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Raymond A. Mosley,
Director of the Federal Register.

Allen Weinstein,
Archivist of the United States.

On the cover: 100 years of celebrating the Grand Canyon as a national monument.

As one of the most majestic sites in the world, the Grand Canyon (Canyon), located in Grand Canyon, Arizona, overpowers the imagination with its magnitude and captivating beauty. Its dimensions are immense and its grandeur timeless, measuring 1 mile deep, up to 18 miles wide, and 277 river miles long. Many scientists conclude that the gorge of the Grand Canyon was shaped by the Colorado River in Arizona and parts of Nevada over a period of more than 6 million years.

The Canyon is dubbed one of the natural wonders of the world largely because of its splendid natural features. It boasts exotic plant life, ancient pueblos, stunning multi-colored rocks, colorful waters, and magnificent waterfalls. Also, vast species of mammals, reptiles and amphibians, fish, and birds exist at the Canyon, many threatened or endangered but protected under the Endangered Species Act.

President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed Grand Canyon National Monument (Monument) on January 11, 1908, to protect the Canyon from uncontrolled development. The Monument was managed by the U.S. Forest Service until 1919 when it was proclaimed a national park and management transferred to the National Park Service.

Today, two Native American tribes still inhabit the Grand Canyon. The Havasupai live on a reservation inside the Canyon and are the only permanent inhabitants, where they and their ancestors have lived for over 800 years. The Hualapai live in the mountains along the pine-clad southern side of the Canyon. They operate a visitors’ center, including a skywalk which projects over the Canyon’s rim.
Popular with tourists today are the numerous lookouts, trails, and raft and boat excursions. The contrast of sun and shadow against the vast array of rock-forms creates changing hues of radiance along the Canyon’s walls. The magnificence of the Canyon will forever be a vision of unparalleled beauty. In this centennial year of its designation as a national monument, please join us in celebrating its splendor.

We accord special thanks to the National Park Service and the Library of Congress for providing the images used on the cover. We also thank Creative and Digital Media Services at the Government Printing Office for its artistic contributions in designing the 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 2008/2009 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, assisted by Matthew R. Regan and Heather McDaniel.

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.

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recommendations for executive, legislative, and judicial salaries; reorganization plans; proposed and ratified amendments to the Constitution; and Presidential proclamations. Included with many of these documents are sidenotes, U.S. Code and statutes citations, and a summary of their legislative histories.

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The Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION of the thirteen united STATES OF AMERICA,

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

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

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

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

Article I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yea and Nay, 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 Controul of the Congress.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article III

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

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

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

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been
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,

Go Washington—Presidt
and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King

Connecticut Wm Saml Johnson
Roger Sherman

New York Alexander Hamilton
Wil: Livingston
David Brearley.
Wm Paterson.
Jona: Dayton

New Jersey Pennsylvania¹
B Franklin
Thomas Mifflin
Rob 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
### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

**CONGRESS**  
One Hundred and Tenth Congress, Second Session

#### The Senate

*The Capitol, Washington, DC 20510*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President of the Senate (Vice President of the United States)</td>
<td>DICK CHENEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President pro tempore</td>
<td>ROBERT C. BYRD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Majority Leader</td>
<td>HARRY REID</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minority Leader</td>
<td>MITCH MCCONNELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of the Senate</td>
<td>NANCY ERICKSON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sergeant at Arms</td>
<td>TERRANCE GAINER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary for the Majority</td>
<td>LULA JOHNSON DAVIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary for the Minority</td>
<td>DAVID J. SCHIAPPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>BARRY BLACK</td>
</tr>
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#### The House of Representatives

*The Capitol, Washington, DC 20515*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Speaker</td>
<td>NANCY PELOSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>LORRAINE C. MILLER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant at Arms</td>
<td>WILSON L. LIVINGOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Administrative Officer</td>
<td>DANIEL BEARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>REV. DANIEL P. COUGHLIN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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. They do, however, vote in the committees to which they are assigned and in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

**Officers** The Vice President of the United States is the Presiding Officer of the Senate. In the Vice President’s absence, the duties are taken over by a President pro tempore, elected by that body, or someone designated by the President pro tempore. The Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives, the Speaker, is elected by the House. The Speaker may designate any Member of the House to act in the Speaker’s 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, elected by vote of the Senate, serves as the executive, chief law enforcement, and protocol
officer and is the principal administrative manager for most support services in the Senate. As executive officer, the Sergeant at Arms has custody of the Senate gavel; enforces Senate rules and regulations as they pertain to the Senate Chamber, the Senate wing of the Capitol, and the Senate Office Buildings; and subject to the Presiding Officer, maintains order on the Senate floor, chamber, and galleries. As chief law enforcement officer of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms is authorized to maintain security in the Capitol and all Senate buildings, as well as to protect Senators; to arrest and detain any person violating Senate rules; and to locate absentee Senators for a quorum. The Sergeant at Arms serves as a member of the Capitol Police Board and as its chairman each odd year. As protocol officer, the Sergeant at Arms escorts the President and other heads of state or official guests of the Senate who are attending official functions in the Capitol; makes arrangements for funerals of Senators who die in office; and assists in planning the inauguration of the President and organizing the swearing-in and orientation programs for newly elected Senators.

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.
Standing Committees of the Congress

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<th>House Committee</th>
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<td>Ways and Means</td>
<td>1102</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. Rooms preceded by an LA are in the John Adams Building of the Library of Congress. Rooms preceded by S are in the Senate 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 17, 1947.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—assignment to House committee having jurisdiction;
—if favorably considered, it is reported to the House either in its original form or with recommended amendments;
—if the bill or resolution is passed by the House, it is messaged to the Senate and referred to the committee having jurisdiction;
—in the Senate committee the bill, if favorably considered, may be reported in the form as received from the House, or with recommended amendments;
the approved bill or resolution is reported to the Senate, and if passed by that body, is returned to the House; if one body does not accept the amendments to a bill by the other body, a conference committee comprised of Members of both bodies is usually appointed to effect a compromise; when the bill or joint resolution is finally approved by both Houses, it is signed by the Speaker (or Speaker pro tempore) and the Vice President (or President pro tempore 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 roman (49); Republicans in italic (49); Independents in bold (2); 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>
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<td>Akaka, Daniel K</td>
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<td>Bayh, Evan</td>
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### Senators—Continued

[Democrats in roman (49); Republicans in italic (49); Independents in bold (2); total, 100]

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

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### Senators—Continued

[Democrats in roman (49); Republicans in italic (49); Independents in bold (2); total, 100]

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

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### Representatives

[Democrats in roman (235); Republicans in italic (199); vacancy (1); total, 435]. Members who have resigned appear in bold brackets [ ].

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

[Democrats in roman (235); Republicans in italic (199); vacancy (1); total, 435]. Members who have resigned appear in bold brackets [ ].

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### Representatives—Continued

[Democrats in roman (235); Republicans in italic (199); vacancy (1); total, 435]. Members who have resigned appear in bold brackets [ ].

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Representatives—Continued

[Democrats in roman (235); Republicans in italic (199); vacancy (1); total, 435]. Members who have resigned appear in bold brackets [ ].

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### Representatives—Continued

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### Representatives—Continued

[Democrats in roman (235); Republicans in italic (199); vacancy (1); total, 435]. Members who have resigned appear in bold brackets [ ].

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

[Democrats in roman (235); Republicans in italic (199); vacancy (1); total, 435]. Members who have resigned appear in bold brackets [ ].

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Resident Commissioner

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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, Planning and Project Management
Director, Architecture Division
Director, Construction Division
Director of Facilities Planning and Programming
Director of Design Services
Director of Congressional and External Relations
Chief Administrative Officer
Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
Director, Human Resources Management Division
Director, Equal Employment Opportunity Management
Director, Information Resources Management
Curator
Communications Officer
Head, Procurement Division
Inspector General
Director of Safety, Fire, and Environmental Programs
Director, Safety and Environmental Division
Safety and Occupational Health Manager
Chief Financial Officer
Budget Officer

STEVEN T. AYERS, Acting
MICHAEL G. TURNBULL
ANN FRANZ
BRUCE ARTHUR
MICHAEL FENN
TERRELL EMMONS
WILLIAM WEIDEMEYER
MIKE CULVER
DAN CASSIL
REBECCA TISCIONE
TERESA BAILEY
JAMES GETTER
DAVID FERGUSON
BARBARA WOLANIN
EVA MAlecki
CYNTHIA BENNETT
ARTHUR L. MCINTYRE
SUSAN ADAMS
BURL KELLER
PAULA LETTICE
(VACANCY)
The Architect of the Capitol is responsible for the care and maintenance of the U.S. Capitol and the buildings and grounds across the Capitol complex. The agency is charged with 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 and the Senate office buildings subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. In matters of general policy in connection with the House office buildings, 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.

Recent and ongoing projects carried out by the Architect of the Capitol include construction of the Capitol...
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Visitor Center; conservation of murals and decorative paintings in the Capitol; improvement of speech-reinforcement, electrical, and fire-protection systems in the Capitol and congressional office buildings; 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 20001
Phone, 202–226–8333.
Production Facility, 4700 Shepherd Parkway SW., Washington, DC 20032
Phone, 202–226–4780.

Director (Architect of the Capitol) STEPHEN T. AYERS, Acting
Executive Director HOLLY H. SHIMIZU

The United States Botanic Garden informs visitors about the importance and value of plants to the well-being of humankind and earth’s ecosystems.

The United States Botanic Garden (USBG) is one of the oldest botanic gardens in North America. The Garden highlights the diversity of plants worldwide, as well as their aesthetic, cultural, economic, therapeutic, and ecological significance. The USBG encourages plant appreciation and the growth of botanical knowledge through artistic plant displays, exhibits, educational programs, and curation of a large collection of plants. It fosters plant conservation by serving as a repository for endangered species. 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, the National Garden, Bartholdi Park, an administration building, and an off-site production facility. The Conservatory, one of the largest structures of its kind in this country, reopened 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 exhibit and plant display areas.

The National Garden opened on October 1, 2006. Located on three acres adjacent to the west side of the Conservatory, the National Garden comprises a First Ladies Water Garden, a Butterfly Garden, a Rose Garden celebrating our national flower, a Lawn Terrace, a Regional Garden of native Mid-Atlantic plants, and an amphitheater where visitors may relax and enjoy the stunning views of the U.S. Capitol.
Outdoor plantings are also 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 U.S. Botanic 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 from around the world. 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 1842, 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 National Mall at the west end of the Capitol Grounds, practically the same site the Garden occupied during the period it functioned under the Columbian 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 has supervision over the U.S. Botanic Garden through the Architect of the Capitol, who has held the title of Acting Director since 1934.

The Government Accountability 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 Government Accountability Office (GAO) is an independent, nonpartisan Agency that works for Congress. GAO is often called the “congressional watchdog” because it investigates how the Federal Government spends taxpayer dollars. The GAO was established as the General Accounting Office by the Budget Accounting Act of 1921 (31 U.S.C. 702). It was renamed the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the GAO Capital Reform Act of 2004 (31 U.S.C. 702 note).

Activities

GAO gathers information to help Congress determine how effectively executive branch agencies are doing their jobs. GAO’s work routinely answers such basic questions as whether Government programs are meeting their objectives or providing good service to the public. Ultimately, GAO ensures that Government is accountable to the American people. To that end, GAO provides Senators and Representatives with the best information available to help them arrive at informed policy decisions—information that is accurate, timely, and balanced. GAO supports congressional oversight by:

—evaluating how well Government policies and programs are working;
—auditing Agency operations to determine whether Federal funds are being spent efficiently, effectively, and appropriately;
—investigating allegation of illegal and improper activities; and
—issuing legal decisions and opinions.

With virtually the entire Federal Government subject to its review, GAO issues a steady stream of products—more than 1,000 reports and hundreds of testimonies by GAO officials each year. GAO’s familiar “blue book” reports meet short-term immediate needs for information on a wide range of Government operations. These reports also help Congress better understand issues that are newly emerging, long term in nature, and with more far-reaching impacts. GAO’s work translates into a wide variety of legislative actions, improvements in Government operations, and billions of dollars in financial benefits for the American people.

Table: Government Printing Office Employees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Printer</td>
<td>Robert C. Tapella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Public Printer</td>
<td>William H. Turri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>Maria Lefevre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief of Staff</td>
<td>Matt Reddell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>J. Anthony Ogden, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity</td>
<td>Nadine L. Elzy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Counsel</td>
<td>Drew Spalding, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy General Counsel</td>
<td>Drew Spalding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Technology Officer</td>
<td>Reynolds Schweickhardt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Congressional Relations</td>
<td>Andrew M. Sherman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Public Relations</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Customer Services:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing Director</td>
<td>James C. Bradley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Managing Director</td>
<td>Davita Vance-Cooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Acquisitions Policy and Planning Staff</td>
<td>Jeffrey Dulberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Sales and Marketing Office</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Program and Operations Management Office</td>
<td>Ginger Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Development and Program Support</td>
<td>Sandy Zanko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Congressional Publishing Services</td>
<td>Lyle Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Creative Services</td>
<td>Janice Sterling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Institute for Federal Printing and Electronic Publishing</td>
<td>Patty Hammond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Printing Support Operations Management Division</td>
<td>Larry Vines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Agency Publishing Services</td>
<td>Raymond T. Sullivan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Digital Media Services</td>
<td>Sung Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Operations:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing Director</td>
<td>Olivier Girod, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Managing Director</td>
<td>Olivier Girod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager, Production Department</td>
<td>John W. Crawford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Production Manager</td>
<td>Richard Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent, Binding Division</td>
<td>Katherine Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent, Digital Pre-Press</td>
<td>Dannie E. Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent, Press Division</td>
<td>Barry McMahon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent, Production Planning and Control Division</td>
<td>Philip J. Markett, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Engineering Service</td>
<td>Dennis J. Carey, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager, Quality Control and Technical Department</td>
<td>Sylvia S.Y. Subt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office of Information Dissemination:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Superintendent of Documents</td>
<td>Richard G. Davis, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Library Services and Content Management</td>
<td>Richard G. Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Library Planning and Development</td>
<td>Ted Priebe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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) opened for business on March 4, 1861. GPO’s duties are defined in title 44 of the U.S. Code. The Public Printer, who serves as the head of GPO, is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Activities

Headquartered in Washington, DC, with a total employment of approximately 2,500, GPO is responsible for the production and distribution of information products and services for all three branches of the Federal Government. GPO is the Federal Government’s primary centralized resource for gathering, cataloging, producing, providing, authenticating, and preserving published information in all its forms. GPO’s 1.5-million-square-foot complex is the largest information processing, printing, and distribution facility in the world.

While many of our Nation’s most important products, such as the Congressional Record and Federal Register, are produced at GPO’s main plant, the majority of the Government’s printing needs are met through a long-standing partnership with America’s printing industry. GPO procures between 600 and 1,000 print-related projects a day through private sector vendors across the country, competitively buying products and services from thousands of
private sector companies in all 50 States. The contracts cover the entire spectrum of printing and publishing services and are available to fit almost any firm from the largest to the smallest.

GPO disseminates Federal information products through a sales program, distribution network of more than 1,250 Federal libraries nationwide, and via GPO Access. More than 286,000 Federal Government document titles are available to the public at www.gpoaccess.gov.

Printed copies of many documents, ranging from Supreme Court opinions to reports from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, may also be purchased as follows:

—To order in person, please visit the GPO Main Bookstore at 710 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, DC, (corner of North Capitol and H Streets) from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., e.s.t.
—To order online, visit the GPO Online Bookstore at http://bookstore.gpo.gov.

Sources of Information


GPO Offices Nationwide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 110, 1888 Emory St., 30318–2542</td>
<td>404–605–9160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, SC</td>
<td>2825 Noisette Blvd., 29405</td>
<td>843–783–2036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>8 Court Square, 02108–2504</td>
<td>617–720–3680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Suite 810, 200 N. LaSalle St., 60601–1055</td>
<td>312–353–3916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
<td>Suite 112–B, 1335 Dublin Rd., 43215–7034</td>
<td>614–488–4616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Rm. 731, 1100 Commerce St., 75242–0395</td>
<td>214–767–0451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma City, OK</td>
<td>Suite 100, 3420 D Ave., Tinker AFB, OK 73145–9188</td>
<td>405–461–4146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio, TX</td>
<td>Suite 2, 1531 Connally St., Lackland AFB, TX 78236–5514</td>
<td>210–675–1480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>Rm. 290, 25 Federal Plaza, 10278</td>
<td>202–264–2252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh, PA</td>
<td>Rm. 501, 1000 Liberty Ave., 15222–4590</td>
<td>412–395–6929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Response Center</td>
<td>GPO Regional Printing Procurement Office, Rm. C825, Stop RRC, 732 North Capitol St. NW. Washington, DC 20401</td>
<td>202–512–2240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>4735 E. Marginal Way S., Federal Center South, 98134–2397</td>
<td>206–764–3726</td>
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GPO Bookstore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC, area:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Office</td>
<td>710 N. Capitol St. NW.</td>
<td>202–512–0132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
101 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20540

Librarian of Congress
Chief Operating Officer
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

James H. Billington
Jo Ann C. Jenkins
Deanna Marcum
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Daniel P. Mulhollan
Marybeth Peters
Rubens Medina
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Ruth Altshuler, Edwin L. Cox, Elisabeth De Vos, J. Richard Frederick, John W. Kluge, John Medvecik, Bernard Rapoport, B. Francis Saul II, Anthony Welters

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 and a global resource through its Web site at www.loc.gov.

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, audio and video tapes, and digital products.

**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 134 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** The Congressional Research Service (CRS) provides nonpartisan policy research and legal analysis to Members of Congress. CRS assists Congress in the legislative process by identifying and clarifying policy problems, exploring policy options and potential impacts, monitoring and assessing program implementation and oversight, and understanding legislative procedures and 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, Ill.; 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 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 administers the
Veterans History Project, which records and preserves the first-person accounts of war veterans. It also participates in Storycorps, a program to record and collect oral histories from people from all walks of life. This collection also resides in the American Folklife Center. 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 *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.

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, established by the National Film Preservation Act of 1992 (2 U.S.C. 179) and reauthorized by the National Film Preservation Act of 2005 (2 U.S.C. 179n), 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 *Film Preservation 1993: A Study of the Current State of American Film Preservation*, *Redefining Film Preservation: A National Plan*, and *Television and Video Preservation 1997: A Study of the Current State of American Television and Video Preservation*.

For further information, call 202–707–5912.

**National Sound Recording Preservation Board** The National Sound Recording Preservation Board, established by the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000 (2 U.S.C. 1701 note), 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 Library’s Packard Campus for Audio-Visual Conservation 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 134 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.


**Contracts** Persons seeking to do business with the Library of Congress should contact Contracts and Logistics Services, Room 325, John Adams Building, Washington, DC 20540–9410. Phone, 202–707–0419.

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


**Photoduplication Service** Copies of manuscripts, prints, photographs, maps, and book material not subject to copyright and other restrictions are available for a fee. Order forms for photo reproduction and price schedules are available from the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, 101
Exhibitions Throughout the year, the Library offers free exhibitions featuring items from its collections. The new interactive Library of Congress Experience may be viewed Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., in the Thomas Jefferson Building. This exhibit may be accessed online at www.myloc.gov. For more information, call 202–707–4604. To view current and past exhibitions, go to www.loc.gov/exhibits.

Publications A list of Library of Congress publications, many of which are of interest to the general public, is available through the Internet at www.loc.gov. A monthly Calendar of Events, listing programs and exhibitions at the Library of Congress, can be mailed regularly to persons within 100 miles of Washington, DC. It is also available online at www.loc.gov/loc/events/. Send requests to Office Systems Services, Mail and Distribution Management Section, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540–9441.

Reference and Bibliographic Services Guidance is offered to readers in identifying and using the material in the Library’s collections, and reference service is provided to those with inquiries who have exhausted local, State, and regional resources. Persons requiring services that cannot be performed by the Library staff can be supplied with names of private researchers who work on a fee-for-service basis. Requests for information should be directed to the Reference Referral Service, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540–4720. Phone, 202–707–5522. Fax, 202–707–1389.


Visiting the Library of Congress Guided tours of the Library are offered to the public Monday through Friday at 10:30 and 11:30 a.m. and 1:30, 2:30, and 3:30 p.m. and on Saturday at 10:30 and 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 and 2:30 p.m. For more information about scheduling tours for groups of 10 or more, contact the Visitor Services Office at 202–707–0919.

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

The Congressional Budget Office provides the Congress with economic analyses of alternative fiscal, budgetary, and programmatic policy issues, and with information and estimates required for the congressional budget process.

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.

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 to the House and Senate Budget Committees, House and Senate Appropriations Committees, Senate Finance Committee, House Ways and Means Committee, and all other congressional committees.

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
JOHN G. ROBERTS, JR.
Associate Justices
JOHN PAUL STEVENS, ANTONIN SCALIA, ANTHONY M. KENNEDY,
DAVID H. SOUTER, CLARENCE THOMAS, RUTH BADER GINSBURG,
STEPHEN G. BREYER,
SAMUEL A. ALITO, JR.

Officers:
Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice
JEFFREY P. MINEAR
Clerk
WILLIAM K. SUTER
Court Counsel
SCOTT S. HARRIS
Curator
CATHERINE E. FITTS
Director of Data Systems
DONNA CLEMENT
Librarian
JUDITH GASKELL
Marshal
PAMELA TALKIN
Public Information Officer
KATHLEEN L. ARBERG
Reporter of Decisions
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 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 rehear a case en banc. The court sits principally in Washington, DC, and may hold court wherever any court of appeals sits (28 U.S.C. 48).

Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit</th>
<th>Judges</th>
<th>Official Station</th>
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(Clerk: Mark J. Langer; Circuit Executive: Elizabeth H. Paret; Washington, DC)
### 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>U.S.</td>
<td>David Bryan Sentelle, Chief Judge</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Douglas H. Ginsburg</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<td></td>
<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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<td>Merrick B. Garland</td>
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<td>Janice Rogers Brown</td>
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<td>Thomas B. Griffith</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Brett M. Kavanaugh</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 vacancies)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### First Circuit

| Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico | Chief Judge | Washington, DC |
| (Clerk: Michael Boudin; Circuit Executive: Michael Boudin) | Justice David H. Souter | Boston, MA |
| | Justice David H. Souter | Boston, MA |
| | Justice David H. Souter | Boston, MA |

#### Second Circuit

| (Clerk: Marcia M. Waldron; Circuit Executive: Karen G. M. Marcus) | Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg | New York, NY |
| | Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg | New York, NY |
| | Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg | New York, NY |

#### Third Circuit

| Districts of New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, middle Pennsylvania, and western Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Virgin Islands | Chief Judge | Philadelphia, PA |
| (Clerk: Paul L. Bergrin; Circuit Executive: Paul L. Bergrin) | Justice David H. Souter | Philadelphia, PA |
| | Justice David H. Souter | Philadelphia, PA |
| | Justice David H. Souter | Philadelphia, PA |

#### Fourth Circuit

<p>| Districts of Maryland, northern West Virginia, southern West Virginia, eastern Virginia, western Virginia, eastern North Carolina, western North Carolina | Chief Judge | Orangeburg, SC |
| | Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr. | Orangeburg, SC |
| | Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr. | Orangeburg, SC |
| | Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr. | Orangeburg, SC |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Circuit</th>
<th>Judges</th>
<th>Official Station</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carolina, middle North</td>
<td>James Harvie Wilkinson III</td>
<td>Charlottesville, VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina, and South</td>
<td>Paul V. Niemeyer</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina</td>
<td>M. Blane Michael</td>
<td>Charleston, WV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit Executive:</td>
<td>Diana Gibbon Motz</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel W. Phillips;</td>
<td>William B. Traxler, Jr.</td>
<td>Greenville, SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, VA</td>
<td>Robert B. King</td>
<td>Charleston, WV</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Roger L. Gregory</td>
<td>Richmond, VA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dennis W. Shedd</td>
<td>Columbia, SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allyson K. Duncan</td>
<td>Raleigh, NC</td>
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<td>(5 vacancies)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Fifth Circuit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts of northern Mississippi, southern Mississippi, eastern Louisiana, middle Louisiana, western Louisiana, northern Texas, southern Texas, eastern Texas, and western Texas</th>
<th>Circuit Justice</th>
<th>Justice Antonin Scalia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circuit Judges</td>
<td>Edith Holland Jones, Chief Judge</td>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carolyn Dineen King</td>
<td>Houston</td>
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<td></td>
<td>E. Grady Jolly</td>
<td>Jackson, MS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>W. Eugene Davis</td>
<td>Lafayette, LA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jerry Edwin Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jacques L. Wiener, Jr.</td>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rhessa H. Barkdale</td>
<td>Jackson, MS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Emilio M. Garza</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Harold R. DeMoss, Jr.</td>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
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<td>Fortunado P. Benavides</td>
<td>Austin, TX</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Carl E. Stewart</td>
<td>Shreveport, LA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>James L. Dennis</td>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Edith Brown Clement</td>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Edward C. Prado</td>
<td>San Antonio, TX</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Priscilla Richman Owen</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jennifer Walker Elrod</td>
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<td>Leslie H. Southwick</td>
<td>Jackson, MS</td>
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### Sixth Circuit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts of northern Ohio, southern Ohio, eastern Michigan, western Michigan, eastern Kentucky, western Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, middle Tennessee, and western Tennessee</th>
<th>Circuit Justice</th>
<th>Justice John Paul Stevens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circuit Judges</td>
<td>Danny J. Boggs, Chief Judge</td>
<td>Louisville, KY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boyce F. Martin, Jr.</td>
<td>Louisville, KY</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alice M. Batchelder</td>
<td>Medina, OH</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Martha Craig Daughtrey</td>
<td>Nashville, TN</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Karen Nelson Moore</td>
<td>Cleveland, OH</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ransey Guy Cole, Jr.</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Eric L. Clay</td>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ronald Lee Gilman</td>
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<td>Julia Smith Gibbons</td>
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<td>John M. Rogers</td>
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<td>Jeffrey S. Sutton</td>
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<td>Deborah L. Cook</td>
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<td></td>
<td>David W. McKeague</td>
<td>Lansing, MI</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Richard A. Griffin</td>
<td>Traverse City, MI</td>
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<td>(2 vacancies)</td>
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### Seventh Circuit

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<tr>
<th>Districts of northern Indiana, southern Indiana, northern Illinois, central Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Wisconsin, and western Wisconsin</th>
<th>Circuit Justice</th>
<th>Justice John Paul Stevens</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circuit Judges</td>
<td>Frank H. Easterbrook, Chief Judge</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard A. Posner</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Joel M. Flaum</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Kenneth P. Rippel</td>
<td>South Bend, IN</td>
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<td>Daniel A. Manion</td>
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<td>Michael S. Kanne</td>
<td>Lafayette, IN</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ilana Diamond Rovner</td>
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<td>Diane P. Wood</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Terence T. Evans</td>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
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## Eighth Circuit

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Circuit</th>
<th>Judges</th>
<th>Official Station</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota, Northern Iowa, Southern Iowa, Eastern Missouri, Western Missouri, Arkansas, Western Arkansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota</td>
<td>Ann C. Williams, Diane S. Sykes, John Daniel Tinder</td>
<td>Chicago, IL, Milwaukee, WI, Indianapolis, IN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Eighth Circuit Judges

- **Chief Judge**: Alex Kozinski, Chief Judge
- **Districts**: Northern District of California, Eastern District of California, Central District of California, Southern District of California, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, District of Guam, and District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands

### Eighth Circuit Executive

- **Cherie R. Burch**: Clerk
- **Rebecca Payne**: Circuit Executive

### Eighth Circuit Officials

- **Clerk**: Michael Ellis Gans, Diana E. Murphy
- **Circuit Executive**: Kermit E. Bye, Millie B. Adams, William Jay Riley

## Ninth Circuit

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Circuit</th>
<th>Judges</th>
<th>Official Station</th>
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</table>

### Ninth Circuit Judges

- **Chief Judge**: Alex Kozinski
- **Districts**: Northern District of California, Eastern District of California, Central District of California, Southern District of California, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, and District of Guam, and District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands

### Ninth Circuit Executive

- **Cherie R. Burch**: Clerk
- **Rebecca Payne**: Circuit Executive

### Ninth Circuit Officials

- **Clerk**: Molly Dwyer, Michael Daly Hawkins
- **Circuit Executive**: Sidney R. Thomas, Cathy A. Catterson, Barry G. Silverman

## Tenth Circuit

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Circuit</th>
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<th>Official Station</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, and Oklahoma, Northern Mexico</td>
<td>Robert H. Hruby, Chief Judge, Paul J. Kelly, Jr., Reece Tacha, Mary Beck Briscoe, Carlos F. Lucero, Michael R. Murphy, Hants L. Hartz, Terrence L. O'Brien, Michael W. McConnell</td>
<td>Oklahoma City, OK, Santa Fe, NM, Lawrence, KS, Denver, CO, Salt Lake City, UT, Albuquerque, NM, Cheyenne, WY, Salt Lake City, UT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tenth Circuit Judges

- **Chief Judge**: Alex Kozinski
- **Districts**: Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, and Oklahoma, Northern Mexico

### Tenth Circuit Executive

- **Cherie R. Burch**: Clerk
- **Rebecca Payne**: Circuit Executive

### Tenth Circuit Officials

- **Clerk**: Elisabeth S. Smukler
- **Circuit Executive**: Martin J. Tighe
- **Chief Judge**: Alex Kozinski
- **Districts**: Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, and Oklahoma, Northern Mexico

### Tenth Circuit Officials

- **Clerk**: Molly Dwyer
- **Circuit Executive**: Sidney R. Thomas
Judicial Circuits—United States Courts of Appeals—Continued

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<th>Circuit</th>
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<th>Official Station</th>
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<tr>
<td>Eleventh Circuit</td>
<td>Timothy M. Tymkovich</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Neil M. Gorsuch</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jerome A. Holmes</td>
<td>Tulsa, OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Circuit Judges: J.L. Edmondson, Chief Judge
Clerk: Thomas K. Kahn

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 supersed 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 customs duties, to recover on a customs bond, or for certain civil penalties alleging fraud or negligence are also within the exclusive jurisdiction of the court.

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

The principal offices are located in New York, 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 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 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.

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


**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.

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


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

**Business of the Federal Courts**

The business of all the Federal courts described here, except the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, the Tax Court, the Court 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).

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**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS**

*One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20544*

*Phone, 202–502–2600*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>JAMES C. DUFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
<td>JILL C. SAYENGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Director and General Counsel</td>
<td>WILLIAM R. BURCHILL, JR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Associate Director</td>
<td>ROBERT K. LOESCHE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director, Office of Judicial</td>
<td>LAURA C. MINOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Executive Secretariat</td>
<td>JEFFREY A. HENNEMUTH, WENDY JENNIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Directors, Office of Judicial Conference Executive Secretariat</td>
<td>CORDIA A. STROM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Legislative Affairs</td>
<td>DANIEL CUNNINGHAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director, Office of Public Affairs</td>
<td>DAVID A. SELLERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director, Office of Court Administration</td>
<td>NOEL J. AUGUSTYN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Court Administration</td>
<td>GLEN K. PALMAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Director, Office of Defender Services</td>
<td>THEODORE J. LIDZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Defender Services</td>
<td>STEVEN G. ASIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director, Office of Facilities and Security</td>
<td>ROSS EISENMAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Facilities and Security</td>
<td>WILLIAM J. LEHMANN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director, Office of Finance and Budget</td>
<td>GEORGE H. SCHAER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Finance and Budget</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director, Office of Human Resources</td>
<td>CHARLOTTE G. PEDDICORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Human Resources</td>
<td>NANCY E. WARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director, Office of Information Technology</td>
<td>HOWARD J. GRANDIER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Information Technology</td>
<td>JOSPH R. PETERS, JR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director, Office of Internal Services</td>
<td>DOREEN G.B. BYDUME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director, Office of Judges Programs</td>
<td>PETER G. MCCABE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Judges Programs</td>
<td>R. TOWNSEND ROBINSON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 is also responsible for the preparation and submission of the budget of the courts, which shall be transmitted by the Office of Management and Budget to Congress without change.

Probation Officers

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

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

Bankruptcy

The Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984 (28 U.S.C. 151) provided that the bankruptcy judges for each judicial district shall constitute a unit of the district court to be known as the bankruptcy court. Bankruptcy judges are appointed by the courts of appeals in such numbers as authorized by Congress and serve for a term of 14 years as judicial officers of the district courts.
This act placed jurisdiction in the district courts over all cases under title 11, United States Code, and all proceedings arising in or related to cases under that title (28 U.S.C. 1334). The district court may provide for such cases and proceedings to be referred to its bankruptcy judges (as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 157).

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

**Federal Magistrate Judges**

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.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

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

Director
Deputy Director
Director, Education Division
Director, Systems Innovation and Development Office
Director, Research Division
Director, Interjudicial Relations Office
Director, Federal Judicial History Office
Director, Communications Policy and Design Office

BARBARA J. ROTHSTEIN
JOHN S. COOKE
BRUCE M. CLARKE
TED E. COLEMAN
JAMES B. EAGLIN
MIRA GUR-ARIE
BRUCE A. RAGSDALE
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 Chair 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, Federal judicial history databases, and various educational resources are available at www.fjc.gov.
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 consulted 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.


Executive Branch
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

THE VICE PRESIDENT

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
Joshua B. Bolten

Assistant to the President, Chief of Staff to the Vice President, and Counsel
David S. Addington

Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff
Joseph W. Hagin

Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Adviser
James Jeffrey

Assistant to the President and Press Secretary
Dana Perino

Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary
Raul F. Yanes

Assistant to the President for Communications
Kevin F. Sullivan

Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism
Kenneth Wainstein

Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs
Daniel Meyer

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Stephen J. Hadley

Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel
Joie Gregor

Assistant to the President for Speechwriting
Marc Thiessen

Assistant to the President for Strategic Initiatives and External Affairs
Barry Jackson

Counsel to the President
Fred F. Fielding

Counselor to the President
Ed Gillespie

Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
Joel D. Kaplan

Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady
Anita B. McBride

Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Communications for Policy and Planning
Terri Teuber Moore
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Communications for Production  
Adam Belmar

Deputy Assistant to the President for Strategic Initiatives and External Affairs  
Brian McCormack

Deputy Assistant to the President for Appointments and Scheduling  
Melissa S. Bennett

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Advance  
Spencer Geissinger

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Public Liaison  
Julie Cram

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Strategic Initiatives  
Joel Scanlon

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of USA Freedom Corps  
Henry Lozano

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director, Intergovernmental Affairs  
Janet Weir Creighton

Deputy Assistant to the President for International Economic Affairs and Deputy National Security Adviser  
Daniel Price

Deputy Assistants to the President for Legislative Affairs  
John Emling, Deb Fiddelke, Christopher Frech

Deputy Assistant to the President for Management and Administration  
Linda M. Gambatesa

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Media Affairs  
Jeanie S. Mamo

Special Assistant to the President and White House Social Secretary  
Amy Zantzinger

Special Assistant to the President for Cabinet Liaison  
Ross M. Kyle

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

The President’s staff facilitates and maintains communication with the Congress, the heads of executive agencies, the press and other information media, and the general public.

The various Assistants to the President aid 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, 202–456–7549

Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the Vice President  
David S. Addington

Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs  
John Hannah

Deputy Chief of Staff to the Vice President  
Claire O’Donnell

Counsel to the Vice President  
Kathryn Wheelbarger
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       Edward P. Lazear
Members         (2 vacancies)
Chief of Staff   Pierce E. Scranton

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.
Council on Environmental Quality
722 Jackson Place NW., Washington, DC 20503

Chairman
JAMES CONNAUGHTON
Chief of Staff
MARTIN HALL
General Counsel
EDWARD A. BOLING
(VACANCY)
Deputy General Counsel
GEORGE BANKS
Senior Advisor for International Affairs and Climate Change
LANDON VAN DYKE
Associate Director for International Affairs and Climate Change
ELIZABETH LADT
Associate Counsel for International Affairs
GREG SCHILDWACHTER
Associate Director for Agriculture, Lands and Wildlife
KRISTEN HELLMER
Associate Director for Communications
CHRISTOPHER SCHEVE
(VACANCY)
Associate Director for Energy and Transportation
(TVACANCY)
Associate Director for Environment and Regulation
Associate Director for Natural Resources
TERRENCE BREYMAN
Associate Director for NEPA Oversight
HORST GRECZMIEL
Associated Director for Ocean and Coastal Policy
GERHARD KUSKA

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.). The Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.) established the Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ) to provide professional and administrative support for the Council. The Council and OEQ are collectively referred to as the Council on Environmental Quality, and the CEQ Chair, who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, 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. In addition, it oversees Federal agency and department implementation of NEPA.
National Security Council

Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20504
Phone, 202–456–1414

Members:
The President G EORGE W. BUSH
The Vice President D ICK CHENEY
The Secretary of State C ONDOLEEZZA RICE
The Secretary of Defense R OBERT M. GATES

Statutory Advisers:
Director of National Intelligence M IKE MCCONNELL
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff A DM. MICHAEL G. MULLEN, USN

Standing Participants:
The Secretary of the Treasury H ENRY M. PAULSON, JR.
Chief of Staff to the President J OSHUA B. BOLTEN
Counsel to the President F RED FIELDING
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs S TEPHEN J. HADLEY
Assistant to the President for Economic Policy K EITH HENNESSEY

Officials:
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs S TEPHEN J. HADLEY
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Deputy National Security Adviser J AMES F. JEFFREY
Executive Secretary J OHN I. PRAY, JR.

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 Secretaries of State and Defense. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the statutory military adviser to the Council, and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency 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.
Office of Administration

Eisenhower Executive Office Building
1650 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20503

Director (VACANCY)
Deputy Director SANDRA EVANS
Chief Financial Officer EDGAR BENNETT
Chief Information Officer THERESA PAYTON
Chief Operations Officer SANDRA EVANS, Acting
Chief Procurement and Contract Management Officer ALTHEA KIREILIS
Director for Equal Employment Opportunity CLARA PATTERSON
Director for Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness JOHN GILL
General Counsel ELIZABETH MEDAGLIA

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 JAMES A. NUSSLE
Deputy Director STEPHEN S. MCMLILLIN
Deputy Director for Management CLAY JOHNSON III
Chief of Staff ROB LEHMAN
Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy PAUL A. DENETT
Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs SUSAN E. DUDLEY
Assistant Director for Administration LAUREN E. WRIGHT, Acting
Assistant Director for Budget ELIZABETH M. ROBINSON
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference JAMES J. JUKES

For further information, contact the National Security Council, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20504. Phone, 202–456–1414.
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 JOHN P. WALTERS
Chief of Staff STEPHEN A. KATSURINIS
Deputy Director SCOTT BURNS
Deputy Director for Demand Reduction BERTHA MADRAS
Deputy Director for State, Local, and Tribal Affairs
David R. Murtaugh, Acting
Deputy Director for Supply Reduction
Associate Director, Performance and Budget
John E. Rice
Associate Director, Legislative Affairs
Keith B. Nelson
Associate Director, Management and Administration
Michele C. Marx
Associate Director, Public Affairs
Thomas A. Riley
General Counsel
Edward H. Jurith
Chief Scientist, Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center
David W. Murray
Associate Director, National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign
Robert W. Denniston

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, Local, and Tribal 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.

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

Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy  WALTER KARL ZINSMEISTER
Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy  JESS SHARP

National Economic Council

Room 235, Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20502
Phone, 202–456–2800. Internet, www.whitehouse.gov/nec

Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and Director, National Economic Council  KEITH HENNESSEY
Deputy Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and Deputy Director, National Economic Council  CHARLES BLAHOUS
Special Assistants to the President for Economic Policy

Amy Farrell, Julie Goon, Hunter Moorhead, Jason Thomas, (Vacancy)

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

New Executive Office Building, 725 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20502

Director
John H. Marburger III

Associate Director for Science
Sharon L. Hays

Associate Director for Technology
Richard M. Russell

Executive Director for the National Science and Technology Council
Nestor Ramirez

Executive Director for the President’s Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology
Scott Steele

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
SUSAN C. SCHWAB
Deputy U.S. Trade Representative (Washington)
JOHN K. VERONEAU
Deputy U.S. Trade Representative (Geneva)
PETER F. ALLGEIER
Chief of Staff
TIMOTHY KEELER
Special Textile Negotiator
SCOTT D. QUESENBERRY
General Counsel
WARREN H. MARUYAMA
Chief Agricultural Negotiator
(vacancy)
FRED AMES
Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Administration
JAMES MURPHY
Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Agricultural Affairs
BARBARA WEISEL
Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Southeast Asia and the Pacific
D. ANDY OLSON
Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Congressional Affairs
DAVID A. WALTERS
Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Economic Affairs
MARK LINSCHOTT
Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Environment and Natural Resources
(vacancy)
MEREDITH BROADBENT
Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Industry, Market Access and Telecommunications
Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Intergovernmental Affairs and Public Liaison
TIFFANY M. MOORE
Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Japan, Korea, and APEC Affairs
WENDY CUTLER
Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for China
TIMOTHY STRATFORD
Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for South Asian Affairs
(vacancy)
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.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The Department of Agriculture did not meet the publication deadline for submitting updated information of its activities, functions, and sources of information as required by the automatic disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1)(A)).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
ED SCHAER
Deputy Secretary
CHARLES F. CONNER
Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services
MARK KEENUM
Deputy Under Secretaries
FLOYD GAIBLE, ELLEN TERPSTRA
Administrator, Farm Service Agency
TERESA C. LASSETER
Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service
MICHAEL W. YOST
Administrator, Risk Management Agency
ELDON F. GOULD
Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services
NANCY M. JOHNER
Deputy Under Secretary
KATE HOUSTON
Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service
ROBERTO SALAZAR
Executive Director, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion
BRIAN WANSINK
Under Secretary for Food Safety
RICHARD RAYMOND
Deputy Under Secretary
H. SCOTT HURD
Administrator, Food Safety and Inspection Service
ALFRED V. ALMANZA
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment
MARK E. REY
Deputy Under Secretaries
GARY MAST, MELISSA M. SIMPSON
Chief, Forest Service
ABIGAIL KIMBELL
Chief, Natural Resources Conservation Service
ARLEN LANCASTER
Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics
GALE A. BUCHANAN
Deputy Under Secretary
MERLE D. PIERSON
Administrator, Agricultural Research Service
EDWARD B. KNIPLING
Administrator, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service
COLIEN HEFFERAN
Administrator, Economic Research Service
KATHERINE SMITH
Administrator, National Agricultural Statistics Service
JOE REILY, Acting
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under Secretary for Rural Development</td>
<td>THOMAS C. DORR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary</td>
<td>DOUGLAS FAULKNER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrator, Business and Cooperative Programs</td>
<td>BEN ANDERSON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrator, Housing and Community Facilities Programs</td>
<td>RUSSELL DAVIS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrator, Utilities Programs</td>
<td>JAMES ANDREW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations</td>
<td>LINDA A. STRACHAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>LOWELL RANDEL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs</td>
<td>BRUCE KNIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretaries</td>
<td>J. BURTON ELLER, CHUCK LAMBERT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service</td>
<td>LLOYD C. DAY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</td>
<td>CINDY J. SMITH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrator, Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration</td>
<td>JAMES LINK</td>
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<td>Assistant Secretary for Administration</td>
<td>BOYD K. RUTHERFORD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>GILBERT L. SMITH, JR.</td>
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<td>Judicial Officer</td>
<td>WILLIAM G. JENSON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Judge, Administrative Law Judges</td>
<td>MARC HILLSON</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Ethics</td>
<td>RAYMOND SHEEHAN</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Human Capital Management</td>
<td>ROBERTA D. PURCELL</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Operations</td>
<td>JOHN CREW</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Procurement and Property Management</td>
<td>GLENN HAGGSTROM</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Security Services</td>
<td>WARREN R. ASHWORTH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</td>
<td>JAMES E. HOUSE</td>
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<td>Director, Conflict Resolution and Prevention Center</td>
<td>DALE GENTRY</td>
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<td>MARGO M. MCKAY</td>
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<td>ANNABELLE ROMERO</td>
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<td>Associate Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>SHERIE HINTON HENRY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Adjudication and Compliance</td>
<td>MICHAEL G. WATTS</td>
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<td>Director, Office of Outreach and Diversity</td>
<td>CARL-MARTIN RUIZ</td>
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<td>Chief Information Officer</td>
<td>CHARLES CHRISTOPHERSON</td>
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<td>Deputy Chief Information Officer</td>
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<td>Deputy Chief Financial Officer</td>
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<td>General Counsel</td>
<td>MARC L. KESSELMAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy General Counsel</td>
<td>J. MICHAEL KELLY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>PHYLLIS K. FONG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Inspector General</td>
<td>KATHLEEN S. TIGHE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Communications</td>
<td>CHRIS CONNELLY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Economist</td>
<td>JOSEPH GLAUBER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief Economist</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Risk Assessment and Cost-Benefit Analysis</td>
<td>JAMES SCHAUB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chairman, World Agricultural Outlook Board</td>
<td>GERALD BANGE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director, Global Change Program Office</td>
<td>WILLIAM HOHENSTEIN</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Director, Office of Energy Policy and New Uses
ROGER CONWAY
Director, National Appeals Division
ROGER J. KLURFELD
Director, Office of Budget and Program Analysis
SCOTT STEELE
Director, Office of the Executive Secretariat
BRUCE BUNDICK

[For the Department of Agriculture statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7, Part 2]

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

USDA’s rural development mission is to assist rural Americans to increase their economic opportunities and improve their quality of life. To accomplish this, USDA works to foster new cooperative relationships among Government, industry, and communities. As a capital investment bank, USDA provides financing for rural housing and community facilities, business and cooperative development, telephone and high-speed Internet access, electric, water, and sewer infrastructure. Approximately 800 rural development field offices, staffed by 7,000 employees, provide frontline delivery of rural development loan and grant programs at the local level.

