. Fax, 301–837–3227.

Educational Opportunities
NARA offers several courses on archival and records management principles and on using NARA resources for research and in the classroom. For information on public programs and workshops, contact the Museum Programs staff at 202–501–5210. Fax, 202–501–5239.


For information about records management workshops, contact the Life Cycle Management Division (phone, 301–837–3560), any regional records services facility, or the Office of Regional Records Services (phone, 301–837–2950).


For information about the “Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents” at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, or fellowships in documentary editing and archival administration, contact NHPRC, National Archives and Records Administration, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20408–0001. Phone, 202–501–5610. E-mail, nhprc@archives.gov. Internet, www.archives.gov/grants.

Electronic Access
Information about NARA and its holdings and publications is available electronically (Internet, www.archives.gov. E-mail, inquire@archives.gov).

Employment

Fax-on-Demand
To use the fax-on-demand service, call 301–837–0990 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
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, 301–837–1700.


**Publications** Agency publications, including facsimiles of certain documents, finding aids to records, and *Prologue*, a scholarly journal published quarterly, are available from the Customer Service Center (NWCC2), NARA, Room 1000, National Archives at College Park, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740–6001. Phone, 301–837–0483. Internet, www.archives.gov/publications.


**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, 866–272–6272 (toll free)); and at each Presidential library and regional records services facility that holds archival records. 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, 866–272–6272 (toll free). E-mail, inquire@archives.gov.

The Nixon Presidential Materials Staff is located in Room 1320 at the National Archives at College Park. Some Nixon materials are available for public inspection, but researchers are advised to contact the staff in advance to arrange for the use of materials before visiting the facility. Phone, 301–837–3290.

The Public Inspection Desk of the Office of the Federal Register is open every Federal business day for public inspection of documents scheduled for publication in the next day’s Federal Register, at Suite 700, 800 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, DC. Phone, 202–741–6000.

Speakers and Presentations The National Archives conducts regular public programs featuring authors, films, and symposia related to National Archives holdings. For programs in the Washington, DC, area, more information is available on the calendar update line. Phone, 202–501–5000. The Calendar of Events is also available by writing to NPOL, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740–6001 and online at www.archives.gov/about_us/calendar_of_events.

Teacher Workshops and Teaching Materials The National Archives' education specialists have developed programs to train teachers in the use of primary source material in the classroom and can provide information on how to obtain documentary teaching materials for classroom use. For further information, contact the Museum Programs education staff. Phone, 202–208–1305.

Docent Tours Individuals or groups may request general or specialty visits behind the scenes at the National Archives building. Tours are given by reservation only, and individuals are requested to make reservations at least 4 weeks in advance. Tours can be arranged between 10:15 a.m. and 1:15 p.m., Monday through Friday. Tours of the National Archives at College Park, MD, may also be arranged. For information and reservations, contact the Visitor and Volunteer Services Office 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, www.archives.gov. E-mail, inquire@archives.gov.
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 George’s Counties in Maryland and Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William, and Arlington Counties and the city of Alexandria 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.


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**NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION**

1775 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314–3428

Chairman

Members of the Board

Executive Director

Secretary of the Board

Chief Financial Officer

Director, Office of Community Development Credit Unions

Director, Office of Corporate Credit Unions

Director, Office of Examination and Insurance

Director, Office of Human Resources

Director, Office of Strategic Program Support and Planning

Director, Office of Public and Congressional Affairs

Director, Office of Technology and Information Services

Director, Office of Training and Development

General Counsel

Inspector General

President, Asset Management and Assistance Center

[For the National Credit Union Administration statement of organization, see the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 12, Part 720]
The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) 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 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 standards are met before granting a Federal charter. For further information, contact the appropriate regional office listed in the following table.

Examinations The Administration regularly examines 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. State-chartered credit unions in many States are required to have Federal share insurance, and it is optional for other State-chartered credit unions. 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.

Supervision Supervisory activities are carried out through regular examiner contacts and through periodic policy and regulatory releases from the Administration. The Administration also identifies emerging problems and monitors operations between examinations.

Regional Offices—National Credit Union Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
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<tr>
<td>AL, AR, FL, GA, IN, KY, LA, MS, NC, OH, PR, SC, TN, WI</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>IA, IL, KS, MN, MO, ND, NE, OK, SD, TX, AK, AZ, CO, GU, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, WA, WY</td>
<td>Suite 5202, 4807 Spicewood Springs Rd., Austin, TX 78759-8499</td>
<td>Jane Walters</td>
<td>512–342–5600</td>
<td>512–342–5620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suite 301, West Washington St., Tempe, AZ 85281</td>
<td>Melinda Love</td>
<td>602–302–6000</td>
<td>602–302–6024</td>
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Sources of Information

Consumer Complaints The Administration investigates the complaints of members unable to resolve problems with their Federal credit unions. Complaints should be sent to the Office of Public and Congressional Affairs, National Credit Union Administration, 1775 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314–3428.

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 central 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. A listing is also available electronically through the Internet, at www.ncua.gov/indexdata.html.

Publications


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, www.ncua.gov.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

The purpose of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities is to develop and promote a broadly conceived national policy of support for the humanities and the arts in the United States, and for institutions which preserve the cultural heritage of the United States.

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. The Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities assists the Endowments in coordinating their programs and other activities with those of Federal agencies. Each Endowment is advised on its respective grantmaking and related policies, programs, and procedures by its own National Council, composed of the Endowment Chairman and other members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Members of Congress, appointed by the leadership of the House and the Senate, serve in an ex officio, non-voting capacity on the National Council on the Arts. The Federal Council’s membership comprises the Chairmen of the two Endowments, the Director of Museum and Library Services, and other key Federal cultural officials. Excluding participation by certain of its members, the Federal Council makes agreements to indemnify—against loss or damage—items eligible under the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act (20 U.S.C. 971).
National Endowment for the Arts
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20506–0001

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The National Endowment for the Arts is an independent agency dedicated to supporting excellence in the arts—both new and established—bringing the arts to all Americans, and providing leadership in arts education.

The National Endowment for the Arts enriches our Nation and its diverse cultural heritage by supporting works of artistic excellence, advancing learning in the arts, and strengthening the arts in communities throughout the country.
Grants are made to nonprofit arts organizations, units of State or local government (such as school districts and local arts agencies), and federally recognized tribal communities or tribes, for dance, design, folk and traditional arts, literature, media arts, multidisciplinary, museum, music, musical theater, opera, presenting, theater, and visual arts projects. Competitive fellowships are awarded to published creative writers and literary translators of exceptional talent; honorific fellowships are given to jazz masters and significant, influential master folk and traditional artists. The Arts Endowment also works in partnership with the 56 State and special jurisdictional arts agencies and their regional arts organizations to support projects that foster creativity, preservation, arts learning, and outreach to underserved communities. The Arts Endowment dedicates 40 percent of its program appropriation to this purpose.

Sources of Information

Grants For information about Arts Endowment funding opportunities, contact the Public Information Office. Phone, 202–682–5400. Internet, www.arts.gov/grants.

Publications To obtain a copy of the Arts Endowment’s annual report, funding guidelines, or other publications, contact the Public Information Office. Phone, 202–682–5400. Internet, www.arts.gov/pub.


National Endowment for the Humanities

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20506
Phone, 202–606–8400. Internet, www.neh.gov. E-mail, info@neh.gov.

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Director, Federal/State Partnership
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Director, Office of Challenge Grants
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Director, Office of Human Resources
  Timothy G. Connelly
The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent, grantmaking agency established by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, preservation, 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; archeology; 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.

**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.

**Education** Through grants to educational institutions and fellowships to scholars and teachers, this division strengthens sustained thoughtful study of the humanities at all levels of education.

For further information, call 202–606–8500.

**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, in turn, grant to support humanities programs at the local level.

For further information, call 202–606–8254.

**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.

**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.

**Research** This division promotes original research in the humanities by providing grants for significant research projects.

For further information, call 202–606–8200.

**We the People Program** This office coordinates programs throughout the agency on American history, culture, and principles.

For further information, call 202–606–8310.

**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 402, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202–606–8400, or visit our Web site.

**Publications** The “Pocket Guide to NEH” provides a convenient overview of NEH's mission, history, funded projects,

Institute of Museum and Library Services
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Room 510, Washington, DC 20506
Phone, 202–606–8336. Internet, www.imls.gov. E-mail, imlsinfo@imls.gov.

Robert S. Martin
Director

Mary Chute
Deputy Director for the Office of Library Services

Schroeder Cherry
Deputy Director for the Office of Museum Services

Mamie Bittner
Director, Legislative and Public Affairs

Teresa LaHaie
Director, Policy, Planning, and Budget

Rebecca Danvers
Director, Research and Technology

Joyce Ray
Library Program Director

Mary Estelle Kennelly
Museum Program Director

The Institute of Museum and Library Services is an independent, Federal grantmaking agency dedicated to creating and sustaining a nation of learners. The Institute fosters leadership, innovation, and a lifetime of learning by supporting the Nation’s 15,000 museums and 122,000 libraries. The Institute also encourages partnerships to expand the educational benefit of libraries and museums.

The Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) 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 and library programs from the National Museum and Library Services Board, which is comprised of 20 Presidionally appointed members, the Director, the Deputy Director for the Office of Museum Services, and the Deputy Director for the Office of Library Services.

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 arboreums, nature centers, and planetariums. Eligible libraries include public, school, academic, research, and special libraries. The Institute makes grants in 10 program categories.

**States** These grants improve electronic sharing of information and expand public access to an increasing wealth of information and services.

**Native Americans** 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 Alaska Native villages.

**Native Hawaiians** This program provides a single grant to an organization that primarily serves and represents Native Hawaiians.

**National Leadership Grants** This program provides grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements to 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.

**Museums for America** This program provides funds to aid museums in advancing their capacity to serve a wider, more diverse public through education, partnerships, and technology.

**Librarians for the 21st Century** This program supports efforts to recruit and educate the next generation of librarians and the faculty who will prepare them for careers in library science.

**21st Century Museum Professionals** This program supports the preparation of museum professionals for the future by updating and expanding their knowledge and skills.

**Native American Museum Service Program** The Native American Museum Program is not yet finalized. Please check www.imls.gov, or contact the Office of Museum Services for information, guidelines, and application forms after January 1, 2005.

**Conservation Project Support** 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** This program offers museums grants of technical assistance in the areas of institutional assessment, collections management assessment, and a public dimension assessment.

**Conservation Assessment** The program provides eligible museums with an alternative source of general conservation survey grants. For more information, contact the Conservation Assessment Program, Suite 566, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202–634–1422.

**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, 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).
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). The Board is authorized to designate appropriate units for collective bargaining and to conduct secret ballot elections to determine whether employees desire representation by a labor organization.

Activities

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.

The regional directors and their staffs process representation, unfair labor practice, and jurisdictional dispute cases. 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 conduct 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.

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
(RO: Resident Office; SR: Subregion)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Office/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rm. 601, 10 Causeway St., Boston, MA 02222–1072</td>
<td>Rosemary Pye</td>
<td>617–565–6700</td>
<td>617–565–6725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rm. 901, 111 W. Huron St., Buffalo, NY 14202–2387</td>
<td>Helen E. Marsh</td>
<td>716–551–4931</td>
<td>716–551–4972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>8th Fl., 103 S. Gay St., Baltimore, MD 21202–4026</td>
<td>Wayne R. Gold</td>
<td>410–962–2822</td>
<td>410–962–2198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rm. 300, 477 Michigan Ave., Detroit, MI 48226–2569</td>
<td>Stephen M. Glasser</td>
<td>313–226–3200</td>
<td>313–226–2090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rm. 330, 82 Ionia NW., Grand Rapids, MI 49503–3022 (RO)</td>
<td>Chet H. Byerly, Jr.</td>
<td>616–456–2679</td>
<td>616–456–2596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rm. 3003, 550 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45202–3721</td>
<td>Martin M. Arlook</td>
<td>513–684–3946</td>
<td>513–684–3796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Suite 1000, Harris Twp., 233 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30303</td>
<td>Hector O. Nava</td>
<td>404–331–2896</td>
<td>404–331–2858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Suite 3400, 1130 South 22d St., Birmingham, AL 35205–2870 (RO)</td>
<td>205–731–1062</td>
<td>205–731–0955</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Rm. 8.302, 1222 Spruce St., St. Louis, MO 63103–2829</td>
<td>Ralph R. Tremain</td>
<td>314–539–7770</td>
<td>314–539–7794</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 through the Internet, at 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 Human Resources 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
- 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
1301 K Street NW., Suite 250 East, Washington, DC 20572

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JUNE KING

The National Mediation Board assists in maintaining a free flow of commerce in the railroad and airline industries by resolving labor-management 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 grievances in the railroad industry.

The National Mediation Board (NMB), established by the 1934 amendments to the Railway Labor Act (RLA) of 1926 (45 U.S.C. 151–158, 160–162, 1181–1188), is an independent agency preforming a central role in facilitating harmonious labor management relations within two of the Nation’s key transportation sectors—the railroads and airlines. Pursuant to the RLA, NMB programs provide an integrated dispute resolution process that effectively meets the NMB’s statutory mandate to minimize work stoppages by securing voluntary agreements.

The RLA has five general purposes, as follows:
— to avoid interruptions to interstate commerce in the airline and railroad industries;
— to ensure the right of employees to freely determine whether they wish to be represented for collective bargaining purposes;
— to ensure the independence of labor and management for self-organization to carry out the purposes of the act;
— to provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of collective bargaining disputes; and
— to provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of disputes over the interpretation of existing collective bargaining agreements.

The Railway Labor Act of 1926 provided for mandatory mediation and interest arbitration in contract negotiations, as well as for section 10 Presidential Emergency Boards to enhance dispute resolution. Key amendments to the act in 1934 established a three-member National Mediation Board and authorized it to resolve employee representation disputes. In 1936, jurisdiction was expanded to include the airline industry. The act’s most recent substantive amendment, in 1981, permitted the creation of specialized section 9a Presidential Emergency Board for disputes at certain commuter railroads.

Activities

Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution The RLA requires labor and management to make every reasonable effort to make and maintain collective bargaining agreements. Initially, the parties negotiate directly in an effort to reach an agreement. Should the parties fail to do so, either party or both may apply to the Board for mediation.

The Board is obligated under the act to use its “best efforts” to bring about a peaceful resolution of the dispute. NMB mediators apply a variety of dispute resolution techniques, including traditional mediation, interest-based problem solving, and facilitation, to resolve the dispute. If after such efforts the Board determines that mediation will not settle the dispute, the NMB offers voluntary arbitration (interest arbitration) as an alternative approach to resolve the remaining issues. This option is rarely exercised by the parties. In situations where the parties agree to use interest arbitration, an arbitrator’s decision is final and binding with very narrow ground for judicial review. If either party rejects this offer of arbitration, the Board promptly releases the parties from formal mediation. This release triggers a 30-day cooling off period. During this 30-day period, the Board will continue to work with the parties to achieve a mutually agreeable settlement. However, if an agreement has not been reached by the end of the 30-day period, the parties are free to exercise lawful self-help, unless a Presidential Emergency Board is established. Examples of lawful self-help include carrier-imposed working conditions or lock-outs, or union-initiated strikes and job actions.

Presidential Emergency Board The RLA authorizes the NMB to recommend the establishment of a Presidential Emergency Board (PEB) to investigate and report on a collective bargaining dispute which threatens “substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree as to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service.” A PEB also may be requested by any party involved in a dispute affecting a publicly funded and operated commuter railroad. While either section 10 or section 9a emergency board processes are underway, the parties are required to maintain the status quo and neither party to the dispute may exercise self-help which could involve a disruption of service.

Representation Under the RLA, employees in the airline and railroad industries have the right to select or decline a labor organization, or individual, to represent them for collective bargaining without “interference, influence or coercion” by the carrier. A representation unit under the RLA is a “craft or class,” which consists of the overall grouping of employees performing the particular type of related duties and functions. The selection of employee representatives for collective bargaining is accomplished on a system-wide basis, which includes all
employees in the craft or class anywhere the carrier operates in the United States. Should the applicant meet the showing of interest requirements, the NMB will continue the investigation, usually with a secret ballot election. Only employees found eligible to vote by the NMB are permitted to participate in the elections. In order for a representative to be certified, a majority of the eligible voters must cast valid ballots in support of representation. The Board is responsible for ensuring that the requirements for a fair election process have been maintained. If the employees vote to be represented, the Board issues a certification of that result, which commences the carrier’s statutory duty to bargain with the certified representative.

The NMB implemented a new method of conducting representation elections, using a process known as Telephone Election Voting (TEV). In the TEV process, voters in the craft or class use two secret passwords to cast ballots by telephone instead of using mail-in paper ballots. The system, inaugurated by the NMB in October, 2002, is very secure and accurate, and its use is expected to save the agency substantial amount of time and expense.

Arbitration In addition to interest arbitration the NMB offers to parties in contract negotiations, the RLA provides for the use of grievance arbitration to resolve issues arising under existing contracts. Grievance arbitration, involving the interpretation or application of an existing collective bargaining agreement, is mandatory under the RLA.

In the railroad industry, the NMB has significant administrative responsibilities for the three grievance-arbitration forums contemplated under the RLA: the National Railroad Adjustment Board (NRAB), Special Boards of Adjustment (SBAs) and Public Law Boards (PLBs). The NRAB and its four divisions have statutory jurisdiction over all rail carrier’s and all crafts and classes of railroad employees. SBAs are created by mutual agreement of the parties, and PLBs are established on individual railroads upon the written request of either party to a dispute.

Grievance arbitration in the airline industry is accomplished at the various system boards of adjustment created jointly by labor and management. The NMB furnishes panels of prospective arbitrators for the parties’ selection on both the airline and railroad industries. The NMB also has substantial financial management responsibilities for railroad arbitration proceedings. Arbitration decisions under the RLA are final and binding with very limited grounds for judicial review.

Sources of Information

Electronic Access Information pertaining to Board operations including weekly case activity reports, representation determinations, press releases, and a range of documents and an agency directory are available on the Internet at www.nmb.gov.

Publications The following documents are available for public distribution: Determinations of the National Mediation Board and Annual Reports of the National Mediation Board. Phone, 202–692–5031

Reading Room Copies of collective-bargaining agreements between labor and management of various rail and air carriers are available for public inspection at the Board’s headquarters in Washington, DC, by appointment.

For further information, visit the National Mediation Board’s Web site at www.nmb.gov, or contact the Public Information Officer, National Mediation Board, Suite 250 East, 1301 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20572. Phone, 202–692–5050.
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.

Amtrak owns or leases its stations and owns its own repair and maintenance facilities. The Corporation employs a total workforce of approximately 19,976 and provides all reservation, station, and on-board service staffs, as well as train and engine operating crews. Outside the Northeast Corridor, Amtrak contracts with privately or publicly owned railroads for the right to operate over their track. Under contract, these railroads are responsible for the condition of the roadbed and for coordinating the flow of traffic.

In fiscal year 2003, Amtrak transported 24 million people with 64,000 passengers traveling via Amtrak per day. In addition, under contracts with several transit agencies, Amtrak carried over 61 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 operating losses.

Chief Financial Officer and Director, Office of Budget, Finance, and Award Management  
THOMAS N. COOLEY

Director, Office of Information and Resource Management  
ANTHONY ARNOLDE

Director, Office of Integrative Activities  
NATHANIEL G. PITT

Director, Office of Legislative and Public Affairs  
CURTIS B. SUPLEE

Director, Office of Polar Programs  
KARL A. ERB

General Counsel  
LAWRENCE RUDOLPH

[For the National Science Foundation statement of organization, see the Federal Register of February 8, 1993, 58 FR 7587–7595; May 27, 1993, 58 FR 30819; May 2, 1994, 59 FR 22690; and Oct. 6, 1995, 60 FR 52431]

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 (NSF) 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 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 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 Foundation’s activities are guided by the National Science Board. The National Science Board is composed of 24 members and the Director 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. 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.

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’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 presents the Vannevar Bush Award annually 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 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, 703–292–7000. Information on NSB meetings, minutes, and reports is available through the Internet, at 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 or under “News and Media” on the Foundation’s Web site. General information about the Foundation’s advisory groups may be obtained from the Division of Human Resource Management, Room 315, Arlington, VA 22230. Phone, 703–292–8180.

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, 703–292–8240) or the Division of Administrative Services (phone, 703–292–8190), National Science Foundation, Arlington, VA 22230.

Electronic Access Information regarding NSF programs and services is available through the Internet, at 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, 703–292–8601.

Freedom of Information Act Requests Requests for agency records should be submitted in accordance with the Foundation’s FOIA regulation at 45 CFR 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, 703–292–8044. Internet, www.nsf.gov/foia.

Grants Individuals or organizations who plan to submit grant proposals should refer to the NSF Guide to Programs, Grant Proposal Guide (NSF–01–2), 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 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, 703–292–7100.

Privacy Act Requests Requests for personal records should be submitted in accordance with the Foundation’s Privacy Act regulation at 45 CFR 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, 703–292–8040.

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, 2000 (NSB–00–01).

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 by writing to NSF Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 218, Jessup, MD 20794–0218. Phone, 301–947–2722. E-mail, pubinfo@nsf.gov. Internet, www.nsf.gov.

Other Foundation publications include: the Grant Policy Manual (NSF–01–2), 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. Internet, www.gpo.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, 703–292–7830.
Small Business Activities

For further information, contact the National Science Foundation Information Center, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230. Phone, 703–292–5111. TDD, 703–292–5090. E-mail, info@nsf.gov. Internet, www.nsf.gov.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD
490 L’Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, DC 20594

Chairman
ELLEN ENGLEMAN CONNERS
Vice Chairman
MARK V. ROSENKER
Members
CAROL J. CARMODY, DEBORAH HERSMAN, RICHARD F. HEALING (vacancy)

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Chief Financial Officer
Chief Administrative Law Judge
General Counsel
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Deputy Director
Chief, Major Investigations
Chief Advisor for International Safety Affairs
Deputy Director, Regional Operations
Director, Office of Government and Industry Affairs
Deputy Director for Government Affairs
Director, Office of Transportation Disaster Assistance
Deputy Director
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Director, Office of Highway Safety
Deputy Director
Director, Office of Marine Safety
Director, Office of Railroad, Pipeline, and Hazardous Materials Investigations
Associate Director for Railroad Investigations
Associate Director for Hazardous Materials Investigations
Associate Director for Pipeline Investigations
Director, Office of Research and Engineering
Deputy Director
Director, Office of Safety Recommendations and Accomplishments
Deputy Director

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20590
Phone, 202–366–4000.

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 NTSB 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 NTSB is responsible for investigating, determining probable cause, making safety recommendations, and reporting the facts and circumstances of the following:
- 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 NTSB 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 NTSB 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. It assists in making Federal resources available to local authorities and airlines.

Certificate, Civil Penalty, or License Appeal The NTSB 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.
Aviation Regional/Field Offices—National Transportation Safety Board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Field Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Central Regional Office</td>
<td>31 W. 775 N. Ave., W. Chicago, IL 60185</td>
<td>Carl Dinwiddie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central Regional Office</td>
<td>Suite 150, 624 Six Flags Dr., Arlington, TX 76011</td>
<td>Hector Casanova, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Mountain Regional Office</td>
<td>Suite 500, 4760 Oakland St., Denver, CO 80239</td>
<td>David Bowling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Regional Office</td>
<td>Suite 555, 1515 W. 190th St., Gardena, CA 90248</td>
<td>Jeff Rich, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Regional Office</td>
<td>Suite 3M25, 60 Forsyth St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303</td>
<td>Phil Powell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Regional Office</td>
<td>Suite 203, 2001 Rte. 46, Parsippany, NJ 07054</td>
<td>Robert Pearce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic Regional Office</td>
<td>490 L'Enfant Plz. SW., Washington, DC 20594</td>
<td>Bob Pearce, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Regional Office</td>
<td>Rm. 201, 19518 Pacific Hwy. S., Seattle, WA 98188</td>
<td>Keith McGuire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Regional Office</td>
<td>Box 11, Rm. 216, 222 W. 7th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99513</td>
<td>Georgia Snyder</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Railroad/Highway Regional Offices—National Transportation Safety Board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Office</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAILROAD:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Region</td>
<td>31 W. 775 N. Ave., W. Chicago, IL 60185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Region</td>
<td>Suite 555, 1515 W. 190th St., Gardena, CA 90248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Region</td>
<td>Suite 3M25, 60 Forsyth St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGHWAY:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Region</td>
<td>Suite 150, 624 Six Flags Dr., Arlington, TX 76011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Region</td>
<td>Suite 555, 1515 W. 190th St., Gardena, CA 90248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Region</td>
<td>Suite 3M25, 60 Forsyth St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Region</td>
<td>Suite 203, 2001 Rte. 46, Parsippany, NJ 07054</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

Contracts and Procurement  Inquiries regarding the NTSB's procurement and contracting activities should be addressed to the Contracting Officer, National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, DC 20594. Phone, 202–314–6223.

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 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 8:45 a.m. to 4:45 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.
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20555

Chairman
N ILS J. DIAZ
Commissioners
EDWARD MCGAFFIGAN, JR., JEFFREY S. MERRIFIELD, (2 VACANCIES)
Chief Administrative Judge, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel
G. PAUL BOLLWERK III
Director, Office of Commission Appellate Adjudication
JOHN F. CORDES
Director, Office of International Programs
JANICE DUNN LEE
General Counsel
KAREN D. CYR
Secretary of the Commission
ANNETTE VIETTI-COOK
Chairman, Advisory Committee on Medical Uses of Isotopes
MANUEL CERGUEIRA
Chairman, Advisory Committee on Nuclear Waste
B. JOHN GARRICK
Chairman, Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards
MARIO V. BONACA
Chief Financial Officer
JESSE L. FUNCHES
Chief Information Officer
ELLIS W. MERSCHOFF
Director, Office of Congressional Affairs
DENNIS K. RATHBUN
Director, Office of Public Affairs
ELIZABETH A. HAYDEN, Acting
Inspector General
HUBERT T. BELL, JR.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses and regulates civilian use of nuclear energy to protect public health and safety and the environment. This is achieved by licensing persons and companies to build and operate nuclear reactors and other facilities and to own and use nuclear materials. The Commission makes rules and sets standards for these types of licenses. It also carefully inspects the activities of the persons and companies licensed to ensure compliance with the safety rules of the Commission.

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. All licensing and related regulatory functions formerly assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission were transferred to the Commission.

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. 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. Most of
the Commission’s effort is focused on regulating the use of nuclear energy to generate electric power.

Activities
The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is primarily responsible for the following functions:
—licensing the construction, operation, and closure of nuclear reactors and other nuclear facilities, such as nuclear fuel cycle facilities, low-level radioactive waste disposal sites under NRC jurisdiction, the geologic repository for high-level radioactive waste, and nonpower test and research reactors;
—licensing the possession, use, processing, handling, and export of nuclear material;
—licensing the operators of nuclear power and nonpower test and research reactors;
—inspecting licensed facilities and activities;
—conducting the U.S. Government research program on light-water reactor safety;
—developing and implementing rules and regulations that govern licensed nuclear activities;
—investigating nuclear incidents and allegations concerning any matter regulated by the NRC;
—maintaining the NRC Incident Response Program;
—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, and assuring that adequate regulatory programs are maintained by those States that exercise regulatory control over certain nuclear materials in the State.

Sources of Information
Freedom of Information Act Requests
Requests for copies of records should be directed to the FOIA/Privacy Act Officer, Mail Stop T–6 D8, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001. Phone, 301–415–7169. Requests may also be submitted using the form on our Web site at www.nrc.gov.

Publications
NRC publishes scientific, technical, and administrative information dealing with licensing and regulation of civilian nuclear facilities and materials, as well as periodic reports including the annual Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences, the annual Accountability and Performance Report, the quarterly Licensee, Contractor, and Vendor Inspection Status Report, the annual NRC Information Digest, the NRC Strategic Plan, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission Issuances.


Active Regulatory Guides may be obtained without charge by faxed request to 301–415–2289, by e-mail request to distribution@nrc.gov, or by written request to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Mail Stop O–P1 37, Washington, DC 20555–001, Attention: Distribution. They may also be purchased, as they are issued, on standing orders from NTIS. 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, antitrust and financial review, and general.

Draft Regulatory Guides are issued for public comment. These drafts may be downloaded from or commented on through the Internet, at http://ruleforum.llnl.gov. They may also be obtained, to the extent of supply, by faxed request to 301–415–2289, by e-mail request to distribution@nrc.gov,
documents from the collection may be reproduced, with some exceptions, on paper, microfiche, or CD-ROM for a nominal fee. For additional information regarding the Public Document Room, go to www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/pdr.html or contact the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Public Document Room, Washington, DC 20555–0001. Phone, 301–415–4737 (Washington, DC area), or 800–397–4209 (toll free). E-mail, pdr@nrc.gov. Fax, 301–415–3548.


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OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

1120 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20036–3419

Chairman
W. SCOTT RAILTON
Commissioners
JAMES M. STEPHENS, THOMASINA V. ROGERS
Executive Director
PATRICIA A. RANDLE
Chief Administrative Law Judge
IRVING SOMMER
General Counsel
EARL R. OHMAN, JR.
Executive Secretary
RAY H. DARLING, JR.
Public Information Officer
LINDA A. GRAVELY

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 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...
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

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 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 party to the case adversely affected or aggrieved thereby may seek a review of the decision in the United States Courts of Appeals.

The Commission’s principal office is in Washington, DC. 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 (Rm. 2R90, Bldg. 1924, 100 Alabama St. SW., 30303–3104)</td>
<td>404–562–1640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (Rm. 250, 1244 N. Speer Blvd., 80204)</td>
<td>303–844–3409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

Publications

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 Office of Government Ethics is a separate executive agency established under the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended (5 U.S.C. app. 401). The Director of the Office is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 5-year term.

Activities

The chief responsibilities of the Office are as follows:

—developing rules and regulations 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, 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 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 278s) in accordance with the Ethics Act and the Office’s regulations.


The Office of Personnel Management 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. Its 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. The Office 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 (OPM) was created as an independent establishment by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. app.), pursuant to Executive Order 12107 of December 28, 1978. Many of the functions of the former United States Civil Service Commission were transferred to OPM.

Activities

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.

**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 the following duties:

—providing testing and 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, work force planning and reshaping, organizational design, career transition, and other staffing provisions.

**Executive Resources** OPM leads in the selection, management, and development of Federal executives. OPM provides policy guidance, consulting services, and technical support on Senior Executive Service (SES) 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.

**Investigations** 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.


**Personnel Systems** OPM provides leadership and guidance to agencies on systems to support the manager’s personnel management responsibilities. These include the following:

—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 collective bargaining, negotiability, unfair labor practices, labor-management cooperation, 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;
—human resources development, including leadership and administration of the Human Resources Development
Council and the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) interest group;
— the Training and Management Assistance program, to help agencies develop training and human resources management solutions, including workforce planning and succession management strategies, e-learning applications, traditional classroom training materials, compensation and performance management systems, and other customized products;
— 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.

OPM also provides administrative support to special advisory bodies, including the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee, the Federal Salary Council, and the Presidential Advisory Committee on Expanding Training Opportunities.

Oversight OPM assesses human capital management Governmentwide and within agencies to gather information for policy development and program refinement, ensure compliance with law and regulation, and enhance agency capability for human resources management accountability. Agency accountability systems help ensure that human capital decisions are consistent with merit principles and that human capital strategies are aligned with mission accomplishment. OPM also works with agencies to find better and more strategic ways to manage Federal human capital.

Workforce Diversity OPM provides leadership, direction, and policy for Governmentwide affirmative recruiting programs for women, minorities, individuals with disabilities, 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 work force, and prepares evaluation reports for Congress and others on individual agency and Governmentwide progress toward full work force representation for all Americans in the Federal sector.

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 not-for-profit 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 (FEBs) were established by Presidential memorandum on November 10, 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.

FEBs 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 mission.

Federal Executive Boards are located in 28 metropolitan areas that are important centers of Federal activity. These areas are as follows: Albuquerque-Santa Fe, NM; Atlanta, GA; Baltimore, MD; Boston, MA; Buffalo, NY; Chicago, IL; Cincinnati, OH; Cleveland, OH;
Federal Executive Associations or Councils have been locally organized in approximately 65 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 Director for Federal Executive Board Operations, Office of Personnel Management, Room 5524, 1900 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20415–0001. Phone, 202–606–1000.

Sources of Information

Contracts  For information, contact the Chief, Contracting Division, Office of Personnel Management, Washington, DC 20415–0071. Phone, 202–606–2240.

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 to do the following:

—receive and investigate allegations of prohibited personnel practices and other activities prohibited by civil service law, rule, or regulation and, if warranted, initiating corrective or disciplinary action;

—provide 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

—enforce the provisions of the Hatch Act.

Sources of Information

Field offices are located in Dallas, TX (525 Griffin Street, Room 824, Box 103, Dallas, TX, 75202; phone, 214–767–8871; fax, 214–767–2764) and Oakland, CA (Suite 365S, 1301 Clay Street, 94612–5217; phone, 510–637–3460; fax, 510–637–3474).

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) was established in 1971 as an independent agency by the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act (112 Stat. 2681–790). OPIC helps U.S. businesses invest overseas, fosters economic development in new and emerging markets, complements the private sector in managing risks associated with foreign direct investment, and supports U.S. foreign policy. OPIC charges market-based fees for its products, it operates on a self-sustaining basis at no net cost to taxpayers.

OPIC helps U.S. businesses compete in emerging markets when private sector support is not available. OPIC offers up to $250 million in long-term financing and/or political risk insurance to U.S. companies investing in over 150 emerging markets and developing countries. Backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, OPIC advocates for U.S. investment, offers experience in risk management, and draws on an outstanding record of success.

OPIC mobilizes America’s private sector to advance U.S. foreign policy and development initiatives. Projects supported by OPIC expand economic development, which encourages political stability and free market reforms. Since 1971, OPIC has supported $150 billion in investments that have helped developing countries generate over 690,000 jobs. OPIC projects have also generated $66 billion in U.S. exports and supported more than 257,000 American jobs. OPIC promotes U.S. best practices by requiring projects to adhere to international standards on the environment, worker rights, and human rights.

Activities
OPIC insures U.S. investors, contractors, exporters, and financial institutions against political violence, expropriation of assets by foreign governments, and the inability to convert local currencies into U.S. dollars. OPIC can insure up to $250 million per project and has no minimum investment size requirements. Insurance is available for investments in new ventures, expansions of existing enterprises, privatizations, and acquisitions with positive developmental benefits.

OPIC provides financing through direct loans and loan guarantees for medium and long term private investment. Loans range from $100,000 to $250 million for projects sponsored by U.S. companies, and financing can be provided on a project finance or corporate finance basis. In most cases, the U.S. sponsor is expected to contribute at least 25 percent of the project equity, have a track record in the industry, and have the means to contribute to the financial success of the project.

To address the lack of sufficient equity investment in emerging markets, OPIC has supported the creation of privately owned and managed investment funds that make direct equity and equity-related investments in new, expanding, or privatizing companies. These funds, which have a regional or sectoral focus, provide the long-term growth capital that can serve as a catalyst for private sector economic activity in developing countries and the creation of new markets and opportunities for American companies.

Helping America’s small businesses grow through investments in emerging markets is an important OPIC priority. Any small business with annual revenues
less than $35 million is eligible for small business center programs. For businesses with annual revenues over $35 million and under $250 million, OPIC's regular small business programs are available. OPIC provides direct loans to U.S. small businesses, and offers insurance products to meet the special needs of small businesses. Other client services include streamlined applications and processing procedures, and a small business hotline.

Sources of Information


Publications  OPIC programs are further detailed in the Annual Report and the Program Handbook. These publications are available free of charge and on the Web site.


PEACE CORPS

1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20526

Director  GADDI H. VASQUEZ
Deputy Director  JODY OLSEN
Chief of Staff/Chief of Operations  LLOYD PIERSON
Deputy Chief of Staff and Director of Congressional Relations  MARIE WHEAT
General Counsel  TYLER POSEY
Director of Communications  ELLEN FIELD
Director of Press  BARBARA DALY
Director for Office of Planning, Policy, and Analysis  KYO (PAUL) JHIN
American Diversity Program Manager  SHIRLEY EVEREST
Director of Private Sector Cooperation and International Volunteerism  NANGI BRANNAN
Inspector General  CHARLES D. SMITH
Director of the Crisis Corps  MELINDA BRIDGES, Acting
Regional Director/Africa Operations  HENRY MCKOY
Regional Director/Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia Operations  JAY KATZEN
Regional Director/Inter-American and the Pacific Operations  MARYANN MINUTILLO, Acting
Director, Center for Field Assistance and Applied Research  BETSI SHAYS
Chief Financial Officer  GOPAL KHANNA
Director for Management  GILBERT SMITH, Acting
Associate Director for Volunteer Support  STEVEN WEINBERG
The mission of the Peace Corps is to help the people of interested countries in meeting their need for trained men and women, and to help promote better mutual understanding between Americans and peoples of other countries.

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 71 countries, utilizing more than 7,500 volunteers.

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 jobs, and the cross-cultural skills needed to adjust to a society with traditions and attitudes 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 the world, working in six program areas: education, health and HIV/AIDS, environment, information technology, agriculture, and business development. 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 volunteerism.

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 Volunteerism 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (AL, FL, GA, MS, PR, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Suite 2R.70, Bldg. 1924, 100 Alabama St., 30303</td>
<td>404–562–3456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)</td>
<td>Suite 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, 55 W. Monroe St., 60603</td>
<td>312–353–4980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>Suite 527, 207 S. Houston St., 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 155, 2361 Rosencrans Ave., 90025</td>
<td>310–356–100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis, MN (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>Suite 1025, 201 Varick St., 10014</td>
<td>212–352–5440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (northern CA, HI, NV)</td>
<td>Suite 600, 333 Market St., 94105</td>
<td>415–977–8800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* In their functions as CFO and CIO, the incumbents report directly to the Director.
Sources of Information

Becoming a Peace Corps Volunteer

Employment

General Inquiries
Information or assistance may be obtained by contacting the Peace Corps’ Washington, DC, headquarters or any of its area offices.


PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION
1200 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20005

Board of Directors:
Chairman (Secretary of Labor) ...................................................... ELAINE L. CHAO
Members:
(Secretary of the Treasury) ............................................................ JOHN W. SNOW
(Secretary of Commerce) ............................................................. DONALD L. EVANS

Officials:
Executive Director ................................................................. VINCENT SNOWBARGER, Acting
Assistant Executive Director and Chief Technology Officer ............ RICK HARTT
Deputy Chief Technology Officer (Systems) ................................. JON BAAKE
Deputy Chief Technology Officer (IT Support) .............................. CRIS BIRCH
Deputy Executive Director and Chief Management Officer .......... JOHN SEAL
Director, Budget Department ...................................................... HENRY R. THOMPSON
Director, Facilities and Services Department ............................... JANET A. SMITH
Director, Human Resources Department .................................... MICHELE PILIPOVICH
Director, Procurement Department ............................................. ROBERT W. HERTING
Director of Strategic Planning ..................................................... KATHLEEN BLUNT
Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer .................. JOSEPH H. GRANT
Director, Corporate Policy and Research Department .................... STUART A. SIRKIN
Director, Insurance Operations Department ............................... BENNIE L. HAGANS
Deputy Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer ................. HAZEL BROADNAX
Director, Contracts and Controls Review Department .................. MARTY BOEHM
Director, Financial Operations Department ................................ THEODORE WINTER
General Counsel ........................................................................ JAMES J. KEIGHTLEY
Chief Negotiator and Director, Corporate Finance and Negotiations Department ANDREA E. SCHNEIDER
The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation guarantees payment of nonforfeitable pension benefits in covered private-sector defined benefit pension plans.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) is a self-financing, wholly owned Government corporation subject to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 9101–9109). The Corporation, established by Title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1301–1461), is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of the Secretaries of 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 44 million workers participate in more than 31,000 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 $3,698.86 per month, at age 65, for a plan terminating during 2004, and sets other restrictions on PBGC’s guarantee. The Corporation may also pay some benefits above the guaranteed amount depending on the funding level of the plan and 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

Access to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation is available through the Internet, at www.pbgc.gov.

TTY/TDD users, call the Federal Relay Service toll free at 800–877–8339 and ask to be connected to 202–326–4000.

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, and 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. It has appellate jurisdiction to review Postal Service determinations to close or consolidate small post offices. The Commission also prepares an annual report on international mail.

Sources of Information

Employment The Commission’s programs require attorneys, economists, statisticians, accountants, industrial engineers, marketing specialists, and administrative and clerical personnel to fulfill its responsibilities. 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 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
Chairman  
Labor Member  
Management Member  
Inspector General  
Director, Administration and Senior Executive Officer  
Director, Equal Opportunity  
Director, Human Resources  
Director, Public Affairs  
General Counsel  
Director, Legislative Affairs  
Director, Hearings and Appeals  
Secretary to the Board  
Chief Actuary  
Chief Information Officer  
Chief Financial Officer  
Director, Programs  
Director, Assessment and Training  
Director, Field Service  
Director, Operations  
Director, Policy and Systems  
Director, Resource Management Center  

[For the Railroad Retirement Board statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 20, Part 200]  

The Railroad Retirement Board administers comprehensive retirement-survivor and unemployment-sickness benefit programs for the Nation’s railroad workers and their families.  

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 Chairman, 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 creditable railroad service, or 5 years if performed after 1995, 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 1-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. Information may also be obtained by calling the Board’s help line at 800–808–0772, or from the Board’s Web site at www.rrb.gov. 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.

Regional Offices—Railroad Retirement Board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Rm. 1703, 401 W. Peachtree St., 30308–3619</td>
<td>Patricia R. Lawson</td>
<td>404–331–2691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Suite 3300, 1999 Broadway, 80202–5737</td>
<td>Louis E. Austin</td>
<td>303–844–0800</td>
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</table>

Electronic Access  Railroad Retirement Board information is available electronically through the Internet, at www.rrb.gov.

Employment  Inquiries and applications for employment should be directed to the Bureau of Human Resources, Railroad Retirement Board, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, IL 60611–2092.

Phone, 312–751–4580. Fax, 312–751–7164. E-mail, recruit@rrb.gov

Congressional and Legislative Assistance  Congressional offices making inquiries regarding constituents’ claims should contact the Office of Public Affairs, Congressional Inquiry Section. Phone, 312–751–4974. Fax, 312–751–7154. E-mail, opa@rrb.gov. For information regarding legislative matters, contact the Office of Legislative Affairs, Suite 500, 1310 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20005–3004. Phone, 202–272–7742. Fax, 202–272–7728. E-mail, ola@rrb.gov.

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, 312–751–4777. Fax, 312–751–7154. E-mail, opa@rrb.gov.

Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf (TDD) The Board provides TDD services. Phone, 312–751–4701 for beneficiary inquiries or 312–751–4334 for equal opportunity inquiries.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Railroad Retirement Board, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, IL 60611–2092. Phone, 312–751–4777. E-mail, opa@rrb.gov. Internet, www.rrb.gov.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
450 Fifth Street NW., Washington, DC 20549

Chairman
Commissioners
Managing Executive for Policy and Staff
Managing Executive for Operations and Management
Managing Executive for External Affairs
Director, Office of Legislative Affairs
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Director, Office of Investor Education and Assistance
Secretary
Executive Director
Associate Executive Director, Office of Human Resources and Administrative Services
Associate Executive Director, Office of Financial Management
Associate Executive Director, Office of Filings and Information Services
General Counsel
Director, Division of Corporation Finance
Director, Division of Enforcement
Director, Division of Investment Management
Director, Division of Market Regulation
Director, Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations
Chief Accountant
Chief Administrative Law Judge
Chief Economist
Chief Information Officer, Office of Information Technology
Director, Office of International Affairs

WILLIAM H. DONALDSON
PAUL ATKINS, ROEL CAMPOS,
CYNTHIA GLASSMAN, HARVEY GOLDSCHMID
PATRICK VON BARGEN
PETER DERBY
LAURA COX
JANE COBB
(SVACANCY)
SUSAN FERRIS-WEYDERKO
JONATHAN G. KATZ
JAMES M. MCCONNELL
JAYNE L. SEIDMAN
MARGARET J. CARPENTER
KENNETH A. FOGASH
GIOVANNI P. PREZIOSO
ALAN L. BELLER
STEPHEN M. CUTLER
PAUL F. ROYE
ANNETTE L. NAZARETH
LORI A. RICHARDS
DONALD T. NICOLAISEN
BRENDA P. MURRAY
LAWRENCE E. HARRIS
R. COREY BOOTH
ETHIOPIS TAFARA
The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) 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 to file with the Commission registration statements containing financial and other pertinent data about the issuer and the securities being offered. 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.

Regulation of Companies Controlling Utilities  The Commission regulates 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 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  Persons who, for compensation, engage in the business of advising others with respect to securities must register with the Commission. The Commission is authorized to define what practices are considered fraudulent or deceptive and to prescribe means to prevent those practices.

Regulation of Mutual Funds and Other Investment Companies  The Commission registers investment companies and regulates their activities to protect investors. The regulation covers sales load, management

Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity
DEBORAH K. BALDUCCHI
Inspector General
WALTER J. STACHNIK

[For the Securities and Exchange Commission statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 17, Part 200]
contracts, composition of boards of directors, and capital structure. The Commission must also determine the fairness of various transactions of investment companies before these actually occur.

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 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.

**Rehabilitation of Failing Corporations**

In cases of corporate reorganization proceedings administered in Federal courts, the Commission may participate as a statutory party. 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 Commission safeguards the interests of purchasers of publicly offered debt securities issued pursuant to trust indentures.

**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 do the following:

—compel compliance with the disclosure requirements of the registration and other provisions of the relevant 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**  
(R: Regional Director; D: District Administrator)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/District</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Official</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>Suite 600, 73 Tremont St., 02108–3912</td>
<td>Peter Bresnan, Acting (D)</td>
<td>617–424–5900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
<td>Suite 1800, 801 Brickell Ave., 33131</td>
<td>David P. Nelson (R)</td>
<td>305–536–4700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 1000, 3475 Lenox Rd. NE., 30306–1532</td>
<td>Richard P. Wessel (D)</td>
<td>404–842–7600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Suite 900, 175 W. Jackson Blvd., 60604</td>
<td>(Vacancy) (R)</td>
<td>312–353–7990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Suite 1500, 1801 California St., 80202–2656</td>
<td>Randall J. Fons (R)</td>
<td>303–844–1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth, TX</td>
<td>Burnett Plaza, Suite 1900, 801 Cherry St. Unit 18, 76102–6882</td>
<td>Harold F. Degenhardt (D)</td>
<td>817–978–3821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake City, UT</td>
<td>Suite 500, 50 S. Main St., 84114–0402</td>
<td>Kenneth D. Israel, Jr. (D)</td>
<td>801–524–5796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>11th Fl., 5670 Wilshire Blvd., 90036–3648</td>
<td>Randall R. Lee (R)</td>
<td>323–965–3998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Suite 1100, 44 Montgomery St., 94104</td>
<td>Helane Morrison (D)</td>
<td>415–705–2500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 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, 703–256–2796 or 703–914–0556.

**Investor Assistance and Complaints**

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 also be directed to any regional or district office.

**Publications** Blank copies of SEC forms and other publications are available in the Publications Unit. Phone, 202–942–4040.

**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. 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–

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
National Headquarters, Arlington, VA 22209–2425

Director
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
Executive Officer
Director for Legal Affairs
Director for Mobilization
Director for Public and Intergovernmental Affairs
Director for Support Services
Director for Financial Management
Inspector General

[For the Selective Service System statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 32, Part 1605]

The Selective Service System provides manpower to the Armed Forces in an emergency and operates 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. 451–451a). 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 ages 18 through 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, at U.S. embassies and consulates outside the United States, and online at www.sss.gov.

The act imposes liability for training and service in the Armed Forces upon registrants who are ages 18 through 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 1 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.
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

DEPUTY DIRECTOR
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

STRAEGIC PLANS/INSPECTOR GENERAL LIAISON
ATTORNEY ADVISOR

MOBILIZATION

PUBLIC AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

SUPPORT SERVICES

PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONGRESSIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL LIAISON

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

HUMAN RESOURCES

LOGISTICS

CALL AND DELIVER
RECLASSIFY
ALTERNATIVE SERVICE
REGISTRATION
DATA MANAGEMENT CENTER
USER SUPPORT
AUTOMATION SYSTEMS

REGION I
REGION II
REGION III
## Sources of Information

### Employment

Inquiries and applications should be directed to the Director, Selective Service System, Attn: SPT/HR, Arlington, VA 22209–2425. Phone, 703–605–4056.

### Procurement

Inquiries should be directed to the Director, Selective Service System, Attn: STP/LO, Arlington, VA 22209–2425. Phone, 703–605–4038.


## Publications


### Requirements of Law

Persons desiring information concerning the requirements of the Military Selective Service Act should contact the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System. Phone, 703–605–4000.

For further information, please contact the Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs, Selective Service System.
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.


Activities

Advocacy The Office of Advocacy is mandated by Congress to serve as an independent voice within the Federal Government for the approximately 22.9 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 Office monitors the compliance of Federal agencies with the Regulatory Flexibility Act—the law that requires agencies to analyze the impact of their regulations on small entities and consider less burdensome alternatives. The Office is one of the leading national sources for information on the state of small business and the issues that affect small business success 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.

For further information, contact the Office of Advocacy. Phone, 202–205–6533. E-mail, advocacy@sba.gov.

Business and Community Initiatives
SBA develops and cosponsors counseling, education, training, and information resources for small businesses. It has forged ongoing partnerships with resource partners to deliver most of the business education and training programs offered annually at low cost. Face-to-face counseling is provided free of charge by SCORE (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. Most BICs are stand-alone centers in community-based locations.

The Office of International Visitors briefs foreign delegations, business organizations, and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on the SBA model.

In addition to education and training events, SBA offers publications on a variety of business management and growth topics. These publications are available free of cost on SBA’s Web site at www.sba.gov.

For further information, contact the Office of Business and Community Initiatives. Phone, 202–205–6665.

Capital Access
The Office of the Associate Deputy Administrator for Capital Access provides overall direction for SBA’s financial programs. They offer a comprehensive array of debt and equity programs for startup and expanding businesses. In addition to lending to businesses which sell their products and services domestically, the Office provides financial assistance programs for small business exporters, in the form of loan programs and technical assistance. The Office also oversees a surety bond guarantee program for small business contractors and SBA’s lender oversight programs.

For further information, contact the Office of Capital Access. Phone, 202–205–6657.

Disaster Assistance
The Administration serves as the Federal disaster bank for nonfarm, private sector losses. It lends money to help the victims of disasters 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.

For further information, contact the Office of Disaster Assistance. Phone, 202–205–6734.

Financial Assistance
SBA provides its guarantee to lending institutions and certified development companies which make loans to small-business concerns, including farms, which in turn 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.

SBA provides revolving lines of credit and loan guarantees to finance commercial construction or building
rehabilitation for sale. It 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. SBA also makes loans for the installation of pollution control measures.

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 under SBA’s microloan program.

For further information, contact the nearest Small Business Administration district office listed in the following text.

**Government Contracting** The Office of Government Contracting (GC) advocates on behalf of small, small-disadvantaged, and women-owned businesses to increase their share of awarded Federal contracts and large prime subcontracts. GC oversees the following programs: Prime Contracts, Procurement Breakout, Subcontracting Assistance, Natural Resources Sales, Federal Contract Assistance for Women Business Owners, and Certificate of Competency.

For further information, contact the nearest Office of Government Contracting or visit our Web site.

**Procurement Policy** The Office of Procurement Policy evaluates and develops policies to strengthen and improve small business participation in Federal procurement. The Office is responsible for developing policies and procedures for small business procurement programs, establishing small-business-size standards, providing oversight and policy guidance for the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs.

For further information, visit our Web site at www.sba.gov/gcbd/indexpolicy.html. Phone, 202–401–0150.

**International Trade** The Office of International Trade (OIT) supports small business access to export markets and participates in broader U.S. Government activities related to trade policy and international commercial affairs to encourage an environment of trade and international economic policies favorable to small businesses. These activities are designed to facilitate both entrance and growth into the international marketplace, including educational initiatives, technical assistance programs and services, and risk management and trade finance products.

SBA’s export promotion activities for small business combine financial and technical assistance through a nationwide delivery system. Export-finance products include long-term, short-term, and revolving lines of credit through SBA’s 7(a) program administered by a staff of field-based export specialists located in U.S. Export Assistance Centers (USEAC). They work with the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Export Import Bank of the United States and the effort is leveraged through close collaboration with commercial lenders, Small Business Development Centers, and local business development organizations.

Available financial assistance can provide a business with up to $1.25 million with terms as long as 25 years for real estate and 15 years for equipment. Export Working Capital program loans generally provide 12 months of renewable financing. For smaller loan amounts SBA Export Express has a streamlined, quick approval process for businesses needing up to $250,000. Technical assistance includes making available to current and potential small business exporters, export training, export legal assistance, collaboration with the 30 Small Business Development Centers with international trade expertise and to the Government’s USA Trade Information Center.