Rural Business-Cooperative Programs

To meet business credit needs in underserved areas, USDA rural development business programs are usually leveraged with commercial, cooperative, or other private sector lenders. USDA’s business programs are as follows:

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.

**Renewable Energy and Efficiency Loans and Grants** This program encourages agricultural producers and small rural businesses to create renewable and energy-efficient systems.

**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, and encourage the development of value-added ventures.

**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 Program** 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. A bimonthly magazine, *Rural Cooperatives*, reports current developments and research for cooperative management leadership.

**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 USDA 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.

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, 202–720–4323.

**Rural Housing Programs**

Rural Development 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. It also 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 SFH 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’ mortgages;

—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, 202–720–4323.

**Rural Utilities Programs**

Rural Development helps finance 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. It also provides assistance through 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 loans and grants to improve telecommunications service and high-speed Internet access 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 technical assistance to rural water systems to solve operational, financial, and management challenges.

—The distance learning and telemedicine program provides financing to help rural schools and health care providers purchase or improve telecommunications facilities and equipment to bring educational and medical resources to rural areas that otherwise might be unavailable.

—Rural Development also guarantees loans from the Department of the Treasury’s Federal Financing Bank (FFB), which lends to borrowers, primarily for large-scale electric and telecommunication facilities. It 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, 202–720–4323.

### 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, shipments, prices, location,
quality, condition, and other market data on farm products in specific markets and marketing areas. The data is disseminated nationally via the Internet and other electronic means and is shared with several countries. The Service also assists other countries in developing their own marketing information systems.

**Standardization, Grading, and Classing**

Nearly 600 grade standards have been established for some 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 commodity 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 is also responsible for testing seed.

**Laboratory Testing**

The Service provides microbiological, chemical, and other scientific laboratory support to its commodity and food procurement programs, testing peanuts for aflatoxin, and testing seeds for germination and purity. The Agency also carries out quality assurance and safety oversight activities for its milk market laboratories, 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 pesticides residue. 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**

The Service administers marketing agreements and orders 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 promote product quality control and 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 the orderly marketing of commodities facilitated by these programs, the interests of both producers and consumers are protected.

**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 nonwoody 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 and processors 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, blueberries, avocados, peanuts, and popcorn.

**Transportation Programs** The Service is also responsible for the promotion 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; for increasing marketing efficiency by developing improved operating methods and facilities; and for certifying equipment for processing, handling, and distributing dairy, poultry, and meat products.

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

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Staff, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Room 3510, South Agriculture Building, Stop 0273, Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202–720–8998 or visit the Web site at www.ams.usda.gov.

**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 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 depredation caused by birds, rodents, and predators.

**Biotechnology Regulatory Services**

Biotechnology regulatory officials are responsible for regulating the importation, movement, and field release of genetically engineered plants, insects, microorganisms, and any other known organism or potential plant pest. Biotechnology regulations are designed to ensure that genetically engineered organisms, such as herbicide-tolerant cotton or virus-resistant papayas, are just as safe for agriculture and the environment as traditionally bred crop varieties. In regulating biotechnology, the Service works in concert with the Environmental Protection Agency and
the Food and Drug Administration, agencies that also play important roles in protecting agriculture, a safe food supply, and the environment. Its involvement begins when a person or organization wishes to import, move across a State line, or field-test a genetically engineered plant. These activities are subject to the Service’s permitting and notification system.

**Plant Protection and Quarantine** 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.

Plant protection 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 help protect agricultural production and natural resources from pests and diseases. The Service continues to take regulatory action on prohibited or restricted products.

**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; suppress serious nuisances and threats to public
health and safety caused by birds, rodents, and other wildlife in urban and rural communities; and 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 official U.S. standards for grain and other assigned commodities, and for administering 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-for-service 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-for-service 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.). FSIS is responsible for ensuring that the nation’s commercial supply of meat, poultry, and egg products is safe, wholesome, and correctly labeled and packaged. 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. FSIS provides for the inspection of each animal or bird at slaughter and processed products during various stages of production. FSIS inspects all raw meat and poultry sold in interstate and foreign commerce, including imported products. It monitors meat and poultry products after they leave federally inspected plants. FSIS tests samples of egg products and meat and poultry products for microbial and chemical contaminants to monitor trends for enforcement purposes. FSIS provides inspection at Federal facilities for meat, poultry, and egg products, as well as voluntary inspection for animals not covered under mandatory inspection regulations such as buffalo, rabbit, and deer. It 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. FSIS also monitors state inspection programs which inspect meat and poultry products sold only within the state in which they were produced.

FSIS maintains a toll-free meat and poultry hotline (phone, 888–674–6854, TTY, 800–256–7072) to answer questions in English and Spanish about the safe handling of meat, poultry, and egg products. The hotline’s hours are Monday through Friday, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., eastern time, year-round. An extensive selection of food safety messages, in English and Spanish, is also available at the same number 24 hours a day.

“Ask Karen” is a Web-based virtual representative tool that provides answers to consumer questions about food safety. “Ask Karen” is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at www.askkaren.gov.
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-age 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-age 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.

For further information, contact the Public
Information Officer, Food and Nutrition Service,
Department of Agriculture, Alexandria, VA 22302.
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.

For further information, contact the Office of
Public Information, Center for Nutrition Policy and
Promotion, Suite 200, 1120 20th Street NW.,
Washington, DC 20036–3406. Phone, 202–418–

Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services

Farm Service Agency
The Farm Service Agency (FSA)
administrates farm commodity, disaster,
and 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 FSA
manages commodity programs such as
the direct and countercyclical program,
commodity and livestock disaster
programs, marketing assistance loan
programs, noninsured crop disaster
assistance programs, and the tobacco
transition payment program. It
administers commodity loan programs
for wheat, rice, corn, grain sorghum,
barley, oats, oilseeds, 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. CCC provides short-term
loans using the commodity as collateral.
These loans provide farmers with interim
financing and facilitate orderly marketing
of farm commodities throughout the
year.

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
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have limited resources with which to establish and maintain profitable farming operations.

Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)  NAP provides catastrophic crop loss protection for crops not covered by Federal crop insurance. 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 There are FSA programs to assist farmers who encounter natural disasters from drought, flood, freeze, tornadoes, and other natural calamities. Eligible producers can be compensated for crop losses, livestock feed losses, and tree damage, and for the cost of rehabilitating eligible farmlands damaged by natural disaster. Low-interest loans for eligible farmers can help cover production and physical losses in counties declared disaster areas.

The largest component of USDA disaster assistance is the Crop Disaster Program (CDP), which has provided more than $3 billion in financial relief to farmers, ranchers, foresters, and other agricultural producers who incurred losses because of recent adverse weather conditions.

Conservation Programs  FSA’s conservation programs include enhancement of 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, improves air quality, increases wildlife habitat, and protects 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  FSA’s commodity operations system facilitates the storage, management, and disposition of commodities used to meet humanitarian needs abroad. It administers the United States Warehouse Act (USWA), which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to license warehouse operators who store agricultural products. Warehouse operators that apply must meet the USDA standards established within the USWA and its regulations. Under the milk 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 surplus commodities are used for hunger relief both domestically and internationally. FSA’s commodity operations system also coordinates with other Government agencies to provide surplus commodities for various programs and also purchases commodities for the National School Lunch Program and other domestic feeding programs.


Commodity Credit Corporation

The Commodity Credit Corporation (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.

CCC 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, CCC supplies commodities to provide assistance to developing democracies.


Risk Management Agency
The Risk Management Agency (RMA), via the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC), oversees and administers the crop insurance program under the Federal Crop Insurance Act. Crop insurance is offered to qualifying producers through 16 private sector crop insurance companies. Under the new Standard Reinsurance Agreement (SRA), RMA provides reinsurance, pays premium subsidies, reimburses insurers for administrative and operating costs and oversees the financial integrity and operational performance of the delivery system. RMA bears much of the noncommercial insurance risk under the SRA, allowing insurers to retain commercial insurance risks or reinsure those risks in the private market.

In 2006, the Federal crop insurance program is expected to provide producers with more than $44 billion in protection on approximately 246 million acres through about 1.2 million policies. There are 22 insurance plans available and 26 active pilot programs in various stages of development.

RMA is also working closely with the private sector to find new and innovative ways to provide expanded coverage. This includes risk protection for specialty crops, livestock and forage, and rangeland and pasture. Thus, RMA is able to reduce the need for ad hoc disaster bills and available coverage caused by long-term production declines that result from extended drought in many areas.

Additional information about RMA can be found on its Web site (www.rma.usda.gov), including agency news, State profiles, publications, announcements on current issues, summaries of insurance sales, pilot programs, downloadable crop policies, and agency-sponsored events. The site also features online tools, calculators, and applications.


Foreign Agricultural Service
The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) works to improve foreign market access for U.S. products, to build new markets, to improve the competitive position of U.S. agriculture in the global marketplace, and to provide food aid and technical assistance to foreign countries.

FAS has the primary responsibility for USDA’s activities in the areas of international marketing, trade agreements and negotiations, and the collection and analysis of international statistics and market information. It also administers the USDA’s export credit guarantee and food aid programs. FAS helps increase income and food availability in developing nations by mobilizing expertise for agriculturally led economic growth.

FAS also enhances U.S. agricultural competitiveness through a global network of agricultural economists, marketing experts, negotiators, and other specialists. FAS agricultural counselors, attachés, trade officers, and locally employed FAS staff stationed in over 90 countries support U.S. agricultural interests and cover 140 countries.

In addition to agricultural affairs offices in U.S. embassies, agricultural trade offices also have been established in a number of key foreign markets and function as service centers for U.S. exporters and foreign buyers seeking market information.

Reports prepared by our overseas offices cover changes in policies and other developments that could affect U.S. agricultural exports. FAS staff in
U.S. embassies around the world assess U.S. export marketing opportunities and respond to the daily informational needs of those who develop, initiate, monitor, and evaluate U.S. food and agricultural policies and programs.

In addition to data collection, FAS also maintains a worldwide agricultural reporting system based on information from U.S. agricultural traders, remote sensing systems, and other sources. Analysts in Washington, DC, prepare production forecasts, assess export marketing opportunities, and track changes in policies affecting U.S. agricultural exports and imports.

FAS programs help U.S. exporters develop and maintain markets for hundreds of food and agricultural products, from bulk commodities to brand name items. Formal market promotion activities are carried out chiefly in cooperation with agricultural trade associations, State-regional trade groups, small businesses, and cooperatives that plan, manage, and contribute staff resources and funds to support these efforts. FAS also provides guidance to help exporters locate buyers and provides assistance through a variety of other methods. This includes supporting U.S. participation in several major trade shows and a number of single-industry exhibitions each year.


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 (ARS) 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. National Programs, 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.

ARS also includes the National Agricultural Library (NAL), which is the primary resource in the United States for information about food, agriculture, and natural resources, and serves as an electronic gateway to a widening array of scientific literature, printed text, and agricultural images. NAL serves USDA and a broad customer base including policymakers, agricultural specialists, research scientists, and the general public. NAL works with other agricultural libraries and institutions to advance open and democratic access to information about agriculture and the Nation’s agricultural knowledge.

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


Economic Research Service

The mission of the Economic Research Service (ERS) is to inform and enhance public and private decisionmaking on economic and policy issues related to agriculture, food, the environment, and rural development.

Activities to support this mission and the following goals involve research and development of economic and statistical indicators on a broad range of topics including, but not limited to, global agricultural market conditions, trade restrictions, agribusiness concentration, farm and retail food prices, foodborne illnesses, food labeling, nutrition, food assistance programs, worker safety, agrichemical usage, livestock waste management, conservation, sustainability, genetic diversity, technology transfer, rural infrastructure, and rural employment. Research results and economic indicators on such important agricultural, food, natural resource, and rural issues are fully disseminated to public and private decisionmakers through published and electronic reports and articles; special staff analyses, briefings, presentations, and papers; databases; and individual contacts. Through such activities, ERS provides public and private decisionmakers with economic and related social science information and analysis in support of the Department’s goals of enhancing economic opportunities for agricultural producers; supporting economic opportunities and quality of life in rural America; enhancing the protection and safety of U.S. agriculture and food; improving U.S. nutrition and health; and enhancing
the natural resource base and environment. More information on ERS’s program is contained on the ERS Web site (www.ers.usda.gov).


National Agricultural Statistics Service

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

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

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

NASS is responsible for conducting the Census of Agriculture. 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 aquacultures, 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. It’s 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>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>National Forest System Regions—Regional Forester</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Northern</td>
<td>Federal Bldg. (P.O. Box 7669), Missoula, MT 59807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rocky Mountain</td>
<td>740 Sims 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>334 26th 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Southern</td>
<td>1720 Peachtree Rd. NW., Atlanta, GA 30367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. 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>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Research Stations—Director

<table>
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<th>Region/Station/Area</th>
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<tr>
<td>Northern</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 Blv., P.O. Box 2860, Asheville, NC 28802</td>
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State and Private Forestry Areas—Director

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<td>Suite 200, 100 Matson Ford Rd., P.O. Box 6775, Radnor, PA 19087–4585</td>
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International Institute of Tropical Forestry

<table>
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<th>Region/Station/Area</th>
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<tr>
<td>UPR Experimental Station Grounds, Botanical Garden, Call Box 25000, Rio Piedras, PR 00928</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</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 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 the program, 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. The surveys are conducted cooperatively with other Federal, State, and local agencies and land grant universities. The Service is the national and world leader in soil classification and soil mapping, and is now expanding its work in soil quality.

**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 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 RCD 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 flood plain 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.

Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Fourteenth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250
Phone, 888–744–4723

Executive Director JERRY ICE
Deputy Executive Director 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.  

**Contracts and Small Business Activities**  
To obtain information about contracting or subcontracting opportunities, attending small business outreach activities, or how to do business with USDA, contact the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.  

**Employment**  
Most jobs in the Department are in the competitive service and are filled by applicants who have established eligibility under an appropriate examination administered by the Office of Personnel Management or Department Special Examining Units. General employment 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.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Chief of Staff and Counselor to the Secretary
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Chief of Staff and Counselor to the Secretary
Carlos M. Gutierrez
Claire E. Buchan
Joseph V. Schwan II
Jeffrey S. Cavanaugh
Alice Mary O. Leach
John J. Sullivan
LaJuene Desmukes
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
Suzanne E. Hilding
(Vacancy)
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
(Mary B. Schwan)
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
(Vacancy)
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
David K. Bowsher
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Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
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(Vacancy)
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(William E. Bell)
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
(Vacancy)
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
John J. Phelan III
Suzan J. Aramaki
(Vacancy)
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
Lisa Casias
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
Gordon Alston
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
Teresa Coppolino
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
Deborah Jefferson
William Fleming
Fred E. Fanning
Douglas Elznic, Acting
(Vacancy)
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
Nathaniel F. Wienecke
(Vacancy)
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
(Scott B. Lmos)
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
(Vacancy)
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy
Todd J. Zinsker
Edward L. Blansitt
E. Richard Mills
Ann Marie Hauser
Mary Tinsley Raul
Jennifer Andberg
Deputy Principal Deputy Secretary
(Deborah E. Kelly)
Deputy Principal Deputy Secretary
(Vacancy)
Deputy Principal Deputy Secretary
(William F. Lomas)
Deputy Principal Deputy Secretary
(Vacancy)
Deputy Principal Deputy Secretary
(William V. Lomas)
Deputy Principal Deputy Secretary
(Vacancy)
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(William H. Lomas)
Deputy Principal Deputy Secretary
(Vacancy)
Deputy Principal Deputy Secretary
(William F. Lomas)
BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230
Phone, 202–482–2721

Under Secretary for Industry and Security  MARIO MANCUSO
Deputy Under Secretary  DANIEL O. HILL
Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement  DARRYL W. JACKSON

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

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

Assistant Secretary for Economic Development  SANDY K. BARUAH
Deputy Assistant Secretary  BENJAMIN ERULKAR
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management Services and Chief Financial Officer  MARY C. PLEFFNER

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230
Phone, 202–482–3727

Under Secretary for Economic Affairs  CYNTHIA A. GLASSMAN
Deputy Under Secretary  JACK C. McDOUGLE
Associate Under Secretary for Management  KIM WHITE
Associate Under Secretary for Communications  (VACANCY)
Chief Economist  JOSEPH V. KENNEDY
Director, Bureau of the Census  STEVE H. MURDOCK
Director, Bureau of Economic Analysis  J. STEVEN LANDELFELD

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

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

Under Secretary for International Trade  CHRISTOPHER A. PADILLA
Deputy Under Secretary  MICHELLE O’NEILL
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration  DAVID SPOONER
Assistant Secretary for Market Access and Compliance  DAVID BOHIGIAN
Assistant Secretary for Manufacturing and Services  WILLIAM G. SUTTON
Assistant Secretary for Trade Promotion and Director of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service  ISRAEL HERNANDEZ
Chief Financial Officer and Director of Administration  DAVID M. ROBINSON
Chief Information Officer  RENEE MACKLIN

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

National Director, Minority Business Development Agency  RONALD N. LANGSTON
Deputy Director  (VACANCY)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere and Administrator
CONRAD C. LAUTENBACHER, JR.

Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere and Deputy Administrator
(VACANCY)

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere
TIMOTHY R.E. KEENEY

Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs
WILLIAM BRENNAN

Deputy Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere
JOHN J. KELLY, JR.

General Counsel
(VACANCY)

Director, Office of Communications
ANSON FRANKLIN

Director, Office of Legislative Affairs
ERIC WEBSTER

Chief Financial Officer
MAUREEN E. WYLIE

Chief Administrative Officer
WILLIAM F. BROGLIE

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries Service
WILLIAM T. HOGARTH

Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management
JOHN H. DUNNIGAN

Assistant Administrator for National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services
MARY E. KICZA

Assistant Administrator for Weather Services
DAVID L. JOHNSON

Assistant Administrator for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research
RICHARD W. SPINRAD

Assistant Administrator for Program Planning and Integration
MARY M. GLACKIN

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230
Phone, 202–428–1840.

Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information
JOHN M.R. KNEUER

Deputy Assistant Secretary
MEREDITH BAKER

Chief Counsel
KATHY D. SMITH

Associate Administrator for Spectrum Management
FREDERICK R. WENTLAND

Associate Administrator for Policy Analysis and Development
ERIC R. STARK

Associate Administrator for International Affairs
(VACANCY)

Associate Administrator for Telecommunications and Information Applications
BERNADETTE A. MCGUIRE-RIVERA

Associate Administrator for Telecommunication Sciences and Director, Institute for Telecom Sciences
ALAN VINCENT
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.
Bureau of Industry and Security

The mission of the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is to advance U.S. national security, foreign policy, and economic objectives by ensuring an effective export control and treaty compliance system and promoting continued U.S. strategic technology leadership. 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 Enforcement**  The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement enforces dual-use export controls. This enables 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; reviews visa applications of foreign nationals to prevent illegal technology transfers; and conducts cooperative enforcement activities on an international basis.

**Office of International Programs**  The Office of International Programs provides technical assistance to nations lacking effective export and transit control systems. These nations 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.

**Management and Policy Coordination**  The Management and Policy Coordination (MPC) unit establishes and evaluates the Bureau’s overall policy agenda, priorities, goals, unit objectives, and key metrics. MPC performs oversight of program operations and expenditures; executes or supervises the President’s Management Agenda; and adjudicates appeals of licensing and enforcement decisions as part of an extended legal process involving administrative law judges and the Office of General Counsel. MPC provides guidance and coordination for the Bureau’s participation in the Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance Program, which provides technical assistance to strengthen the export and transit control systems of nations that are identified as potential locations for the exporting of weapons of mass destruction, missile delivery systems, or the commodities, technologies, and equipment that can be used to design and build them.

### Field Offices—Bureau of Industry and Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Area</th>
<th>Address</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Rm. 253, 10 Causeway St., 02222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Suite 622, 525 S. Griffin St., 75202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillside, IL</td>
<td>Suite 530, 4415 W. Harrison St., 60162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td>Suite 250, 1535 Vantage Pkwy, West, 77032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Segundo, CA</td>
<td>Suite 720, 222 N. Sepulveda Blvd., 90245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Lauderdale, FL</td>
<td>Suite 2060, 200 E. Las Olas Blvd., 33301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herndon, VA</td>
<td>Suite 1125, 381 Elden St., 20170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irvine, CA</td>
<td>Suite 310, 2601 Main St., 92614–6299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose, CA</td>
<td>Suite 725, 160 W. Santa Clara St., 95113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staten Island, NY</td>
<td>Suite 104, 1200 South Ave., 10314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport Beach, CA</td>
<td>Suite 345, 3300 Irvine Ave., 92660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[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]
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.

EDA provides grants to 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 350 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 provide 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. Economic assistance provides funding for both planning and implementation to address economic change.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance program helps U.S. firms and industries injured as the result of economic globalization. A nationwide network of Trade Adjustment Assistance Centers offers low-cost, effective professional assistance to certified firms to develop and implement recovery strategies.

Regional Offices—Economic Development Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region (Areas Served)</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (AL, FL, GA, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Suite 1820, 401 W. Peachtree St. NW., 30308–3610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Suite 200, 771 Corporate Dr., Lexington, 40503–5477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, TX (AK, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>Suite 100, 504 Lavasa St., 78701–2658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Suite 1025, 500 Poydras St., New Orleans, 70130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (IN, MI, WI)</td>
<td>Suite 855, 111 N. Canal, 60606–7204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Suite 100, 515 W. 1st St., Duluth, MN 55802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Suite 740, 200 N. High St., Columbus, OH 43215</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (CO, SD, UT)</td>
<td>Suite 632, 1244 Speer Blvd., 80204</td>
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Economics and Statistics Administration

The Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA) provides broad and targeted economic data, analyses, and forecasts for use by Government agencies, businesses, and others, as well as develops domestic and international economic policy. The Under Secretary is the chief economic adviser to the Secretary and provides leadership and executive management of the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

ESA provides key business, economic, and international trade information products that American business and the public can use to make informed decisions through STAT.USA®.