SBA is required to work with the Government’s international trade agencies to ensure that small business is adequately represented in bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations. OIT represents SBA and the Government on two official U.S. Government-sponsored multilateral organizations concerned
with small business—the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. SBA’s trade policy involvement is carried out with the U.S. Trade Representative and the Commerce Department’s International Trade Administration. Private sector input on trade policy is achieved through participation with the small business industry sector advisory committee on international trade. OIT also lends support to the Government’s key trade initiatives such as Trade Promotion Authority, the Central American Free Trade Area, and the Free Trade Area of the Americas. The Commerce and State Departments, Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Trade Representative look to the SBA to share ideas and provide small business technical expertise to certain countries.

OIT’s office in Washington, DC, coordinates SBA’s participation/operation of USEACs, including budget, policy and administration. It participates in a variety of interagency trade efforts and financial programs. OIT provides representations to the cabinet-level Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee concerning trade and international economic policy. It also participates on the Industry Sector Advisory Council on Small Business International Trade and the congressionally sponsored Task Force on Small Business International Trade. SBA’s Administrator is also a sitting member of the President’s Export Council.

OIT’s field offices provide a nationwide network of service delivery for small business exporters. Full-time SBA export specialists staff 16 USEACs. Their outreach efforts are supplemented by the 70 SBA district offices by employees with collateral duties as international trade officers.


Venture Capital The Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program was created in 1958 to fill the gap between the availability of venture capital and the needs of small businesses in startup and growth situations. The structure of the program is unique in that SBICs are privately owned and managed venture capital funds licensed and regulated by the SBA that use their own capital, plus funds borrowed with an SBA guarantee to make equity and debt investments in qualifying small businesses. The New Markets Venture Capital (NMVC) program is a sister program focused on low-income areas, which augments the contribution made by SBICs to U.S. small businesses. The Government itself does not make direct investments or target specific industries in the SBIC program. Fund portfolio management and investment decisions are left to qualified private fund managers. To obtain an SBIC license, an experienced team of private equity managers must secure minimum commitments from private investors of either $5 million (for a debenture fund) or $10 million (for an equity fund). SBICs may only invest in “small businesses” having net worth of less than $18 million and prior 2 years’ average after-tax income of less than $6 million.


Business Development The Office of Business Development provides marketing, managerial, technical, and procurement assistance to eligible businesses through the following programs: Business Development, which encompasses the 8(a) program; the Mentor-Protégé program; and Management and Technical Assistance.

For further information, visit our Web site at www.sba.gov/gcbd. Phone, 202–205–6549.

HUBZone Program The HUBZone program provides Federal contracting assistance for qualified small businesses located in historically underutilized business zones in an effort to increase employment, capital investment, and economic development in these areas, including Indian reservations. The Office coordinates efforts with other Federal agencies and local municipal governments to leverage resources to assist qualified small businesses located
in HUBZone areas. The program provides for set-asides, sole source awards, and price evaluation preferences for HUBZone small businesses and establishes goals for awards to such firms.

For further information, visit our Web site at www.sba.gov/hubzone. Phone, 202–205–6731.

Native American Affairs The Office of Native American Affairs 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, SBA has established the Tribal Business Information Centers (TBIC) pilot project. The project is a partnership arrangement between a tribe or tribal college and SBA.

TBICs 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 16 centers located in California, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

In addition to the TBIC project, the Office actively participates with other SBA 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.

Regulatory Fairness Program The Regulatory Fairness Program (RegFair) provides small businesses with a meaningful way to comment on the enforcement and compliance activities of the Federal agencies that regulate them. 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 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 volunteer 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 comment form, or testifying at a RegFair public hearing.


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, Guam, and American Samoa. 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. 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 SBA and with the activities of other Federal agencies. It
maintains liaison with other Federal, State, and local agencies and private organizations whose activities relate to Small Business Development Centers, and it 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.

**Surety Bonds** Through its Surety Bond Guarantee Program, SBA helps to make contract bonding accessible to small and emerging contractors who find bonding unavailable. It provides 70 to 90 percent guarantees for bid, payment, and performance bonds issued to small contractors on contracts valued up to $2 million.


**Technology** The Office of Technology has authority and responsibility for directing and monitoring the governmentwide activities of the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) and the Small Business Technology Transfer Program (STTR). In accordance with the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 2000 and the Small Business Technology Transfer Reauthorization Act of 2001, 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 and STTR 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 online 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 programs each year to Congress.

The Office has four main objectives: to expand and improve SBIR and STTR; 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 and STTR, 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. E-mail, technology@sba.gov.

**Veterans Affairs** The Office of Veterans Business Development (OVBD) is responsible for the formulation, execution, and promotion of policies and programs of the SBA that provide assistance to small-business concerns owned and controlled by veterans and small-business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans. Additionally, OVBD serves as an ombudsman for the full consideration of veterans in all programs of the SBA.

OVBD established and oversees four veterans business outreach centers, which are designed to provide tailored entrepreneurial development services such as business training, counseling, and mentoring to service-disabled veteran entrepreneurs. These centers serve as a vast and in-depth resource for a successful veteran entrepreneurial experience. The Office also establishes and maintains relationships with Veterans Service Organizations, the Departments of Defense, Labor, and Veterans Affairs, the National Veterans Business Development Corporation, and other organizations to ensure that the entrepreneurial needs of veterans, service-disabled veterans, and self-employed members of the Reserve and National Guard are being met.


**Women's Business Ownership** The Office of Women's Business Ownership
(OWBO) provides assistance to current and potential women business owners and acts as their advocate in the public and private sectors. OWBO assists women in becoming full partners in economic development through technical, financial, and management information training, business skills counseling, and research. OWBO offers their services through a network of local SBA offices, Women’s Business Centers (WBCs), and mentoring roundtables.

At nearly 100 WBCs, businesses owners and those interested in starting businesses can receive long-term, in-depth business training and counseling as well as access to SBA’s programs and services. Each WBC is tailored to meet the needs of its individual community and places a special emphasis on helping women who are socially and economically disadvantaged. Assistance covers every stage of business from startup to going public. There are WBCs in almost every State and U.S. territory.

The Women’s Network for Entrepreneurial Training (WNET) brings experienced and emerging entrepreneurs together with volunteer counselors from SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives), in roundtable formats for mentoring and peer support. There are nearly 200 WNET roundtables nationwide, coordinated through SBA district offices, WBCs, and SCORE chapters.

OWBO works with Federal agencies and private sector organizations to leverage its resources and improve opportunities for women-owned businesses to access Federal procurement and international trade opportunities. OWBO also works with the National Women’s Business Council and the Department of Labor to maintain the most current research on women’s business ownership.

SBA has loan guaranty programs to help women access the credit and capital they need to start and grow successful businesses, including the loan prequalification program and SBAExpress. Through the loan prequalification program, entrepreneurs get help in packaging and marketing their loan applications. SBAExpress offers guarantees on loans of up to $150,000, including revolving lines of credit and unsecured smaller loans. The microloan program offers direct small loans, combined with business assistance, through SBA-licensed intermediaries nationwide. The SBA does not offer grants for small businesses.

For further information, contact the Women’s Business Ownership representative in your SBA district office, or contact the Office of Women’s Business Ownership. Phone, 202–205–6673. E-mail, owbo@sba.gov. Internet, www.onlinewbc.gov.

Field Operations
The Office of Field Operations provides management direction and oversight to SBA’s 70 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Officer in Charge</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATLANTA, GA (RO)</td>
<td>Suite 1800, 233 Peachtree St. NE, 30303</td>
<td>Ruby Fowler</td>
<td>404–331–4999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 1800, 233 Peachtree St. NE, 30303</td>
<td>Terri Denison</td>
<td>404–331–0100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, AL (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 201, 801 Tom Martin Dr., 35221</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
<td>205–290–7101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte, NC (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 300, 6302 Fairview Rd., 28210–2227</td>
<td>Lee Cornelson</td>
<td>704–344–6563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia, SC (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 358, 1835 Assembly St., 29201</td>
<td>Elliot Cooper</td>
<td>803–765–5339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulfport, MS (BO)</td>
<td>Suite 203, 2909 13th St., 38501</td>
<td>Judith Adcock, Acting</td>
<td>228–863–4449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, MS (DO)</td>
<td>210 E, 210 E. Capital St., 39201</td>
<td>Janita Stewart</td>
<td>601–965–4378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville, KY (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 188, 600 Dr. M.L. King, Jr. Pl., 40202</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
<td>502–582–5978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL (DO)</td>
<td>7th Fl., 100 S. Biscayne Blvd., 33131</td>
<td>Pancho Marrero</td>
<td>305–536–5533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville, TN (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 201, 50 Vantage Way, 37228–1500</td>
<td>Phil Mahoney</td>
<td>615–736–5850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON, MA (RO)</td>
<td>Suite 812, 10 Causeway St., 02222</td>
<td>Jeffrey Butland</td>
<td>617–565–8415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta, ME (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 512, 40 Western Ave., 04330</td>
<td>Mary McAleney</td>
<td>207–622–8378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 265, 10 Causeway St., 02222</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
<td>617–565–5661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concord, NH (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 202, 143 N. Main St., 03301</td>
<td>William K. Phillips</td>
<td>603–225–1400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Field Offices—Small Business Administration—Continued

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office Address</th>
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<th>Officer in Charge</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hartford, CT (DO)</td>
<td>2d Fl., 330 Main St., 06106</td>
<td>Marie Record</td>
<td>860-240-4700</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montpelier, VT (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 205, 87 State St., 05602</td>
<td>Kenneth Silva</td>
<td>802-828-4422</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence, RI (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 104, 1441 Main St., 02903</td>
<td>Mark Hayward</td>
<td>401-528-4561</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield, MA (BO)</td>
<td>870, 525 Vine St., 01103</td>
<td>Harold Webb</td>
<td>413-785-3404</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (DO)</td>
<td>500 W. Madison St., 60661</td>
<td>Judith Roussel</td>
<td>312-353-4943</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, OH (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 100, 429 N. Pennsylvania St., 46204-1873</td>
<td>Gail Gessell</td>
<td>317-226-7725</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, OH (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 1111 Superior Ave., 44114-2507</td>
<td>Patrick Rea</td>
<td>216-521-5507</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbus, OH (DO)</td>
<td>1400, 2 Nationwide Pkz., 43215-2992</td>
<td>Ken Klein, Acting</td>
<td>614-469-5860</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 200, 310 W. Wisconsin Ave., 53203</td>
<td>Eric Ness</td>
<td>414-297-3941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minneapolis, MN (DO)</td>
<td>210-C, 100 N. 6th St., 55403-1563</td>
<td>Ed Daum</td>
<td>612-370-2306</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (RO)</td>
<td>5th Fl., 900 Market St., 19107</td>
<td>Allegra McCullough</td>
<td>415-274-5507</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 100, 429 N. Pennsylvania St., 46204-1873</td>
<td>Gail Gessell</td>
<td>317-226-7725</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York, NY (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 500, 222 E. Van Buren St., 68650-6855</td>
<td>Sylvia Zampori</td>
<td>956-427-8533</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 1200, 8701 S. Gessner Dr., 77074</td>
<td>Milton Wilson</td>
<td>713-773-6500</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Rock, AR (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 100, 2120 Riverfront Dr., 72202</td>
<td>Linda Nelson, Acting</td>
<td>501-324-5871</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lubbock, TX (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 401, 1205 Texas Ave., 79401-2893</td>
<td>Tommy Driver</td>
<td>806-472-5900</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando, FL (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 400, 365 Canal Pl., 71301</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
<td>504-589-6685</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orleans, LA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 1300, 210 Park Ave., 73102</td>
<td>Dorothy Overal</td>
<td>405-231-5521</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaha, NE (DO)</td>
<td>11145 Mill Valley Rd., 68154</td>
<td>Glenn Davis</td>
<td>402-221-4691</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Phoenix, AZ (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 200, 17319 San Pedro, Bldg. No. 2, 78232</td>
<td>Anthony McMahon</td>
<td>505-346-7909</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>San Antonio, TX (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 101, 721 19th St., 80202-2599</td>
<td>Elton (Mick) W. Ringsak</td>
<td>303-844-5030</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 307, 1037 Gateway West, 79395</td>
<td>Phil Silva, Acting</td>
<td>915-633-7001</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Paso, TX (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 302, 1073 Gateway West, 79935</td>
<td>Steve Despain</td>
<td>915-633-7001</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York, NY (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 215, 713 19th St., 80202-2599</td>
<td>Patricia Bishop, Acting</td>
<td>303-844-5030</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (RO)</td>
<td>Suite S-2200, 455 Market St., 94105</td>
<td>Bruce C. Thompson</td>
<td>415-744-2118</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 100, 1000 Market St., 19107</td>
<td>Tom Tolman</td>
<td>215-809-2500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buffalo, NY (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 2500, 271 3rd St., 67202-1212</td>
<td>Elizabeth Auer</td>
<td>314-269-6566</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 303, 323 W. 8th St., 64105</td>
<td>Gary Cook</td>
<td>817-347-6708</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (DO)</td>
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<td>Linda Nelson, Acting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Des Moines, IA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 215, 414th Ave., 71240-1806</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
<td>515-284-4026</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 307, 323 W. 8th St., 64105-1500</td>
<td>Samuel (Sam) C. Jones</td>
<td>816-374-6380</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Worth, TX (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 114, 3538 19th St., 68650-6855</td>
<td>Sylvia Zampori</td>
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### Field Offices—Small Business Administration—Continued

(RO: Regional Office; DO: District Office; BO: Branch Office)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Officer in Charge</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 7–500, 650 Capital Mall, 95814</td>
<td>James O’Neal</td>
<td>916–930–3700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 500, 500 W. C St., 92101</td>
<td>George P. Chandler, Jr.</td>
<td>619–557–7250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (DO)</td>
<td>6th Fl., 455 Market St., 94105</td>
<td>Mark Quinn</td>
<td>415–744–6801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ana, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 700, 200 W. Santa Ana Blvd., 92701</td>
<td>Sandra Sutton</td>
<td>714–744–6801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage, AK (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 310, 510 L St., 99501</td>
<td>Frank Cox</td>
<td>907–271–4022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boise, ID (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 290, 1020 Main St., 83702–6745</td>
<td>Thomas Bergdoll</td>
<td>208–334–1696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, OR (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 1050, 1515 SW. 5th Ave., 97201–6695</td>
<td>Phil Gentry</td>
<td>503–326–2682</td>
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### Disaster Area Offices

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<thead>
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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>
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<tr>
<td>Niagara Falls, NY</td>
<td>31121 Rainbow Blvd. S., 14303</td>
<td>716–282–4612</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA</td>
<td>Suite 298, 1825 Bell St., 95825</td>
<td>916–566–7246</td>
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</table>

### Sources of Information


Access the U.S. Business Adviser through the Internet, at 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 in the preceding text, or call the SBA answer desk. Phone, 800–8–ASK–SBA. Fax, 202–205–7064. TDD, 704–464–6640.


**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.

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 Chief Information Officer, a Chief Strategic 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 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid 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 1,282 field offices, 36 teleservice centers, and 6 program service centers. These installations are responsible for the following:

—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.

**Hearing Offices** SSA also administers a nationwide hearings and appeals program which provides a mechanism for individuals dissatisfied with determinations affecting their rights to and amounts of benefits or their participation in programs under the Social Security Act. The act allows for administrative appeals of these determinations in accordance with the requirements of the Administrative Procedure and Social Security Acts. SSA has approximately 140 hearing offices located in the 10 SSA regions.

For further information, contact the Social Security Administration. Phone, 800–772–1213 (toll free).

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**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 or 410–965–7467.

**Electronic Access** Information regarding the Social Security Administration may be obtained through the Internet at www.ssa.gov.

**Employment** For information about careers with the Social Security Administration, go to www.ssa.gov/careers. For current vacancies, go to http://jobsearch.usajobs.opm.gov/a9ssajob.asp.


**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. SSA also collects a substantial volume of economic, demographic, and other data in furtherance of its program mission. Basic data on employment, 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 Division of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, 400 Virginia Avenue SW., Washington DC 20254. Phone, 202–358–6405.

**Reading Room** 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, Altmyer Building.

**Speakers and Films** SSA 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.

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 River 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 and water supply.

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 158 local municipal and cooperative electric systems serving customers in parts of 7 States. It supplies power to several Federal installations and 62 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, solar energy sites, wind turbines, a methane gas facility, 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. TVA also operates the Public Power Institute, a research laboratory and a public-policy clearinghouse for energy and environmental issues.

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.

**Sources of Information**

**Citizen Participation** TVA Communications, ET 12A, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902–1499. Phone, 865–632–2101.

**Contracts** Purchasing, WT 4D, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902–1499. Phone, 865–632–4796. This office will direct inquiries to the appropriate procurement officer.


**Employment** Human Resources, ET 12A, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902–1499. Phone, 865–632–3222. (Other personnel offices may be contacted at other major locations.)

**Environmental and Energy Education** BR 4F, 1101 Market Street, Chattanooga, TN 37402–2801. Phone, 865–751–4624.

**Environmental Research Center** TVA Reservation, P.O. Box 1010, Muscle Shoals, AL 35661–1010. Phone, 256–386–2026.

**Environmental Quality** Environmental Services, LP 5D, 1101 Market Street, Chattanooga, TN 37402–2801. Phone, 423–751–2293.

**Land Management/Shoreline Permitting** Land Management, FOR 3A, Forestry Building, Ridgeway Road, Norris, TN 37828. Phone, 865–632–1440.


**Maps** Maps Information and Sales, HB 1A, 311 Broad Street, Chattanooga, TN 37402–2801. Phone, 423–751–6277.

**Medical Services** Health Services, EB 8A, 20 East Eleventh Street, Chattanooga, TN 37402–2801. Phone, 423–751–2091.

**Publications** TVA Communications, ET 6E, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902–1499. Phone, 865–632–8039.

The Trade and Development Agency's mission is to advance economic development and U.S. commercial interest in developing and middle-income countries in the following regions of the world: Africa/Middle East, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eurasia.


The Trade and Development Agency (TDA) is a foreign assistance agency that facilitates development in emerging markets by promoting U.S. partnerships in high-priority overseas projects. TDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment policy and decision-making in host countries creates an enabling environment for trade, investment, and sustainable economic development.

Working through the U.S. private sector to implement its programs, TDA brings best practices and U.S. technology to bear in delivering specific, results-oriented development assistance. In carrying out its mission, TDA gives emphasis to economic sectors that may benefit from U.S. exports of goods, and services.

TDA works with other U.S. Government agencies to bring their particular expertise and resources to a development objective. These agencies include the Departments of State, Treasury, Commerce, Transportation, Energy, Agriculture, and Homeland Security, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Export-Import Bank
of the United States, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

Activities
TDA funds various forms of technical assistance, feasibility studies, training, orientation visits and business workshops that support the development of a modern infrastructure and a fair and open trading environment. Working closely with a foreign project sponsor, TDA makes its funds available on the condition that the foreign entity contract with a U.S. firm to perform the activity funded. This affords American firms market entry, exposure, and information, thus helping them to establish a position in markets that are otherwise difficult to penetrate. TDA is involved in many sectors, including transportation, energy, telecommunications, environment, health care, mining and minerals development, biotechnology, and agriculture.

TDA-funded studies evaluate the technical, economic, and financial aspects of a development project. They also advise the host nation about the availability of U.S. goods and services and can be used by financial institutions in assessing the creditworthiness of an undertaking. Grants are based on 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 based on the recommendations contained in definitional mission (DM) or desk study (DS) reports, the advice of the U.S. embassy, and its own internal analysis.

Sources of Information
Requests for proposals (RFPs) to conduct TDA-funded technical assistance and feasibility studies, or DMs involving review of projects under consideration for TDA support are listed on the Federal Business Opportunities Web site at www.epo.gov.

Small and minority U.S. firms that wish to be included in TDA’s consultant database and considered for future DM and DS solicitations should register with the Online Consultant database through the Internet at www.tda.gov.

In an effort to provide timely information on Agency-supported projects, TDA publishes the Pipeline and a calendar of events on a bi-weekly basis. For a paper subscription, call CIB Publications at 703–516–4801. For an e-mail subscription, visit the guest book at 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 conferences, orientation visits, and business briefings are available through the Internet at 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 Agency activities. The reports are available for public review Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Copies of completed studies may be purchased through the Department of Commerce’s National Technical Information Service.

The U.S. Agency for International Development administers U.S. foreign economic and humanitarian assistance programs worldwide in the developing world, Central and Eastern Europe, and Eurasia.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is an independent Federal agency established by 22 U.S.C. 6563. Its principal statutory authority is the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.). USAID 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 developing countries. It supports programs in four areas: population and health, broad-based economic growth, environment, and democracy. It also
UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR
COUNSELOR
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE SECRETARIAT

OFFICE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS/MINORITY RESOURCE CENTER

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

OFFICE OF SECURITY

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

BUREAU FOR EUROPE AND EURASIA

BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH

BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, AGRICULTURE AND TRADE

BUREAU FOR LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

BUREAU FOR MANAGEMENT

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

OVERSEAS MISSIONS

BUREAU FOR POLICY AND PROGRAM COORDINATION
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>Office in Charge</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Jim Bever (MD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Harry Birnholz (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Robert Hellyer (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>Keith E. Simmons (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>William McKinney (CPO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Gene George (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>Christine Schicklocher (CPO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>Modupe Broderick (MD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>Liliana Ayalde (MD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Howard Sumka (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Richard Goughnour (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Debra McFarland (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Susan Merrill (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Michael Deal (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>William Jeffers (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>Anthony Gambina (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Elena Brineman (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Kenneth Ellis (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Mark Silverman (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>Jatinder Cheema (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>William Hammink (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Denny Robertson (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Sharon Cramer (MD)</td>
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<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Glenn Anders (MD)</td>
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<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Annette Adams (MD)</td>
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<td>Guyana</td>
<td>Michael Sarhan (MD)</td>
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<td>Haiti</td>
<td>David Adams (MD)</td>
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<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Paul Tuelner (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Walter North (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>William Frei (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Spike Stephenson (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Karen Turner (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Anne Aames (MD)</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Kiert Toh (MD)</td>
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<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>Clifford Brown (CPO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Raoul Youseff (AID R)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Ed Bingley (MD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonia, FYR</td>
<td>Richard Goldman (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Stephen Haykin (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Roger Yochelson (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Pam White (MD)</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Edward Kadunc (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>John Starnes (CPO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Jonathan Addleton (MD)</td>
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<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>Howard Handler (CPO)</td>
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<td>Morocco</td>
<td>James F. Bednar (MD)</td>
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<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Jay Knott (MD)</td>
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<td>Namibia</td>
<td>Diane Swan (MD)</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Joanne Hale (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>James Vermillion (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Dawn Liberi (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>Leopoldo Garza (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Lisa Chiles (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>Wayne Nilsenestuen (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Patricia Buckles (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Michael Yates (MD)</td>
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<td>Romania</td>
<td>Rodger Garner (MD)</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
<td>Terry Myers (MD)</td>
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<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Henderson Patrick (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Oliver Carduner (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>Spike Stephenson (MD)</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Carol Becker (MD)</td>
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<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>Michael Harvey (MD)</td>
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<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Ray Kirkland (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>Brad Kamp (CPO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Vicki Moore (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Joanne Hale (CPO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Bank/Gaza in Israel</td>
<td>Larry Garber (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Gunther (MD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Paul Weisenfeld (MD)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1: MD = Mission Director; CPO = Country Program Officer; RD = Regional Director; AAO = AID Affairs Officer for Section of Embassy; CO = Coordinator in Washington; AID R = USAID Representative; FFP = Food for Peace Officer

International Organizations—U.S. Agency for International Development

(Selected Regional Organizations)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Officer in Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Center for Southern Africa—Gaborone, Botswana</td>
<td>Dawn Thomas, Acting (RD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Economic Development Services Offices—Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>Andrew Sisson (RD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Mission to Central Asia—Almaty, Kazakhstan</td>
<td>George Deikun (RD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Mission to Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova—Kiev, Ukraine</td>
<td>Christopher Crowley (RD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Support Center—Budapest, Hungary</td>
<td>Hilda Arellano (RD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID Mission to Southern Africa</td>
<td>Dirk Dijkerman (RD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### International Organizations—U.S. Agency for International Development—Continued
(Selected Regional Organizations)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Officer in Charge</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Africa Regional Program</td>
<td>Carleene Dei (MD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**International Organizations and USAID Contacts**

- Office for Humanitarian Assistance, World Food Program Affairs—Rome, Italy: Timothy Lavelle (FFP)
- George Carner (AID R)
- AID Office for Development Cooperation—Tokyo, Japan: Charles Asenmessen (AID R)
- Office of AID Coordination Representative—Brussels, Belgium: Patricia Lerner (AID R)

### Sources of Information


**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.


**News Media**  Inquiries from the media only should be directed to the Press Relations Division, Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs, USAID/LPA, Washington, DC 20523–0001. Phone, 202–712–4320.

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 1994, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region (Address/Telephone)</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central (Suite 908, 400 State Ave., Kansas City, KS 66101–2406. Phone, 913–551–1400). (Vacancy)</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern (Rm. 500, 624 9th St. NW., Washington, DC 20425. Phone, 202–376–7533). (Vacancy)</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwestern (Suite 410, 55 W. Monroe St., Chicago, IL 60603. Phone, 312–353–8511). Constance D. Davis</td>
<td>Constance D. Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain (Suite 710, 1700 Broadway, Denver, CO 80206. Phone, 303–866–1040). John Foster Dulles</td>
<td>John Foster Dulles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern (Suite 184OT, 61 Forsyth St. SW, Atlanta, GA 30303. Phone, 404–562–7000). Bobby Doctor</td>
<td>Bobby Doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western (Suite 2010, 300 N. Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90012. Phone, 213–894–3437). Philip Montez</td>
<td>Philip Montez</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

Complaints


Employment


Publications

Commission publications are made available upon request from the Administrative Services and Clearinghouse Division, Room 550, 624 Ninth Street NW., Washington, DC 20425. Phone, 202–376–8105. A catalog
of publications may be obtained from this office.

Reading Room  The National Civil Rights Clearinghouse Library is located in Room 602, 624 Ninth Street NW., Washington, DC 20425. Phone, 202–376–8110.


UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436

Chairman
DEANNA TANNER OKUN
Vice Chairman
JENNIFER A. HILLMAN
Commissioners
STEPHEN KOPLAN, CHARLOTTE R. LANE, MARCIA E. MILLER, DANIEL R. PEARSON
Administrative Law Judges
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STEPHEN MCLAUGHLIN
Deputy Chief Information Officer for Management
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Deputy Chief Information Officer for Planning
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Director, Office of External Relations
LYN M. SCHLIT
Congressional Relations Officer
NANCY M. CARMAN
Public Affairs Officer
MARGARET M. O’LAUGHLIN
Trade Remedy Assistance Program Manager
JOHN J. GREER

Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity
JACQUELINE A. WATERS

Director, Office of Industries
(CANDY L. JABARA)
Division Chief, Agriculture and Forest Products
LARRY L. BROOKHART
Division Chief, Minerals, Metals, Machinery, and Miscellaneous Manufactures
DENNIS RAPKINS, Acting
Division Chief, Energy, Chemicals, and Textiles
SYLVIA MCDONOUGH
Division Chief, Electronics and Transportation
Division Chief, Services and Investment
RICHARD W. BROWN
Director, Office of Investigations
ROBERT G. CARPENTER
Director, Office of Operations
ROBERT ROGOWSKY
Director, Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements
EUGENE A. ROSENGARDEN
Director, Office of Unfair Import Investigations
LYNN LEVINE
General Counsel
JAMES M. LYONS, Acting
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.


Six Commissioners are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for 9-year terms, unless appointed to fill an expiring 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, whenever requested, to make available to the President, the House Committee on Ways and Means, and the Senate Committee on Finance all information at its command, and is directed to make such investigations and reports as may be requested by the President, said committees, or Congress.

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 to determine whether imports of foreign merchandise allegedly being subsidized or sold at less than fair value injure or threaten to injure an industry in the United States. If the Commission's determination is affirmative, and the Secretary of Commerce determines there is reason to believe or suspect such unfair practices are occurring, then the Commission conducts final-phase investigations to determine the injury or threat of injury to an industry because of such imports.

Under the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, the Commission also conducts sunset reviews. In these reviews, the Commission evaluates whether material injury to a U.S. industry would continue or recur if the antidumping duty or countervailing duty order under review was revoked. Such injury reviews must be conducted on all antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders every 5 years as long as the orders remain in effect.

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. If the Commission determines that there is a violation of law, 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.

**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.

**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.

**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 injure or threaten to injure the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article. If the Commission's finding is affirmative, it recommends to the President the action that would address such a threat and be most effective in facilitating positive adjustment by the industry to import competition. The President determines if import relief is appropriate.

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 increased imports of an article produced in a Communist country are causing market disruption in the United States. 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 substantially reduce the amount of any product processed in the United States from such commodities or products, and makes findings and recommendations. 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.

**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.

**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. 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. Occasionally the Commission is required by statute to perform specific trade-related studies.

**Industry and Trade Summaries** The Commission prepares and publishes a series of summaries of trade and tariff information. 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 Human Resources. 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 review 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, 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
Vice Chairman of the Board
Secretary of the Board
Inspector General
Governors

Postmaster General, Chief Executive Officer
Deputy Postmaster General

Management:
Postmaster General, Chief Executive Officer
Vice President, Strategic Planning
Deputy Postmaster General
Senior Vice President, Chief Marketing Officer
Senior Vice President, Government Relations
Senior Vice President, Human Resources
Senior Vice President, Intelligent Mail and Address Quality
Vice President, General Counsel
Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President
Senior Vice President, Operations

Area Operations:
Vice President, Eastern Area
Vice President, Great Lakes Area
Vice President, New York Metro Area
Vice President, Northeast Area
Vice President, Pacific Area
Vice President, Southeast Area

S. DAVID FINEMAN
JOHN F. WALSH
WILLIAM T. JOHNSTONE
DAVID C. WILLIAMS
ALBERT V. CASEY, LEGREE S. DANIELS, ALAN C. KESSLER, JAMES C. MILLER III, ROBERT F. RIDER, (2 VACANCIES)

 JOHN E. POTTER
JOHN NOLAN

 JOHN E. POTTER
LINDA A. KINGSLEY
JOHN NOLAN
ANITA J. BIZZOTO

 LEE HEATH
RICHARD J. STRASSER, JR.

RALPH J. MODEN
SUZANNE MEDVIDOVICH
CHARLES E. BRAVO
MARY ANNE GIBBONS
PATRICK R. DONAHOE

JOHN A. RAPP

ALEXANDER LAZAROFF
JO ANN FEINDT
DAVID L. SOLOMON
JON M. STEELE
AL INIGUEZ
WILLIAM J. BROWN
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 also protects the mails from loss or theft and apprehends 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 present United States Postal Service commenced operations on July 1, 1971.

The Postal Service has approximately 776,000 career employees and handles about 207 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 200 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. Information on the Postal Inspection Service is available on the Internet, at www.usps.gov/postalinspectors.

Postal Inspection Service—United States Postal Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>P.O. Box 16489, Atlanta, GA 30321-0489</td>
<td>404–608–4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>425 Summer St., Boston, MA 02210–2214</td>
<td>617–556–4400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>P.O. Box 3000, Charlotte, NC 28228–3000</td>
<td>704–329–9120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Rm. 50190, 433 W. Harrison St., Chicago, IL 60669–2201</td>
<td>312–983–7900</td>
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Postal Inspection Service—United States Postal Service—Continued

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<tr>
<th>Division</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>Suite 900, 1745 Stout St., Denver, CO 80202–3034</td>
<td>303–313–5320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>P.O. Box 330119, Detroit, MI 48232–6119</td>
<td>313–226–8184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth</td>
<td>P.O. Box 162929, Fort Worth, TX 76161–2929</td>
<td>817–317–3400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1276, Houston, TX 77251–1276</td>
<td>713–238–4400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>P.O. Box 2000, Pasadena, CA 91102–3200</td>
<td>818–405–1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>6th Fl., 3400 Lakeside Dr., Miramar, FL 33027–3242</td>
<td>954–436–7200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey/Caribbean</td>
<td>P.O. Box 509, Newark, NJ 07101–0509</td>
<td>973–693–5400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>P.O. Box 555, New York, NY 10116–0555</td>
<td>212–330–3844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>P.O. Box 7500, Philadelphia, PA 19101–9000</td>
<td>215–895–8450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Rm. 2101, 1001 California Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15290–9000</td>
<td>412–359–7900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>P.O. Box 882528, San Francisco, CA 94188–2528</td>
<td>415–778–5800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>P.O. Box 400, Seattle, WA 98111–4000</td>
<td>206–442–6300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>1106 Walnut St., St. Louis, MO 63199–2201</td>
<td>314–539–9300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>2d Fl., 10500 Little Patuxent Pkwy., Columbia, MD 21044–3809</td>
<td>410–715–7700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information


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 Postal Headquarters in Washington, DC, may obtain information by calling the U.S. Postal Service information hotline. Phone, 800–562–8777 (800–JOB–USPS). Current vacancy announcements are also listed in the Postal Service Web site, at www.usps.gov/employment.

Information about Postal Inspector employment may be obtained from the Office of Recruitment. Phone, 301–983–7400.


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 the 11th Floor North, Library. Phone, 202–268–2900.
Boards, Commissions, and Committees

Note: This is a listing of Federal boards, commissions, councils, 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, 202–741–6040. Internet, www.archives.gov/federal_register.

Federal advisory committees, as defined by the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. app.), have not been included here. Information on Federal advisory committees may be obtained from the Committee Management Secretariat, General Services Administration, General Services Building (MC), Room G–230, Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202–273–3556. Internet, www.gsa.gov/committeemanagement.

Administrative Committee of the Federal Register

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

American Battle Monuments Commission

Appalachian Regional Commission

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board

Arctic Research Commission

Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee
National Institutes of Health/NIAMS, Building 31, Room 4C02, 31 Center Dr., Bethesda, MD 20892–2350. Phone,

1 Also known as the Access Board.
Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation

Broadcasting Board of Governors

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

Delaware River Basin Commission

Endangered Species Committee

Export Administration Operating Committee

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council

Federal Financing Bank

Federal Interagency Committee on Education

Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer

1 The Committee accepts applications for Endangered Species Act exemptions.
Federal Library and Information Center Committee

Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation

Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission

Indian Arts and Crafts Board

J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board

James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation

Japan-United States Friendship Commission

Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries

Marine Mammal Commission

Medicare Payment Advisory Commission

Migratory Bird Conservation Commission

Mississippi River Commission

Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

National Council on Disability

National Indian Gaming Commission

National Park Foundation
Northwest Power and Conservation Planning Council

Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation

Panama Canal Commission

Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise

President’s Council on Integrity and Efficiency

President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

Presidio Trust

Social Security Advisory Board

Susquehanna River Basin Commission

Trade Policy Staff Committee

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

United States Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board

Veterans Day National Committee
Department of Veterans Affairs (002C), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202–273–8109. Internet, www1.va.gov/vetsday

White House Commission on Presidential Scholars
QUASI–OFFICIAL AGENCIES

Note: This section contains organizations that are not Executive agencies under the definition in 5 U.S.C. 105 but that are required by statute to publish certain information on their programs and activities in the Federal Register.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
3333 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20007–3522

President
HELAINE M. BARNETT

Vice President for Compliance and Administration
JOHN EIDLEMAN, Acting

Comptroller/Treasurer
DAVID RICHARDSON

Director, Office of Administration and Human Resources
ALICE DICKERSON

Director, Office of Compliance and Enforcement
DANilo CARDONA

Director, Office of Information Technology
LEslie Q. RUSSELL
(VACANCY)

Director, Office of Information Management
JOHN MEYER

Director, Office of Program Performance
MICHAEL GENZ

Inspector General
LEONARD KOCZUR, Acting

[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.


SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
1000 Jefferson Drive SW, Washington, DC 20560

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, PATRICK J. LEAHY

Members of the Senate
SAMUEL JOHNSON, ROBERT MATSUI, RALPH REGULA

Members of the House of Representatives
BARBER B. CONABLE, JR., ANNE D’HARONCOURT, HANNA HOLBORN GRAY, MANUEL L. IBÁÑEZ, WALTER MASSEY, ROGER SANT, ALAN G. SPOON, PATTY STONESIFER, WESLEY SAMUEL WILLIAMS, JR.

Citizen Members

Officials:
The Secretary
LAWRENCE M. SMALL

The Inspector General
THOMAS D. BLAIR

Director of External Affairs
VIRGINIA CLARK

Director, Office of Policy and Analysis
CAROLE P. NEVES

Executive Assistant to the Secretary and Director, Smithsonian Institution Building and Arts and Industries Building
JAMES M. HOBBINS

Deputy Secretary and Chief Operating Officer
SHEILA BURKE

Director, Asian/Pacific-American Program
FRANKLIN ODO
<table>
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<tr>
<td>Curator in Charge, Renwick Gallery (VACANCY)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of National Programs</td>
<td>HERMA HIGHTOWER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Anacostia Museum and Center for African American History and</td>
<td>STEVEN NEWSOME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Archives of American Art</td>
<td>RICHARD WATTENMAKER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Arts and Industries Building</td>
<td>JAMES M. HOBBS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage</td>
<td>RICHARD KURIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum</td>
<td>PAUL WARWICK THOMPSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Air and Space Museum</td>
<td>GEN. JOHN R. DAILEY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, National Museum of American History</td>
<td>BRENT GLASS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, National Museum of the American Indian</td>
<td>W. RICHARD WEST, JR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Portrait Gallery</td>
<td>MARC PACTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Postal Museum</td>
<td>ALLEN KANE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Communications/Public Affairs</td>
<td>EVELYN LIEBERMAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Exhibits Central</td>
<td>MICHAEL HEADLEY</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Government Relations</td>
<td>NELL PAYNE</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Special Events and Protocol</td>
<td>NICOLE L. KRAKORA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Smithsonian American Art Museum</td>
<td>ELIZABETH BROUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Smithsonian Center for Education and Museum Studies</td>
<td>STEPHANIE NORBY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Smithsonian Center for Latino Initiatives</td>
<td>ANNA CABRAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES)</td>
<td>ANNA R. COHN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Smithsonian Affiliations Program</td>
<td>HAROLD CLOSTER, Acting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, The Smithsonian Associates</td>
<td>MARA MAYOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor, Joseph Henry Papers Project</td>
<td>MARC ROTHENBERG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Secretary for Science</td>
<td>DAVID L. EVANS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager, Museum Support Center</td>
<td>LIZ DETRICK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Museum of Natural History</td>
<td>CHRISTIAN SAMPER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Science Resources Center</td>
<td>SALLY SCHULER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, National Zoological Park</td>
<td>LUCY SPELMAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Fellowships and Grants</td>
<td>ROBERTA RUBINOFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory</td>
<td>IRWIN I. SHAPIRO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education</td>
<td>PAULA DE PRIEST, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Smithsonian Environmental Research Center</td>
<td>ROSS SIMONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Smithsonian Institution Press</td>
<td>DON FEHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Smithsonian Marine Station</td>
<td>VALERIE PAUL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute</td>
<td>IRA RUBINOFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Technology Officer</td>
<td>DENNIS SHAW</td>
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<td>Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>ALICE C. MARONI</td>
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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  
Chairman, Board of Trustees  

The Smithsonian Institution is an independent trust instrumentality of the United States which comprises the world's largest museum and research complex. The Smithsonian includes 16 museums and galleries, the National Zoo, and research facilities in several States and the Republic of Panama. It holds more than 143 million artifacts and specimens in its trust for the American people. The Smithsonian is dedicated to public education, national service, and scholarship in the arts, sciences, history, and culture.

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 executes the following functions:

—conducts scientific and scholarly research;
—publishes the results of studies, explorations, and investigations;
—preserves for study and reference more than 143 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.


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 13 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 are housed at 750 9th Street NW., in Washington, DC.


Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum

The Museum is the only museum in the country devoted exclusively to historical and contemporary design. Collections include objects in such areas as applied arts and industrial design, drawings and prints, glass, metalwork, wallcoverings, and textiles. Changing exhibits and public programs seek to educate by exploring the role of design in daily life. The Museum is open daily except Mondays and holidays. An admission fee of $8 is charged.


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, an important group of ancient Egyptian glass, early Christian manuscripts, and works by 19th and early 20th century American artists. The 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.


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 Joseph H. Hirshhorn (1899–1981). Supplementing the permanent collection are loan exhibitions. 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. 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.


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 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. The principal areas in which work is concentrated include flight craft of all types, 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 IMAX Theater and the 70-foot domed Einstein Planetarium are popular attractions. The Museum’s Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center at Washington Dulles International Airport, opened in December 2003, in time for the centennial of the Wright brothers’ flight. Featured artifacts include a space shuttle and the B–29 Enola Gay.


National Museum of African Art  This is the only art museum in the United States dedicated exclusively to portraying the creative visual traditions of Africa. 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. The collection includes works in wood, metal, fired clay, ivory, and fiber. The Eliot Elisofon Photographic Archives includes slides, photos, and film segments on Africa. There is also a specialized library.


Smithsonian American Art Museum  The Museum’s art collection spans centuries of American painting, sculpture, folk art, photography, and graphic art. A major center for research in American art, the Museum has contributed to such resources as the Inventory of American Paintings Executed Before 1914; the Smithsonian Art Index; and the Inventory of American Sculpture. 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 Smithsonian American Art Museum and the National Portrait Gallery, is currently closed for major renovation, during which time the museums are sponsoring traveling exhibits around the country. The museum will reopen in July 2006. Hundreds of images from the collection and extensive information on its collections, publications, and activities
are available electronically (Internet, www.saam.si.edu).


**Renwick Gallery**  The Gallery 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.


**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 provide a unique view of the American experience. 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 in the sciences and engineering, agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, political memorabilia, costumes, musical instruments, coins, Armed Forces history, photography, computers, ceramics, and glass. Classic cars, icons of the American Presidency, First Ladies’ gowns, musical instruments, the Star-Spangled Banner flag, Whitney’s cotton gin, Morse’s telegraph, the John Bull locomotive, Dorothy’s ruby slippers from “The Wizard of Oz,” and other American icons are highlights of the collection.


**National Museum of the American Indian**  The Museum was established in 1989, and the building on the National Mall will open September 2004. The collection of the Museum is comprised of the collection of the former Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation in New York City. It 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.


**National Museum of Natural History**  Dedicated to understanding the natural world and the place of humans in it, 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, insects, marine ecosystems, birds, and mammals. To celebrate the millennial anniversary of the journey of Leif Ericson to America, the Museum mounted a special exhibition titled Vikings: The North Atlantic Saga; the exhibition is now traveling around the Nation. A new IMAX theater offers large-format nature films. The Museum’s encyclopedic collections comprise more than 125 million specimens, making the Museum one of the world’s foremost facilities for natural history research. The museum's
four departments are anthropology, mineral sciences, paleobiology, and systematic biology. Doctorate-level staff researchers ensure the continued growth and value of the collection by conducting studies in the field and laboratory.


National Portrait Gallery The Gallery was established in 1962 for the exhibition and study of portraiture depicting men and women who have made significant contributions to the history, development, and culture of the United States. The Gallery contains nearly 18,000 works, including photographs and glass negatives. The first floor of the Gallery is devoted to changing exhibitions from the Gallery’s collection of paintings, sculpture, prints, photographs, and drawings as well as to special portrait collections. On the second floor are featured the permanent collection of portraits of eminent Americans and the Hall of Presidents, including the famous Gilbert Stuart portrait-from-life of George Washington. The two-story American Victorian Renaissance Great Hall on the third floor of the gallery houses a Civil War exhibit, and is used for special events and public programs. A large library is shared with the Smithsonian American Art Museum 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. The Gallery is currently closed for renovation until July 2006.


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.

For further information, contact the National Postal Museum, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–633–1000. Internet, www_si.edu/postal.

National Zoological Park The National Zoo encompasses 163 acres along Rock Creek Park in Northwest Washington, DC. Established in 1889, the Zoo is developing into a biopark with live animals, botanic gardens and aquaria, and artworks with animal themes. The collection today has animals ranging in size and diversity from leaf-cutter ants to giraffes. The zoo also has acquired a new pair of young giant pandas, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian. Recent exhibits include “Amazonia,” a simulated tropical rain forest; the “Pollinarium” exhibit; and the Reptile Discovery Center, featuring the world’s largest lizards, Komodo dragons. Research on genetics, animal behavior, and reproductive studies has given the National Zoo a leadership role among the Nation’s conservation institutions.

For further information, contact the National Zoo, 3000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20008. Phone, 202–673–4717. Internet, www.si.edu/natzoo.

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.


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 20560. Phone, 202–357–1539.

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). The Museum’s current collection features Persian manuscripts; Japanese paintings; ceramics, prints, and textiles; sculptures from India; and paintings and metalware from China, Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia. The Sackler Gallery is connected by an underground exhibition space to the neighboring Freer Gallery.


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.

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Institution Archives, MRC 414, 900 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–1420.

Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory and the Harvard College Observatory have coordinated research activities under a single director in a cooperative venture, Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics. The Center’s research activities are organized in the following areas of study: atomic and molecular physics, radio and geoastronomy, high-energy astrophysics, optical and infrared astronomy, planetary sciences, solar and stellar physics, and theoretical astrophysics. 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.

For more information, contact the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. Phone, 617–495–7461. Internet, cfa-www.harvard.edu/sao-home.html.

Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education The Center researches preservation, conservation, and technical study and analysis of collection materials. 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 archeologists, 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.

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 is the leading national research center for understanding environmental issues in the coastal zone. SERC is dedicated to increasing knowledge of the biological and physical processes that sustain life on Earth. The Center, located near the Chesapeake Bay, 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, 443–482–2205. Internet, www.serc.si.edu.

Smithsonian Institution Libraries The Smithsonian Institution Libraries include more than one million volumes (among them 40,000 rare books) with strengths in natural history, art, science, humanities, and museology. 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, 202–357–2240. E-mail, libhelp@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. Exhibitions on art, history, and science (including such exhibits as “Full Deck Art Quilts,” “Red, Hot, and Blue: A Salute to American Musicals,” and “Hubble Space Telescope”) travel to more than 250 locations each year.

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, MRC 706, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–3168. Internet, www.si.edu/organize/offices/sites.

Smithsonian Marine Station The research institute features a state-of-the-art laboratory where Station scientists 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 including *pfiesteria* and other organisms.

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Marine Station, 701 Seaway Drive, Fort Pierce, FL 34946. Phone, 772–465–6632. Internet, www.sms.si.edu.

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 study the evolution, behavior, ecology, and history of tropical species of systems ranging from coral reefs to rain forests.


The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts The Center is the only official memorial in Washington, DC, to President Kennedy. 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. 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.


National Gallery of Art The Gallery 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 90,000 works of graphic art from the 12th to the 20th centuries. The Gallery represents a partnership of Federal and private resources. Its operations and maintenance are supported through Federal appropriations, and all of its acquisitions of works of art, as well as numerous special programs, are made possible through private donations and funds. Graduate and postgraduate research is conducted under a fellowship program; programs for schoolchildren and the general public are conducted daily; and 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 is the most comprehensive interactive multimedia computer system in any American art museum. Thirteen computers enable visitors to see in magnified detail nearly every work of art on display in the permanent collection and provide access to information about artists, geographic areas, time periods, pronunciations (with sound), and more.


Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars The Center was established by Congress in 1968 as the Nation’s official memorial to its 28th President. The Center is a nonpartisan institution of advanced study that promotes scholarship in public affairs. The Center convenes scholars and policymakers, businesspeople and journalists in a neutral forum for open, serious, and informed dialogue. The Center supports research in social sciences and humanities, with an emphasis on history, political science, and international relations.


Sources of Information

Smithsonian Institution

Contracts and Small Business Activities Information regarding procurement of supplies, property management and utilization services for Smithsonian Institution organizations, and contracts for construction, services, etc., may be obtained from the Director, Office of Contracting, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–275–1600.

Education and Research Write to the Directors of the following offices at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560: Office of Fellowships and Grants, Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage, National Science Resources Center; and Smithsonian Center for Education and Museum Studies.

Electronic Access Information about the Smithsonian Institution is available electronically through the Internet, at www.si.edu or www.smithsonian.org.


Media Affairs Members of the press may contact the Smithsonian Office of Public Affairs, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–2627. Internet, newsdesk.si.edu.

Memberships For information about Smithsonian membership (Resident

Information about activities of the Friends of the National Zoo and their magazine, The Zoogoer, is available by writing to FONZ, National Zoological Park, Washington, DC 20008. Phone, 202–673–4950.

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. 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, MAH CB–054, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. Internet, photos.si.edu. E-mail, psdmx@sivm.si.edu.


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, 202–633–1000, 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, 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 Center for Education and Museum Studies, Room 1163, MRC 402, Arts and Industries Building, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–357–2425.


Tours  For information about museum and gallery tours, contact the Smithsonian Information Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–633–1000. 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, 202–633–1000. TTY, 202–357–1729.
Volunteer Service Opportunities  The Smithsonian Institution welcomes volunteers and offers a variety of interesting service opportunities. For information, write to the Visitor Information and Associates’ Reception Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–633–1000. TTY, 202–357–1729.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
Contracts and Small Business Activities  Contact the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566.

Education and Research  For information regarding Kennedy Center education programs, contact the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202–416–8000.

Electronic Access  Information on the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is available through the Internet, at www.kennedy-center.org.

Employment  For information on employment opportunities at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, contact the Human Resources Department, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202–416–8610.

Memberships  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.

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.

Volunteer Service Opportunities  For information about volunteer opportunities at the Kennedy Center, write to Friends of the Kennedy Center, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202–416–8000.

National Gallery of Art
Calendar of Events  To access on the Web, go to www.nga.gov/ginio/geninfo.htm. To receive E-mail notices when new calendars go online, send your name, street address, and E-mail address to calendar@nga.gov.

Concerts  Concerts by world-renowned musicians are presented Sunday evenings from October through June. For information, call the Concert Line at 202–842–6941. Internet, www.nga.gov/programs/music.


Educational Resources  The National Gallery of Art circulates slide programs, teaching packets, videos, CD-ROMs, videodiscs, and DVDs at no charge to individuals, schools and civic organizations throughout the country. Contact the Department of Education Resources, National Gallery of Art, 2000B South Club Drive, Landover, MD 20785. Phone, 202–842–6273. Internet, www.nga.gov/education/classroom/loanfinder. Please write or e-mail EdResources@nga.gov to request a free catalog of programs.

Electronic Access  Information on the National Gallery of Art is available through the Internet, at www.nga.gov. NGAKids (www.nga.gov/kids) includes interactive activities and adventures with works of art in the Gallery’s collection.
and an animated tale set in the Gallery’s Sculpture Garden.


Family Programs The Gallery offers a full range of free family programs suitable for children ages 4 and up: Family Workshops (preregistration required), phone, 202–789–3030; Stories in Art, phone 202–842–6880; and Children’s Film, phone, 202–789–4995. For detailed information, visit www.nga.gov/kids.

Films An ongoing free program of independent films, major retrospectives, classic cinema, and area premieres are presented. Visiting filmmakers and scholars are often invited to discuss films with the audience following screenings. The auditorium is equipped with an FM wireless listening system for the hearing impaired. Receivers, ear phones, and neck loops are available at the East Building Art Information Desk near the main entrance. Call 202–842–6799 for current information. Internet, www.nga.gov/programs/film.

Library The Gallery’s collection of more than 250,000 books and periodicals on the history, theory, and criticism of art and architecture emphasizes Western art from the Middle Ages to the present, and American art from the Colonial era to the present. Adult researchers may gain access to the library by calling 202–842–6511. Internet, www.nga.gov/resources/dldesc.htm. The library is closed Saturdays, Sundays, and all Federal holidays.

Memberships 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. 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. Phone, 202–842–6450. Internet, www.nga.gov/ginfo/involved.

Publications The National Gallery shop makes available quality reproductions and publications about the Gallery’s collections. To order, call 202–842–6002. Selected items are also available for sale on the Web site at www.nga.gov/shop. The Office of Press and Public Information offers a free bimonthly calendar of events, which can be ordered by calling 202–842–6662, or through e-mail at calendar@nga.gov. The calendar and Brief Guide to the National Gallery of Art are also available at art information desks throughout the Gallery or by calling Visitor Services at 202–842–6691.

Radio A 3-minute program, “This Week at the National Gallery,” airs Sundays at 10:43 a.m. on WGMS, 103.5 FM, Washington, and Saturday at 12:55 p.m. on WBJC, 91.5 FM, Baltimore. It features interviews with art experts, artists, and museum specialists about exhibitions, the permanent collection, and various Gallery activities.

Tours The Education Division of the National Gallery of Art offers gallery talks and lectures. For further information, contact the Education Division, National Gallery of Art, Fourth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20565. Phone, 202–842–6247 or 202–842–6179. Internet, www.nga.gov/programs/tours.

Visitor Services The Visitor Services Office of the National Gallery of Art provides individual assistance to those with special needs, responds to written and telephone requests, 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, 202–842–6691. Internet, www.nga.gov/ginfo/disabled.


**Works on Paper** Works of art on paper that are not on view may be seen by appointment on weekdays; call 202–842–6380. The Matisse cutouts are on view in the Tower from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Sunday.

**Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars**

**Electronic Access** Information on the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars is available through the Internet, at www.wilsoncenter.org.