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

Bureau of the Census

[For the Bureau of the Census statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Sept. 16, 1975, 40 FR 42763]

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

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<th>Regional Office (Areas Served)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (AL, FL, GA)</td>
<td>Suite 3200, 101 Marietta 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, VI, and VT)</td>
<td>Suite 301, 4 Copley Pl., 02117–9108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte, NC (KY, NC, SC, TN, VA)</td>
<td>Suite 106, 901 Center Park Dr., 28217–2935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (IL, IN, WI)</td>
<td>Suite 5501, 2255 Enterprise Dr., Westchester, IL 60154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (LA, MS, TX)</td>
<td>Suite 800S, 5858 Stemmons N. Fwy., 75237–3836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (AZ, CO, MT, NE, ND, NM, NV, SD, UT, and WY)</td>
<td>Suite 100, 6900 W. Jefferson Ave., Lakewood, CO 80235–2032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI (MI, OH, WV)</td>
<td>Suite 100, 1395 Brewery Park Blvd., 48207–2635</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 800, 395 Hudson St., 10014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (NJ (counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren), NY (counties of Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester))</td>
<td>Suite 504, 833 Chestnut St., 19107–4405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (DC, DE, MD, NJ (all counties not listed under the New York Regional Office), PA)</td>
<td>Suite 3800, 601 Union St., 98101–1074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (AK, CA (all counties not listed under the Los Angeles Regional Office), ID, OR, WA)</td>
<td>Suite 300, 15350 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, CA 91406–4224</td>
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</table>

Bureau of Economic Analysis

[For the Bureau of Economic Analysis statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Dec. 29, 1990, 55 FR 85496.]

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) promotes a better understanding of the U.S. economy by providing the most timely, relevant, and accurate economic accounts data in an objective and cost-effective manner. BEA’s economic statistics are closely watched and provide a comprehensive picture of the U.S. economy. BEA prepares national, regional, industry, and international accounts that present essential information on such issues in the world economy.

BEA’s national economic statistics provide a comprehensive look at U.S. production, consumption, investment, exports and imports, and income and saving. The international transactions accounts provide information on trade in goods and services (including the balance of payments and trade), investment income, and government and private finances. In addition, the accounts measure the value of U.S. international assets and liabilities and direct investment by multinational companies.

The regional accounts provide data on total and per capita personal income by region, State, metropolitan area, and
county, and on gross State product. The industry economic account provides a detailed view of the interrelationships between U.S. producers and users and the contribution to production across industries.


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

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 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 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 Manufacturing and Services unit 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 unit Secretary develops strategies, policies, and programs to strengthen the competitive position of U.S. industries in the United States and world markets. The unit 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 multilateral and other agreements.

Trade Promotion and U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service The Trade
Promotion and U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service unit 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 aid U.S. firms to compete successfully for major projects and procurements worldwide. ITA provides a comprehensive platform of export assistance services to support 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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama (Rm. 707, 950 22d St. N., Birmingham, 35203)</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
<td>205–731–1331</td>
<td>205–731–0076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California (Suite 166, 2101 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 Labarbera</td>
<td>909–466–4134</td>
<td>909–466–4140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 509, 350 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, 90071)</td>
<td>Rachid Sayoc</td>
<td>213–894–4231</td>
<td>213–894–8789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 200, 50 Acacia Ave., San Rafael, 94901)</td>
<td>Elizabeth Krauth</td>
<td>415–485–8200</td>
<td>415–485–6219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1410 Ethan Way, Sacramento, 95814)</td>
<td>George Tastard</td>
<td>916–566–7170</td>
<td>916–566–7123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14th Fl., 250 Montgomery St., San Francisco, 94104)</td>
<td>Stephan Crawford</td>
<td>415–705–2300</td>
<td>415–705–2297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 550, 152 N. 3d St., San Jose, 95113–5591)</td>
<td>Joanne Vilet</td>
<td>408–271–7300</td>
<td>408–271–7306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Ventura County) 333 Ponoma St., Port Hueneme, 93041)</td>
<td>Gerald Vaughn</td>
<td>805–488–4844</td>
<td>805–488–7801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware (Served by the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Export Assistance Center).</td>
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<tr>
<td>District of Columbia (Served by the Arlington, Virginia Export Assistance Center).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida (Suite 1–200, 13805 S Lake St., Clearwater, 33760)</td>
<td>George Martinez</td>
<td>727–893–3738</td>
<td>727–893–3839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 Independent Dr., Jacksonville, 32202–5004)</td>
<td>Jorge Ace</td>
<td>904–232–1270</td>
<td>904–232–1271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 203, 5835 Blue Lagoon Dr., Miami, 33126–3009)</td>
<td>Linda Santucci</td>
<td>305–526–7425</td>
<td>305–526–7434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 305, 105, 75th St. NW., Atlanta, 30308)</td>
<td>Thomas A. Stauss</td>
<td>404–897–6090</td>
<td>404–897–6085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 202, 111 E. Liberty St., Savannah, 31401)</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
<td>912–652–4204</td>
<td>912–652–4241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Hawaii (Rm. 214, 521 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, 96813)</td>
<td>Amy Benson</td>
<td>808–532–8040</td>
<td>808–522–8045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Rm. 141, Jobst Hall, 922 N. Glenwood Ave., Peoria, 61606)</td>
<td>Shari Stout</td>
<td>309–671–7815</td>
<td>309–671–7818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite E103, 605 Fulton Ave., Rockford, 61103)</td>
<td>Patrick Hope</td>
<td>815–322–2380</td>
<td>815–322–2571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa (Suite 100, 700 Locust St., Des Moines, 50309–3739)</td>
<td>Allen Patch</td>
<td>515–288–8614</td>
<td>515–288–1437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas (2509 Commerce Tower, 911 Main St., Kansas City, 64101)</td>
<td>Andrew Anderson</td>
<td>816–421–1876</td>
<td>816–471–7839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky (333 W. Vine St., Lexington, 40507)</td>
<td>Sara M. Moreno</td>
<td>859–225–7001</td>
<td>859–201–1139</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Suite 240, 2292 S. Hwy. 27, Somerset, 40501)</td>
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<td>606–677–1669</td>
<td>606–677–6161</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisiana (Suite 2710, 2 Canal St., New Orleans, 70130)</td>
<td>Donald Van De Werken</td>
<td>504–589–6546</td>
<td>504–589–2337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(Suite 243, 216 S. Pleasantburg Dr., Greenville, 29607)</td>
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<td>(Triangle) Suite 110, 10500 World Trade Blvd., Raleigh, 27617)</td>
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<td>(Suite 650, 2345 Grand, Kansas City, 64108)</td>
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<td>(Suite 1400, 700 N. Greenwood Ave., Tulsa, 74106)</td>
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### Export Assistance Centers—International Trade Administration—Continued

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<th>Address</th>
<th>Director/Manager</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas (P.O. Box 12428, Austin, 78711–2428)</td>
<td>Karen Parker</td>
<td>512–916–5939</td>
<td>512–916–5940</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>(West Texas) Rm. 1303, 1400 FM 1788, Midland, 79707–1423)</td>
<td>Steve Recobs</td>
<td>432–552–2490</td>
<td>432–552–3490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah (Suite 331, 9690 South 300 West, Sandy, 84070)</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
<td>801–255–1871</td>
<td>801–255–3147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 412, P.O. Box 10026, 400 N. 8th St., Richmond, 23240–0026)</td>
<td>Ann Grey</td>
<td>703–235–0331</td>
<td>703–524–2649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 310, 950 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, 98402)</td>
<td>Young Oh</td>
<td>206–553–5615</td>
<td>206–553–7253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia (Suite 314, 1116 Smith St., Charleston, 25301)</td>
<td>Leslie Drake</td>
<td>304–347–5123</td>
<td>304–347–5408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Suite 412, P.O. Box 10026, 400 N. 8th St., Richmond, 23240–0026)</td>
<td>Diane Mooney</td>
<td>206–553–5615</td>
<td>206–553–7253</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Suite 310, 950 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, 98402)</td>
<td>Young Oh</td>
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<td>Leslie Drake</td>
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<td>304–347–5408</td>
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</tbody>
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For further information, contact the International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–482–3917.

### Minority Business Development Agency

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

The Minority Business Development Agency was established by Executive order in 1969. The Agency develops and coordinates a national program for minority business enterprises.

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

Business development services are provided to the minority business community through three vehicles: the minority business opportunity committees which disseminate information on business opportunities; the minority business development centers that provide management and technical assistance and other business development services; and electronic commerce which includes a Web page on the Internet that will show how to start a business and use 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 1715, 401 W. Peachtree St. NW., 30308–3516</td>
<td>Patricia Hanes</td>
<td>404–790–3300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Suite 1406, 55 E. Monroe St., 60603</td>
<td>Eric Dobyns</td>
<td>312–353–0182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Suite 726, 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 Acosta</td>
<td>818–453–8636</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>
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Regional Enterprise Centers—Minority Business Development Agency

<table>
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<th>Area</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Suite 414, One Gateway Ctr., 02458</td>
<td>Dick Torborg</td>
<td>617–527–2186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
<td>Suite 1314, 51 SW. First Ave., 33130</td>
<td>Augusto Guzman</td>
<td>305–536–5054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasadena, CA</td>
<td>Suite 460, Pasadena Office Towers, 150 S. Los Robles Ave., 91101</td>
<td>Maria Acosta</td>
<td>818–453–8636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Suite 10128, 600 Arch St., 19106</td>
<td>Alfonso Jackson</td>
<td>215–597–9236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

[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)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

operates the Nation’s civilian geostationary and polar-orbiting environmental satellites. It also manages the largest collection of atmospheric, climatic, 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 and the protection and restoration of healthy ecosystems. NMFS is involved in the stock assessment of the Nation’s multi-billion-dollar marine fisheries, protecting marine mammals and threatened species, habitat conservation operations, trade and industry assistance, and fishery enforcement activities.


National Ocean Service

The National Ocean Service (NOS) works to balance the Nation’s use of coastal resources through research, management, and policy. NOS monitors the health of U.S. coasts by examining how human use and natural events impact coastal ecosystems. Coastal communities rely on NOS for information about natural hazards so they can more effectively reduce or eliminate the destructive effects of coastal hazards. NOS assesses the damage caused by hazardous material spills and works to restore or replace the affected coastal resources. Through varied programs, NOS protects wetlands, water quality, beaches, and wildlife. In addition, NOS provides a wide range of navigational products and data that assist vessels’ safe movement 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 ocean, 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.


Office of Marine and Aviation Operations

The Office of Marine and Aviation Operations maintains a fleet of ships and aircraft, and manages several safety programs. Ships and aircraft are used for operational data collection and research in support of NOAA’s mission, the Global Earth Observation System, and the Integrated Ocean Observing System.
This includes flying “hurricane hunter” aircraft into nature’s most turbulent storms to collect data critical to hurricane research.

For further information, contact Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, Suite 500, 8403 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–1045.

Field Organization—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tr>
<td>National Weather Service</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Science and Technology</td>
<td>1325 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910–3283. Phone, 301–713–1436. Fax, 301–713–0693.</td>
<td>Frank Kelly, Acting</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>Robert Tbi, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Region</td>
<td>Rm. 517, 222 W. 7th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99513–7575. Phone, 907–271–5136. Fax, 907–271–3711.</td>
<td>Laura Furgione</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>Jeff LaDouce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Marine Fisheries Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>1315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–2239. Fax, 301–713–2258.</td>
<td>James W. Balsiger, Acting</td>
</tr>
<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>Rodney McNinnis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Fisheries Science Center</td>
<td>P.O. Box 271, 8604 La Jolla Shores Dr., La Jolla, CA 92038. Phone, 858–546–7001. Fax, 858–546–5655.</td>
<td>William Fox</td>
</tr>
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### National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service

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<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>1335 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–3578. Fax, 301–713–1249.</td>
<td>Mary E. Kicza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Program Office</td>
<td>Rm. 1450, 8455 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–427–2070.</td>
<td>Dan Stockton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Climatic Data Center</td>
<td>1335 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–0100. Fax, 301–713–3599.</td>
<td>Gary K. Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Geophysical Data Center</td>
<td>1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–2981. Fax, 301–713–4392.</td>
<td>Michael Szabados</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Oceanographic Data Center</td>
<td>1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–3200. Fax, 301–713–4012.</td>
<td>David M. Kennedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Programs</td>
<td>1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–3078. Fax, 301–713–4263.</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAA Coastal Services Center</td>
<td>1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–2981. Fax, 301–713–4263.</td>
<td>Margaret A. Davidson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services</td>
<td>1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–3074. Fax, 301–713–4289.</td>
<td>Michael Szabados</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science</td>
<td>1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–4270.</td>
<td>Gary C. Matlock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Survey</td>
<td>1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–2770. Fax, 301–713–4019.</td>
<td>Capt. Steven R. Barnum, NOAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Geodetic Survey</td>
<td>1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–3222. Fax, 301–713–4175.</td>
<td>David Zilkoski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Response and Restoration</td>
<td>1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–2989. Fax, 301–713–4389.</td>
<td>David Westerholm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Programs Office</td>
<td>1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–0163. Fax, 301–713–0163.</td>
<td>Chester A. Kobilinsky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth System Research Laboratory</td>
<td>1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–0163. Fax, 301–713–0163.</td>
<td>Alexander E. MacDonald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Resources Laboratory</td>
<td>1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–0163. Fax, 301–713–0163.</td>
<td>Steve Fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory</td>
<td>1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–0163. Fax, 301–713–0163.</td>
<td>Robert Atlas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory</td>
<td>1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–0163. Fax, 301–713–0163.</td>
<td>Venkatachalam Ramaswamy</td>
</tr>
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Field Organization—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Severe Storms Laboratory</td>
<td>1313 Halley Circle, Norman, OK 73069. Phone, 405-325-6904. Fax, 405-366-4933.</td>
<td>James Kimpel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Exploration and Research Program</td>
<td>Rm. 10151, 1315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-734-1013. Fax, 301-713-4282.</td>
<td>Stephen Hammond, Acting Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Sea Grant College Program</td>
<td>Rm. 11716, 1315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-734-1088. Fax, 301-713-1031.</td>
<td>Leon Cammen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Research and Technology Applications</td>
<td>Rm. 106, 1335 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-1088. Fax, 301-713-1031.</td>
<td>Joe Bishop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Office of Program Planning and Integration

| Headquarters | Rm. 15625, 1315 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-3318. Fax, 301-713-0585. | Paul Dorenus, Acting Director |

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations

| Marine Operations Center Atlantic | 439 W. York St., Norfolk, VA 23510–1114. Phone, 757–441–6778. | Capt. Emily B. Christman, NOAA Commanding Officer |
| Aircraft Operations Center | 7917 Hangar Loop Dr., MacDill AFB, FL 33621–5401. Phone, 813–828–3310. | Capt. Brian K. Taggart, NOAA Commanding Officer |
| Commissioned Personnel Center | Suite 500, 8403 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301–713–3444. | Capt. Todd C. Stiles, NOAA Commanding Officer |
| Diving Center | 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115–6070. Phone, 206–526–6705. | Dave Dinsmore |

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-482-4190.

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.

NTIA’s principal responsibilities and functions include:

—serving as the principal executive branch adviser to the President on telecommunications and information policy;
—developing and presenting U.S. plans and policies at international communications conferences and related meetings;
—prescribing policies for and managing Federal use of the radio frequency spectrum;
—serving as the principal Federal telecommunications research and engineering laboratory, through NTIA’s
Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, headquartered in Boulder, CO;—administering Federal programs to assist telecommunication facilities, public safety organizations, and the general public with the transition to digital broadcasting;—providing grants through the Technology Opportunities Program for demonstration projects to promote the widespread availability of digital network technologies in the public and nonprofit 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.

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 the Administration’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 202–482–1575.

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 expanded its activities and responsibilities. NIST is a nonregulatory Federal agency within the Commerce Department. Its mission is to promote measurement science, standards, and technology to enhance productivity, facilitate trade, and improve the quality of life. NIST carries out its mission through the NIST laboratories, which conduct research to advance the U.S. technological infrastructure; the Baldrige National Quality Program, which helps U.S. businesses and other organizations improve the performance and quality of their operations; the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership, which helps smaller firms adopt new manufacturing and management technologies; and the Technology Innovative Program, which provides cost-shared awards to industry and other institutions for high-risk, high-reward research in areas of critical national need.

For further information, call 301–975–4054. Fax, 301–926–8091. E-mail, inquiries@nist.gov. Internet, www.nist.gov.
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 media to disseminate information; and provides information processing services to other Federal agencies. NTIS receives no appropriations. Its revenue comes from two 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 approximately 2.5 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.

The NTIS Bibliographic Database is available online through commercial vendors and on CD-ROM from NTIS. Database entries since 1964 are available at the NTIS Web site. Internet, www.ntis.gov.

For further information or to order NTIS products, contact the NTIS Sales Desk. Phone, 800–553–6847. TDD, 703–487–4639. Fax, 703–605–6900. E-mail, info@ntis.gov. Internet, www.ntis.gov. For information on product dissemination services for other agencies, call 703–605–6835.


United States Patent and Trademark Office

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) was established by the act of July 19, 1952 (35 U.S.C. 1) "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times to inventors the exclusive right to their respective discoveries for a certain period of time" (Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution). The registration of trademarks is based on the commerce clause of the U.S. Constitution.

USPTO examines and issues patents. There are three major patent categories: utility patents, design patents, and plant patents. USPTO also issues statutory invention registrations and processes international patent applications.

Through the registration of trademarks, USPTO assists businesses in protecting their investments, promoting goods and services, and safeguarding consumers against confusion and deception in the marketplace. 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, USPTO advises and assists government agencies and officials in matters involving all domestic and global aspects of intellectual property. USPTO also promotes an understanding of intellectual property protection.

USPTO provides public access to patent, trademark, and related scientific and technical information. Patents and trademarks may be freely reviewed and searched online at www.uspto.gov or at designated Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries. There are 85 Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries located within the United States and the territory of Puerto Rico. Additionally, USPTO’s Scientific and Technical Information Center in Alexandria, VA, houses over 120,000 volumes of scientific and technical books in various languages; 90,000 bound volumes of periodicals devoted to science and technology; the official journals of 77 foreign patent organizations; and over 40 million foreign patents on paper, microfilm, microfiche, and CD-ROM.


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).

**Employment**  
Information is available electronically through the Internet, at www.doc.gov/ohrm. Phone, 202–482–5138.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has field employment offices at the Western Administrative Support Center, Bin C15700, 7600 Sand Point Way NE., Seattle, WA 98115 (phone, 206–526–6294); 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80303 (phone, 303–497–6332); 601 East Twelfth Street, Kansas City, MO 64106 (phone, 816–426–2056); and 200 World Trade Center, Norfolk, VA 23510–1624 (phone, 757–441–6516).

**Environment**  
The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration conducts research and gathers data about the oceans, atmosphere, space, and Sun, and applies this knowledge to science and service in ways that touch the lives of all Americans, including warning of dangerous weather, charting seas and skies, guiding our use and protection of ocean and coastal resources, and improving our understanding and stewardship of the environment which sustains us all. For further information, contact the Office of 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.

**Inspector General Hotline**  
United States 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 408–351–3378; fax, 949–660–9347, or 408–351–3355). For enforcement-related questions, contact the partnership-insecurity 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 to the job matching database is available through the Internet at www.mbd.gov.

National Institute of Standards and Technology

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Technical Information Service
To place an order, request the Catalog of NTIS Products and Services. For other general inquiries, contact the NTIS Sales Desk from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (eastern standard time) (phone, 800–553–6847; 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).

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.

United States Patent and Trademark Office
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Policy)</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Technology Security Policy/Counter Proliferation)</td>
<td>Lisa Bronson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Near East and South Asian Affairs)</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Asian and Pacific Affairs)</td>
<td>Jim Shinn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness/Chief Human Capital Officer</td>
<td>David S.C. Chu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness</td>
<td>Michael Dominguez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)</td>
<td>S. Ward Casscells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs)</td>
<td>Thomas F. Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Program Integration)</td>
<td>Jeanne Fites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Readiness)</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Civilian Personnel Policy)</td>
<td>Patricia S. Bradshaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Military Personnel Policy)</td>
<td>William J. Carr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Military Community and Family Policy)</td>
<td>Leslye A. Arsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Plans)</td>
<td>Gail H. McGinn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>Tina W. Jonas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Deputy Under Secretary (Comptroller)</td>
<td>Jack D. Patterson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>James Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Management Reform)</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Financial Management)</td>
<td>Jack Koller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence)</td>
<td>James R. Clapper, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Counterintelligence and Security)</td>
<td>Carol Haave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence and Warfighting)</td>
<td>Lt. Gen. Richard Zahner, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Policy, Requirements, and Resources)</td>
<td>Letitia Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Preparation and Warning)</td>
<td>Thomas Behling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration)/Chief Information Officer</td>
<td>John G. Grimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs)</td>
<td>Robert Wilkie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) General Counsel</td>
<td>Robert L. Hastings, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Operational Test and Evaluation Inspector General</td>
<td>William J. Haynes II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charles E. McQueary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Claude M. Kicklighter</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Department of Defense is responsible for providing the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of our country.

The major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, consisting of about 1.3 million men and women on active duty. They are backed, in case of emergency, by the 825,000 members of the Reserve and National Guard. In addition, there are about 600,000 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), headed by the Secretary of Defense.

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; modeling and simulation; systems engineering; advanced technology; developmental test and evaluation; production; systems integration; logistics; installation management; military construction; procurement; environment, safety, and occupational health management; utilities and energy management; business management modernization; document services; and nuclear, chemical, and biological defense programs.

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 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 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; language capabilities and programs; and the Federal Voting Assistance Program. The Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) also serves as the Chief Human Capital Officer.

**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; stability operations; 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.

**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 assigned areas; 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 administrative requirements of their commands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Commander</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>USEUCOM, APO AE 090705</td>
<td>Gen. John Craddock, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>USPACCOM, Box 64028, Camp H.M. Smith, HI 96861–4028.</td>
<td>Adm. William J. Fallon, USN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Operations</td>
<td>USSTRATCOM, 7701 Tampa Point Blvd., MacDill AFB, FL 33621–5323.</td>
<td>Gen. Kevin P. Chilton, USAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>USTRANSCOM, Rm. 339, 508 Scott Dr., Scott AFB, IL 62225–5357.</td>
<td>Gen. Norton A. Schwartz, USAF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Field Activities

American Forces Information Service

The American Forces Information Service (AFIS) provides internal communications program support to U.S. military forces.
worldwide to promote and sustain military unit and individual readiness, situational awareness, quality of life, and morale; trains public affairs, broadcast, and visual information professionals for DOD; and provides military commanders and combat forces with news, features, photography, videography, news clippings, and other internal command information products and services. AFIS provides internal communications 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 Technical Information Center The Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) is a field activity in the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics). It operates under the authority, direction, and control of the Director, Defense Research and Engineering. DTIC provides defense scientific and technical information, offers controlled access to defense information, and hosts more than 100 DOD Web sites. DTIC’s collections include technical reports, summaries of research in progress, independent research and development material, defense technology transfer agreements, and DOD planning documents.


Defense Technology Security Administration 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 administers the development and implementation of DOD technology security policies on international transfers of defense-related goods, services, and technologies to ensure that critical U.S. military technological advantages are preserved; transfers that could prove detrimental to U.S. security interests are controlled and limited; proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery is prevented; diversion of defense-related goods to terrorists is prevented; legitimate defense cooperation with foreign friends and allies is supported; and the health of the defense industrial base is assured.