**Fellowships and Internships** The Woodrow Wilson Center offers residential fellowships that allow academics, public officials, journalists, business professionals, and others to pursue their research and writing at the Center, while interacting with policymakers in Washington. The Center also invites public policy scholars and senior scholars from a variety of disciplines to conduct research for varying lengths of time in residence. For more information, call 202–691–4213. The Center also has a year-round need for interns to assist the program and projects staff and to act as research assistants for scholars and fellows. For more information, call 202–691–4053.

**Media Affairs** Members of the press may contact the Woodrow Wilson Center at 202–691–4016.

**Publications** The Woodrow Wilson Center publishes a monthly newsletter *Centerpoint*, and books written by staff and visiting scholars and fellows, through the Wilson Center Press. It also produces *Dialogue*, a weekly radio and television program about national and international affairs, history, and culture. For more information, call 202–691–4016.

**Visitor Services** To hear a listing of events at the Woodrow Wilson Center, call 202–691–4188. All events, unless otherwise noted, are free and open to the public. Please note that a photo identification is required for entry.


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**STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE**

Suite 600, 1650 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314

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The State Justice Institute awards 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 fulfill the following duties:

—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 Director.

Information regarding the programs and services of the State Justice Institute is also available through the Internet, at www.statejustice.org.

For further information, contact the State Justice Institute, Suite 600, 1650 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. Phone, 703–684–6100. Internet, www.statejustice.org.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Suite 200, 1200 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20036–3011

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The United States Institute of Peace promotes 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.

Programs

The Education Program supports educational activities and curricula that help teachers and students, in the United States and abroad, understand international conflict resolution and build the capacities of future peacemakers.

The Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace each year awards...
Senior Fellowships to 12–15 foreign policy scholars, policymakers, and journalists who conduct research on aspects of international conflict and peace. The Fellowship Program also awards non-resident Peace Scholar Dissertation Fellowships to students and U.S. universities researching and writing doctoral dissertations on international peace and conflict.

In addition to its in-house collections, the Jeannette Rankin Library has placed online the full texts of numerous peace agreements and documents relating to truth commissions plus annotated links to related Web sites.

The Grants Program administers the Institute’s program of financial support for research, education, training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution. Grants are made for both solicited and unsolicited components.

The Office of Public Outreach helps provide the work of the Institute to a range of audiences through the media, convening public events, and scheduling speaking engagements by Institute specialists.

The Office of Publications oversees the publication of a broad range of products concerned with various aspects of international conflict and its resolution. Institute publications are available by request, or by free subscription while other items are available for purchase.

The Research and Studies Program develops and disseminates knowledge on the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of conflicts through working groups, public meetings, written products, and other forms of research and analysis.

The Rule of Law Program refines principles of the rule of law articulated by various international bodies and provides governments and policymakers with practical guidance for their implementation.

The Training Program offers interactive programs that help government officials, military and police personnel, international organization representatives, and others interested acquire skills to handle all phases of conflict.

The Office of Peace and Stability Operations applies the knowledge and lessons learned from other conflict resolution experiences to active zones of conflict abroad that are of highest priority to U.S. interests.

Special Initiatives

The Balkans Initiative works to promote peace and reconciliation in the former Yugoslavia and to build consensus on Balkans policy and the U.S. role in maintaining peace.

The Special Initiative on the Muslim World addresses a broad range of political, social, cultural, and religious questions. It explores the prospects for long-term understanding between the Western and Islamic worlds, and develops crisis management strategies for resolving conflicts.

The Religion and Peacemaking Initiative enhances the capacity of faith communities to be forces for peace. It focuses on the role of religion in world conflicts and the applicability of human rights.

The Virtual Diplomacy Initiative helps scholars and practitioners better understand and apply information and communications technologies in preventing, managing, and resolving international conflict.

Sources of Information

Electronic access to the Institute is available through the Internet at 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
   United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
   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 International Criminal Tribunal—Rwanda
   United Nations International Criminal Tribunal—Yugoslavia
   United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission
   United Nations Mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina
   United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo
   United Nations Mission in Kosovo
   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 Sierra Leone
   United Nations Prevention Deployment Force
   United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
   United Nations Transitional Administration in Eastern Slovenia

III. Inter-American Organizations
   Inter-American Drug Abuse Commission
   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 (PUASP)

IV. Regional Organizations
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
Colombo Plan
Great Lakes Fishery Commission
North Atlantic Assembly
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Organization of African States
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
South Pacific Commission

V. Other International Organizations
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)
Global Environment Facility
Hague Conference on Private International Law
International Agency for Research on Cancer
International Astronomical Union
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration
International Bureau for the Promotion 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 for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)
International Center for Research in Agroforestry
International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
International代价 Council
International Hydrographic Organization
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law
International Lead and Zinc Study Group
International Natural Rubber Organization
International Organization for Legal Metrology (IOLM)
International Pacific Halibut Commission
International Rubber Study Group
International Seed Testing Association
International Tropical Timber Organization
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)
International Union of Biological Sciences
International Whaling Commission
North Atlantic Fisheries Organization
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission
North Pacific Marine Science Organization
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
Pacific Salmon Commission
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)
Wassenaar Arrangement
World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)
World Trade Organization (WTO)/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

VI. Special Voluntary Programs
African Institute for Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders
Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
International Center for Research in Agroforestry
International Council of Science
International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
International Federation of the Red Cross
International Food Policy Research Institute
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
The African Development Bank (AFDB) was established in 1964 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. With the September 1999 ratification of the agreement on the fifth general capital increase, Bank ownership is 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, South Africa, and AFDB, which represents its African members and is allocated half of the votes.

In February 2003, security concerns resulted in AFDB headquarters temporarily relocating to Tunis, Tunisia.

Asian Development Bank


President: Tadao Chino

The Asian Development Bank commenced operations on December 19, 1966. It now has 63 member countries—45 from Asia and 18 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, information@adb.org. Or contact the ADB North American Representative Office, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202–728–1500. E-mail, adbnaro@adb.org.

Inter-American Defense Board


Chairman: Maj. Gen. Carl H. Freeman, 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 27 member nations staff the various agencies of the Board. Its four major components 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 defense and security of the hemisphere. 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 and South America.

The Inter-American Defense College, founded in 1962, prepares senior military officers and civilian functionaries for positions in their respective governments. The College’s multidisciplinary program uses four annual seminars to focus on the Western Hemisphere’s most pressing defense and security issues.

**Inter-American Development Bank**


*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**


*Chairman of Board of Directors: Enrique V. Iglesias*

*General Manager: Jacques Rogozinski*

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 37 member countries, of which 27 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, 202–473–1000*

*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 concessory 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**


*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.

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: Anne O. Krueger, Acting  
First Deputy Managing Director:  
Anne O. Krueger  
Deputy Managing Directors: Augustin Carstens, Takatoshi Kato*

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 January 31, 2004, IMF had 184 member countries. Total quotas at the end of August 2003 were SDR 213 billion (about $296 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, a facility to provide compensatory and contingency financing to countries suffering temporary declines in their export earnings, a concessional (low-interest rate) poverty reduction and growth facility to support structural adjustment programs in the poorest countries, and emergency financial assistance for countries experiencing financial crises. IMF also provides technical assistance and training to its members.


International Organization for Migration


Director General: Brunson McKinley (United States)

Deputy Director General: Ndioro Ndiaye (Senegal)


Regional Representative: Frances Sullivan (United States)

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 131 states (102 members and 29 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**


*President:* James D. Wolfensohn
*Executive Vice President:* Yukiko Omura

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, transfer restriction, breach of contract, 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:* Luigi R. Einaudi

The Organization of American States (OAS) is an international 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. Four subsequent protocols of amendment, Buenos Aires 1967, Cartagena de Indias 1985, Washington 1992, and Managua 1993, gave the OAS 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 replaced 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. At present there are 56 permanent observer countries to the OAS.

The principal organs of the OAS are as follows:
— 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, composed of Ambassadors/Permanent Representatives at headquarters, which meets twice a month;
— 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. They are the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Inter-American Children’s Institute (IIIN), Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), Inter-American Indian Institute (III), Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH), and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA). It also holds specialized conferences on specific technical matters.


United Nations
Secretary-General: Kofi A. Annan

Director-General: Sergi Ordzhonikidze

United Nations Office at Vienna: Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A–1400, Vienna, Austria
Director-General: Antonio Maria Costa

Director: Catherine O’Neill

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 191 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 as follows:

**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 from September through December. 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. 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, 613–995–4341.

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico

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.

Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission
United States Section: 5134 Joint Staff, Room 2D967, Pentagon, Washington, DC 20318. Phone, 703–695–8164.

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>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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<td>AFDB</td>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFDF</td>
<td>African Development Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFIS</td>
<td>American Forces Information Service (Defense)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGRICOLA</td>
<td>Agricultural Online Access</td>
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<tr>
<td>AmeriCorps*</td>
<td>National Civilian Community Corps</td>
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<tr>
<td>VISTA</td>
<td>Volunteers in Service to America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMS</td>
<td>Agricultural Marketing Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amtrak</td>
<td>National Railroad Passenger Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APH</td>
<td>American Printing House for the Blind (Education)</td>
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<tr>
<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, Firearms, and Explosives</td>
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<tr>
<td>BEA</td>
<td>Bureau of Economic Analysis</td>
</tr>
<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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<tr>
<td>BIF</td>
<td>Bank Insurance Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIS</td>
<td>Bureau of Industry and Security (Commerce)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BLM</td>
<td>Bureau of Land Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>BLS</td>
<td>Bureau of Labor Statistics</td>
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<tr>
<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>CBO</td>
<td>Congressional Budget Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBP</td>
<td>Customs and Border Protection</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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<tr>
<td>CEA</td>
<td>Council of Economic Advisers</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEQ</td>
<td>Council on Environmental Quality</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFR</td>
<td>Code of Federal Regulations</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFTC</td>
<td>Commodity Futures Trading Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPS</td>
<td>Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (Justice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRS</td>
<td>Congressional Research Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSREES</td>
<td>Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSS</td>
<td>See NSA/CSS</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAU</td>
<td>Defense Acquisition University</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEA</td>
<td>Drug Enforcement Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>Department of Homeland Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIA</td>
<td>Defense Intelligence Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>DISA</td>
<td>Defense Information Systems Agency</td>
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<td>DLA</td>
<td>Defense Logistics Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>DNFSB</td>
<td>Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOD</td>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
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<tr>
<td>DODEA</td>
<td>Department of Defense Education Activity</td>
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<td>DOE</td>
<td>Department of Energy</td>
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<td>DOL</td>
<td>Department of Labor</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>Department of Transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>DPRA</td>
<td>Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRL</td>
<td>Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (State)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSS</td>
<td>Defense Security Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>DTRA</td>
<td>Defense Threat Reduction Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>DTSA</td>
<td>Defense Technology Security Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>EBSA</td>
<td>Employee Benefits Security Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDA</td>
<td>Economic Development Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>EEOC</td>
<td>Equal Employment Opportunity Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>EO</td>
<td>Executive order</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>EP&amp;R</td>
<td>Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA</td>
<td>Economics and Statistics Administration (Commerce) Employee Standards Administration (Labor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPOL</td>
<td>European Police Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ex-Im Bank</td>
<td>Export-Import Bank of the United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAA</td>
<td>Federal Aviation Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fannie Mae</td>
<td>Federal National Mortgage Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmer Mac</td>
<td>Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAS</td>
<td>Foreign Agricultural Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>FBI</td>
<td>Federal Bureau of Investigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FCA</td>
<td>Farm Credit Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>FCC</td>
<td>Federal Communications Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>FCIC</td>
<td>Federal Crop Insurance Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FDA</td>
<td>Food and Drug Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>FDIC</td>
<td>Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEB</td>
<td>Federal Executive Boards</td>
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<tr>
<td>FFB</td>
<td>Federal Financing Bank</td>
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<td>FHWA</td>
<td>Federal Highway Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>FICO</td>
<td>Financing Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMCS</td>
<td>Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMS</td>
<td>Financial Management Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>FNS</td>
<td>Food and Nutrition Service</td>
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<td>FOIA</td>
<td>Freedom of Information Act</td>
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<td>FR</td>
<td>Federal Register</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac</td>
<td>Federal Home Loan Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSA</td>
<td>Farm Service Agency; Office of Student Financial Assistance (Education)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSIS</td>
<td>Food Safety and Inspection Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSS</td>
<td>Federal Supply Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTSA</td>
<td>Federal Technology Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAO</td>
<td>General Accounting Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GATT</td>
<td>General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginnie Mae</td>
<td>Government National Mortgage Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIPSA</td>
<td>Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNMA</td>
<td>Government National Mortgage Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPO</td>
<td>Government Printing Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSA</td>
<td>General Services Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>Department of Health and Human Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRSA</td>
<td>Health Resources and Services Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD</td>
<td>Department of Housing and Urban Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAF</td>
<td>Inter-American Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAIP</td>
<td>Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>IBRD</td>
<td>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDB</td>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFC</td>
<td>International Finance Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>IHA</td>
<td>Indian Housing Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>IIC</td>
<td>Inter-American Investment Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMLS</td>
<td>Institute of Museum and Library Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTERPOL</td>
<td>International Criminal Police Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>IOLM</td>
<td>International Organization for Legal Metrology</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<td>IRS</td>
<td>Internal Revenue Service</td>
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<td>ISOO</td>
<td>Information Security Oversight Office (NARA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Information technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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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<tr>
<td>JFSC</td>
<td>Joint Forces Staff College</td>
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<tr>
<td>MBDA</td>
<td>Minority Business Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDA</td>
<td>Missile Defense Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIGA</td>
<td>Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAFTA</td>
<td>North American Free Trade Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAL</td>
<td>National Agricultural Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARA</td>
<td>National Archives and Records Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASA</td>
<td>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>NASS</td>
<td>National Agricultural Statistics Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCA</td>
<td>National Cemetery Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCCC</td>
<td>See AmeriCorps*NCCC</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCPC</td>
<td>National Capital Planning Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCR</td>
<td>National Capital Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCUA</td>
<td>National Credit Union Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEH</td>
<td>National Endowment for the Humanities</td>
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<tr>
<td>NESDIS</td>
<td>National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGA</td>
<td>National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</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>NIC</td>
<td>National Institute of Corrections</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIH</td>
<td>National Institutes of Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIST</td>
<td>National Institute of Standards and Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>NLRB</td>
<td>National Labor Relations Board</td>
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<td>NMAO</td>
<td>NOAA Marine and Aviation Operations</td>
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<td>NMB</td>
<td>National Mediation Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>NMFS</td>
<td>National Marine Fisheries Service (Commerce)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NNPRC</td>
<td>National Historical Publications and Records Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>NNSA</td>
<td>National Nuclear Security Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOAA</td>
<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOS</td>
<td>National Ocean Service (Commerce)</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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<tr>
<td>NRCS</td>
<td>Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSA/CSS</td>
<td>National Security Agency/Central Security Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSF</td>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<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>
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</tbody>
</table>
NTSB National Transportation Safety Board
NWS National Weather Service (Commerce)
OAR Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (Commerce)
OAS Organization of American States
OBO Bureau of Overseas Building Operations
OCSC Office of Citizen Services and Communications
OECA Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (EPA)
OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OES Bureau of Oceans, International, Environmental, and Scientific Affairs
OFM Office of Foreign Missions (State)
OGP Office of Governmentwide Policy
OIE World Organization for Animal Health (Office International des Epizooties)
OIT Office of International Trade (SBA)
OJP Office of Justice Programs
OMB Office of Management and Budget
OPIC Overseas Private Investment Corporation
OPM Office of Personnel Management
OPS Office of Pipeline Safety (Transportation)
ORD Office of Research and Development (EPA)
OSC Office of Special Counsel
OSDBU Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
OSDFS Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools
OSERS Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
OSF Office of Space Flight (NASA)
OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSM Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
OTP Office of Technology Policy (Commerce)
OTS Office of Thrift Supervision
OVBD Office of Veterans Business Development (SBA)
OWBO Office of Women’s Business Ownership (SBA)
PBGC Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
PBS Public Buildings Service
PFPA Pentagon Force Protection Agency
PHA Public Housing Agency
POW/MIA Prisoner of War/Missing in Action
PPQ Plant Protection and Quarantine
PTO Patent and Trademark Office
PUASP Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and Portugal
RBS Rural Business-Cooperative Service
RHS Rural Housing Service
RMA Risk Management Agency (Agriculture)
RSPA Research and Special Programs Administration (Transportation)
RSVP Retired and Senior Volunteers Program
RUS Rural Utilities Service
SAIF Savings Association Insurance Fund
SBA Small Business Administration
SEC Securities and Exchange Commission
SERC Smithsonian Environmental Research Center
SITES Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibit Service
SSA Social Security Administration
S&T Science and Technology Directorate (DHS)
Stat. United States Statutes at Large
STRI Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>Technology Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>TDA</td>
<td>Trade and Development Agency</td>
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<td>TIGTA</td>
<td>Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration</td>
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<td>TMA</td>
<td>TRICARE Management Activity (Defense)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TTB</td>
<td>Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>TVA</td>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.N.</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICOR</td>
<td>Federal Prison Industries</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNSCEAR</td>
<td>United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>United States Army</td>
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<tr>
<td>USACE</td>
<td>United States Army Corps of Engineers</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAF</td>
<td>United States Air Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>USCG</td>
<td>United States Coast Guard</td>
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<tr>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>United States Department of Agriculture</td>
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<td>USEAC</td>
<td>United States Export Assistance Centers (SBA)</td>
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<td>USGS</td>
<td>United States Geological Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>USMC</td>
<td>United States Marine Corps</td>
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<tr>
<td>USNCB</td>
<td>U.S. National Central Bureau (Justice)</td>
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<tr>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Department of Veterans Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>VETS</td>
<td>Veterans’ Employment and Training Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>VISTA</td>
<td>See AmeriCorps*VISTA</td>
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<tr>
<td>WBC</td>
<td>Women’s Business Center (SBA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>United Nations/Food and Agricultural Organization World Food Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>WIC</td>
<td>Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children</td>
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<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>See IBRD</td>
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<tr>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>Federal Witness Security Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>World Trade Organization</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Acronyms for 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

Advisory Board. 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 1, 1934. Personnel and property transferred to Civil Aeronautics Authority by EO 7959 of Aug. 22, 1938.

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 121379 of Aug. 17, 1982.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Agricultural Adjustment Agency
See 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 EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, and functions transferred to other agencies of the Department of Agriculture and remaining units of Bureau of Chemistry and Soils by 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 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

Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Relations, Office of Foreign

See Agricultural Service, Foreign

Agricultural Research Administration


Agricultural Research Service


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


Air Force Management Engineering 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


Air Mail, Bureau of


Air Patrol, Civil


Air Safety Board


Airways Modernization Board


Alaska, Board of Road Commissioners for


Alaska, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in


Alaska, Federal Reconstruction and Development Planning Commission for


Alaska, President’s Review Committee for Development Planning in


Alaska Communication System


Alaska Engineering Commission

See Alaska Railroad

Alaska Game Commission

Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission
Terminated June 30, 1961, under terms of act.

Alaska Power Administration

Alaska Railroad

Alaska Road Commission
See Alaska, Board of Road Commissioners for

Alcohol, Bureau of Industrial
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, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institute on

Alcohol Control Administration, Federal
See Alcohol Control Administration, Federal

Alcohol Control Administration, Federal

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, Bureau of

Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission

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.

American Republics, Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the

American Revolution Bicentennial Administration
See American Revolution Bicentennial Commission

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission

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.


Archive of Folk Song Renamed Archive of Folk Culture by administrative order of Deputy Librarian of Congress, effective Sept. 21, 1981.


Archives and Records Service, National See Archives Establishment, National

Archives Trust Fund Board, National See Archives Establishment, National


Armed Forces, U.S. Court of Appeals for the See Military Appeals, United States Court of


Army and Navy Staff College Established Apr. 23, 1943, 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


Aviation, Interdepartmental Committee on Civil International Established by Presidential letter of June 20, 1915. 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 and Other Severely Handicapped, Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the See Blind-made Products, Committee on Purchases of 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.


Broadcast Bureau Merged with Cable Television Bureau to form Mass Media Bureau by Federal
Broadcast Intelligence Service, Foreign See Broadcast Monitoring Service, Foreign


Buildings Administration, Public Established as part of Federal Works Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Abolished by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380), and functions transferred to General Services Administration.


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. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.


Bureau. See other part of title


Business Administration, Domestic and International See Business and Defense Services Administration


Cable Television Bureau Merged with Broadcast Bureau by Federal Communications Commission order to form Mass Media Bureau, effective Nov. 30, 1962.


Capital Park and Planning Commission, National See Capital Park Commission, National

Capital Transportation Agency, 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.

Cemeteries and Parks, National Department of War functions regarding National Cemeteries and Parks located in continental U.S. transferred to Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, Department of the Interior, by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933.


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


Civilian Service Awards Board, Distinguished Established by EO 10717 of June 27, 1957.


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, 1931.


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.


Coast and Geodetic Survey See Coast Survey


Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations

Duties of two positions prescribed by EO 8964 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


Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic

Established by act of Aug. 23, 1912 (37 Stat. 407). Functions reassigned to other offices of the Department of Commerce due to internal reorganizations.

Commerce, Bureau of International

See Business Operations, Bureau of International

Commerce Service, Foreign


Commercial Company, U.S.


Commercial Policy, Executive Committee on

Established by Presidential letter of Nov. 11, 1933, to Secretary of State. Abolished by EO 9461 of Aug. 7, 1944.

Commercial Standards Division

Transferred with Division of Simplified Trade Practice from National Bureau of Standards to the Secretary of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, to permit realignment to Office of Domestic Commerce. Functions transferred to National Bureau of Standards by the Department of Commerce Order 90, June 7, 1963, pursuant to Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Commission.

See also other part of title

Committee.

See also other part of title

Committee Management Secretariat


Commodities Corporation, Federal Surplus

See Relief Corporation, Federal Surplus

Commodity Credit Corporation


Commodity Exchange Administration

See Grain Futures Administration

Commodity Exchange Authority

See Grain Futures Administration

Commodity Exchange Commission


Commodity Stabilization Service


Communication Agency, International

See Information Agency, U.S.

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


Community Development Corporation, New

See Community Development Corporation

Community Facilities, Bureau of


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.

Community Organization, Committee on

Established in Office of Defense Health and Welfare


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.

Consumer Interests, President's Committee on


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 Termination Board, Joint  Established Nov. 12, 1943, by Director of War Mobilization. Functions assumed by Office of Contract Settlement.


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.


Council. See other part of title

Counter-. See other part of title

Courts Under act of Aug. 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223), and revised June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 913), to provide for administration of U.S. courts, administrative jurisdiction over all continental and territorial courts transferred to Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, including U.S. courts of appeals and district courts, District Court for the Territory of Alaska, U.S. District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, District Court of Guam, District Court of the Virgin Islands, Court of Claims, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and Customs Courts.

Credit Unions, Bureau of Federal See Credit Union System, Federal


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.


Defense, Advisory Commission to the Council of National See Defense, Council of National


Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency Established as a separate agency of the Department of Defense by DOD Directive 5105.41 dated July


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 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 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.


Defense Technology Security Administration  Established on May 10, 1985. Functions transferred...


Director. See other part of title


Disarmament Problems, President's Special Committee on Established by President Aug. 5, 1961 (75 Stat. 638).

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.


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.


Division. See other part of title


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.


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).


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 Analysis, Office of See Business Economics, Office of


Economic Coordination, Office of Foreign See Board of Economic Operations


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.

and Legal Services Programs transferred to Community Services Administration by act of Jan. 4, 1975 (88 Stat. 2310).


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.


**Education Goals Panel, National** Terminated by Congressional mandate, March 15, 2002.


**Electoral votes for President and Vice President, transfer of functions** See State, Department of


**Emergency Conservation Work** Established by EO 6101 of Apr. 5, 1933, succeeded by Civilian Conservation Corps.


**Emergency Management, Office for** Established in Executive Office of the President by administrative order of May 25, 1940, in accordance with EO 6248 of Sept. 8, 1939. Inactive.


**Emergency Preparedness, Office of** See Emergency Planning, Office of

Emergency Relief Administration, Federal
Established by act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 55).
Expired June 30, 1938, having been liquidated by
Works Progress Administrator pursuant to act of May

Employees’ Compensation Relations Program,
President’s Committee on the Implementation of
the Federal
Established by EO 10988 of Jan. 17, 1962. Terminated upon submission of report to
President June 21, 1963.

Employees’ Compensation, Bureau of
Transferred from Federal Security Agency to the Department of Labor by Reorg. Plan No. 19 of 1950, effective May

Employees’ Compensation Appeals Board
Transferred from Federal Security Agency to the

Employees’ Compensation Commission, U.S.
Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective
July 16, 1946, and functions transferred to Federal Security Administrator.

Employment Board, Fair

Employment of People With Disabilities, President’s Committee on

Employment of the Physically Handicapped,
President’s Committee on
Superseded by President’s Committee on Employment of the Handicapped established by EO 10994 of Feb. 14, 1962.

Employment Policy, President’s Committee on
Government

Employment Practice, Committee on Fair

Employment Security, Bureau of

Employment Service, U.S.

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
Functions transferred to Federal Energy Administration by act of May 7, 1974 (88 Stat. 100).


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.


Engineering, Bureau of See Steam Engineering, Bureau of

Entomology, Bureau of See Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of


Environment, Cabinet Committee on the See Environmental Quality Council


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


Executive Exchange, President’s Commission on See Personnel Interchange, President’s Commission on

Executive orders See State, Department of

Executive Protective Service See Secret Service Division


Export Administration, Bureau of Established as a separate agency within the Department of Commerce on Oct. 1, 1967 (50 USC app. 2401 et seq.). Renamed Bureau of Industry and Security by Department of Commerce internal organization order of Apr. 18, 2002 (67 FR 20630).


Export Control, Office of See Export Control, Administrator of


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.


Family Services, Bureau of See Assistance, Bureau of Public


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, 1941, 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.


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.


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 10726 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 Care Technology, National Council on

Health Facilities, Financing, Compliance, and Conversion, Bureau of
Renamed Bureau of Health Facilities by Department of Health and Human Services Secretarial order of Mar. 12, 1980 (45 FR 17207).

Health Industry Advisory Committee

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 and Medical Committee

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 Service, Public

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 Industry, Committee on the

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

Health Services Research, National Center for

Health Statistics, National Center for

Health and Welfare Activities, Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate

Health and Welfare Aspects of Evacuation of Civilians, Joint Committee on

Heart and Lung Institute, National

Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Highway Safety Agency, National

Highway Safety Bureau, 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.
Home Loan Bank Administration, Federal
See Home Loan Bank Board, Federal

Home Loan Bank Board, Federal

Home Loan Bank System, Federal

Home Mortgage Credit Extension Committee, National Voluntary

Home Owners' Loan Corporation

Homesteads, Division of Subsistence

Homesteads Corporation, Federal Subsistence
See Homesteads, Division of Subsistence

Hospitalization, Board of Federal

Housing, President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in

Housing Administration, Federal

Housing Administration, Public

Housing Agency, National

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.

Housing Authority, U.S.


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.