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 (DODDS) 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 dependents education activities and programs. It also plans, directs, coordinates, and manages 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 DODDS 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 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, administers the Federal responsibilities of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, advises the DOD on matters and policies relating to women in the Armed Forces, and provides program and policy support on sexual assault issues and language capabilities.


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 Test Resource Management Center (TRMC) is a DOD field activity under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. The Center develops policy, 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. TRMC develops and maintains the test and evaluation resources strategic plan, reviews the proposed DOD test and evaluation budgets, and certifies the adequacy of the proposed budgets and if they provide balanced support of the strategic plan. TRMC manages the Central Test and Evaluation Investment Program, the Test and Evaluation Science and Technology Program, and the Joint Mission Environment Test Capability Program.

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 DOD. DPMO’s primary responsibilities include leadership for and policy oversight over all efforts to account for Americans still missing from past conflicts and the recovery of and accounting for those who may become isolated in hostile territory in future conflicts. The Office also provides administrative and logistical support to the 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 (OEA) assists communities that are adversely affected by base closures, expansions, or realignments and Defense contract or program cancellations. OEA provides technical and financial assistance to those communities and coordinates other Federal agencies’ involvement through the Defense Economic Adjustment Program.

For further information, contact the Office of Economic Adjustment, Department of Defense, Suite 200, 400 Army Navy Drive, Arlington, VA 22202–4704. Phone, 703–604–6020.

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. There may be a fee charged for the Department’s audiovisual and multimedia products. For information, 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, 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 still and motion images of operations, exercises, and historical events or for interactive training materials, contact the Defense Imagery Management Center. Phone, 888–743–4662. Internet, www.defenseimagery.mil. E-mail, askdimoc@hq.afis.osd.mil.

Contracts and Small Business Activities Contact the Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Office of the Secretary of Defense, 3061

DOD Directives and Instructions

Electronic Access Information about the following offices is available as listed below:
Joint Chiefs of Staff: www.jcs.mil.
Central Command: www.centcom.mil.
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 866–205–4975 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 703–695–7778 or by sending an e-mail to tourschd.pa@osd.mil. Internet, www.defenselink.mil/pubs/pentagon.

Defend America Web Site The Defend America 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.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The Department of the Air Force did not meet the publication deadline for submitting updated information of its activities, functions, and sources of information as required by the automatic disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1)(A)).
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.

| Major Commands |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Command | Address | Commander |
| Air Combat Command | Langley AFB, VA 23665–2788 | Gen. Ronald E. Keys |
| Air Education and Training Command | Randolph AFB, TX 78150–4324 | Gen. William R. Looney |
| Air Force Materiel Command | Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433–5001 | Gen. Bruce Carlson |
| Air Mobility Command | Scott AFB, IL 62225–5310 | Gen. Duncan J. McNabb |

**Overseas Commands**

**Pacific Air Forces** The Command is responsible for planning, conducting, and coordinating offensive and defensive air operations in the Pacific and Asian theaters.

**United States Air Forces in Europe** The Command plans, conducts, controls, coordinates, and supports air and space operations to achieve United States national and NATO objectives.

| Overseas Commands |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Command | Address | Commander |
| Pacific Air Forces | Hickam AFB, HI 96853–5420 | Gen. Paul V. Hester |

**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.

**Base Closures** The Agency serves as the Federal real property disposal agent and provides integrated executive management for Air Force bases in the United States as they are closed under the delegated authorities of the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.

**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, health promotion, family advocacy, bioenvironmental engineering, military public health, and radioactive material management.

Modeling and Simulation  The Agency implements policies and standards and supports field operations in the areas of modeling and simulation.

News  The Agency gathers information and packages and disseminates electronic and printed news and information products. It manages and operationally controls Air Force Internal Information, the Army and Air Force Hometown News Service, the Air Force Broadcasting Service, and the Air Force Armed Forces Radio and Television outlets worldwide; operates the Air Force hotline; and provides electronic information through the Air Force bulletin board and the Internet.

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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence</td>
<td>San Antonio, TX</td>
<td>Paul A. Parker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency</td>
<td>Tyndall AFB, FL 32403–5319</td>
<td>Col. Gus G. Elliott</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Field Operating Agencies—Continued

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<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Commander/Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Communications Agency</td>
<td>Scott AFB, IL 62225–5206</td>
<td>Col. Robert Steele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Frequency Management Agency</td>
<td>Alexandria, VA</td>
<td>Col. Louis G. Jakowatz III</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 Inspection Agency</td>
<td>Kirtland AFB, NM 87117–5670</td>
<td>Col. Thomas F. Berardinelli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Logistics Management Agency</td>
<td>Maxwell AFB, AL 36112–6424</td>
<td>Col. Sean P. Cassidy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force News Agency</td>
<td>San Antonio, TX 78226</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Real Property Agency</td>
<td>Arlington, VA</td>
<td>Kathryn Haldorson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Services Agency</td>
<td>Randolph AFB, TX 78150–4451</td>
<td>Col. Timothy J. Hanson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Weather Service</td>
<td>Scott AFB, IL 62225–5206</td>
<td>Col. John M. Lanicci</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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center</td>
<td>Kirtland AFB, NM 87117–5558</td>
<td>Maj. Gen. Felix Dupre’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EDITORIAL NOTE: The Department of the Army did not meet the publication
deadline for submitting updated information of its activities, functions, and sources
of information as required by the automatic disclosure provisions of the Freedom of
Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1)(A)).

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The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310

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Vice Chief of Staff
Gen. Richard A. Cody
Director of the Army Staff
Lt. Gen. David H. Huntoon
Vice Director of the Army Staff
James B. Gunlicks

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Lt. Gen. James D. Thurman
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Deputy Chief of Staff, G–8
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Chief of Engineers
The Surgeon General
Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
Chief of Chaplains
Provost Marshall General
Judge Advocate General
Director, Army National Guard

**Major Army Commands:**
- Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command
- Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Command
- Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

**Army Service Component Commands:**
- Commanding General, U.S. Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
- Commanding General, U.S. Army South
- Commanding General, USARCENT
- Commanding General, USARNORTH
- Commanding General, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army
- Commanding General, U.S. Army Pacific
- Commanding General, Eighth U.S. Army
- Commanding General, U.S. Army Special Operations Command
- Commanding General, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Strategic Command

**Direct Reporting Units:**
- Commanding General, U.S. Army Military District of Washington
- Commanding General, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command
- Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
- Commanding General, U.S. Army Network Command Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM)
- Commanding General, U.S. Army Medical Command
- Commanding General, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Commanding General, Army Test and Evaluation Command
- Commanding General, U.S. Military Academy
- Commanding General, U.S. Army Reserve Command
- Director, U.S. Army Acquisition Support Center

- LT. GEN. ROBERT L. VAN ANTWERP, JR.
- LT. GEN. ERIC B. SCHOOMAKER
- LT. GEN. ROBERT WILSON
- MAJ. GEN. DOUGLAS L. CARVER
- BRIG. GEN. RODNEY L. JOHNSON
- BRIG. GEN. SCOTT C. BLACK
- LT. GEN. CLYDE A. VAUGHN
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- GEN. CHARLES C. CAMPBELL
- GEN. WILLIAM S. WALLACE
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- LT. GEN. KEVIN T. CAMPBELL
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- LT. GEN. FRANKLIN L. HAGENBECK
- LT. GEN. JACK C. STULTZ
- CRAIG SPISAK
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 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.
Army Commands

U.S. Army Forces Command  The U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) trains, mobilizes, deploys, sustains, transforms, and reconstitutes conventional forces, providing relevant and ready land power to combatant commanders worldwide in defense of the Nation at home and abroad.


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 Program Executive Offices, industry, academia, and other military services and Government agencies to develop, test, and acquire 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 Training and Doctrine Command  Headquartered in Fort Monroe, Virginia, the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) recruits, trains, and educates the Army’s soldiers; develops leaders; supports training in units; develops doctrine; establishes standards; and builds the future Army. TRADOC operates schools and centers at Army installations. TRADOC’s priorities are recruiting a quality all-volunteer force; providing rigor and relevance in training and leader development; fostering innovation; preparing the Army for joint operations; and developing the future forces.


Army Service Component Commands

Eighth U.S. Army  Eighth U.S. Army provides forces to the commander of the U.S. Forces Korea who in turn provides them to the commander of the Republic of Korea/U.S. Combined Forces Command.


U.S. Army Europe and 7th Army  The U.S. Army Europe and 7th Army provides the principal land component for the U.S. European Command (EUROCOM). U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) forms, trains, and projects expeditionary forces and JTF-capable headquarters to prosecute joint and combined operations throughout a 91 country area. As the U.S. Army’s largest forward-deployed expeditionary force, 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; ensures regional security, access, and stability through presence and security cooperation; and supports U.S. combatant commanders and joint and combined commanders.


U.S. Army Pacific  The U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) provides trained and ready forces in support of military operations and peacetime engagements in the Asia-Pacific area. USARPAC carries out a cooperative engagement strategy known as the Theater Security Cooperation Program with the 43 Asian and Pacific nations within or bordering its area of responsibility. These countries...
include the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Japan, Mongolia, Russia, China, South Korea, India, Bangladesh, Australia, New Zealand, Marshall Islands, and Papua New Guinea.

For further information, contact USARPAC. Phone, 808–438–1393. 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) serves as the Army's specified proponent for space and national missile defense and operational integrator for theater missile defense. SMDC coordinates, integrates, and/or executes combat development, materiel development, technology, and advanced research and development for missile defense and space programs. It also serves as the Army Service Component Command, the primary land component for the U.S. Strategic Command. SMDC's mission includes space operations, information operations, global strike, integrated missile defense, and command and control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance. In addition, SMDC serves as a primary research and development organization for the Missile Defense Agency. From its headquarters in Arlington, Virginia, SMDC also oversees a number of Army elements around the globe, ensuring missile defense protection for the Nation and deployed forces, and facilitates access to space assets and products.

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

U.S. Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command The U.S. Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) provides global surface deployment command and control and distribution operations to meet national security objectives for DOD. This requires a presence in 24 ports worldwide as DOD’s single-port manager, transportation, traffic-management services, deployment planning and engineering, and development of new technologies. SDDC is also the link between DOD shippers and the commercial surface transportation industry.

For further information, contact SDDC. Phone, 703–428–3207. Internet, www.sddc.army.mil.

U.S. Army South The U.S. Army South (USARSO) is a major subordinate command of the U.S. Army Forces Command, Fort McPherson, Georgia, and is the Army Service Component Command of the U.S. Southern Command. USARSO executes and is responsible for all Army operations within the U.S. Southern Command’s area (Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands). USARSO seeks to build regional cooperative security and increase hemispheric cooperation by planning and executing multilateral exercises and carrying out humanitarian aid, peacekeeping, engineering, and medical assistance exercises. USARSO maintains a deployable headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where they conduct strategic and operational planning.

For further information, contact the USARSO Public Affairs Office. Phone, 210–295–6388. E-mail, usarsowebmaster@samhouston.army.mil. Internet, www.usarso.army.mil.

U.S. Army Central The U.S. Army Central (USARCENT) conducts operations to attack, disrupt, and defeat terrorism; deter and defeat adversaries; deny access to weapons of mass destruction; assure regional access;
strengthen regional stability; build the self-reliance of partner nations’ security forces; and protect the vital interests of the United States.

For further information, contact the USARCENT Public Affairs Office. Phone, 813–827–5985. E-mail, pao@centcom.mil. Internet, www.arcent.army.mil.

U.S. Army North  The U.S. Army North (USARNORTH) was established to support the U.S. Northern Command. USARNORTH provides training to all units in the country and helps maintain readiness to support homeland defense and civil support missions.

For further information, contact USARNORTH Public Affairs Office. Phone, 210–221–0015. E-mail, 5aopao@arnorth.army.mil. Internet, www.arnorth.army.mil.

Sources of Information


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 (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology), Room 2E532, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0103. Phone, 703–695–6154.

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, http://aec.army.mil/usaec/); or the Army Environmental Policy Institute (Internet, www.aepi.army.mil).

Films, Videotapes, and Videodiscs Requests for loan of Army-produced films should be addressed to the Visual Information Support Centers of Army installations. Unclassified Army productions are available for sale from the National Audiovisual Center, National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Phone, 800–553–NTIS. Internet, www.ntis.gov/nac.

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, 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 either the proponent listed on the title page of the document or the Information Management Officer of the Army activity that publishes the requested publication. Official texts published by Headquarters, Department of the Army, are available from the National Technical Information Service,

**Research** Information on long-range research and development plans concerning future materiel requirements and objectives may be obtained from the Commander, U.S. Army Research Development and Engineering Command, Attn: AMSRD–PA, Bldg. E5101, 5183 Blackhawk Road, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010–5424.

**Small Business Activities** Assistance for small businesses and minority educational institutions 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 3B514, 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 40121–2725. For information about career and training opportunities, contact the appropriate office listed below:


For further information concerning the Department of the Army, contact the Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, DC 20310–1508. Phone, 703–697–5081. Internet, www.army.mil.
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The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350

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(VACANCY)
Under Secretary of the Navy
Director, Small Business Programs
TIMOTHY FOREMAN
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Deputy
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ANITA K. BLAIR

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WAYNE ARNY
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Deputy Assistant Secretary (Environment)             DONALD SCHREGARDUS
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development, and Acquisition) JOHN THACKRAH, Acting
Chief of Naval Research

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Deputy Assistant Secretary (Ship Programs)            ALLISON STILLER
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Integrated Warfare Systems) ANNE SANDEL
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Management and Budget)    JOHN THACKRAH
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Vice Chief of Naval Operations                          ADM. PATRICK M. WALSH, USN
Deputy Chief, Manpower, Personnel, Training and Education VICE ADM. MARK FERGUSON, USN
Director of Naval Intelligence                          REAR ADM. TONY L. COTHRON, USN
Deputy Chief, Fleet Readiness and Logistics            VICE ADM. MICHAEL K. LOOSE, USN
Deputy Chief, Plans, Policy, and Operations             REAR ADM. PETER H. DALY, USN
Deputy Chief, Warfare Requirements and Programs
Deputy Chief, Resources, Requirements, and Assessments
Director, Navy Staff
Director of Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program
Director of Test and Evaluation and Technology Requirements
Surgeon General of the Navy
Director of Naval Reserve
Chief of Chaplains of the Navy/Director of Religious Ministries
Assistant Chief, Information Technology

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Rear Adm. Jeff Lemons, USN
Vice Adm. John C. Harvey, Jr., USN
Adm. Kirkland H. Donald, USN
Rear Adm. William E. Landay III, USN
Vice Adm. Donald C. Arthur, MC, USN
Vice Adm. John G. Cotton, USN
Rear Adm. Robert Burt, CHC, USN
Vice Adm. Mark J. Edwards, Jr., USN

Major Shore Commands:
Commander, Naval Air Systems Command
Commander, Naval Network and Space Operations Command
Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Commander, Naval Legal Service Command
Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command
Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command
Commander, Naval Supply Systems Command
Commander, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
Commander, Naval Warfare Development Command
Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
Commander, Naval Education and Training Command
Chief of Naval Personnel
Commander, Office of Naval Intelligence
Director, Strategic Systems Program
Commander, Navy Installations Command

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Rear Adm. Wayne Shear, Jr., USN
Rear Adm. James W. Houck, JAGC, USN
Rear Adm. Timothy McGee, USN
Vice Adm. Paul E. Sullivan, USN
Rear Adm. Daniel H. Stone, SC, USN
Rear Adm. Michael L. Bachmann, USN
Rear Adm. Carlton Jewett, USN
Vice Adm. Adam M. Robinson, Jr., MC, USN
Rear Adm. Gary Jones, USN
Vice Adm. John C. Harvey, Jr., USN
Rear Adm. Tony L. Cothron, USN
Rear Adm. Stephen E. Johnson, USN
Vice Adm. Robert T. Conway, Jr., USN

Major Fleet Commands:
Commander, U.S. Atlantic Fleet
Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet
Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe
Commander, Military Sealift Command
Commander, Naval Forces Central Command

Adm. Jonathan W. Greenert, USN
Adm. Robert F. Willard, USN
Adm. Mark Fitzgerald, USN
Rear Adm. Robert D. Reilly, Jr., USN
Vice Adm. Kevin J. Cosgriff, USN
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command
Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force

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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
Deputy Director of Human Intelligence, Defense Intelligence Agency
Director of Marine Corps History and Museums
Director of Public Affairs
Director, Special Projects Directorate
Legislative Assistant to the Commandant
Chaplain of the Marine Corps
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

VICE ADM. JOHN G. COTTON, USN
REAR ADM. JOSEPH D. KERNAN, USN
REAR ADM. STEPHEN S. VOETSCH, USN

GEN. JAMES T. CONWAY, USMC
GEN. ROBERT MAGNUS, USMC
SST. MAJ. CARLTON KENT, USMC
LT. GEN. RICHARD KRAMLICH, USMC

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ALLEN, USMC

LT. GEN. GEORGE J. TRAUTMAN, USMC
LT. GEN. EDWARD G. USHER III, USMC
LT. GEN. RONALD COLEMAN, USMC
LT. GEN. RICHARD NATONSKI, USMC
LT. GEN. JOHN G. CASTLEMAN, USMC

ROBERT D. HOUGUE
ALBERT A. WASHINGTON

MAJ. GEN. MICHAEL E. ENNIS, USMC
CHARLES P. NEIMEYER

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT MILSTEAD, USMC
TOM DAWSON
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL R. REGNERS, USMC
REAR ADM. ALAN BAKER, CHC, USN
KENNETH R. WRIGHT
REAR ADM. WILLIAM M. ROBERTS, USN
COL. ROYAL MORTENSON, USMC

BRIG. GEN. RICHARD TRYON, USMC
LT. GEN. JAMES AMOS, USMC
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL BROGAN, USMC
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 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.

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, 202–685–5190.

Criminal Investigations The Naval Criminal Investigative Service provides 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 Sicard 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.

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.

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 weapons 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.

Education and Training  The Naval Education and Training Command 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 Commander, Naval Education and Training Command, Department of the Navy, Naval Air Station Pensacola, 250 Dallas Street, Pensacola, FL 32508–5220. Phone, 850–452–2713.

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 Suillard 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 20392–1800. Phone, 202–762–1026; Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command, 1100 Balch Blvd., Stennis Space Center, MS 39529–5005. Phone, 228–698–4188; and Superintendent, Naval Observatory, 3450 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20392–5100. Phone, 202–762–1438.

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.


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, 619–524–3428.

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, 717–405–3565.

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, 686 Cushing Road, Sims Hall, Newport, RI 02841. Phone, 401–841–2833.

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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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st ......</td>
<td>1605 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>
</tbody>
</table>
Marine Corps Districts—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<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>
</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 19 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 with the Department of the Navy can be obtained from the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Civilian Human Resources Web site, www.donhr.navy.mil. Information about civilian employment opportunities in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area can be obtained from the Secretariat/Headquarters Human Resources Office, Navy Annex, Room 2510, Washington, DC 20370–5240. Phone, 703–693–0888.

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 Kenyon 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, 703–693–5080.

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, 703–695–0965.

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, 703–695–0965. 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 by reservation only and are given on alternating Monday nights. 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, 202–762–1438.

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
ANTHONY J. TETHER
Deputy Director
ROBERT LEHENY

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 Business Transformation Agency
1851 South Bell Street, Suite 1000, Arlington, VA 22240

Director
DAVID M. FISHER

The Defense Business Transformation Agency (BTA) was established on October 7, 2005. Its mission is to guide the transformation of business operations throughout DOD and to deliver enterprise-level capabilities that align to warfighter needs. BTA directs improvement in business operations across DOD.
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 that sell quality groceries and household supplies at low prices to members of the Armed Services community. This benefit satisfies customer demand for quality products and delivers exceptional savings while enhancing the military community’s quality of life. This Agency supports the morale and peace of mind of deployed combat personnel, who know their families have secure and affordable access to American products. It works closely with its employees, customers, and civilian business partners to satisfy its customers and to promote the commissary benefit. The benefit fosters recruitment, retention, and readiness of skilled and trained personnel.

**Sources of Information**

**Employment** The following information is available on the Defense Commissary Agency’s Web site at www.commissaries.com or by calling the following telephone numbers: employment (703–603–1600); small business activities (804–734–8742/8529); contracting for resale items (804–734–8884/8885); and contracting for operations support and equipment (804–734–8165/8519). Also the publication “A Business Guide for Marketing to the Defense Commissary Agency” is available online by selecting “About us/Business with DeCA/Marketing/Business Guide.”


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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 70 field audit offices throughout the United States and overseas. Each region is responsible for the contract auditing function in its assigned area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>6321 E. Campus Circle, Irving, TX 75063–2742</td>
<td>David Eck</td>
<td>972–753–2513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Suite 300, 2400 Lake Park Dr., Smyrna, GA 30080–7644</td>
<td>Paul Phillips</td>
<td>770–319–4400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid–Atlantic</td>
<td>Suite 1000, 615 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19106–4498</td>
<td>Frank Summers</td>
<td>215–597–7451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>Suite 300, 16700 Valley View Ave., La Mirada, CA 90638–5830</td>
<td>Christopher Andrezze</td>
<td>714–328–7001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Defense Contract Management Agency

6350 Walker Lane, Alexandria, VA 22310–3241

Director

Deputy Director

Keith D. Ernst, Acting

Keith D. Ernst

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
Crystal Mall 3, Room 920, Arlington, VA 22240–5291

Director
Principal Deputy Director

ZACK E. GADDY
TERESA A. MCKAY

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 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
P.O. Box 4502, Arlington, VA 22204–4502

Director
Vice Director
Chief of Staff

LT. GEN. CHARLES E. CROOM, JR., USAF
REAR ADM. ELIZABETH HIGHT, USN
BRIG. GEN. ALAN R. LYNN, USA

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.

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 Combating 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.


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.

For further information, contact the Administrative Officer, Defense Legal Services Agency, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–1600. Phone, 703–697–8343.
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.

### 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. Peter Talleri, USMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Energy Support Center</td>
<td>Kim Huntley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Logistics Information Service</td>
<td>Col. Laura Sampsel, USMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense National Stockpile Center</td>
<td>Cornel A. Holder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service</td>
<td>Paul Peters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Supply Centers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>Brig. Gen. Patricia E. McQuiston, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>Rear Adm. Henry H. Tomlin III, SC, USN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Brig. Gen. Andrew Busch, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Automation and Production Service</td>
<td>Stephen Sherman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLA Europe</td>
<td>Col. Paul F. Abel, Jr., USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLA Pacific</td>
<td>Col. Bill McCarver, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLA Central</td>
<td>Col. Keith Kodalen, 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, 877–352–2255.

**Employment** For the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, all inquiries and applications concerning the Agency’s job recruitment program should be addressed to Human Resources, Customer Support Office, 3990 East Broad Street, Building 11, Section 3, Columbus, OH, 43213–0919. 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, 703–767–6278.