Indian Medical Facilities Functions transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to be administered by the Surgeon General of Public

Indian Opportunity, National Council on

Indian Policy Review Commission, American

Industrial Analysis, Committee of

Industrial Cooperation, Coordinator for

Industrial Emergency Committee

Industrial Pollution Control Council Staff, National

Industrial Recovery Board, National

Industrial Recovery Board, Special

Industrial Relations, Office of

Industry and Trade Administration
See Business and Defense Services Administration

Information, Committee for Reciprocity

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.

Information Agency, U.S.

Information and Public Affairs, Office of
Merged with Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to form Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs by Order 1–85 of June 5, 1985 of the Secretary of Labor.

Information Resources Management, Office of
See Telecommunications Service, Automated Data

Information Resources Management Service

Information Security Committee, Interagency

Information Security Oversight Office

Information Service, Government
See Information Service, U.S.

Information Service, Interim International
Established in the Department of State by EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945. Abolished Dec. 31, 1945, pursuant to terms of order.

Information Service, U.S.


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.


Intelligence Group, Central  Terminated on creation of Central Intelligence Agency by act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 497).

Inter-American Affairs, Institute of  See American Republics, Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the

Inter-American Affairs, Office of  See American Republics, Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the

Inter-American Affairs, Office of the Coordinator of  See American Republics, Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the

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.


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  Renamed Office of Service and Protocol by Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution internal directive of Jan. 11, 1985.


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 Designated as Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice by act of Mar. 22, 1935 (49 Stat. 77).


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.


Joint. See also other part of title

Joint Resolutions of Congress See State, Department of


Labor, President's Committee on Migratory Labor Established by Presidential letter of Aug. 26, 1954. Formally established by EO 10894 of Nov. 15, 1960. Terminated Jan. 6, 1964, by the Secretary of Labor in letter to members, with approval of President.


Labor Department, Solicitor for Transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of Labor by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933.


Land Bank Commissioner See Farm Loan Board, Federal

Land Office, General  Consolidated with Grazing Service into Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.


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, Federal  See Law Enforcement Training Center, Consolidated Federal.


Legislative Affairs, Office of  Renamed Office of Intergovernmental and Legislative Affairs Feb. 24, 1984, by Attorney General’s Order 1054–84 (49 FR 10177).

Lend-Lease Administration, Office of  Established by EO 8926 of Oct. 28, 1941, to replace Division of Defense Aid Reports. Consolidated with Foreign Economic Administration by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943.


Manpower Administration Renamed Employment and Training Administration by Order 14–75 of Nov. 12, 1975 of the Secretary of Labor.


Marine Inspection and Navigation, Bureau of See Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, Bureau of


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.


Mental Health, National Institute of Established by act of July 3, 1946 (60 Stat. 425). Made entity within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health
Migration, International Committee for
Created in 1966, pursuant to terms of act. 1976, pursuant to terms of act.
Renamed Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, Intergovernmental Committee for Migration by Resolution 624, passed by act of June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310), and functions transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation.


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 Airlift Command  Inactivated June 1, 1992.


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).


Militia Bureau  Established in 1908 as Division of Militia 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 Policy and Research Analysis, Office of  See Minerals Mobilization, Office 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).


Mobilization, Office of Civil and Defense See 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.


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.


transferred to Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Department of Justice.

Narcotics, President’s Council on Counter-Renamed President’s Drug Policy Council by EO 13023, Nov. 6, 1996 (61 FR 57767).


National. See other part of title


Naval Material Command See Naval Material Support Establishment


Naval Observatory 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.


Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, Office of Established by the Secretary of the Navy, as required by law (70A Stat. 457). Jurisdiction transferred to the Department of Energy by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 581).


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


Official Register Function of preparing Official Register vested in Director of the Census by act of...


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.


Park Service, National Functions in District of Columbia relating to space assignment, site selection for public buildings, 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.

Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, Office of National

Parole, Board of

Patent Office

Patents Board, Government

Pay Board

Peace Corps

Pennsylvania Avenue, Temporary Commission on
Established by EO 11210 of Mar. 25, 1956. Inactive as of Nov. 15, 1969, due to lack of funding.

Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation

Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs, Office of See Labor-Management Services Administration

Pensions, Commissioner of

Pensions, Office of the Commissioner of See Pensions, Commissioner of

Perry’s Victory Memorial Commission

Personal Property, Office of
See Supply Service, Federal

Personnel, National Roster of Scientific and Specialized

Personnel Administration, Council of

Personnel Council, Federal
See Personnel Administration, Council of

Personnel Interchange, President’s Commission on

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 Administration for Defense

Petroleum Administration for War
See Petroleum Coordinator for War, Office of

Petroleum Administrative Board
Established Sept. 11, 1933, by the Secretary of the Interior.

Petroleum Coordinator for War, Office of Secretary of the Interior designated Petroleum Coordinator for 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


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


Prison Industries Reorganization Administration


Private Sector Programs, Office of


Processing Tax


Processing Tax Board of Review


Proclamations

See State, Department of

Procurement, Commission on Government


Procurement and Assignment Service


Procurement Division


Procurement Policy, Office of Federal


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 Areas, Committee for Congested


Production Authority, National

Established in the Department of Commerce Sept. 11, 1950, by EO’s 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, 10193 of Dec. 16, 1950, and 10200 of Jan. 3, 1951. Abolished by order of
Oct. 1, 1953 of the Secretary of Commerce, and functions merged into Business and Defense Services Administration.


Production and Marketing Administration Established by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 1110 of Aug. 18, 1945. Functions transferred under Department reorganization by Secretary’s Memorandum 1320, 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, 1913, which set as effective date Mar. 2, 1914, 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. 23, 1947.


Public. See other part of title


Radiation Biology Laboratory See Radiation and Organisms, Division of

Radiation and Organisms, Division of  Established by Secretarial order of May 1, 1929, as part of 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 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 Radiological Health by Food and Drug Administration notice of Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR 10166).


Railroad Administration, U.S.   See Railroads, Director General of.


Reclamation, Bureau of   See Reclamation Service.

Reclamation Service   Established July 1902 in Geological Survey by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388).


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, DC.

Recovery Administration, Advisory Council, National   Established by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935. Transferred to the Department of Commerce by EO 7252 of Dec. 23, 1935, and functions ordered terminated not later than Apr. 1, 1936, by same order. Committee of Industrial Analysis created by
Division of Business Corporation, 1935, which transferred
created by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935.
Administrator, National Recovery Administration,
authorized until Apr. 1, 1936.
extension of
194). Provisions of title I of act repealed by Public
President pursuant to act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat.
Council.
EO 7323 of Mar. 21, 1936, to complete work of
Council.
Recovery Administration, National Established by
President pursuant to act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat.
Provisions of title I of act repealed by Public
Resolution 26 of June 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 375), and
extension of Administration in skeletonized form
authorized until Apr. 1, 1936. Office of
Administrator, National Recovery Administration,
created by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935.
Administration terminated by EO 7252 of Dec. 21,
1935, which transferred Division of Review,
Division of Business Corporation, and Advisory
Council to the Department of Commerce for
termination of functions by Apr. 1, 1936.
Consumers’ Division transferred to the Department
of Labor by same order.
Recovery Review Board, National Established by
EO 6632 of Mar. 7, 1934. Abolished by EO 6771 of
June 30, 1934.
Recreation, Bureau of Outdoor Established in the
Department of the Interior by act of May 28, 1963
(77 Stat. 49). Terminated by Secretary’s order of Jan.
25, 1978, and functions assumed by Heritage
Conservation and Recreation Service.
Recreation and Natural Beauty, Citizens’ Advisory
Committee on Established by EO 11278 of May 4,
Recreation and Natural Beauty, President’s Council
on Established by EO 11278 of May 4, 1966.
Terminated by EO 11472 of May 29, 1969.
Recreation Resources Review Commission, Outdoor
Final report submitted to President January 1962 and
Regional Action Planning Commissions Authorized by
abolished through repeal by act of Aug. 13, 1981
(95 Stat. 766). At time of repeal, eight
commissions—Coastal Plains, Four Corners, New
England, Old West Ozarks, Pacific Northwest,
Southwest Border, Southwest Border Region, and
Upper Great Lakes—affected.
Regional Archives, Office of Special and
Established in the National Archives and Records
Administration. Reorganized by Archivist under
Notice 96-260, Sept. 23, 1996, effective Jan. 6,
1997. Functions restructured and transferred
between Office of Records Services—Washington,
DC and Office of Regional Records Services.
Regional Councils, Federal Established by EO
12314 of July 22, 1981. Abolished by EO 12407 of
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.
Regulatory Council, U.S. Disbanded by Vice
Presidential memorandum of Mar. 25, 1981. Certain
functions continued in Regulatory Information
Service Center.
Regulatory Relief, Presidential Task Force on
Establishment announced in President’s remarks Jan.
22, 1981. Disbanded and functions transferred to
Office of Management and Budget in August 1983.
Rehabilitation Services Administration Functions
transferred from Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare to Office of Special Education and
Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, by
act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678), effective May 4,
1980.
Relief Corporation, Federal Surplus Organized
under powers granted to President by act of June 16,
1933 (48 Stat. 195). Charter granted by State of
Delaware Oct. 4, 1933, and amended Nov. 18,
1935, changing name to Federal Surplus
Commodities Corporation and naming the Secretary
of Agriculture, Administrator of Agricultural
Adjustment Administration, and Governor of Farm
Credit Administration as Board of Directors.
Continued as agency under the Secretary of
Agriculture by acts of June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 323)
and Feb. 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 38). Consolidated with
Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements
into Surplus Marketing Administration by Reorg.
Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.
Merged into Agricultural Marketing Administration
by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942.
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.
Renegotiation Board Established by act of Mar. 23,
1951 (65 Stat. 7). Terminated Mar. 31, 1979, by act
Rent Advisory Board Established by EO 11632 of
Nov. 22, 1971. Abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11,
Rent Stabilization, Office of Established by
General Order 9 of Economic Stabilization
Administrator July 31, 1951, pursuant to act of June
30, 1947 (61 Stat. 191), and EO’s 10161 of Sept.
9, 1950, and 10276 of July 31, 1951. Abolished by
EO 10475 of July 31, 1953, and functions
transferred to Office of Defense Mobilization, Office
of Research and Development combined with Office
of Minerals Policy Development in the Department
of the Interior May 21, 1976, under authority of
Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950,
to form Office of Minerals Policy and Research
Order 3070 and functions transferred to Bureau of
Minerals.
Reports, Office of Government Established July 1,
1939, to perform functions of National Emergency
Council abolished by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939,
effective July 1, 1939. Established as administrative
unit of Executive Office of the President by EO 8248
of Sept. 8, 1939. Consolidated with Office of War
Information, Office for Emergency Management, by
EO 9182 of June 13, 1942. Reestablished in

APPENDIX B

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.


River Basins, Savannah, Altamaha, Saint Marys, Apalachicola-Chattahoochee, and Perdido-Escambia, and Intervening Areas, U.S. Study
Commission on


Road Inquiry, Office of


Roads, Bureau of Public

See Road Inquiry, Office of

Roads Administration, Public

See Road Inquiry, Office of

Roads and Rural Engineering, Office of Public

See Road Inquiry, Office of

Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission


Roosevelt Centennial Commission, Theodore


Roosevelt Library, Franklin D.


Roosevelt Memorial Commission, Franklin Delano


Rubber Development Corporation


Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission


Rubber Reserve Company


Rural Areas Development, Office of


Rural Business and Cooperative Development Service


Rural Community Development Service


Rural Development Administration


Rural Development Committee

See Rural Development Program, Committee for

Rural Development Policy, Office of


Rural Development Program, Committee for


Rural Development Service


Saint Elizabeth's Hospital  See Insane, Government Hospital for the


Salary Stabilization, Office of  See Salary Stabilization Board


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 Screw Thread Commission, National Established by act of July 18, 1918 (40 Stat. 912). Terminated by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, and records transferred to the Department of Commerce, effective Mar. 2, 1934. Informal Interdepartmental Screw Thread Committee established on Sept. 14, 1939, consisting of representatives of the Departments of War, the Navy, and Commerce.

Secret Service, United States See Secret Service Division


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.


Shipping Board, U.S. Established by act of Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 729). Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, and functions, including those with respect to U.S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, transferred to U.S. Shipping Board Bureau, Department of Commerce, effective Mar. 2,

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 11262), 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 and Terrestrial Applications, Office of Combined with Office of Space Science to form


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.

Space Transportation Systems, Office of See Space Transportation Operations, Office of

Spanish-Speaking People, Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for See Mexican-American Affairs, Interagency Committee on

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)


Statistics at Large See State, Department of

Statutes of the States See State, Department of


Strategic Defense Initiative Organization
Established in 1986 as a separate agency of the Department of Defense. Renamed Ballistic Missile Defense Organization by Deputy Secretary’s memorandum in May 1993.

Strategic Services, Office of
See Information, Office of Coordinator of

Subversive Activities Control Board

Sugar Division

Sugar Rationing Administration

Supplies and Accounts, Bureau of
See Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of

Supplies and Shortages, National Commission on

Supply, Bureau of Federal
See Procurement Division

Supply, Office of
Renamed Office of Procurement and Property by Smithsonian Institution announcement of Nov. 4, 1986.

Supply Committee, General
Established by act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 351), Abolished by EO 6168 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934, and functions transferred to Procurement Division, the Department of the Treasury.

Supply Priorities and Allocations Board
Established in Office for Emergency Management by EO 8875 of Aug. 28, 1941. Abolished by EO 9024 of Jan. 16, 1942, and functions transferred to War Production Board.

Supply Service, Federal

Surveys and Maps, Federal Board of
See Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government, Board of

Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government, Board of

Space System Development, Office of
Established in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Renamed Office of Space Access and Technology in 1995.

Tariff Commission, U.S.

Tax Appeals, Board of

Technical Cooperation Administration
Transferred from the Department of State to Mutual Security Agency by EO 10458 of June 1, 1953. Transferred to Foreign Operations Administration by Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953.

Technical Services, Office of

Technology Assessment, Office of

Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress, National Commission on

Telecommunications Adviser to the President
Established in Executive Office of the President by EO 10297 of Oct. 9, 1951. EO 10297 revoked by EO 10460 of June 16, 1953, and functions transferred to Director of Office of Defense Mobilization.

Telecommunications Management, Director of

Telecommunications Policy, Office of

Telecommunications Service, Automated Data

Temporary Controls, Office of
Established in Office for Emergency Management by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, consolidating Office of War

Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals

Territorial Affairs, Office of

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.

Terrorism, Cabinet Committee To Combat

Textile Industry, Board of Inquiry for the Cotton

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.

Textile National Industrial Relations Board, Cotton

Textile Work Assignment Board, Cotton

Textile Work Assignment Board, Silk

Textile Work Assignment Board, Wool

Textiles, Office of

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 Agreements, Interdepartmental Committee on

Trade and Development Program

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.

Trade Policy Committee

Traffic Safety, President's Committee for

Traffic Safety Agency, National

Training and Employment Service, U.S.

Training School for Boys, National
See District of Columbia, Reform-School of the

Transportation, Federal Coordinator of

Transportation, Office of
Established in the Department of Agriculture by Secretary's

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

Transportation Security Administration

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 Police Force
See Secret Service Division

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

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 1968, 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. Renamed Federal Transit Administration by act of Dec. 18, 1991 (105 Stat. 2088).

Urban Renewal Administration
Established in Housing and Home Finance Agency by Administrator’s Organizational Order 1 of Dec. 23, 1954. Functions transferred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development by act of Sept. 9, 1965 (78 Stat. 667), and Administration terminated.

Utilization and Disposal Service

Veterans Administration
Legal work in defense of suits against the U.S. arising under act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 607), transferred to the Department of Justice by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Transfer deferred to Sept. 10, 1933, by EO 6222 of July 27, 1933. 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) and the act of Sept. 2, 1938 (72 Stat. 1114). Made an executive department in the executive branch and redesignated the Department


Veterans Education Appeals Board See Veterans Tuition Appeals Board


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 Public works programs under act of Dec. 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), transferred from General Services Administrator to the Secretary of the Interior by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949, and functions transferred to the Secretary of Labor.


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 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, 1795 (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 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 order. 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 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


White House Police Force See Secret Service Division


Women, President’s Commission on the Status of


Women’s Reserve Established in U.S. Coast Guard by act of Nov. 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020).

Women’s Year, 1975, National Commission on the
Observance of International

Wood Utilization, National Committee on pursuant to terms of act.


1978, pursuant to terms of act.


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 Emergency Housing Corporation, Public

Works Emergency Leasing Corporation, Public


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 April 1, 2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Committee of the Federal Register</td>
<td>1, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Research Projects Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Council on Historic Preservation</td>
<td>36, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Development Foundation</td>
<td>22, XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency for International Development, United States</td>
<td>22, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Marketing Service</td>
<td>7, I, IX, X, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Research Service</td>
<td>7, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Department</td>
<td>5, LXIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Marketing Service</td>
<td>7, I, IX, X, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Research Service</td>
<td>7, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</td>
<td>7, III, 9, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity Credit Corporation</td>
<td>7, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension</td>
<td>7, XXXIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Research Service</td>
<td>7, XXXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Quality, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Service Agency</td>
<td>7, VII, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Crop Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>7, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Nutrition Service</td>
<td>7, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Safety and Inspection Service</td>
<td>9, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Agricultural Service</td>
<td>7, XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Service</td>
<td>36, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration</td>
<td>7, VIII, 9, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Resources Management, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Agricultural Library</td>
<td>7, XLI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Agricultural Statistics Service</td>
<td>7, XXXVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>7, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement and Property Management, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Business-Cooperative Service</td>
<td>7, XVIII, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Development Administration</td>
<td>7, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Housing Service</td>
<td>7, XVIII, XXXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Telephone Bank</td>
<td>7, XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Utilities Service</td>
<td>7, XVII, XVIII, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Agriculture, Office of</td>
<td>7, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Agricultural Outlook Board</td>
<td>7, XXXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Department</td>
<td>32, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement</td>
<td>48, 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Transportation Stabilization Board</td>
<td>14, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau</td>
<td>27, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, Bureau of AMTRAK</td>
<td>49, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Battle Monuments Commission</td>
<td>36, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indians, Office of the Special Trustee</td>
<td>25, VII</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

655
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</td>
<td>7, III; 9, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appalachian Regional Commission</td>
<td>5, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board</td>
<td>36, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Research Commission</td>
<td>45, XXIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Forces Retirement Home</td>
<td>5, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Department</td>
<td>32, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers, Corps of</td>
<td>33, II; 36, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits Review Board</td>
<td>20, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Office of</td>
<td>34, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind or Severely Disabled, Committee for Purchase From</td>
<td>41, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People Who Are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcasting Board of Governors</td>
<td>22, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census Bureau</td>
<td>48, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers for Medicare &amp; Medicaid Services</td>
<td>42, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Intelligence Agency</td>
<td>32, XIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Support Enforcement, Office of</td>
<td>45, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and Families, Administration for</td>
<td>45, II, III, IV, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Rights, Commission on</td>
<td>45, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Rights, Office for</td>
<td>34, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
<td>33, I; 46, I; 49, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard (Great Lakes Pilotage)</td>
<td>46, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce Department</td>
<td>44, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census Bureau</td>
<td>15, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Affairs, Under Secretary</td>
<td>37, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Analysis, Bureau of</td>
<td>15, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development Administration</td>
<td>13, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Management and Assistance</td>
<td>44, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Conservation and Management</td>
<td>50, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-Trade Zones Board</td>
<td>15, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry and Security, Bureau of</td>
<td>15, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade Administration</td>
<td>15, III; 19, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute of Standards and Technology</td>
<td>15, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Marine Fisheries Service</td>
<td>50, II, IV, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
<td>15, IX; 50, II, III, IV, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Telecommunications and Information</td>
<td>15, XXIII; 47, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Weather Service</td>
<td>15, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent and Trademark Office, United States</td>
<td>37, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity, Technology and Innovation, Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>37, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Commerce, Office of</td>
<td>15, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology, Under Secretary for</td>
<td>37, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Administration</td>
<td>15, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Policy, Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>37, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Space Transportation</td>
<td>14, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity Credit Corporation</td>
<td>7, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity Futures Trading Commission</td>
<td>5, XII; 17, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Planning and Development, Office of Assistant</td>
<td>24, V, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services, Office of</td>
<td>45, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comptroller of the Currency</td>
<td>12, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission</td>
<td>29, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Product Safety Commission</td>
<td>5, LXXI; 16, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service</td>
<td>7, XXXIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>37, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation for National and Community Service</td>
<td>45, XII, XXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Accounting Standards Board</td>
<td>48, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council on Environmental Quality</td>
<td>40, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the</td>
<td>28, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs and Border Protection Bureau</td>
<td>19, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Contract Audit Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Department</td>
<td>5, XXVI; 32, Subtitle A; 40, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Research Projects Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Department</td>
<td>32, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Department</td>
<td>32, V; 33, II; 36, III, 48, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Intelligence Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Logistics Agency</td>
<td>32, I, XII; 48, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers, Corps of</td>
<td>33, II; 36, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Imagery and Mapping Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Department</td>
<td>32, VI; 48, 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Defense, Office of</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Contract Audit Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Intelligence Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Logistics Agency</td>
<td>32, XII; 48, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board</td>
<td>10, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware River Basin Commission</td>
<td>18, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the</td>
<td>28, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Enforcement Administration</td>
<td>21, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East-West Foreign Trade Board</td>
<td>15, XIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Affairs, Under Secretary</td>
<td>37, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Analysis, Bureau of</td>
<td>15, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development Administration</td>
<td>13, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Research Service</td>
<td>7, XXXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Department of</td>
<td>5, LIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Office of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Rights, Office of</td>
<td>34, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Research and Improvement, Office of</td>
<td>34, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postsecondary Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Office of</td>
<td>34, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational and Adult Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Research and Improvement, Office of</td>
<td>34, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Oil and Gas Guaranteed Loan Board</td>
<td>13, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Steel Guarantee Loan Board</td>
<td>13, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Benefits Security Administration</td>
<td>29, XXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees' Compensation Appeals Board</td>
<td>20, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Loyalty Board</td>
<td>5, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Training Administration</td>
<td>20, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Standards Administration</td>
<td>20, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endangered Species Committee</td>
<td>50, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy, Department of</td>
<td>5, XXIII; 10, II, III, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Energy Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>5, XXIV; 18, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Management Regulations</td>
<td>41, 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers, Corps of</td>
<td>33, II; 36, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engraving and Printing, Bureau of</td>
<td>31, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
<td>5, LIV; 40, I, IV, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Management Regulations</td>
<td>41, 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Quality, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal Employment Opportunity Commission</td>
<td>5, LXII; 29, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal Opportunity, Office of Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>24, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Office of the President</td>
<td>3, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Office of</td>
<td>5, XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Quality, Council on</td>
<td>40, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and Budget, Office of</td>
<td>5, III, LXXVII; 14, VI; 48, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Drug Control Policy, Office of</td>
<td>21, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Security Council</td>
<td>32, XXI; 47, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidential Documents</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and Technology Policy, Office of</td>
<td>32, XXIV; 47, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Representative, Office of the United States</td>
<td>15, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export-Import Bank of the United States</td>
<td>5, LI; 12, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Assistance, Office of</td>
<td>45, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Credit Administration</td>
<td>5, XXXI; 12, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>5, XXX; 12, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Service Agency</td>
<td>7, VII, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Aviation Administration</td>
<td>14, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Space Transportation</td>
<td>14, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Claims Collection Standards</td>
<td>31, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Communications Commission</td>
<td>5, XXIX; 47, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Office of</td>
<td>41, 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Crop Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>7, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>5, XXII; 12, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Election Commission</td>
<td>11, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>44, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Employees Health Benefits Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Energy Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>5, XXIV; 18, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council</td>
<td>12, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Financing Bank</td>
<td>12, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Highway Administration</td>
<td>23, I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation</td>
<td>1, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight Office</td>
<td>12, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Housing Finance Board</td>
<td>12, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Labor Relations Authority and General Counsel of the</td>
<td>5, XV; 22, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Labor Relations Authority</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</td>
<td>31, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Management Regulation</td>
<td>41, 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Maritime Commission</td>
<td>46, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service</td>
<td>29, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission</td>
<td>5, LXXIV; 29, XXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration</td>
<td>49, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Prison Industries, Inc.</td>
<td>28, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Procurement Policy Office</td>
<td>48, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Property Management Regulations</td>
<td>41, 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Railroad Administration</td>
<td>49, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Register, Administrative Committee of the</td>
<td>1, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Register, Office of</td>
<td>1, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Reserve System</td>
<td>12, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Governors</td>
<td>5, LVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board</td>
<td>5, VI, LXXVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Service Impasses Panel</td>
<td>5, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Trade Commission</td>
<td>5, XLVII; 16, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Transit Administration</td>
<td>49, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Travel Regulation System</td>
<td>41, Subtitle F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Arts, Commission on</td>
<td>45, XXI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Service</td>
<td>31, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Service, United States</td>
<td>50, I, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Conservation and Management</td>
<td>50, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Drug Administration</td>
<td>21, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Nutrition Service</td>
<td>7, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Safety and Inspection Service</td>
<td>9, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Agricultural Service</td>
<td>7, XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Assets Control, Office of</td>
<td>31, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States</td>
<td>45, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Service Grievance Board</td>
<td>22, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel</td>
<td>22, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Service Labor Relations Board</td>
<td>22, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-Trade Zones Board</td>
<td>15, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Service</td>
<td>36, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Accounting Office</td>
<td>4, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Services Administration</td>
<td>5, LVII; 41, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Appeals, Board of</td>
<td>48, 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Management Regulation</td>
<td>41, 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Property Management Regulations</td>
<td>41, 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Travel Regulation System</td>
<td>41, Subtitle F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>41, 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment From a Non-Federal Source for Travel Expenses</td>
<td>41, 304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of Expenses Connected With the Death of Certain Employees</td>
<td>41, 303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relocation Allowances</td>
<td>41, 302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Duty (TDY) Travel Allowances</td>
<td>41, 301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geological Survey</td>
<td>30, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Ethics, Office of</td>
<td>5, XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government National Mortgage Association</td>
<td>24, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration</td>
<td>7, VIII; 9, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation</td>
<td>45, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Human Services, Department of</td>
<td>5, XLV; 45, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers for Medicare &amp; Medicaid Services</td>
<td>45, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Support Enforcement, Office of</td>
<td>45, II, III, IV, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services, Office of</td>
<td>45, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Assistance, Office of</td>
<td>45, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Drug Administration</td>
<td>21, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Development Services, Office of</td>
<td>45, XIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Health Service</td>
<td>25, V; 42, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General (Health Care), Office of</td>
<td>42, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Service</td>
<td>42, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee Resettlement, Office of</td>
<td>45, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security, Department of</td>
<td>6, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
<td>33, I; 46, I; 49, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard (Great Lakes Pilotage)</td>
<td>46, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs and Border Protection Bureau</td>
<td>19, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>44, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration and Customs Enforcement Bureau</td>
<td>19, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration and Naturalization</td>
<td>8, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Security Administration</td>
<td>49, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Urban Development, Department of</td>
<td>5, LXV; 24, Subtitle B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Planning and Development, Office of Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>24, V, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal Opportunity, Office of Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>24, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Office of</td>
<td>48, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government National Mortgage Association</td>
<td>24, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing, Office of, and Multifamily Housing Assistance</td>
<td>24, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restructuring, Office of</td>
<td>24, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General, Office of</td>
<td>24, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public and Indian Housing, Office of Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>24, Subtitle A, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary, Office of</td>
<td>24, II, VIII, X, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing, Office of, and Multifamily Housing Assistance</td>
<td>24, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restructuring, Office of Human Development Services, Office of</td>
<td>45, XIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration and Customs Enforcement Bureau</td>
<td>19, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration and Naturalization</td>
<td>8, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration Review, Executive Office for</td>
<td>8, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Counsel, Office of</td>
<td>28, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Affairs, Bureau of</td>
<td>25, I, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>25, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Arts and Crafts Board</td>
<td>25, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Health Service</td>
<td>25, V; 42, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry and Security, Bureau of</td>
<td>15, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Resources Management, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Security Oversight Office, National Archives and Records Administration</td>
<td>32, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Department</td>
<td>7, XXVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Human Services Department</td>
<td>42, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Urban Development Department</td>
<td>24, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Peace, United States</td>
<td>22, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-American Foundation</td>
<td>5, LXIII; 22, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Affairs, Bureau of</td>
<td>25, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>25, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Arts and Crafts Board</td>
<td>25, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Management, Bureau of</td>
<td>43, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals Management Service</td>
<td>30, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Indian Gaming Commission</td>
<td>25, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>36, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclamation, Bureau of</td>
<td>43, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of the Interior, Office of</td>
<td>43, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Mining and Reclamation Appeals, Board of</td>
<td>30, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Office of</td>
<td>30, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Revenue Service</td>
<td>26, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Development, United States Agency for</td>
<td>22, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Development Cooperation Agency, United States</td>
<td>22, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Fishing and Related Activities</td>
<td>50, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Investment, Office of</td>
<td>31, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Joint Commission, United States and Canada</td>
<td>22, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board</td>
<td>5, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade Administration</td>
<td>15, III; 19, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade Commission, United States</td>
<td>19, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate Commerce Commission</td>
<td>5, XL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation</td>
<td>45, XXIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries</td>
<td>20, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice Department</td>
<td>5, XXVIII; 28, I, XI; 40, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, Bureau of</td>
<td>27, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Enforcement Administration</td>
<td>21, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Claims Collection Standards</td>
<td>31, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Prison Industries, Inc.</td>
<td>28, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States</td>
<td>45, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration Review, Executive Office for</td>
<td>8, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices of Independent Counsel</td>
<td>28, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisons, Bureau of</td>
<td>28, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Management Regulations</td>
<td>41, 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Department</td>
<td>5, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits Review Board</td>
<td>20, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Benefits Security Administration</td>
<td>29, XXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees’ Compensation Appeals Board</td>
<td>20, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Training Administration</td>
<td>20, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Standards Administration</td>
<td>20, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Office of</td>
<td>41, 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Procurement Regulations System</td>
<td>41, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor-Management Standards, Office of</td>
<td>29, II; 40, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
<td>30, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</td>
<td>41, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Contracts</td>
<td>41, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Labor, Office of</td>
<td>29, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ Employment and Training Service, Office of the Assistant</td>
<td>41, 61; 20, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary for Wage and Hour Division</td>
<td>29, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers’ Compensation Programs, Office of</td>
<td>20, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor-Management Standards, Office of</td>
<td>29, II, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Management, Bureau of</td>
<td>43, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Services Corporation</td>
<td>45, XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress</td>
<td>36, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>37, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Television Loan Guarantee Board</td>
<td>7, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and Budget, Office of</td>
<td>5, III, LXXVII; 14, VI; 48, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Mammal Commission</td>
<td>50, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Administration</td>
<td>46, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merit Systems Protection Board</td>
<td>5, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesian Status Negotiations, Office for</td>
<td>32, XXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
<td>30, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals Management Service</td>
<td>30, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority Business Development Agency</td>
<td>15, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Agencies</td>
<td>1, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monetary Offices</td>
<td>31, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Policy</td>
<td>36, XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Policy Foundation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</td>
<td>5, LX; 14, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Agricultural Library</td>
<td>7, XLI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Agricultural Statistics Service</td>
<td>7, XXXVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National and Community Service, Corporation for</td>
<td>45, XII, XXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Archives and Records Administration</td>
<td>5, LXVI; 36, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Security Oversight Office</td>
<td>32, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Bureau of Standards</td>
<td>15, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Capital Planning Commission</td>
<td>1, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Commission for Employment Policy</td>
<td>1, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Commission on Libraries and Information Science</td>
<td>45, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Council on Disability</td>
<td>34, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Counterintelligence Center</td>
<td>32, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Credit Union Administration</td>
<td>12, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Council</td>
<td>28, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Drug Control Policy, Office of</td>
<td>21, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities</td>
<td>45, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</td>
<td>23, II, III; 49, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Imagery and Mapping Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Indian Gaming Commission</td>
<td>25, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute for Literacy</td>
<td>34, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute of Standards and Technology</td>
<td>15, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Labor Relations Board</td>
<td>5, LXII; 29, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Marine Fisheries Service</td>
<td>50, II, IV, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Mediation Board</td>
<td>29, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
<td>15, IX; 50, II, III, IV, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>36, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Railroad Adjustment Board</td>
<td>29, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)</td>
<td>49, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
<td>5, XLIII; 45, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Security Council</td>
<td>32, XXI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Security Council and Office of Science and Technology Policy</td>
<td>47, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Telecommunications and Information Administration</td>
<td>15, XXIII; 47, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Transportation Safety Board</td>
<td>49, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Weather Service</td>
<td>15, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>7, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of</td>
<td>25, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Department</td>
<td>32, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation</td>
<td>24, XXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission</td>
<td>10, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>5, LIX; 18, XIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrift Supervision Office, Department of the Treasury</td>
<td>12, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Representative, United States, Office of</td>
<td>15, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Department of</td>
<td>5, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Space Transportation</td>
<td>14, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Appeals, Board of</td>
<td>48, 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Management and Assistance</td>
<td>44, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Aviation Administration</td>
<td>14, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Highway Administration</td>
<td>23, I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration</td>
<td>49, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Railroad Administration</td>
<td>49, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Transit Administration</td>
<td>49, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Administration</td>
<td>46, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</td>
<td>23, II, III; 49, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and Special Programs Administration</td>
<td>49, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation</td>
<td>33, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Transportation, Office of</td>
<td>14, II; 49, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Transportation Board</td>
<td>49, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Statistics Bureau</td>
<td>49, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau</td>
<td>27, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development Financial Institutions Fund</td>
<td>12, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comptroller of the Currency</td>
<td>12, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs and Border Protection Bureau</td>
<td>19, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engraving and Printing, Bureau of</td>
<td>31, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</td>
<td>31, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Service</td>
<td>31, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Assets Control, Office of</td>
<td>31, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Revenue Service</td>
<td>26, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Investment, Office of</td>
<td>31, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monetary Offices</td>
<td>31, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secret Service</td>
<td>31, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of the Treasury, Office of</td>
<td>31, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truman, Harry S. Scholarship Foundation</td>
<td>45, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States and Canada, International Joint Commission</td>
<td>22, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States and Mexico, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States Section</td>
<td>22, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission</td>
<td>43, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Affairs Department</td>
<td>38, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans' Employment and Training Service, Office of the Assistant Secretary for the Vice President of the United States</td>
<td>41, 61; 20, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational and Adult Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage and Hour Division</td>
<td>29, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Resources Council</td>
<td>18, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers' Compensation Programs, Office of</td>
<td>20, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Agricultural Outlook Board</td>
<td>7, XXXVIII</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME INDEX