**Procurement and Small Business Activities** For information, contact the Director, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Defense Logistics Agency, Attn: DB, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060–6221. Phone, 703–767–0192.

Defense Security Cooperation Agency
2800 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–2800

Director
Deputy Director
VICE ADM. JEFFREY WIERINGA, USN
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 the traditional security assistance functions such as military assistance, international military education and training, and foreign military sales, as well as program management responsibilities for humanitarian assistance, demining, and other DOD programs.


Defense Security Service
1340 Braddock Place, Alexandria, VA 22314–1651

Director
Chief Operating Officer/Chief Information Officer
KATHY WATSON
JOHN SKUDLAREK

The Defense Security Service (DSS) is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. DSS ensures the safeguarding of classified information used by contractors on behalf of the Department of Defense and 22 other executive branch agencies under the National Industrial Security Program; oversees the protection of conventional arms, munitions, and explosives in the custody of DOD contractors; evaluates the protection of selected private sector critical assets and infrastructures (physical and cyber-based systems) and recommends measures needed to maintain operations identified as vital to DOD; makes clearance determinations for industry and provides support services for DOD Central Adjudicative Facilities; and provides security education, training, and proactive awareness programs for military, civilian, and cleared industry to enhance their proficiency and awareness of DOD security policies and procedures. DSS also has a counterintelligence office to integrate counterintelligence principles into security countermeasures missions and 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>Northern (445 Summer St., Boston, MA 2210)</td>
<td>Alfred Buccigrosso</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital (Crystal Plaza 5, Suite 1100, 02211 S. Clark St., Arlington, VA 22202)</td>
<td>Stephen Hampton</td>
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Operating Locations and Centers—Defense Security Service—Continued

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<th>Director</th>
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<tr>
<td>Southern (Pembroke 5, Suite 525, 293 Independence Blvd., Virginia Beach, VA 23462–5400)</td>
<td>Timmy Sartin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western (Suite 2026, 1149 W. 19th St., Gardena, CA 90248)</td>
<td>John Whitecotton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Security Education Training and Awareness (881 Elkridge Landing Rd., Linthicum, MD 21090–2902)</td>
<td>Thomas Mauriello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office (Suite 400, 2780 Airport Square, Columbus, OH 43219–2288)</td>
<td>John W. Faulkner</td>
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</tbody>
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Defense Threat Reduction Agency

8725 John J. Kingman Road, MS 6201, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22260–5916

Director
Deputy Director
JAMES A. TEGNELIA
Maj. Gen. Randal R. Castro,
USA

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. DTRA’s mission is to reduce the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). 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 WMDs 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.


Missile Defense Agency

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–7100

Director
Deputy Director
LT. GEN. HENRY A. OBERING III,
USAF
Maj. Gen. Patrick J. O’Reilly,
USA
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 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

Deputy Director

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. NGA is a DOD combat support agency and a member of the national intelligence community. NGA’s mission is to provide timely, relevant, and accurate geospatial intelligence in support of our national security. Geospatial intelligence means the use and analysis of imagery to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on the Earth. Headquartered in Bethesda, MD, NGA has major facilities in the Washington, DC, Northern Virginia, and St. Louis, MO, areas with NGA support teams worldwide.

National Security Agency/Central Security Service
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755–6248

Director
Deputy Director

LT. GEN. KEITH B. ALEXANDER, USA
JOHN C. INGLIS

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


Pentagon Force Protection Agency

Director
Deputy Director

STEVEN E. CALVERY
JONATHAN H. COFER

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). PFPA is under the authority, direction, and control of the Director, Administration and Management, in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. PFPA 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 the 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, 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; performance support; continuous learning; and knowledge sharing. 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, career management, 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. KURT KLINGENBERGER, 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 and master of science of strategic intelligence. Courses are offered to full-time students in a traditional daytime format and for part-time students in the evening, on Saturday, and in an executive format (one weekend per month and a 2-week intensive summer period).

National Defense University
300 Fifth Avenue, Building 62, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319–5066

President
LT. GEN. FRANCES C. WILSON, USMC
Senior Vice President
RICHARD A. ROTH
Vice President for Administration/Chief Operating Officer
COL. RANDY HELMS, USAF

THE NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE
300 D Street, Building 61, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319–5078

Commandant
MAJ. GEN. ROBERT STEEL, USAF
Dean of Students/Executive Officer
COL. MARK B. PIZZO, USMC (RET.)

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE OF THE ARMED FORCES
408 Fourth Avenue, Building 59, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319–5062

Commandant
REAR ADM. GARRY HALL, USN

JOINT FORCES STAFF COLLEGE
Norfolk, VA 23511–1702

Commandant
MAJ. GEN. BYRON BAGBY, USA

INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT COLLEGE
300 Fifth Avenue, Building 62, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319–5066

Director
ROBERT D. CHILDS

National Defense University
The National Defense University was established in 1976 and 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 Africa Center for Strategic Studies, the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies, the National Security Education Program, the School for National Security Executive Education, the Center for the Study of Weapons of Mass Destruction, the Center for Technology and National Security Policy, the International Student Management Office, the Office of Reserve Affairs, Capstone, the Secretary of Defense Corporate Fellows Program, the Regional International Outreach Program, the Institute for Homeland Security Studies, 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 strategy, national military strategy, and national resource strategy; joint and multinational operations; information strategies, operations, and...

**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 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/nwc.

**Industrial College of the Armed Forces**

The Industrial College of the Armed Forces is an educational institution that prepares selected military and civilians for strategic leadership and success in developing our national security strategy and in evaluating, marshalling, and managing resources in the execution of that strategy. The College offers an education in the understanding of the importance of industry to our national security strategy, and more importantly the resource component of national security. The rigorous, compressed curriculum, completed in two semesters, leads to a master of science degree in national resource strategy. For further information, contact the Director of Operations, 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/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 military officers and other national security leaders in joint, multinational, and interagency operational-level planning and warfighting, and to instill a primary commitment to joint, multinational, and interagency teamwork, attitudes, and perspectives. The College accomplishes this mission through four schools: the Joint Advanced Warfighters School, the Joint and Combined Warfighting School, the Joint Continuing and Distance Education School, and the Joint Command, Control, and Information Operations School. For further information, contact the Directorate of Academic Affairs, Joint Forces Staff College, 7800 Hampton Boulevard, Norfolk, VA 23511–1702. Phone, 757–443–6185. Fax, 757–443–6034. Internet, www.jfsc.ndu.edu.

**Information Resources Management College**

The Information Resources Management College provides graduate-level courses in information resources management. 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, domestic preparedness, transformation, e-Government, and information operations. For further information, contact the Registrar, Information Resources Management College, Building 62, 300 Fifth Avenue, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319–5066. Phone, 202–685–6300. Internet, www.ndu.edu/irmc.
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814–4799

President
CHARLES L. RICE
Dean, School of Medicine
LARRY LAUGHLIN
Dean, Graduate School of Nursing
BRUCE A. SCHONEBOOM

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.
EDITORIAL NOTE: The Department of Education did not meet the publication deadline for submitting updated information of its activities, functions, and sources of information as required by the automatic disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1)(A)).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20202

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TRACY JUSTESEN
Assistant Deputy Secretary and Director, Office of English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement for Limited English Proficient Students
MARGARITA PINKOS
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KERRI BRIGGS
Executive Director, White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans
ADAM CHAVARRIA
Under Secretary
SARA MARTINEZ TUCKER
Chief Operating Officer for Federal Student Aid
LAWRENCE A. WARDER, Acting
The Department of Education establishes policy for, administers, and coordinates most Federal assistance to education. Its mission is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the Nation.

The Department of Education was created by the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3411) and is administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Education. The Secretary advises the President on education plans, policies, and programs of the Federal Government and serves as the chief executive officer of the Department, coordinating and overseeing all Department activities, providing support and encouragement to States and localities on matters related to education, and focusing the resources of the Department and the attention of the country on ensuring equal access to education and promoting educational excellence throughout the Nation.

Activities

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

Elementary and Secondary Education The Office of Elementary and Secondary Education directs, coordinates, and formulates policy 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 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 improving K–12 education, providing children with language and cognitive development, early reading, and other readiness skills and support, and 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 helps children who are limited in their English, including immigrant children and youth, attain English proficiency, develop high levels of academic attainment in English, and meet the same challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards that all children are expected to meet.

Federal Student Aid Federal Student Aid partners with postsecondary schools and financial institutions to deliver programs and services that help students finance their education beyond high school. This includes administering postsecondary student financial assistance programs authorized under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. The Title IV programs collectively represent the Nation’s largest source of financial aid for postsecondary students, providing $73 billion in aid to over 10 million students.
students attending more than 6,000 institutions in fiscal year 2005.

**Innovation and Improvement** The Office of Innovation and Improvement (OII) oversees competitive grant programs that support innovations in the educational system and disseminates the lessons learned from these innovative practices. OII also helps coordinate policies related to parental options and choice. OII administers, coordinates, and recommends programs and policy for improving the quality of activities designed to support and test innovations throughout the K–12 system in areas such as parental choice, teacher quality, use of technology in education, and arts in education. OII encourages the establishment of charter schools through planning, start-up funding, and approaches to credit enhancement for charter school facilities. OII also encourages the expansion of parental options and information in the public schools through magnet schools, public school choice, and supplemental educational services, and by working with community organizations to inform parents of their school choice options. OII serves as the Department’s liaison and resource to the nonpublic education community, oversees the Family Policy Compliance Office, and manages the Fund for the Improvement of Education.

**Postsecondary Education** The Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) formulates Federal postsecondary education policy and administers programs that address critical national needs in support of their mission to increase access to quality postsecondary education. To increase access to postsecondary education, OPE develops policy for Federal student financial programs and support programs that reach out to low-income, first-generation college students and communities. OPE also supports programs that strengthen the capacity of colleges and universities serving a high percentage of disadvantaged students and improve teacher quality. OPE recognizes accrediting agencies that monitor academic quality, promote innovation in higher education, and improve and expand American educational resources for international studies and services.

**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.

**Special Education and Rehabilitative Services** The Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) provides leadership and resources to help ensure that people with disabilities have equal opportunities to learn, work, and live as fully integrated and contributing members of society. OSERS has three components. The Office of Special Education Programs administers the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act legislation, which helps States meet the early intervention and educational needs of infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities. The Rehabilitation Services Administration supports State vocational rehabilitation, independent living, and assistive technology programs that provide people with disabilities the services, technology, and job training and placement assistance they need to gain meaningful
employment and lead independent lives. The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research supports research and development programs that improve the ability of individuals with disabilities to work and live in 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.

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### Federally Aided Corporations

#### American Printing House for the Blind

_P.O. Box 6085, Louisville, KY 40206_


President
Chairman of the Board

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_TUCK TINSLEY III_

_W. JAMES LINTNER, JR._

Founded in 1858 as a nonprofit organization, the American Printing House for the Blind (APH) received its Federal charter in 1879 when Congress passed the Act to promote Education of the Blind. This Act designates APH as the official supplier of educational materials adapted for students who are legally blind and who are enrolled in formal educational programs below the college level. Materials produced and distributed by APH include textbooks in Braille and large type, educational tools such as Braille typewriters and microcomputer software and hardware, teaching aides 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.

_For further information, contact the American Printing House for the Blind, P.O. Box 6085, Louisville, KY 40206. Phone, 502–895–2405. Internet, www.aph.org._

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#### Gallaudet University

_800 Florida Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20002_


President, Gallaudet University
Chair, Board of Trustees

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_ROBERT R. DAVILA_

_PAMELA HOLMES_

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 for 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 elementary and secondary education programs that are federally funded, 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) 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 throughout the Nation who are deaf or hard of hearing.

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-age students from across the United States from grades 9 to 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 for 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.


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; pharmacy, nursing, and allied health sciences; the graduate school; the schools of business; communications; divinity; education; law; and social work. In addition, Howard University has research institutes, centers, and special programs in the following areas: cancer, child development, computational science and engineering, international affairs, sickle cell disease,
and the national human genome project.

For further information, contact the Office of University Communications, Howard University, 2400 Sixth Street NW., Washington, DC 20059. Phone, 202-806-0970. Internet, www.howard.edu.

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

Director

SANDRA L. BAXTER

The National Institute for Literacy provides leadership on literacy issues, including the improvement of reading instruction for children, youth, and adults. The Institute serves as a national resource on current and comprehensive literacy research, practice, and policy.

National Technical Institute for the Deaf/Rochester Institute of Technology
52 Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, NY 14623

President, Rochester Institute of Technology

WILLIAM W. DESTLER

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). The U.S. 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 give NTID’s faculty and 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, interpreting, specialized educational media, cooperative work experience, and specialized job placement. RIT and NTID are both 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, 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, 202–245–6301.

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.
SECRETARY OF ENERGY
Deputy Secretary
Under Secretary for Science
Under Secretary of Energy
Assistant Secretary, Fossil Energy
Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
Assistant Secretary, Nuclear Energy
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
Deputy Under Secretary for Counterterrorism
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General Counsel
Inspector General
Assistant Secretary, Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Assistant Secretary, Policy and International Affairs
Director, Public Affairs
Director of Economic Impact and Diversity
Director of Hearings and Appeals
Director of Human Capital Management
Director of Intelligence and Counterintelligence
Director of Management
Director of Health, Safety, and Security
Director of Legacy Management
Assistant Secretary, Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability

SAMPL W. BODMAN
JEFFREY F. KUPER, Acting
RAYMOND L. ORBACH
CLARENCE H. ALBRIGHT, JR.
(AVACANCY)
ALEXANDER A. KARSKER
DENNIS R. SPURGEON
GUY F. CARUSO
RAYMOND L. ORBACH
JAMES A. RISPOLE
EDWARD F. SPROAT III
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POLI A. MARMOLLOS
SARAH J. BONILLA
ROLF MOWATT-LARSEN
INGRID A. C. KOLB
GLENN S. PODONSKY
MICHAEL W. OWEN
KEVIN M. KOLEVAR
The Department of Energy’s mission is to foster a secure and reliable energy system that is environmentally and economically sustainable; to be a responsible steward of the Nation’s nuclear weapons; to clean up the Department’s facilities; to lead in the physical sciences and advance the biological, environmental, and computational sciences; and to provide premier scientific instruments for the Nation’s research enterprise.

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.

Intelligence and Counterintelligence The Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence ensures that all 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 develops and implements programs 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 ensures effective use of the U.S. Government’s intelligence apparatus in support of DOE’s need for information on foreign energy situations and hostile threats, information on global nuclear weapons development, nonproliferation, and foreign hydrocarbon, nuclear, and other energy production and consumption. The Office formulates all DOE intelligence and counterintelligence policy and coordinates all investigative matters with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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

Health, Safety, and Security The Office of Health, Safety, and Security develops policies to protect national security and other critical assets entrusted to the Department of Energy. It also manages security operations for departmental facilities in the national capital area.

For further information, contact the Office of Health, Safety, and Security. Phone, 301–903–3777.

Energy Programs

Renewable Energy The Office of 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
* The Deputy Secretary also serves as the Chief Operating Officer.
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 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 The Office of Nuclear Energy 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.

Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability The Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability leads a national effort to modernize and expand America’s electricity delivery system. The Office is responsible for the enhanced security and reliability of the energy infrastructure and facilitates the recovery from disruptions to energy supply.

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

Nuclear Security Programs

Nuclear Security The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) was created by Congress through the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (113 Stat. 512) 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 DOE, headed by an Administrator who reports to the Secretary. 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.

NNSA’s service center and eight site offices 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.

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

**Site Offices—National Nuclear Security Agency**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Offices</th>
<th>Office/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NNSA Service Center</td>
<td>P.O. Box 5400, Albuquerque, NM 87185</td>
<td>505–845–6050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>P.O. Box 41020, 64141</td>
<td>816–997–3341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>P.O. Box 98518, Las Vegas, NV 89193</td>
<td>702–295–3211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 700N, 1301 Clay St., Oakland, CA 94612</td>
<td>510–637–1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Alamos, NM</td>
<td>(528 35th St., 87544)</td>
<td>505–667–5491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pantex, TX</td>
<td>P.O. Box 30030, Amarillo, TX 79120</td>
<td>806–477–3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah River, SC</td>
<td>Attn: S. Green, HRM&amp;DD, P.O. Box A, Aiken, SC 29802</td>
<td>803–725–2405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y–12</td>
<td>P.O. Box 2050, Oak Ridge, TN 37831</td>
<td>423–576–4444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandia, NM</td>
<td>P.O. Box 5800, Albuquerque, NM 87185</td>
<td>505–845–6036</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defense Activities**  The Office of the Deputy Administrator for Defense Programs 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 Defense 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 Director of Human Resources. Phone, 301–903–5705.

### Site Offices—Office of Science

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Offices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ames, IA (No. 311 TASF, Iowa State Univ., 50011)</td>
<td>630–252–2096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argonne, IL (9800 S. Cass Ave., 60439)</td>
<td>630–252–2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley, CA (1 Cyclotron Rd., MS90–1023, 94720)</td>
<td>510–486–4303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookhaven, NY (53 Bell Ave., Bldg. 464, Upton, NY 11973)</td>
<td>631–344–3427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fermi, IL (MS 116, P.O. Box 2000, Kirk Rd. and Pine St., Batavia, IL 60510)</td>
<td>630–840–3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Northwest (P.O. Box 350, MS K942, Richland, WA 99352)</td>
<td>509–372–4365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton, NJ (US Rt. 1, Forrestal Campus C Site, Rm. B290 LSB 08542)</td>
<td>609–243–3700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanford, CA (2575 Sand Hill Rd., B–41, MS 8–A, Menlo Park, CA 94025)</td>
<td>650–926–3208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Centers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (9800 S. Cass Ave., Argonne, IL 60439)</td>
<td>630–252–2110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Ridge, TN (P.O. Box 2001, 78381)</td>
<td>423–576–4444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is an independent agency within the Department of Energy which regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil. FERC has retained many of the functions of the Federal Power Commission, such as setting rates and charges for the transportation and sale of natural gas and the transportation of oil by pipelines, as well the valuation of such pipelines. FERC also reviews proposals to build liquefied natural gas terminals and interstate natural gas pipelines as well as licensing hydropower projects. FERC is composed of five members appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. FERC Commissioners serve 5-year terms and have an equal vote on regulatory matters. One member is designated by the President to serve as both...
Chairman and FERC’s administrative head.


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 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, field and site offices, and daily specific program direction for the operations offices is provided by the appropriate Assistant Secretary, office director, or program officer.

Operations and Field Offices—Department of Energy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operations Offices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho Falls, ID (850 Energy Dr., 83401)</td>
<td>208–526–5665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richland, WA (P.O. Box 550, 825 Jadwin Ave., 99352)</td>
<td>509–376–7395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah River, SC (P.O. Box A, Aiken, SC 29802)</td>
<td>803–725–2405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Offices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlsbad, NM (P.O. Box 3090, 88221)</td>
<td>505–234–7330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio (175 Tri-County Pkwy., Springdale, OH 45246)</td>
<td>937–865–3977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden, CO (1617 Cole Blvd., 80401)</td>
<td>303–275–4700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 839 note).

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, 905 NE. Eleventh Avenue, Portland, OR 97232–4169. Phone, 503–230–3000.

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, 918–595–6600.

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 80228–1213. 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. 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 Human Capital Management. 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.


Public Reading Room For information materials on DOE and public access to DOE records, call 202–586–3142.

Scientific and Technical Information The Office manages a system for the centralized collection, announcement, and dissemination of and historical

**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
  Michael O. Leavitt
Deputy Secretary
  Tevi David Troy
Chief of Staff
  Rich McKeown
Chair, Departmental Appeals Board
  Constance Tobias
Director, Intergovernmental Affairs
  Laura M. Caliguri
Director, Office for Civil Rights
  Winston Wilkinson
Executive Secretary
  Ann Agnew
Assistant Secretary for Health
  Joxel Garcia
Surgeon General
  Stephen K. Galson, Acting
Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management
  Joe Ellis
Assistant Secretary for Resources and Technology
  Charles Johnson
Assistant Secretary for Legislation
  Vince Ventimiglia
Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
  Benjamin E. Sasse
Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
  Christina Pearson
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response
  W. Craig Vanderwagen
General Counsel
  James C. Stansel, Acting
Inspector General
  Daniel R. Levinson
National Coordinator, Health Information Technology
  Robert M. Kolodner
Chief Administrative Law Judge
  Perry J. Rhew
Director, Office of Global Health Affairs
  William Steiger

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
1 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Suite 4100, Washington, DC 20201

  Assistant Secretary
  Josefin G. Carbonell

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
370 L’Enfant Promenade SW., Washington, DC 20447

  Assistant Secretary
  Daniel C. Schneider, Acting

AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY
540 Gaither Road, Rockville, MD 20850

  Director
  Carolyn Clancy
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 AND MEDICAID SERVICES  
7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21244  
Administrator  KERRY N. WEEMS, Acting

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION  
5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857  
Commissioner  ANDREW VON ESCHENBACH

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

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE  
801 Thompson Avenue, Suite 400, Rockville, MD 20852  
Director  ROBERT G. MCSWAIN, Acting

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH  
1 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892  
Director  ELIAS A. ZERHOUNI

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
1 Choke Cherry Road, Rockville, MD 20857  
Administrator  TERRY L. CLINE

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 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on April 11, 1953 (5 U.S.C. 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 serves as the Secretary’s primary adviser on matters involving the Nation’s public health. It provides assistance in implementing and coordinating Secretarial decisions for the Public Health Service and coordination of population-based health, clinical divisions; provides oversight of research conducted or supported by the Department; implements several programs to provide population-based public health services; and provides direction and policy oversight, through the Surgeon General, for the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps.

Regional Offices—Department of Health and Human Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Address/Areas Served</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Atlanta Federal Ctr., 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303 (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>404–562–7888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Government Ctr., 02203 (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)</td>
<td>617–565–1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>233 N. Michigan Ave., 60601 (IL, IN, MI, OH, WI)</td>
<td>312–353–5160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>1301 Young St., 75202 (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>214–767–3301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>1961 Stout St., 80294 (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)</td>
<td>303–844–3372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>601 E. 12th St., 64106 (IA, KS, MO, NE)</td>
<td>816–426–2821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>26 Federal Plz., 10278 (NJ, NY, PR, VI)</td>
<td>212–264–4600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>150 S. Independence Mall W., 19106 (DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)</td>
<td>215–861–4633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>50 United Nations Plz., 94102 (CA, AZ, HI, NV)</td>
<td>415–437–6600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>2201 6th Ave., 98121 (AK, ID, OR, WA)</td>
<td>206–615–2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Administration on Aging

The mission of the Administration on Aging is to help elderly individuals maintain their independence and dignity in their homes and communities through comprehensive, coordinated, and cost effective systems of long-term care and livable communities across the United States. The agency develops policies, plans, and programs designed to advance the concerns and interests of older people and their caregivers. The Administration works in partnership with the National Aging Network to promote the development of all-inclusive structures and home and community-based long-term care that is responsive to the needs and preferences of older people.