NOTE: Separate listings of Senators and Representatives can be found beginning on pages 32 and 34, respectively. Any other references to said persons can be found in this index.

A
Aaen, Charles — 543
Aaa, Pamela — 579
Aames, Anne — 542
Abbenhaus, Colleen — 330
Abbott, Manly R. — 547
Abel, Charles S. — 153
Abelson, Donald — 396
Abernathy, Kathleen — 396
Abernathy, Wayne — 337
Abib, John P. — 158
Abraham, Spencer — 212
Abrom, Robert — 138
Acosta, Maria — 140
Acord, Bobby R. — 104
Acosta, Dean — 443
Acosta, Marcel C. — 458
Acosta, R. Alex — 264
Acton, Mark — 508
Adair, Joseph — 360
Adams, Annette — 542
Adams, Charlotte M. — 313
Adams, David — 542
Adams, Jack — 345
Adams, Milie B. — 72
Adams, Roger C. — 265
Adams, Susan — 43
Adams, Jimmy — 363
Adams, Joseph — 360
Adams, Susan — 43
Adams, Terrence B. — 577
Addington, David — 90
Adler, Walter — 316
Agans, Victoria E. — 471
Agar, Judith E. — 347
Aguero, Eduardo — 232
Ahern, Richard L. — 470
Ahmed, Susan — 372
Ainsworth, Richard B. — 410
Albright, Johnnie — 520
Albinson, Scott M. — 340
Abbott, Daniel L. — 143
Aldon, Grant L. — 128
Alexander, Keith B. — 170
Alexander, Lavan — 528
Alger, Jeffrey — 359
Allen, Samuel A., Jr. — 70
Allen, Claude A. — 221
Allen, Thad W. — 238
Amar, Douglas J. — 539
Aldisbrooke, David E. — 453
Aaltenhofen, Jane E. — 469
Allen, Millie L. — 458
Altshuler, Ruth — 55
Alvarado, Alberto — 528
Ambrosio, Thomas L. — 70
Amelio, Gary A. — 425
Amon, Marilyn — 313
Andberg, Jennifer — 128
Anderegg, Clarence R. — 164
Anderson, Glenn — 542
Anderson, Matt — 137
Anderson, Philip — 413
Anderson, David — 91
Anderson, David T. — 242
Anderson, David W. — 249
Anderson, Donald — 399
Anderson, Frank J., Jr. — 200
Anderson, Glenn B. — 208
Anderson, H. Quinn — 410
Anderson, John — 47
Anderson, R. Lanier, III — 73
Anderson, Richard C. — 358, 359
Andrews, Lewis — 520
Andrews, Robert L. — 528
Angulo, Albert W. — 536
Annabel, James — 421
Annan, Kofi A. — 588
Anthony, Barbara — 430
App, Steven O. — 401
Applebaum, Joseph — 47
Arabaki, Suza J. — 127
Arber, Kathleen L. — 67
Aron, Jorge — 138
Arlha, Joaquim — 320
Archit, David — 181
Arcos, Chris — 232
Arellano, Hilda — 542
Arfa, Arthur A. — 509
Argyros, George L., Jr. — 305
Arch, Martin M. — 470
Armendariz, Tony — 410
Armey, Scott — 430
Armstrong, Richard L. — 297
Arnold, Morris S. — 72
Arnold, Marilyn — 360
Arnold, Anthony — 478
Arnold, Wayne — 180
Arredia, Philip — 265
Aristotle, Socrates — 401
Artis, Bruce A. — 43
Arif, Joseph — 475
Asaro, Diana R. — 306
Ashworth, W. R. — 104
Askev, Theima — 536
Asrar, Ghassem R. — 443
Atkins, Paul — 512
Atkinson, William G. — 440
Auer, Elizabeth — 528
Augustyn, Noel J. — 77
Austin, Louis E. — 511
Austin, Roy L. — 307
Austin, John — 138
Aviles, Dionel — 179
Ayad, Kifah A. — 542
Ayers, Stephen — 44
Ayers, Troy R. — 325
Ayers, David T. — 264
Ayers, Judith E. — 381
Azar, Alex — 221
Aza, Fred — 265
Azaro, Richard A. — 378
B
Baake, Jon — 504
Babbits, Larry — 294
Baca, Joseph F. — 577
Bachman, Ronald G. — 294
Baker, Ada — 105
Bacon, John — 360
Baden, Laurence M. — 463
Badger, Doug — 98
Balf, John H. — 353
Bahi, Barry I. — 360
Bailey, Chester V. — 389
Bailey, Jon — 145
Bailey, Judith — 426
Bair, Robert R. — 127
Baird, Richard D. — 51
Baird, Ronald — 144
Baisden, Levi D. — 51
Baker, Becky — 460
Baker, C. Steven — 430
Baker, Elizabeth A. — 325
Baker, Howard H., Jr. — 306
Baker, James A. — 265
Baker, John R. — 168
Baker, Jon A. — 364
Baker, Richard L. — 417
Baldus, Deborah K. — 513
Baldwin, Robert N. — 577
Ball, Phillip M. — 181
Balkus, Daiva A. — 379
Ball, Andrea — 88
Ball, Glenn E. — 340
Ball, Theresa — 286
Ballard, David — 353
Baltz, David — 311
Baltimore, Richard Lewis, III — 306
Baltimore, Richard — 360
Bang, Donald — 104
Banks, Tony — 464
Bar, Steven — 458
Baptiste-Kalians — 370
Barzotto, Richard — 143
Barber, Stephen E. — 315
Bard, Richard H. — 420
Horvath, Lee — 78
Hoskins, Jesse — 48
Hostetter, Cynthia — 499
Hough, Gilbert — 294
Hough, Michael A. — 182
Houle, David — 294
House, James — 104
Houston, Clifford — 443
Houston, Macie — 246
Hout, Edon — 143
Howard, Eric — 393
Howard, Jeffrey R. — 70
Howard, Thomas J. — 444
Howell, Jefferson D., Jr. — 444
Howes, Linda J. — 196
Hsieh, Sally — 385
Hsing, Helen — 47
Hubbard, G. Scott — 444
Huddleston, Vicki — 306
Huhtala, Marie T. — 306
Hughes, Thomas P. — 530
Huffman, Fred — 197
Huff, Richard L. — 264
Hufstader, Robert D., Jr. — 182
Hum, Carolyn — 536
Hull, Frank Mays — 73
Humphries, Maureen — 364
Hung, Stephen C. — 315
Hunt, Ray L. — 420
Hunter, Sam — 432
Hunter, Robert P. — 412
Hunt, Michael — 180
Hunt, John E. — 307
Huddleston, Vicki — 306
Hubbard, G. Scott — 444
Huff, Richard L. — 264
Hufstader, Robert D., Jr. — 182
Hum, Carolyn — 536
Hull, Frank Mays — 73
Humphries, Maureen — 364
Hung, Stephen C. — 315
Hunt, Ray L. — 420
Hunter, Sam — 432
Huntoon, Ivan — 330
Hunziker, Cecilia — 320
Hurcombe, Helen — 144
Hurley, Michael — 43
Hurtgen, Peter J. — 416
Hurtgen, T. Alan — 210
Huson, Gerard — 364
Hutchinson, Asia — 232
Hutner, Dana — 389
I
Iani, L. John — 384
Iannicola, Dan — 336
Isaello, Louis V. — 181, 182
Ibañez, Manuel L. — 563
Ibeguen, Angelica — 385
Ice, Jerry — 125
Iddings, Don — 359
Iglehart, John — 140
Iglesias, Helen — 584
Iniguez, Al — 551
Inezi, Nicholas — 385
Iovino, Ratski M. — 353
Irving, Margaret A. — 78
Isakovitch, Steve — 443
Isham, Joanne O. — 198
Isherwood, Dorothy A. — 509
Ishimaru, David M. — 563
Iksa, Christopher — 195
Israel, Christian — 127
Israel, Kenneth G. — 246
Israelite, David M. — 264
Ludicello, Fay — 248
Iverson, Kristine — 283
Ives, Ralph — 99
J
Jabara, Cathy L. — 546
Jackman, Galen — 171
Jackson, Alfonso C. — 140
Jackson, Alphonso R. — 242, 375, 406
Jackson, Barry — 89
Jackson, Geoffrey — 536
Jackson, Ruthie F. — 104
Jackson, Sharon F. — 442
Jacobs, David E. — 242
Jacobs, Dennis G. — 70
Jacobs, Nicki — 463
Jacobs-Simmons, Lenita — 288
Jacobson, Carl — 137
Jacobson, Tracy — 307
Jacoby, Lowell E. — 193
Jacquez, Albert S. — 314
Jaeger, Lisa — 381
Jain, Ash — 458
James, Bruce R. — 50
James, Kay Coles — 493
Jameson, M.J. — 401
Jamison, Robert — 313
Jaqua, Byron K. — 363
Janmon, Gloria — 47
Jarrell, H. Marshall — 265
Jarrett, Jeffrey D. — 249
Jarvis, Sam — 360
Jaskot, Richard D. — 201
Javdan, David — 519
Javey, Wilma — 388
Jeffers, William — 542
Jefferson, Deborah — 127
Jefferson, Frances — 286
Jeffrey, James Franklin — 305
Jen, Joseph J. — 103
Jenkins, Craig W. — 78
Jenkins, Greg — 89
Jenkins, JoAnn — 55
Jenkins, Smith — 358
Jenn, Gregory — 336
Jennings, James L. — 443
Jennings, Wendy — 77
Jensen, Carl — 180
Jensen, Lawrence J. — 248
Jensen, Nancy — 290
Jensen, William G. — 104
Jester, John — 198
Jew, Joseph H. — 431
Jewell, Tommy — 377
Jhin, Kyo (Paul) — 501
Jin, Les — 544
Jochum, James J. — 129
John, Richard R. — 315
Johnson, Allen F. — 99
Johnson, Clay, III — 94
Johnson, Darryl Norman — 307
Johnson, Daniel A. — 307
Johnson, D.L. — 129, 142
Johnson, Daryl Norman — 307
Johnson, Delmas Maxwell — 313
Johnson, Donald C. — 306
Johnson, Dorothy — 376
Johnson, Gregory G. — 181
Johnson, Hansford (H.T.) — 179
Johnson, Jennifer J. — 420
Johnson, Jo Ann — 460
Johnson, John C. — 432
Johnson, Karen — 204
Johnson, Karen H. — 420, 421
Johnson, Mary — 472
Johnson, Robert — 311
Johnson, Rodney D. — 470
Johnson, Roger — 308
Johnson, Samuel — 563
Johnson, Scott — 339
Johnson, Spurgeon F., Jr. — 51
Johnson, Stanley Q. — 364
Johnson, Stephen L. — 379, 381
Johnston, Martha — 396
Johnston, Michelle — 528
Johnstone, William T. — 551
Jolly, E. Grady — 71
Jonas, Patricia A. — 530
Jones, A. Elizabeth — 298
Jones, Al — 528
Jones, Anita K. — 477
Jones, Brian W. — 204
Jones, Charles D. — 407
Jones, Ed — 190
Jones, Edith H. — 71
Jones, James L., Jr. — 158
Jones, James S. — 353
Jones, Mickey J. — 294
Jones, Moses — 265
Jones, Samuel (Sam) C. — 528
Jones, Steven M. — 336
Jones, Taylor E. — 314
Jones, Wesley — 361
Juost, Elaine — 315
Jordan, I. King — 208
Jordan, Jon A. — 431
Jordan, Mary Lu — 417
Jorgenson, John Harry — 407
Joseph, Arthur S. — 442
Joseph, Gloria J. — 469
Joyce, Mary N. — 138
Juarbe, Frederico, Jr. — 283
Juarez, Joseph C. — 288
Judy, Nancy Ness — 426
Judycki, Dennis C. — 312
Jukes, James J. — 94
Jumper, John P. — 154, 164, 167
Just, Edward H. — 96
Juster, Kenneth I. — 128
K
Kabba, Omar — 583
Kadish, Ronald — 197
Kadunc, Edward — 542
Kahn, Thomas — 73
Kaiser, Michael M. — 565
Kajunski, Vincent F. — 399
Kalavinitos, John C., Jr. — 283
Kamp, Brad — 542
Kane, Allen — 584
Kane, Maryanne — 426
Kanianthra, Joseph — 313
Kanlian, Joan — 138
Kanne, Michael A. — 71
Kanoff, Marjorie — 47
Kaplan, Joel — 94
Karl, Tom — 143
Karr, Carolyn — 439
Karr, Thomas M. — 294
Kasturbba, Rick — 43
Kassinger, Theodore W. — 127
Kato, Takatoshi — 585
Katsanos, Kristina — 143
Katz, Jonathan G. — 512
Katz, Sherry — 505
Katzmann, Robert A. — 70
Kaufman, Alison P. — 127
Kaufman, Daniel J. — 176
Kavanaugh, Brett — 88
Keakeha, Upton — 402
Keable, Edward — 248
Keane, John F. — 306
Keane, Kevin — 221
Kearney, Christopher — 249
Olson, Michael — 358
Olson, Nina E. — 339
Olson, Theodore B. — 264
Olson, Valerie — 43
Omas, George A. — 508
Omura, Yukiko — 587
Ong, John — 467
Ontley, Kameron — 91
Orbach, Raymond L. — 212
Ordway, John M. — 305, 306
Ordnihonkizde, Sergi — 588
Orr, Ronald — 163
Oreil, Brent — 357
Osendorf, Dan — 360
Ostensen, A. George — 312
Osterman, Joseph E. — 482
Otal, Michael — 104
Owens, Maria C. — 154
Owensby, William — 362
Oxley, Richard — 104
Oxman, Alvin — 264
Oxman, Robert — 482
Ozga, John — 163
Pachter, Marc — 564
Pace, Peter — 154
Pachter, Marc — 564
Padilla, Christopher — 100
Paez, Richard A. — 72
Pajt, Anton — 204, 375
Palva, Robert G. — 586
Palman, Glen K. — 77
Palmer, John N. — 306
Palmer, Larry Leon — 306
Pantati, Jeffery F. — 312
Pao, Martin — 104
Papadopoulos, John — 104
Pappas, Michael — 519, 528
Papaj, Kenneth R. — 338
Paone, Martin — 25
Pantani, Jeffery F. — 312
Parker, John L. — 238
Parker, Jimmy S. — 432
Parker, Helen — 288
Parker, Barrington D., Jr. — 73
Parker, William — 312
Parker, Mary E. — 312
Parma, Y.C. — 357
Parr, Robert T. — 421
Partlow, Frank A., Jr. — 50
Pastorek, Paul G. — 443
Patch, Allen — 138
Pate, R. Hewitt — 264
Paterson, Paul G. — 242
Patrick, Henderson — 542
Patrick, Steven L. — 52
Patrick, Suzanne — 152
Patterson, Anne Woods — 306
Patterson, Dave — 152
Patterson, George T. — 358
Patterson, Sharon — 565
Paul, Valerie — 564
Pautler, Paul A. — 426
Payne, Neil — 564
Payton, Sue C. — 152
Peacock, Marcus — 94
Peague, Evelyn Y. — 289
Peck, Gary D. — 359
Peake, James B. — 170, 171
Peare, Sib — 485
Pearce, Drue — 248
Pearce, Heather — 91
Peary, Robert — 485
Pearson, Daniel R. — 546
Pearson, Tom — 294
Pearson, W. Robert — 298
Peasley, Carol — 539
Peddicord, Charlotte G. — 77
Peel, Carl R. — 264
Peel, Kenneth — 91
Peeler, C. Lee — 426
Pegula, John — 290
Pelirton, James A. — 404
Peleaz, Ricardo — 138
Pelciovits, Pamela — 316
Pelletier, Eric — 89
Pellett, Nancy C. — 392
Pendavisz, Jassaly L. — 539
Penn, J.B. — 103
Pennington, David N. — 363
Peoples, Carolyn — 240
Perez, Gabriel — 360
Perez, Marta Britto — 493
Perron, Dana — 91
Perlin, Jonathan B. — 352
Perry, Alan S. — 357
Pery, Olophius — 389
Pery, Stephen A. — 431, 458
Persina, William E. — 410
Peters, H. Pay — 420
Peters, Mark — 138
Peters, Mary E. — 312
Peters, Marybeth — 55
Petersen, Kevin L. — 444
Peterson, Dean — 139
Peterson, Duane — 289
Peterson, Arne — 539
Peterson, Katherine H. — 298
Peterson, Kevin — 291
Petrick, James B. — 425
Petrucci, James — 412
Pettschek, Evelyn — 339
Pfeiffer, Dale — 542
Pfeiffer, W. Dean — 179
Phau, Michael — 361
Phelan, John J., III — 127
Phillips, Earl Norfleet — 305, 306
Phillips, Jeffrey E. — 353
Phillips, Samuel W. — 70
Phillips, William K. — 527
Plavcak, Sandra — 420, 421
Plasecki, John — 444
Picerno, Michael — 363, 364
Pike, John — 357
Pickle, Charles W., Sr. — 71
Pickle, Bill — 25
Pierson, Jeffrey — 520
Pierson, Lloyd — 501
Pierson, Merle D. — 103
Pilipovich, Michelle — 504
Pinkerton, Sharon L. — 312
Pinson, Tracey L. — 170
Pipe, Daniel — 579
Pinker, Janice E. — 440
Pisani, Salvators L. — 314
Pittard, James R. — 138
Pittman, Patricia — 363
Pitts, Nathaniel G. — 478
Pizzella, Patrick — 283
Pizzi, Andrew R., Jr. — 410
Piebent, Mary C. — 128
Plowden, William C., Jr. — 294
Podonsky, Glenn S. — 213
Poe, Deborah — 364
Poe, Patrick N. — 320
Poe, Robert E. — 362
Poepeoe, Andrew — 528
Pointdexter, Robert J. — 469
Polar, James — 499
Poliakoff, Michael — 464
Poli, Steven R. — 164
Pollack, Howard A. — 104
Poll, Michael Christian — 306
Poniatowski, Karen S. — 444
Ponce, Kinta — 43
Ponce, William — 421
Pooler, Rosemary S. — 70
Pope, Barbara — 297
Pope, Carol Walter — 410
Porter, Jeffrey — 138
Porterfield, Richard B. — 180, 181
Posey, Tyler — 501
Posner, Paul — 47
Posner, Richard A. — 71
Potts, John E. — 551
Potter, Lorraine K. — 164
Poulos, William G. — 509
Powell, Alma Johnson — 565
Powell, Colin L. — 92, 297
Powell, Gina — 88
Powell, Donald E. — 401
Powell, Earl A., III — 565
Powell, Michael — 395
Powell, Nancy J. — 306
Powell, Patricia Walker — 463
Powell, Phil — 485
Powles, Joyce Davis — 389
Pozzi, Carlos — 129
Prado, Edward C. — 71
Pratt, Milton — 246
Pregerson, Harry — 72
Prezioso, Giovanni P. — 512
Price, Deborah — 204
Price, John — 306, 307
Principe, Anthony J. — 352
Pridie, Annette — 291
Pronzini, William — 142
Prosch, Geoffrey O. — 170
Prost, Sharon — 138
Pryor, William H., Jr. — 73
Puchala, Linda — 472
Pugh, Elizabeth — 55
Pula, Nikolao — 250
Purnell, Jon — 307
Pusateli, Kenneth M. — 379
Pyatt, Fred — 340
Pye, Rosemary — 470
Pye, Thomas N., Jr. — 127
Quaglotti, Marilyn — 193
Quahs, Randel — 337
Quick, George B. — 313
Quinlan, Kenneth J., Jr. — 201
Quinn, Mark — 529
Quinn, Maureen — 306
Quist, Edward H. — 372
Rabeie, John K. — 78
Raskin, Norm — 47
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schroeder, Wayne A.</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schregardu, Donald</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schroeder, Mary M.</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schroeder, Wayne A.</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schubert, William G.</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuerch, William G.</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuler, Sally</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schulte, Gregory</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schultz, Earl R.</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schumacher, John D.</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuster, Robert</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schutz, Roger C.</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schutzman, Edward</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schzeie, John</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwartz, Kraft</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwartz, Michael S.</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwartz, Norton A.</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schweickhardt, Reynald</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwenk, Robert E.</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwenk, Fred L.</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scirotiro, Franklyn J.</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicora, Anthony J.</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicilian, Susan</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scobey, Margaret</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scolされることなく</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sears, Michael</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sears, William P.</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secrest, Lorrie</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeley, Rodrick M.</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segal, Ronald A.</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seidman, Jayne L.</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seller, Edward H.</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selby, Frederick S.</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sellers, Corlis L.</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sellers, David A.</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selya, Bruce M.</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semblter, Melvin</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semple, Patricia M.</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentlile, David Bryan</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seraque, Luis</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serafine, William R.</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serfaty, Alicia M.</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senerer, Daniel P.</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sessions, William K.</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settle, Aiken L.</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexton, John E.</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seymour, Stephanie K.</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shane, Jeffrey N.</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shapiro, Charles S.</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shapiro, Irvin L.</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharman, Stephen L.</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp, Mike</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp, Ronald M.</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp, Walter L.</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaver, Dan</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw, Daniel</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw, Dennis</td>
<td>564 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw, John A.</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw, Theresa A.</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shay, Betsi</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shea, Robert M.</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shea, Timothy P.</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheas, Nik R.</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shebest, Philip J.</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheehan, James</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheed, Dennis W.</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shed, Steven T.</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheehan, Raymond</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelton, Barbara L.</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelton, Terry</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shen, Judith W.</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheppard, Cornelius</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman, Andrew M.</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman, Michael</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman, Steve</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherrard, James E.</td>
<td>164, 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimizu, Holly H.</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiner, Josette</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short, James E.</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siegel, Karen K.</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siff, Andrew M.</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverman, Barry G.</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverman, Leslie</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverman, Mark</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverstein, Martin J.</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvia, Kenneth M.</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simberdor, Daniel</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simmons, Emmy B.</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simmons, Keith E.</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simmons, Shayla F.</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simmons, Steve</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon, Raymond</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon, Albert J.</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simons, Ross</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simpson, Donna M.</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simpson, Scott</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sims, John H., Jr.</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sims, Patricia</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindelar, John G.</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singer, Karl W.</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singhshins, S.</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinzheimer, Robert N.</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sippel, Richard L.</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirkin, Stuart A.</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sison, Michele J.</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sission, Andrew</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisson, Barbara A.</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites, Linda</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sklar, Cary P.</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skud, Timothy E.</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slagt, Kenneth D.</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slawsky, Toby D.</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloan, James F.</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloyen, Dolores Korman</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slutz, Pamela J. H.</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small, Lawrence M.</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small, William J.</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smalley, Collen</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart, Bobby</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Bradley</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Catherine L.</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Charles D.</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Christopher</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, John G.</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Janet A.</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Jeffrey</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Jerry Edwin</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, John W.</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Kathy D.</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Larry C.</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Lavaner L.</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Martin</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Michael A.</td>
<td>420, 421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Nacy Kegan</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Patricia Grace</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Roland E.</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Sarah</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Stephen G.</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME INDEX 683

Weidner, Fred E. — 476
Weiger, Stephen A. — 94
Weiler, Edward J. — 444
Weimer, R. Thomas — 248
Weinberg, Steven — 501
Weinstein, Elaine — 482
Weinstein, Jay — 339
Weinstein, Kenneth — 313
Weintraub, Ellen — 405
Weisenfeld, Paul — 542
Weiser, Ronald — 307
Weisman, Jay — 290
Weitenbacher, Karl — 453
Welch, Betty S. — 179
Welch, C. David — 306
Wells, Curtis A. — 470
Wells, Denise L. — 127
Wells, James D. — 399
Wells, Reginald F. — 530
Welsh, Donald S. — 384
Welsh, Mark A., III — 164
Welch, Murray R. — 463
Wennegren, David M. — 179
Wenta, Gary — 70
Wentland, Frederick R. — 130
Wenzel, Bob — 339
Wesley, Richard C. — 70
Wessel, Richard P. — 516
West, Donald — 472
West, Gordon — 539
West, J. Robinson — 579
West, W. Richard, Jr. — 564
Westeine, Lazelle — 89
Wetzel, Donald J. — 164
Wheat, Mark B. — 213
Wheeler, Russell R. — 81
Wheeler, Richard B. — 463
Weitker, Joseph C. — 410
Whitaker, R. Reed — 454
Whitaker, Scott — 221
White, Gary — 295
White, Douglas N. — 286
White, John A. — 477
White, Kim — 128
White, Maurice E. — 78
White, Pam — 542
White, Susan — 313
White, William R. — 322
Whitfield, George — 304
Whiting, Gordon J. — 425
Whitley, Joe — 232
Whitmore, John — 519
Whitney, Gregory J. — 358
Whittaker, Mark B. — 213
Whittington, Frederick A. — 297
Widener, H. Emory, Jr. — 70
Wiedemer, Michael P. — 190
Wiener, Jacques L., Jr. — 71
Wilkinson, Lawrence B. — 297
Wilkins, Amy P. — 565
Wilkins, William W. — 70
Wilkinson, Gary L. — 359
Wilkinson, James Harvie, III — 70
Wilkinson, James — 89
Willeford, Pamela — 307
Willemsen, Joel — 47
Williams, Ann C. — 71
Williams, Anthony A. — 458
Williams, Barbara B. — 144
Williams-Bridgers, Jacquelyn — 47
Williams, Carla — 357
Williams, Charles E. — 298
Williams, Charlie E., Jr. — 163
Williams, David C. — 551
Williams, David R. — 339
Williams, Donald C. — 438
Williams, Gary — 360
Williams, Gerald L. — 362
Williams, James A. — 431
Williams, Jim — 139
Williams, Joseph — 363
Williams, Julie L. — 338
Williams, Karen J. — 70
Williams-Kimbrough, Bernice — 388
Williams, Larry — 361
Williams, Lester L., Jr. — 294
Williams, Patricia Hill — 439
Williams, Richard — 443
Williams, Stanley — 295
Williams, Steven A. — 295
Williams, Steven W. — 508
Williams, Timothy — 364
Williams, Vernon A. — 316
Williams, Wesley Samuel, Jr. — 563
Williams, Wesley S., Jr. — 420
Williamson, Samuel — 142
Willson, Gary L. — 201
Wills, E. Ashley — 100
Wilmot, Dan — 90
Wilson, Charles R. — 73
Wilson, Francis C. — 201
Wilson, Jimmy H. — 168
Wilson, Keith — 358
Wilson, Milton — 528
Wilson, Robert M. — 530
Wilson, Ronald L. — 138
Winans, Dennis — 460
Winansky, Susan L. — 83
Winfrey, Carey — 565
Winkenwerder, William — 153
Winn, Michael — 307
Winter, Michael A. — 314
Winter, Roger P. — 539
Winter, Theodore — 504
Winzer, P.J. — 442
Wise, Holly — 539
Withee, Gregory W. — 129, 143
Withycombe, William C. — 320
Withycombe, William C. — 320
Wociek, Peter — 585
Wolani, Barbara — 43
Wolf, John S. — 297
Wolfe, George — 336
Wolfensohn, James D. — 584, 585, 587
Wolff, Otto J. — 127
Wolffwitz, Paul D. — 152
Wollman, Roger L. — 72
Wolohan, George — 369
Wood, Alice — 360
Wood, David — 361
Wood, Diane P. — 71
Wood, Joseph R. — 443
Wood, Michael F. — 248
Wood, Megan — 407
Wood, Pat, III — 213
Wood, Rodney W. — 363
Woodley, John Paul, Jr. — 170
Woodruff, Elizabeth S. — 425
Woods, Frank — 137
Woods, James E. — 127
Woodward, G. Thomas — 62
Woodward, Patricia — 128
Woodward, Woodrow — 311
Woodruff, Sue Ellen — 248
Wray, Christopher — 264
Wright, Dale — 137
Wright, E. Mansfield — 78
Wright, Frederick G. (Bud), Jr. — 312
Wright, W. Earl, Jr. — 336
Wrighton, Mark S. — 477
Wu, Benjamin H. — 130
Wyman, Michael W. — 152
Y
Yachmetz, Mark — 313
Yamamoto, Richard — 127
Yates, A.J. — 104
Yates, Myanmar — 306
Yates, Michael — 542
Yatsushahi, Keith — 139
Yellin, James Howard — 306
Yim, Randall — 47
Yochelson, Roger — 542
Yoiles, Herbert S. — 469
Youells, Randi — 561
Young, Charles B. — 181
Young, Dannie E. — 51
Young, Deborah B. — 458
Young, Fernando — 391
Young, James T. — 94
Young, Jennifer B. — 221
Young, John J., Jr. — 180
Young, Michael G. — 47
Young, Peter — 359, 360
Young, Stephen M. — 306
Youssef, Raoul — 542
Yturia, Frank D. — 439
Z
Zagami, Anthony J. — 51
Zeager, Richard D. — 412
Zak, Leocadia I. — 536
Zamorski, Michael — 402
Zamponi, Sylvia — 528
Zarate, Juan C. — 337
Zears, Bill — 339
Zed, Van — 339
Zeigler, Sandra — 289
Zemke, Thomas E. — 338, 401
Zerhouni, Elias A. — 222
Zerlingue, Oswald J. (Ike) — 534
Zerzan, Gregory — 337
Zimmie, James A. — 222
Zimmerman, Daniel F. — 62
Zimmerman, Hartle M. — 579
Zimmerman, Toni L. — 339
Zinkel, Frederick J. — 426
Zoellick, Robert — 98
Zok, James J. — 314
Zol, Kenneth J. — 509
Zoller, Norman E. — 73
Zorn, Richard L. — 410
Zudiema, Byron — 288
Zuttman, Michael — 389
Zytczer, Sam Z. — 391
Zywicki, Todd J. — 426
**AGENCY/SUBJECT INDEX**

**NOTE:** This index does not include material appearing in Appendixes A–C.

### A

**Accounting** — 47, 133, 191, 192, 342, 344, 346

**Actuaries, Joint Board for the Enrollment of** — 559

**Advisory Council, Federal** — 421

**Aeronautics and Space Administration, National** — 442

**African Art, National Museum of** — 568

**African Development Bank** — 583

**African Development Foundation** — 367

**Aged** — 116, 123, 223, 226, 244, 245, 288, 325, 326, 386, 505, 509, 530, 531

**Aging, Administration on** — 223

**Agricultural Library, National** — 120

**Agricultural Marketing Service** — 109

**Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, Federal** — 393

**Agricultural Research Service** — 119

**Agricultural Statistics Service, National** — 121

**Agriculture and agricultural commodities** — 103, 393, 549

**Agriculture, Department of** — 103

**Agriculture Graduate School, Department of** — 125

**Air and Space Museum, National** — 568

**Air Force Academy, U.S.** — 169

**Air Force, Department of the** — 163

**Air quality** — 120, 122, 124

**Air transportation** — 163, 185, 269, 301, 316, 319, 442, 472, 483, 568

**Airport development** — 319

**Alcohol** — 277

**Alcohol alcohol abuse** — 343

**Alcohol and alcohol abuse** — 226, 229, 318, 342

**Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau** — 343

**Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Bureau of** — 277

**Aliens** — 288, 290

**American Forces Information Service** — 158

**American Indian, National Museum of the** — 569

**American States, Organization of** — 558

**Amtrak** — 476

**Anacostia Museum and Center for African American History** — 567

**Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service** — 111

**Arms and munitions** — 152, 163, 170, 179, 190, 194, 196, 197, 198, 215, 216, 272, 277, 299, 303, 305, 318, 378

**Army Corps of Engineers, U.S.** — 174

**Army, Department of the** — 170

**Army Staff** — 173

**Art Museum, Smithsonian American** — 568

**Art, National Gallery of** — 573

---

**Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee** — 557

**Arts and humanities** — 55, 462, 558, 559, 563, 567, 568, 569, 571, 572

**Arts and Humanities, National Foundation on the** — 462

**Arts, National Endowment for the** — 463

**Asian Development Bank** — 583

**Audits** — 47, 191, 290

**Aviation Administration, Federal** — 319

**B**

**Bankruptcy** — 80, 267, 268, 273

**Banks and banking** — 268, 271, 342, 343, 347, 390, 392, 401, 406, 420, 460, 558, 583, 584, 585

**Battle Monuments Commission, American** — 557

**Bilingual education** — 206

**Biologics** — 112, 124, 225, 226, 277

**Blind** — 60, 208, 530, 558

**Blind or Severely Disabled, Committee for Purchase From People Who Are** — 558

**Book, Center for the** — 59

**Botanic Garden, U.S.** — 45

**Boundary rights and demarcation** — 591

**Bridges** — 236

**Broadcasting Board of Governors** — 558

**Budget, Federal** — 62, 94, 342


**Bush Award, Vannevar** — 480

**Business and industry** — 105, 107, 110, 127, 132, 139, 140, 141, 146, 147, 148, 267, 301, 369, 440, 469, 472, 489, 499, 512, 546

## C

**Cabinet** — 87

**California Institute of Technology** — 449

**Campaign funds** — 405

**Canada International Boundary Commission, United States and** — 591

**Canada International Joint Commission, United States and** — 591

**Canada, Permanent Joint Board on Defense** — 591

**Cancer** — 226

**Capital Planning Commission, National** — 458

**Cemetery Administration, National** — 355

**Census** — 121, 132

**Census, Bureau of the** — 132

**Central Bureau, U.S. National** — 275

**Central Intelligence Agency** — 368

**Central Security Service** — 198

**Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board** — 558

**Children and Families, Administration for** — 223

**China** — 549

**Citizens’ Stamp Advisory Committee** — 558

**Civil rights** — 244, 245, 269, 289, 385, 543, 322

**Civil Rights, U.S. Commission on** — 543

**Claims** — 75, 268, 269, 273, 279, 355, 356, 386

**Clemency and pardons** — 297

**Coast Guard Auxiliary** — 236

**Coast Guard, U.S.** — 185, 235

**Colleges and universities** — 111, 124, 141, 206, 208, 244, 245

---

685
AGENCY/SUBJECT INDEX 687

Financial Institutions Examination Council, Federal — 558
Financial Management Service — 344
Financing Bank, Federal — 109, 558
Financing Corporation — 409
Fine Arts, Commission of — 558
Fire prevention — 122, 148, 257
Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. — 252
Fisheries — 141, 253, 258
Flood control — 122, 124, 125, 258, 534
Fogarty International Center — 227
Folklife and Cultural Heritage, Center for — 570
Folklife Center, American — 59
Folklife programs — 59, 570
Food and Drug Administration — 225
Food and Nutrition Service — 115
Food grades and standards — 109, 110, 111, 113
Food safety — 109, 110, 114, 119, 120, 121, 225
Food Safety and Inspection Service — 114
Foreign Agricultural Service — 118
Foreign assistance — 117, 118, 367, 439, 502, 539
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States — 279
Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, President’s — 560
Foreign Investment in the United States, Committee on — 558
Foreign relations — 118, 133, 257, 281, 286, 297, 316, 329, 330, 383, 483, 488, 558
Foreign Service — 301, 304, 305, 412, 541
Foreign Service Institute — 302
Foreign Service Labor Relations Board — 412
Forest Service — 122
Forests and forest products — 122, 123, 124, 321
Fossil fuels — 215
Fraud — 239, 256, 268, 271, 343
Freer Gallery of Art — 567
Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, J. William — 559
G
Gallaudet University — 208
General Accounting Office — 47
General Service Administration — 431
Generalized System of Preferences — 549
Genetics — 227, 228
Geological Survey, U.S. — 254
Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, National — 198
Glenmore Reservoir Center, John H. — 447
Goddard Space Flight Center — 448
Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation, Barry M. — 454
Government contracts — 301, 304, 305, 412, 541
Government Entity — 302
Government Ethics, Office of — 492
Government Printing Office — 50
Government property management — 431, 437
Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration — 113
Gross domestic product — 133

H
Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States — 550
Hazardous substances — 224, 236, 245, 252, 259, 269, 299, 320, 383, 483, 488, 558
Hazardous waste — 217, 383, 558, 560
Health and Human Services, Department of — 221
Health care facilities — 355, 356
Health, National Institute of — 225
Healthcare Resources and Services Administration — 225
Hearing impaired — 209, 210, 226
Hebert School of Medicine, F. Edward — 203
Highway Administration, Federal — 321
Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National — 323
Highways and roads — 321, 323, 458, 483
 Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden — 568
Historic preservation — 44, 56, 60, 167, 450, 454, 465, 468, 557, 567, 571
Historic Preservation, Advisory Council on — 557
Historical preservation — 373, 255
Historical Publications and Records Commission, National — 454
History, National Museum of American — 569
History, National Museum of Natural — 569
HIV/AIDS — 225
Holmes De vis, Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell — 560
Holocaust Memorial Museum, United States — 560
Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal — 245
Homeland security — 381
Homeless — 108, 244, 356
House of Representatives — 25, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43
Housing — 108, 242, 269, 347, 355, 356, 406
Housing and Urban Development, Department of — 242
Housing Finance Board, Federal — 244, 406
Howard University — 209
Humanities, National Endowment for the — 464
Humanities, National Foundation on the Arts and — 462
Hydroelectric power — 217, 218, 252, 258, 259

I
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission — 559
IMAX Theater — 568
Immigration Review, Executive Office for — 278
Imports — 549
Indian Affairs, Bureau of — 255
Indian Arts and Crafts Board — 559
Indian Gaming Commission, National — 559
Indian Health Service — 225
Indians with disabilities — 60, 207, 244, 245, 269, 270, 284, 288, 289, 290, 296, 356, 386, 496, 520, 531, 558, 559
Industrial College of the Armed Forces — 201
Industry and Security, Bureau of — 134
Infants and children — 115, 206, 207, 223, 224, 225, 226, 270, 286, 290, 355, 541, 558
Information Resources Management College — 201
Information Security Oversight Office, National Security — 455
Information technology — 120, 148, 193, 271
Infrastructure, critical — 134, 271, 304, 318
Insurance — 116, 117, 118, 224, 268, 325, 355, 391, 401, 433, 460, 461, 495, 500, 505, 509, 531, 559, 560
Integrity and Efficiency, President’s Council on — 560
Intelligence — 93, 118, 156, 159, 167, 173, 175, 184, 185, 186, 187, 193, 198, 200, 203, 232, 234, 235, 267, 269, 273, 276, 301, 302, 318, 368, 560
Inter-American Defense Board — 583
Inter-American Development Bank — 584
Inter-American Foundation — 439
Inter-American Investment Corporation — 584
Interagency relations — 558
Interior, Department of the — 248
Internal Revenue Service — 345
International Communications Satellite Organization — 559
International Commission — 342, 581
International Trade Administration — 136
Interpol — 275
Inventions and patents — 69, 146, 268
Investigation, Federal Bureau of — 273
Investigations — 47, 237, 239, 264, 273, 275, 276, 290, 301, 398, 415, 483, 488, 495, 558
Investments — 342, 346, 393, 402, 425, 454, 499, 512, 524, 558, 584, 585, 587
Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Office of — 255
Surface transportation — 321, 333
Surface Transportation Board — 333
Surplus property and commodities — 438
Susquehanna River Basin Commission — 560

T
Tax Court, U.S. — 75
Taxes — 75, 272, 273, 336, 342, 343, 344, 345
Technical Information Service, National — 147
Technology Administration — 146
Technology Policy, Office of — 147
Technology Service, Federal — 436
Telecommunications — 108, 109, 110, 145, 185, 186, 436
Telecommunications and Information Administration, National — 145
Tennessee Valley Authority — 534
Territorial courts — 73
Terrorism — 232, 233, 272, 273, 275, 277
Textile Agreements, Committee for the Implementation of — 558
Textiles — 558
Thrift Institutions Advisory Council — 422
Thrift Savings Plan — 425
Thrift Supervision, Office of — 347
Tobacco — 110, 116, 277, 342, 343
Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Agency for — 224
Trade and Development Agency — 536
Trade Commission, Federal — 426
Trade Commission, United States International — 546
Trade Policy Staff Committee — 560
Trade Representative, Office of the U.S. — 99
Trademarks — 69, 146, 194, 268
Transit Administration, Federal — 325
Transportation — 111, 175, 186, 233, 253, 311, 472, 476, 482, 557
Transportation, Department of — 311
Transportation Safety Board, National — 482
Transportation Statistics, Bureau of — 332
Travel — 476
Treasury, Department of the — 336
Truman Scholarship Foundation, Harry S. — 559
Trusts and trustees — 267, 342, 454

U
Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation, Morris K. — 559
Udvar-Hazy Center, Steven F. — 568
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences — 203
United Nations — 581, 588
Urban areas — 109, 135, 242
Utilities — 108, 215, 219, 513, 534

V
Veterans — 76, 289, 293, 352, 495, 496, 526, 560
Veterans Affairs, Department of — 352
Veterans Day National Committee — 560
Veterans’ Employment and Training Service — 293
Veterinary services — 112
Vice President of the United States — 25, 28, 87, 90, 92
Vocational rehabilitation — 207, 287, 356
Volpe National Transportation Systems Center — 331
Volunteer programs — 123, 374, 457, 502

W
Wages — 289, 469
War College, National — 201
Waste management — 109
Water pollution control — 109, 122, 141, 259, 383
Water supply — 109, 117, 120, 122, 124, 125, 173, 250, 252, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 272, 591
Waterman Award, Alan T. — 480
Waterways — 124, 125, 140, 141, 168, 236, 237, 238, 252, 258, 290, 329, 332, 333, 534, 558, 559, 560, 591
Weather — 118, 125, 140, 168, 186
Weather Service, National — 140
Welfare — 288
Wetlands — 257
Whistleblowing — 268, 499
White House Office — 88
White House Office of Administration — 93
Wildlife — 111, 112, 117, 122, 124, 125, 141, 250, 252, 253, 257, 258, 272, 321, 508, 559, 570
Wilson International Center for Scholars, Woodrow — 573
Witness Security Program, Federal — 271, 275
Women — 115, 145, 225, 277, 284, 286, 288, 289, 355, 356, 496, 526, 541
World Wise Schools — 502

Y
Youth — 123, 207, 208, 244, 277, 284, 287, 290, 355, 541, 558

Z
Zoning — 458
Zoological Park, National — 570
RECENT CHANGES
Personnel actions brought to the attention of Manual editors June 2–July 23, 2004
For current personnel information, please research www.senate.gov; www.whitehouse.gov;
www.gpoaccess.gov/wcomp/index.html; and individual department or agency Web sites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>691</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The House of Representatives**

34 U.S. Representative for North Carolina, First District
G.K. Butterfield, sworn in July 21.

**Government Printing Office**

50 Chief of Staff
Robert C. Tapella, vice Frank A. Partlow, Jr.

**U.S. Courts of Appeals**

70 U.S. Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit
Peter W. Hall, confirmed June 24.

71 U.S. Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit
William Duane Benton, confirmed June 24.

**Defense Department**

153 Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer
Tina Westby Jonas, confirmed July 22.

170 Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller)
Valerie Lynn Baldwin, vice Sandra L. Peck.

**Justice Department**

264 Solicitor General
Theodore Olson, resigned June 24 (effective July 12).

**State Department**

297 Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Research
Thomas Fingar, confirmed July 21.

298 Assistant Secretary for African Affairs
Constance Berry Newman, confirmed June 3, vice Charles R. Snyder.

298 United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Representative in the Security Council
John C. Danforth, confirmed June 24.

298 Deputy United States Representative to the United Nations
Anne W. Patterson, confirmed June 25, vice James B. Cunningham.

305 U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Angola
Cynthia G. Efird, confirmed June 25, vice Christopher William Dell.

305 U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Armenia

305 U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Bahrain
William T. Monroe, confirmed June 25, vice Ronald E. Neumann.

305 U.S. Ambassador to Belgium
Tom C. Korologos, confirmed June 25.

305 U.S. Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina
Douglas L. McElhaney, confirmed June 25, vice Clifford G. Bond.

306 U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Cameroon
R. Niels Marquardt, confirmed June 25, vice John Price.

306 U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea
R. Niels Marquardt, confirmed June 25, vice George McDade Staples.

306 U.S. Ambassador to the Gabonese Republic
R. Barrie Walkley, confirmed June 25, vice Kenneth P. Moorefield.

306 U.S. Ambassador to The Gambia
Joseph D. Stafford III, confirmed June 25, vice Jackson Chester McDonald.

306 U.S. Ambassador to Greece
Charles P. Ries, confirmed June 25, vice Thomas J. Miller.

306 U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Guinea
Jackson McDonald, confirmed June 25, vice R. Barrie Walkley.
## RECENT CHANGES—Continued

Personnel actions brought to the attention of *Manual* editors June 2–July 23, 2004

For current personnel information, please research www.senate.gov; www.whitehouse.gov; www.gpoaccess.gov/wcomp/index.html; and individual department or agency Web sites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Lesotho</td>
<td>June Carter Perry, confirmed June 25, vice Robert Geers Loftis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>U.S. Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia</td>
<td>Suzanne Hale, confirmed June 25, vice Larry Miles Dinger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Namibia</td>
<td>Joyce A. Barr, confirmed June 25, vice Kevin Joseph McGuire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Nepal</td>
<td>James Francis Moriarty, confirmed June 25, vice Michael E. Malinowski.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Swaziland</td>
<td>Lewis W. Lucke, confirmed June 25, vice James David McGee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand</td>
<td>Ralph Leo Boyce, Jr., confirmed June 25, vice Darryl Norman Johnson.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Central Intelligence Agency

| 368  | Director of Central Intelligence | George J. Tenet, resigned June 3 (effective July 11). |