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 (AHRQ) is charged with improving the quality, safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of health care for all Americans. AHRQ supports health services research that will improve the quality of health care and promote evidence-based decisionmaking.

For further information, contact the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 540 Gaither Road, Rockville, MD 20850. Phone, 301–427–1889. 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 (CDC), 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. Within the CDC, there are four coordinating centers, two coordinating offices, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Coordinating Center for Environmental Health and Injury Prevention The Center plans, directs, and coordinates national and global public health research, programs, and laboratory sciences that improve health and eliminate illness, disability, and/or death caused by injuries or environmental exposure.

Coordinating Center for Health Information and Service The Center assures that the CDC provides high-quality information and programs in the most effective ways to help people, families, and communities protect their health and safety.

Coordinating Center for Health Promotion The Center plans, directs, and coordinates a national program for the prevention of premature mortality, morbidity, and disability due to chronic diseases, genomics, disabilities (physical and developmental), birth defects, reproductive outcomes, and adverse consequences of hereditary conditions including blood disorders.

Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases The Center protects health and enhances the potential for full, satisfying, and productive living across the lifespan of all people in all communities related to infectious diseases.

Coordinating Office for Global Health The Office provides leadership and works with partners around the globe to increase life expectancy and years of quality life, and increase global preparedness to prevent and control naturally occurring and man-made threats to health.
Coordinating Office for Terrorism Preparedness and Emergency Response
The Office protects health and enhances the potential for full, satisfying, and productive living across the lifespan of all people in all communities related to community preparedness and response.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
The Institute plans, directs, and coordinates a national program to develop and establish recommended occupational safety and health standards and to conduct research, training, technical assistance, and related activities to assure safe and healthy working conditions for every working person.

For further information, contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road NE., Atlanta, GA, 30333. Phone, 404–639–3311, Internet, www.cdc.gov.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, formerly known as the Health Care Financing Administration, was created to administer the Medicare, Medicaid, and related Federal medical care programs.


Food and Drug Administration
The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for protecting the public health by ensuring the safety, efficacy, and security of human and veterinary drugs, biological products, medical devices, the Nation’s food supply, cosmetics, and products that emit radiation. FDA is also responsible for advancing the public health by accelerating innovations to make medicines more effective and providing the public with accurate, science-based information on medicines and food to improve their health. FDA plays a significant role in addressing the Nation’s counterterrorism capability and ensuring the security of the food supply.

For further information, contact the Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone, 888–463–6332. Internet, www.fda.gov.

Health Resources and Services Administration
The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) works to improve access to health care services for people who are uninsured, isolated, or medically vulnerable. With more than 70 programs and 6,000 grantees, HRSA programs support the delivery of health care services to 20 million people annually. HRSA programs also seek to improve the diversity of the U.S. health care workforce and encourage the placement of health professionals in communities where health care is scarce. HRSA oversees a national organ and tissue transplantation system, vaccine injury compensation programs,
and maintains a health care malpractice database.

For further information, contact the Office of Communications, Health Resources and Services Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone, 301–443–3376. 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. 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 health care services including hospital and ambulatory medical care, preventive and rehabilitative services, and development of community sanitation facilities.

For further information, contact the Management Policy and Internal Control Staff, Indian Health Service, Suite 625A, 801 Thompson Avenue, Rockville, MD 20852. Phone, 301–443–2650. Internet, www.ihs.gov.

National Institutes of Health

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) supports biomedical and behavioral research domestically and abroad, conducts research in its own laboratories and clinics, trains research scientists, and distributes public health information.

Aging The Institute conducts and supports research on the aging process, age-related diseases, and other special problems and needs of older Americans. It also provides information about aging to the scientific community, health care providers, and the public.


Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism The Institute leads the national effort to reduce alcohol-related problems by conducting and supporting biomedical and behavioral research into the causes, consequences, prevention, and treatment of alcohol-use disorders.

For further information, contact the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Phone, 301–443–3885 or 301–443–3860. Internet, www.niaaa.nih.gov.

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, 866–284–4107 (toll free) or 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, 301–451–6768. Internet, www.nibib.nih.gov.

Cancer The Institute coordinates the National Cancer Program, which conducts and supports research, training, and public education with respect to the cause, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of cancer.


Center for Information Technology The Center provides, coordinates, and manages information technology to advance computational science.

For further information, contact the Center for Information Technology. Phone, 301–496–6203. Internet, www.cit.nih.gov.

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 Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Phone, 301–496–5133. Internet, www.nichd.nih.gov.

Clinical Center The NIH Clinical Center is the clinical research hospital for NIH. Through clinical research, physician-investigators translate laboratory discoveries into better treatments, therapies, and interventions to improve the Nation’s health. Clinical and laboratory research are both conducted at the Center. This tandem approach drives all aspects of its operations. More than 350,000 patients from across the Nation have participated in clinical research studies since the Center opened in 1953. About 1,300 clinical research studies are currently in progress.

For further information, contact the Clinical Center. Phone, 301–496–2563. Internet, http://clinicalcenter.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.


Deafness and Other Communication Disorders The Institute conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research and research training on normal and disordered processes of hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language, and provides health information, based on scientific discovery, to the public. The Institute conducts diverse research performed in its own laboratories and funds a program of research and research 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.nidcr.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 reduces the burden of human illnesses and disability by understanding how the environment influences the development and progression of human disease. To have the greatest impact on preventing disease and improving human health, the Institute focuses on basic science, disease-oriented research, global environmental health, and multidisciplinary training for researchers.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Phone, 919–541–3345. Internet, www.niehs.nih.gov.

Fogarty International Center  The Center addresses global health challenges through innovative and collaborative research and training programs. It also supports and advances the NIH mission through international partnerships.


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 global 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, which helped lead the Human Genome Project, leads and supports a broad range of initiatives and studies aimed at understanding the structure and function of the human genome and its role in health and disease.

For further information, contact the National Human Genome Research Institute. Phone, 301–496–0844. Internet, www.genome.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 National Institute of Mental Health works to improve the understanding, diagnosis, and treatment of mental illnesses through clinical research to further the prevention, recovery, and cure of disabling mental conditions that affect millions of Americans.


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 NIH.


Neurological Disorders and Stroke The Institute’s mission is to reduce the burden of neurological diseases. It conducts, fosters, coordinates, and guides research on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological disorders and stroke, and supports research in related scientific areas.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Strokes Brain Resources and Information Network, P.O. Box 5801, Bethesda, MD 20824. Phone, 800–352–9424. Internet, www.ninds.nih.gov.

Nursing Research The Institute supports and conducts research to improve patient care across the life span. The research focuses on developing innovative techniques and interventions that prevent disease and disability, enhancing quality of life for patients and caregivers, and improving care at the end of life. The Institute addresses current workforce challenges in the research field by supporting new scientists and nursing faculty.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Nursing Research. Phone, 301–496–0207. Internet, www.ninr.nih.gov.

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 provides laboratory scientists and clinical investigators with the resources, tools, and training necessary to understand, detect, treat, and prevent a wide range of diseases. With this support, scientists engage in basic laboratory research, translate these findings to animal-based studies, and apply them to patient-oriented research. Through many collaborations, the Center supports all aspects of research, connecting researchers, patients, and communities across the Nation.


Scientific Review The Center for Scientific Review (CSR) organizes the peer review groups that evaluate the majority of grant applications submitted to NIH. These groups include experienced and respected researchers from across the country and abroad. Since 1946, CSR has ensured that NIH grant applications receive fair, independent, expert, and timely reviews—free from inappropriate influences—so NIH can fund the most promising research. CSR also receives all incoming applications and assigns them to the NIH Institutes and Centers that fund grants.


Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) funds and administers grant programs and contracts that support, expand, enhance, and improve the quality, availability, and range of substance abuse treatment and

For further information, contact the National Institutes of Health, 1 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892. Phone, 301–496–4000. Internet, www.nih.gov.
mental health services. SAMHSA has a matrix management system that outlines and guides its activities to improve the accountability, capacity, and effectiveness of the Nation’s substance abuse prevention, addictions treatment, and mental health service delivery systems. The system includes 11 program priority areas: co-occurring disorders, substance abuse treatment capacity, seclusion and restraint, children and families, mental health system transformation, suicide prevention, homelessness, older adults, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis, criminal and juvenile, and workforce development.

For further information, contact the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1 Choke Cherry Road, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone, 240–276–2130. Internet, www.samhsa.gov.

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 activities in the areas of human resources, financial management, and administrative operations, call 301–443–1494.


Administration on Aging Direct inquiries to the Administration on Aging, Washington, DC 20201. Internet, www.aoa.hhs.gov. E-mail, aoaainfo@aoa.gov.


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

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 and 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 through the Internet at www.fda.gov.

Employment FDA uses various civil service examinations and registers in its recruitment for positions. For more information, visit the Department’s Web site at www.hhs.gov/careers/.

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, 801 Thompson Avenue, Rockville, MD 20852.

Electronic Access Information on IHS is available through the Internet at www.ihs.gov.

National Institutes of Health
Direct inquiries to the appropriate office, National Institutes of Health, 1 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892. Phone, 301–496–4000. Internet, www.nih.gov.

Employment Information about employment opportunities is available at the National Institutes of Health employment Web site at www.jobs.nih.gov.

Public Health Service Commissioned Officer Program Information on the Commissioned Officer programs is available at the NIH Commissioned Officer Web site at http://hr.od.nih.gov/corps/default.htm.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Direct inquiries to the appropriate office, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1 Choke Cherry Road, Rockville, MD 20857.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Washington, DC 20528

SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Michael Chertoff
Deputy Secretary
Paul A. Schneider, Acting
Chief of Staff
Chad Sweet

Directorates:

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Administrator
R. David Paulison
Deputy Administrator/Chief Operating Officer
Harvey E. Johnson
Deputy Administrator, National Preparedness
Cory Grubber, Acting
Assistant Administrator, Disaster Operations
Glenn Cannon
Assistant Administrator, Disaster Assistance
David Garratt, Acting

Management
Under Secretary
Paul A. Schneider
Chief Administrative Services Officer
Donald G. Bathurst
Chief Human Capital Officer
Bray Barnes, Acting
Chief Information Officer
Charles Armstrong, Acting
Chief Procurement Officer
Thomas Essig
Chief Security Officer
Jerry Williams
Chief Financial Officer
David Norquist

National Protection and Programs
Under Secretary
Robert Jamison
Deputy Under Secretary
Scott Charbo
Assistant Secretary, Infrastructure
Robert Stephan
Assistant Secretary, Cyber Security and Communications
Greg Garcia
Assistant Secretary, Intergovernmental Programs
Anne Petersa

Policy
Assistant Secretary
Stewart A. Baker
Special Adviser, Asylum and Refugee Affairs
Igor V. Timofeyev
Executive Director, Homeland Security Advisory Council
Douglas L. Hoelscher
Director, Immigration Statistics
Michael Hoefer
Assistant Secretary, Office of International Affairs
Paul Rosenzweig, Acting
Assistant Secretary, Private Sector Coordination
Alfonso Martinez-Fontes
Assistant Secretary, Strategic Plans
Eric Fagerholm, Acting

Science and Technology
Under Secretary
Jay M. Cohen
Director, Operations Analysis
Ervin Kapos
Director, Corporate Communications
Daniel Dayton
Director, Interagency Programs
Randall Zeller
The Department of Homeland Security leads the unified national effort to secure America. It will prevent and deter terrorist attacks and protect against and respond to threats and hazards to the Nation. The Department will ensure safe and secure borders, welcome lawful immigrants and visitors, and promote the free-flow of commerce.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, (6 U.S.C. 101 note). The Department came into existence on January 24, 2003, and is administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security.
Office of the Secretary
Secretary  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, providing for intelligence analysis and infrastructure protection, improving the use of science and technology to counter weapons of mass destruction, and creating a comprehensive response and recovery division.

The Office of the Secretary oversees activities with other Federal, State, local, and private entities as part of a collaborative effort to strengthen our borders, provide for intelligence analysis and infrastructure protection, improve the use of science and technology to counter weapons of mass destruction, and to create a comprehensive response and recovery system. Within the Office, there are multiple offices that contribute to the overall homeland security mission.

Directorates
Federal Emergency Management Agency  Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is responsible for leading the effort to prepare the Nation for all hazards and effectively manage Federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident. FEMA also initiates proactive mitigation activities, trains first responders, and manages the National Flood Insurance Program.

Management Directorate  The Directorate for Management 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.

The Directorate for Management ensures that the Department’s employees have well-defined responsibilities and that managers and their employees have effective means of communicating with one another, with other governmental and nongovernmental bodies, and with the public they serve.

National Protection and Programs Directorate  The Directorate for National Protection and Programs safeguards our critical information systems, borders, seaports, bridges, and highways by working with State, local, and private sector partners to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and target resources toward the greatest risks. Its functions include strengthening national risk management efforts for critical infrastructure and defining and advancing homeland security protection initiatives.

Policy Directorate  The Policy Directorate develops and integrates policies, planning, and programs in order to better coordinate the Department’s prevention, protection, response, and recovery missions. It is also responsible for coordinating Departmentwide policies, programs, and planning; developing and communicating policies across multiple components of the homeland security network; and providing the basis and direction for Departmentwide strategic planning and budget priorities.

Science and Technology Directorate  The Directorate for Science and Technology is the primary research and development arm of the Department. The Directorate provides Federal, State, and local officials with the technology and capabilities to protect the homeland. Its strategic objectives are to develop and deploy systems to prevent, detect, and mitigate the consequences of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive attacks; develop equipment, protocols, and training procedures for response to and recovery from those attacks; enhance the Department’s and other Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies technical capabilities to fulfill their homeland security-related functions; and develop technical standards and establish certified laboratories to evaluate homeland security and emergency responder technologies for SAFETY Act certification.
Components

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services is responsible for the administration of immigration and naturalization adjudication functions and establishing immigration policies and priorities.

Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman

The Ombudsman provides recommendations for resolving individual and employer problems with United States Citizenship and Immigration Services in order to ensure national security and the integrity of the legal immigration system, increase efficiencies in administering citizenship and immigration services, and improve customer service.

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

The Office provides legal and policy advice to Department leadership on civil rights and civil liberties issues, investigates and resolves complaints, and provides leadership to DHS Equal Employment Opportunity Programs.

United States Coast Guard

The Coast Guard protects the public, the environment, and U.S. economic interests in the Nation’s ports and waterways, along the coast, on international waters, or in any maritime region, as required, to support national security.

Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement

The Office coordinates Federal policy and operations on interdicting the entry of illegal drugs into the United States and tracking and severing connections between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism.

United States Customs and Border Protection

United States Customs and Border Protection is responsible for protecting our Nation’s borders in order to prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel.

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office

The Office is responsible for developing a global nuclear detection architecture and acquiring and supporting the deployment of a domestic nuclear detection system to report any attempt to use nuclear or radiological material against the United States. The office also works to enhance the nuclear detection efforts of Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local governments and the private sector to ensure a coordinated response to such threats.

Executive Secretariat

The Executive Secretariat supports the Office of the Secretary, disseminates information and written communications within the Department, and develops, implements, and manages business processes for written communications and briefing materials. It also facilitates and manages communications with Federal agencies, the Homeland Security Council, the National Security Council, and other White House executive offices.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

The Center provides career-long training to law enforcement professionals from 81 Federal agencies and State, local, and international law enforcement agencies to help them fulfill their responsibilities safely and proficiently.

Chief Financial Officer

The Chief Financial Officer oversees all financial management activities relating to the programs and operations of DHS, develops and maintains an integrated accounting and financial management system, and is responsible for financial reporting and internal controls.

Office of General Counsel

The Office of General Counsel provides legal services for homeland security-related matters and ensures that DHS activities comply with all legal requirements.

Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding

The Office assists the gulf coast region with long-term planning and coordinates the Federal Government’s response to rebuild the gulf coast region devastated by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Office of Health Affairs

The Office is responsible for providing incident management guidance, coordinates the Department’s bio defense activities, and ensures a unified approach to medical preparedness. The Office also develops and maintains workforce protection and occupational health standards for DHS employees.
United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement  Immigration and Customs Enforcement is the largest investigative arm of DHS. It is responsible for identifying and shutting down vulnerabilities on the Nation’s border and for economic, transportation, and infrastructure security.

Office of Inspector General  The Inspector General is responsible for conducting and supervising audits, investigations, and inspections relating to the Department’s programs and operations. It also recommends ways for the Department to carry out its responsibilities in the most effective, efficient, and economical manner possible.

Office of Intelligence and Analysis  The Office is responsible for using information and intelligence from multiple sources to identify and assess current and future threats to the United States.

Office of Legislative Affairs  The Office serves as the primary liaison to Members of Congress and their staffs, the White House and executive branch, and to other Federal agencies and governmental entities that have roles in assuring national security.

Senior Military Advisor  The Senior Military Advisor is responsible for providing counsel to the Secretary and department components relating to the facilitation, coordination, and execution of policy, procedures, and preparedness activities and operations between DHS and the Department of Defense.

Office of Operations Coordination  The Office coordinates operational issues throughout the Department, integrates internal and external operations, conducts incident management, and facilitates staff planning and execution.

Chief Privacy Officer  The Privacy Officer works to minimize the impact on the individual’s privacy, particularly the individual’s personal information and dignity, while achieving the Department’s mission.

Office of Public Affairs  The Office develops and implements a communications strategy and advises the Secretary and other DHS officials on how to effectively communicate issues and priorities of public interest.

United States Secret Service  The Secret Service protects the President and other high-level officials and investigates counterfeiting and other financial crimes, including financial institution fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud and computer-based attacks on our Nation’s financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure.

Transportation Security Administration  The Transportation Security Administration protects the Nation’s transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce.

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

SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

ROY A. BERNARDI, Acting

Deputy Secretary

ROY A. BERNARDI

Assistant Deputy Secretary for Field Policy and Management

ROBERT YOUNG

Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization

(vacancy)

Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals

(vacancy)

Assistant Secretary for Administration

KEITH A. NELSON

Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development

(vacancy)

General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Office of General Counsel

ROBERT M. COUCH

General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations

MARK STUDDERT

Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

KIM KENDRICK

Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner

BRIAN D. MONTGOMERY

Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research

DARLENE F. WILLIAMS

General Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs

JENNIFER NORDQUIST

Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing

(vacancy)

Director, Office of Departmental Equal Employment Opportunity

LINDA BRADFORD-WASHINGTON

Chief Financial Officer

JOHN W. COX

Director, Office of Departmental Operations and Coordination

INEZ BANKS-DUBOSE

Director, Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

JON GANT

Director, Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives

(vacancy)

Inspector General

KENNETH M. DONAHUE, SR.

(vacancy)

President, Government National Mortgage Association

LISA SCHLOSSER

Chief Information Officer

JOSEPH A. NEURAUTER

Chief Procurement Officer

(vacancy)

Director, Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight

(vacancy)
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, 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>I</td>
<td>Rm. 301, 10 Causeway St., Boston, MA 02222–1092</td>
<td>Taylor Caswell</td>
<td>617–994–8223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Five Points Plaza, 40 Marietta St., NW., Atlanta, GA 30303–2806</td>
<td>Robert Young</td>
<td>404–331–4111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604–3507</td>
<td>Joseph Galvan</td>
<td>312–353–5680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>801 Cherry St., Fort Worth, TX 76113–2905</td>
<td>A. Cynthia Leon</td>
<td>817–978–5965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Rm. 200, 400 State Ave., Kansas City, KS 66101–2406</td>
<td>Macie Houston</td>
<td>913–551–5462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>23d Fl., 1670 Broadway, Denver, CO 80202–4801</td>
<td>John Carson</td>
<td>303–672–5440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Suite 200, 909 1st Ave., Seattle, WA 98104–1000</td>
<td>John Meyers</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

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


Employment Inquiries and applications should be directed to the headquarters Office of Human Resources (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, 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, 202–708–0614); or the Chief Property Officer at the nearest HUD regional office. For multifamily properties, contact the Property Disposition Division (phone, 202–708–0614); or the Regional Housing Director at the nearest HUD regional office.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
Deputy Secretary
Chief of Staff
Deputy Chief of Staff
Special Trustee for American Indians
Director of Congressional and Legislative Affairs
Counsel to the Secretary
White House Liaison
Science Adviser to the Secretary
Director, Office of Communications
Director of External and Intergovernmental Affairs
Director, Office of the Executive Secretariat and Regulatory Affairs
Senior Advisor to the Secretary for Alaskan Affairs
Solicitor
Deputy Solicitor
Counselor to the Solicitor
Associate Solicitor (Administration)
Associate Solicitor (Conservation and Wildlife)
Associate Solicitor (Land and Water Resources)
Associate Solicitor (General Law)
Associate Solicitor (Indian Affairs)
Associate Solicitor (Mineral Resources)
Director, Office of Ethics
Inspector General
Deputy Inspector General
Assistant Secretary for Water and Science
Deputy Assistant Secretaries
Director, U.S. Geological Survey
Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation
Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks
Deputy Assistant Secretaries
Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Director, National Park Service
Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs
Counselor to the Assistant Secretary

DIRK KEMPTHORNE
P. LYNN SCARLETT
BRIAN WAIDMANN
DOUGLAS W. DOMENECH
ROSS OWEN SWIMMER
MATTHEW EAMES

MICHAEL BOGERT
MITCHELL LOWE
(vacancy)
ERNESTINE KREISHER
KATIE LOOVIS
FAY IUDICELLO
(vacancy)

DAVID BERNHARDT
LAWRENCE JENSEN
PAUL SMYTH
EDWARD KEBRLE
ROBERT FABER

(vacancy)

ARTHUR E. GARY
JAMES HARRIS
MELINDA J. LOFTIN
EARL E. DEVANEY
MARY KENDALL
BRENDA BURMAN, TIMOTHY R. PETTY
MARK D. MYERS
ROBERT W. JOHNSON
R. LYLE LAVERTY

KAUSH ARHA, MITCHELL BUTLER, JAMES MOSHER, DAVID M. VERHEY
H. DALE HALL
MARY A. BOMAR
(vacancy)
E. SEQUOYAH SIMERMeyer

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Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Economic Development
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management
Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs
Director, Bureau of Indian Education
Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management
Deputy Assistant Secretaries
Director, Minerals Management Service
Director, Bureau of Land Management
Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget
Chief of Staff
Chief Information Officer
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs
Director, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
Director, Office of Policy Analysis
Director, Office of Hawaiian Relations
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Business Management and Wildland Fire
Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
Director, Office of Budget
Director, Office of Financial Management
Director, Office of Acquisition and Property Management
Director, National Business Center
Director, Office of Wildland Fire Coordination
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Capital, Performance, and Partnerships
Deputy Chief Human Capital Officer
Director, Office of Human Resources
Director, Office of Civil Rights
Director, Office of Occupational Health and Safety
Director, Office of Strategic Employee Development
Director, Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution
Director, Office of Planning and Performance Management
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals
Director, Office of Competition, Efficiency, and Analysis
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Law Enforcement and Security
Director, Office of Law Enforcement, Security, and Emergency Management

Majel Russell
Debbie Clark
Jerold Gidner
C. Stephen Allred
Julie Jacobson, Michael Olsen, Foster Wade
Randall Luthi
James Caswell
Brent Wahlquist
(vacancy)
Monica Noe
Michael J. Howell
Christopher Kearney
Willie R. Taylor
Christine S. Baglin
Kaini Kaloi
Nina Hatfield
Mark Oliver
Pamela K. Haze
Daniel Fletcher
Debra Sonderman
Douglas Bourgeois
Mark Beighley
Paul D. Hoffman
Kathleen J.H. Wheeler
Sharlyn Grigsby
Sharon Eller
Diane Schmitz
Sandra Wells
Elena Gonzalez
Richard T. Beck
Robert S. More
(vacancy)
Larry R. Parkinson
Kimberley Thorsen
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 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.). 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.

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 for 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 for 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 for 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 for Indian Affairs is responsible for establishing and acting on issues affecting Indian policy and programs; exercising direction and supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education; directly supervising the Federal acknowledgment of tribes, tribal self-determination and self-governance, Indian gaming, economic development, and all administrative, financial, and information resources management activities; and maintaining liaison and coordination between the Department and other Federal agencies that provide services or funding to Indians.

The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) oversees Indian trust reform efforts departmentwide to ensure the establishment of policies,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SECRETARY

DEPUTY SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS

CONGRESSIONAL AND
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

COMMUNICATIONS

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

POLICY, MANAGEMENT, AND
BUDGET AND
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

SOLICITOR

INSPECTOR GENERAL

SPECIAL
TRUSTEE FOR
AMERICAN INDIANS

CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

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FISH AND WILDLIFE
AND PARKS

NATIONAL
PARK SERVICE

U.S. FISH
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of
Indian Education

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

LAND AND MINERALS
MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF
LAND MANAGEMENT

MINERALS
MANAGEMENT

SERVICE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

WATER AND SCIENCE

BUREAU OF
RECLAMATION

U.S. GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY

OFFICE OF
SURFACE MINING
RECLAMATION
AND ENFORCEMENT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

BUREAU OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF
INDIAN EDUCATION

BUREAU OF
LAND MANAGEMENT

MINERALS
MANAGEMENT

SERVICE

BUREAU OF
RECLAMATION

U.S. GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY

OFFICE OF
SURFACE MINING
RECLAMATION
AND ENFORCEMENT

CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

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FISH AND WILDLIFE
AND PARKS

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PARK SERVICE

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AND WILDLIFE
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of
Indian Education

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

LAND AND MINERALS
MANAGEMENT

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MINERALS
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MINERALS
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SURVEY

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SURFACE MINING
RECLAMATION
AND ENFORCEMENT
procedures, systems, and practices to allow the Secretary to discharge the Government’s fiduciary trust responsibilities to American Indians and tribes. OST also has programmatic responsibility for the management of financial trust assets, asset appraisals, and fiduciary trust beneficiary services. **Insular Affairs** The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) 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. OIA also carries out the Secretary’s responsibilities that are related to the three freely associated states (the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau); the Palmyra Atoll excluded areas; and Midway Atoll’s non-terrestrial areas.


**Bureaus**

**United States Fish and Wildlife Service**

[For the United States Fish and Wildlife Service statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, Subchapter A, Part 2]

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service’s national responsibility in the service of fish, wildlife, and people spans more than 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 United States Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service manages the 98 million acre National Wildlife Refuge System, which encompasses 544 national wildlife refuges, thousands of small wetlands, and other special management areas. It also operates 69 national fish hatcheries, 63 fishery resource offices, and 81 ecological services field stations. The Service enforces Federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat such as wetlands, and assists foreign governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Sport Fish Restoration Programs that distributes revenues from excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment to State fish and wildlife agencies.

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
- environmental impact statement review.

The Service is responsible for improving and maintaining fish and wildlife resources by proper
management of wildlife and habitat. It also helps fulfill the public demand for recreational fishing while maintaining the Nation’s fisheries at a level and in a condition that will ensure their continued survival. Specific wildlife and fishery resources programs include:

—migratory birds (wildlife refuge management for production, migration, and wintering; law enforcement; game; and bird population, production, and harvest surveys);
—mammals and nonmigratory birds (refuge management of resident species, law enforcement, protection of certain marine mammals, and technical assistance);
—coastal anadromous fish (hatchery production and stocking);
—Great Lakes fisheries (hatchery production of lake trout and fishery management in cooperation with Canada and the States); and
—other inland fisheries (hatchery production and stocking of Indian lands, and technical assistance).

The Service provides national and international leadership in identifying, protecting, and restoring endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants. This program includes:

—developing the Federal Endangered and Threatened Species List, conducting status surveys, preparing recovery plans, and coordinating efforts nationally and internationally;
—operating national wildlife refuges;
—law enforcement;
—foreign importation enforcement; and
—consultation with foreign countries.

Public use and information programs include preparing leaflets and brochures; operating environmental study areas on Service lands; operating visitor centers, self-guided nature trails, observation towers, and display ponds; and providing recreational activities such as hunting, fishing, and wildlife photography.

The Service’s 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, WV</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>
<tr>
<td>PORTLAND—HI, ID, OR, WA, Pacific Islands</td>
<td>911 NE. 11th Ave., Portland, OR 97232–4181</td>
<td>503–231–6118</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 391 units in the National Park System, including national parks, monuments and memorials, scenic parkways, preserves,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR 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 archeological services.

Regional Offices—National Park Service

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<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<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,</td>
<td>P.O. Box 25287, 12795 W. Alameda Pkwy., Denver, CO 80225–0287</td>
<td>303–969–2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT, NM, OK, TX, UT, WY</td>
<td>601 Riverfront Dr., Omaha, NE 68102–4226</td>
<td>402–661–1736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDWEST—AR, IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI</td>
<td>1100 Ohio Dr. SW., Washington, DC 202–619–7000</td>
<td>202–619–7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHEAST—CT, DE, ME, MA, MD, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, VA, WV</td>
<td>Suite 700, 1111 Jackson St., Oakland, CA 510–817–1304</td>
<td>94607–1372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACIFIC WEST—CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA, American Samoa, Guam</td>
<td>1924 Bldg., 100 Alabama St. SW., Atlanta, GA 907–683–2294</td>
<td>30303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHEAST—AL, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, PR, VI</td>
<td>510–817–1304</td>
<td>94607–1372</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 BIA is to fulfill its trust responsibilities and promote self-determination on behalf of tribal governments, American Indians, and Alaska Natives. BIA provides services directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts to approximately 1.6
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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 governmental services. The programs administered by either tribes or BIA include: 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 United States, 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, and repair of structural deficiencies on high-hazard dams.

BIA works with American Indians and Alaska Natives, 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>P.O. Box 25520, Juneau, AK 99802–5520</td>
<td>800–645–8597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>545 Marriott Dr., Suite 700, Nashville, TN 37214</td>
<td>615–564–6700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Oklahoma</td>
<td>P.O. Box 8002, 3100 W. Peabody 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. 500, One Federal Dr., Rm. 550, 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>2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825</td>
<td>916–978–6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain</td>
<td>316 N. 28th St., Billings, MT 59101–1362</td>
<td>406–247–7943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Plains</td>
<td>WCD Office Complex, P.O. Box 368, Anadarko, OK 73005–0368</td>
<td>405–247–6673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>P.O. Box 26567, 1001 Indian School Rd. NW., Albuquerque, NM 87125–6567</td>
<td>505–563–3100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>P.O. Box 10, Phoenix, AZ 85001–0010</td>
<td>602–379–6600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bureau of Indian Education

The Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) provides quality educational, cultural, and economic opportunities for American Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages. BIE is responsible for developing policies and procedures, supervising activities, and approving appropriations for agency programs. There are 184 elementary and secondary schools within the BIE system, of which 122 are tribally controlled through contracts or grants. BIE also supports 24 tribal colleges and universities and operates Haskell Indian Nations University and the Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Public Affairs, Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., MS–3650 MIB, 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 assessment and evaluation; environmental review; leasing and permitting activities (including public liaison and planning functions), management of leases, easements, and rights-of-way; and inspection and enforcement programs for Outer Continental Shelf lands.
Programs are developed for energy, mineral, and related activities on the Outer Continental Shelf in consultation with the Congress, affected States, local governments, environmental groups, industry, and the public.

The Service conducts extensive environmental studies and consultations with State officials prior to issuing leases, easements, or rights-of-way. Once permits or other approvals have been issued, inspectors conduct frequent inspections of offshore operations, and environmental studies personnel collect data to ensure that marine and coastal environments are kept free of pollutants.

Minerals Revenue Management

The Service is responsible for collecting, accounting for, and disbursing revenues associated with minerals produced on Federal and Indian-leased lands. The Service also conducts a comprehensive compliance program to ensure that fair market value is received for the mineral assets and that royalties are timely and accurately paid.

The basic organization of the Service consists of a headquarters in Washington, DC, with program components located in Herndon, VA, and Lakewood, CO; three Outer Continental Shelf regional offices; and two administrative service centers.

Field Offices—Minerals Management Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals Revenue Management</td>
<td>P.O. Box 25165, Denver, CO 80225–0165</td>
<td>303–231–3 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OCS Regional Offices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Region</td>
<td>Suite 500, 3801 Centerpoint Dr., Anchorage, AK 99503–5820</td>
<td>907–334–5200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf of Mexico Region</td>
<td>1201 Elwood Park Blvd., New Orleans, LA 70123–2394</td>
<td>504–736–2589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Region</td>
<td>770 Paso Camarillo, Camarillo, CA 92010–6664</td>
<td>504–736–2589</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Administrative Service Centers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Center</th>
<th>Address</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Service Center</td>
<td>P.O. Box 25165, Denver, CO 80225–0165</td>
<td>303–231–3900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Service Center</td>
<td>1201 Elwood Park Blvd., New Orleans, LA 70123–2394</td>
<td>504–736–2590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management 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>2850 Youngfield St, Lakewood, CO 80215–7093</td>
<td>303–239–3700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona—AZ</td>
<td>7450 Boulevard, Springfield, VA 22153–1711</td>
<td>703–440–1711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado—CO</td>
<td>1387 S. Vinnell Way, Boise, ID 83709–1657</td>
<td>208–373–4001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho—ID</td>
<td>P.O. Box 36900, 5001 Southgate Dr., Billings, MT 59101–6800</td>
<td>406–247–7610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana—MT, ND, SD</td>
<td>P.O. Box 12000, 1340 Financial Way, Reno, NV 89502–0006</td>
<td>775–861–6590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada—NV</td>
<td>P.O. Box 27115, 1474 Rodeo Rd., Santa Fe, NM 87502–0115</td>
<td>505–438–7501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico—KS, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>P.O. Box 2965, 333 SW 1st Ave., Portland, OR</td>
<td>503–808–6026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah—UT</td>
<td>P.O. Box 45155, Salt Lake City, UT 84145–0155</td>
<td>801–539–4001</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>


Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation was established pursuant to the Reclamation Act of 1902 (43 U.S.C. 371 et seq.). The Bureau is the largest wholesale water supplier and the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the United States, with operations and facilities in the 17 Western States. Its facilities also provide substantial flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife benefits.

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. 7657, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240–0001</td>
<td>202–513–0575</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>406–247–7610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Colorado Region</td>
<td>Box 61470, Boulder City, NV 89006–1470</td>
<td>702–293–8421</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>208–378–5020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Colorado Region</td>
<td>Rm. 6107, 125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84138</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 2607. Phone, 202–208–6352.

**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 Department of the Interior Library. Phone, 202–208–5815. All other inquiries regarding publications should be directed to the individual bureau’s or office’s publications or public affairs office.

**Reading Room** Visit the Department of the Interior Library, Main Interior Building. Phone, 202–208–5815.

**Employee Locator** To locate an employee of the Department of the Interior, call 202–208–3100.

**United States Fish and Wildlife Service** Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240.

**Congressional/Legislative Services** Congressional staffers and persons seeking information about specific legislation should call the Congressional/Legislative Services Office. Phone, 703–358–2240.

**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, 703–358–2029) or the nearest national wildlife refuge or regional refuge office.

**News Media Inquiries** Specific information about the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and its activities is available from the Office of Public Affairs (phone, 703–358–2220) 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...

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, 303–969–2100).

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, 202–354–1927. Schools interested in the recruitment program should write to: Chief Human Resources Officer, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202–354–1927.


United States Geological Survey

Contracts, Grants, and Cooperative Agreements Write to the Office of Acquisitions and Grants, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, National Center, Mail Stop 205G, Reston, VA 20192. Phone, 703–648–7485.

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

USGS Headquarters Personnel Operations, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Mail Stop 601, Reston, VA 20192. Phone, 703–648–7405.

USGS Eastern Region Personnel Office, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Mail Stop 157, Reston, VA 20192 (phone, 703–648–7470) or 3850 Holcomb Bridge Road, Suite 160, Norcross, GA 30092 (phone, 770–409–7750).

USGS Central Region Personnel Office, Mail Stop 603, Box 25046, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303–236–9565.


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, National Center, Mail Stop 119, Reston, VA 20192. Phone, 703–648–4460.

USGS Eastern Region, Office of Communications, Phone, 703–648–4483.

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. Internet, water.usgs.gov.

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—4230 University Drive, Rm. 101, Anchorage, 99508–4664. Phone, 907–786–7011.
  - California—345 Middlefield Road, Bldg. 3, Rm. 3128, Menlo Park, 94025. Phone, 650–329–4309.
  - Colorado—Denver Federal Center, Bldg. 810, Box 25286, Denver, 80225. Phone, 303–202–4200.
  - Missouri—1400 Independence Road, Mail Stop 231, Rolla, 65401. Phone, 573–308–3500.
  - South Dakota—EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, 57198 (also for spacecraft and aircraft remote sensing data). Phone, 605–594–6151.
  - Virginia—12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Rm. 1C100, Reston, 20192. Phone, 703–648–5935.

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:

  - John Wesley Powell Bldg., Rm. 1D100, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192.
  - 345 Middlefield Road, Bldg. 15 Foyer, Menlo Park, CA 94025–3591.
  - 2255 N. Gemini Drive, Bldg. 6, Rm. 670, Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement


Employment For information on OSM employment opportunities throughout the United States, go to the jobs Web site, at https://jobs.quickhire.com/scripts/smart.exe.

Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education

Inquiries regarding the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education may be obtained from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Public Affairs, Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., MS 3658 MIB, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202–208–3710.

Minerals Management Service

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

Bureau of Land Management

Contracts The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Department of the Interior (DOI) are now acquiring goods and services through the Internet Web site at http://ideasec.nbc.gov. To take advantage of future business opportunities with BLM, you must (1) obtain a valid Dun & Bradstreet number from Dun & Bradstreet at www.dnb.com, or by calling them at 800–333–0505; or (2) register your firm on the Central Contractor Registration System at www.ccr.gov. Also, for information about BLM’s purchases, how to do business with BLM, and the BLM acquisition offices and contacts, visit the BLM National Acquisition Web site at www.blm.gov/natacq. You may also view BLM’s projected purchases of goods and
services, known as the Advanced Procurement Plan.  

**Employment** Inquiries should be directed to the National Operations Center Division of Human Resources Services, any Bureau of Land Management State Office, or the Washington Office Human Resources Branch, 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, 202–452–5125. 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 three 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); and the Oregon State office (phone, 503–808–6216). 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 Division, Building 67, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303–445–2431. Internet, www.fedbizopps.gov.

**Employment** Information on engineering and other positions is available from the Diversity and Human Resources Office, Denver, CO (phone, 303–445–2684) or from the nearest regional office. Internet, www.usajobs.opm.gov.

**Publications** Publications for sale are available through the National Technical Information Service. Phone, 703–605–6585.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
Chief of Staff
Deputy Chief of Staff and Counsel
Deputy Attorney General
Associate Attorney General
Senior Counsel, Office of Dispute Resolution
Solicitor General
Inspector General
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy
Assistant Attorney General for Administration, Justice Management Division
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
Assistant Attorney General, National Security Division
Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division
Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs
Director, Office of Public Affairs
Director, Office of Information and Privacy
Director, Office of Intergovernmental and Public Liaison
Director, Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys
Director, Bureau of Prisons
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Director, United States Marshals Service
Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
Director, Executive Office for Immigration Review
Director, Executive Office for United States Trustees

Michael B. Mukasey
Brett C. Gerry
Matthew Friedlich
Mark Filip
Kevin O’Connor
Joanna M. Jacobs, Acting
Paul D. Clement
Glenn A. Fine
Steven Bradbury
Brian A. Benczkowski
(vacancy)
Lee Loftus
Thomas O. Barnett
Jeffrey S. Bucholtz, Acting
Rena Comisac, Acting
Alice S. Fisher
Kenneth L. Wainstein
Ronald J. Tenpas
Nathan J. Hochman
Jeffrey L. Sedgwick, Acting
Brian Roehrkasse
Melanie Ann Pustay, Acting
Jennifer Korn
Kenneth E. Melson
Harley G. Lappin
Robert S. Mueller III
John F. Clark
Michael J. Sullivan, Acting
Kevin A. Ohlson
Clifford J. White III
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.

Regional Offices—Community Relations Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Phone/FTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (75 Piedmont Ave. NE., 30303)</td>
<td>Thomas Battles</td>
<td>404–331–6883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (Suite 222, 308 Atlantic Ave., 02201)</td>
<td>Frank Amoroso</td>
<td>617–424–5715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (230 S. Dearborn Ave., 60604)</td>
<td>Jesse Taylor</td>
<td>312–353–4391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (1420 W. Mockingbird Ln., 75247)</td>
<td>Carmelita Freeman</td>
<td>214–655–8175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (1244 Speer Blvd., 80204–3584)</td>
<td>Philip Armola</td>
<td>303–844–2973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (1100 Main St., 64105–2112)</td>
<td>Pascal Marquez</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>
</tbody>
</table>
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.


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 5142, 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.


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 Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (11 U.S.C. 101 note) significantly expanded the Program’s responsibilities and provided additional tools to combat bankruptcy fraud and abuse. 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, 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 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 such as Medicare, 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 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 involving interests 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 protect sensitive intelligence sources and materials; 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, habeas corpus review and general advice; petitions for removal order review and immigration-related appellate matters; cases pertaining to the issuance of visas and passports; and litigation arising under the legalization and employer sanction provisions of the immigration laws.

—Torts, including the broad range of tort litigation arising from the operation of the Federal Government, constitutional tort claims against Federal Government officials throughout the 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 these 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. The Appellate Staff also works with the Solicitor General’s office to obtain authorization for appellate review.

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, citizenship, 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, achieving equal opportunity for people with disabilities in the United States by implementing the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The section’s enforcement, certification, regulatory, coordination, and technical assistance activities, combined with an innovative mediation program and a technical assistance grant program, provide an approach for carrying out the ADA’s mandates. The section also carries out responsibilities under sections 504 and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, the Help America Vote Act of 2002, the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, and Executive Order 12250.

—Educational opportunities litigation, involving title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Equal Educational
Opportunities Act of 1974, and title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act. In addition, the section is responsible for enforcing other statutes such as title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act upon referral from other governmental agencies.

—Employment litigation enforcing against State and local government employers the provisions of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, and other Federal laws prohibiting employment practices that discriminate on grounds of race, sex, religion, and national origin. The section also enforces against State and local government and private employers the provisions of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, which prohibits employers from discriminating or retaliating against an employee or applicant for employment because of such person’s past, current or future military obligation.

—Housing and Civil Enforcement statutes enforcing the Fair Housing Act, which prohibits discrimination in housing; the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, which prohibits discrimination in credit; title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination in certain places of public accommodation, such as hotels, restaurants, nightclubs and theaters; title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination in public facilities; and the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act, which prohibits local governments from adopting or enforcing land use regulations that discriminate against religious assemblies and institutions or which unjustifiably burden religious exercise.

—Immigration-related unfair employment practices enforcing the antidiscrimination provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which protect U.S. citizens and legal immigrants from employment discrimination based upon citizenship or immigration status and national origin, unfair documentary practices relating to the employment eligibility verification process, and retaliation.

—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 cases enforcing the Voting Rights Act, the Help America Vote Act of 2002, the National Voter Registration Act, the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act, the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, and other Federal statutes designed to safeguard citizens' rights to vote. This includes 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 Appeal. The Division engages
in and coordinates a wide range of criminal investigations and prosecutions, such as those targeting individuals and organizations that engage in 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.

—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 lenient, 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.

**National Security Division**

The National Security Division (NSD) develops, enforces, and supervises the application of all Federal criminal laws related to the national counterterrorism and counterespionage enforcement programs, except those specifically assigned to other divisions. NSD litigates and coordinates a wide range of prosecutions and criminal investigations involving terrorism and violations of the espionage, export control, and foreign agents registration laws. It administers the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act and other legal authorities for national security activities; approves and monitors the use of electronic surveillance; provides legal and policy advice regarding the classification of and access to national security information; performs prepublication review of materials written by present and former DOJ employees; trains the law enforcement and intelligence communities; and advises the Department and legislative and executive branches on all areas of national security law. NSD also serves as the Department’s representative on interdepartmental boards, committees, and entities dealing with issues related to national security.

NSD also has some additional counterterrorism, counterespionage, and intelligence oversight responsibilities as follows:
 — Promote and oversee national counterterrorism enforcement programs;
 — Develop and implement counterterrorism strategies, legislation, and initiatives;
 — Facilitate information sharing between and among the Department and other Federal agencies on terrorism threats;
 — Share information with international law enforcement officials to assist with international threat information and litigation initiatives;
 — Liaison with the intelligence, defense, and immigration communities and foreign governments on counterterrorism issues and cases;
 — Supervise the investigation and prosecution of cases involving national security, foreign relations, the export of military and strategic commodities and technology, espionage, sabotage, neutrality, and atomic energy;
 — Coordinates cases involving the application for the Classified Information Procedures Act;
 — Enforce the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 and related disclosure laws;
 — Supervise the preparation of certifications and applications for orders under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA);
 — Represent the United States before the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court;
 — Participate in the development, implementation, and review of United States intelligence policies;
 — Evaluate existing and proposed national security-related activities to determine their consistency with relevant policies and law;
 — Monitor intelligence and counterintelligence activities of other agencies to ensure conformity with Department objectives;
 — Prepare reports evaluating domestic and foreign intelligence and counterintelligence activities;
 — Process requests to use FISA-derived information in criminal, civil, and immigration proceedings and to
disseminate that information to foreign governments.


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;
—Suit 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.

For further information, contact the Office of Public and Congressional Affairs, Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover FBI Building, 935 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20535. Phone, 202–317–2727.

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 also known as Central Office, in Washington, DC. The Central Office is divided into nine divisions, including the National Institute of Corrections.

The Correctional Programs Division (CPD) is responsible for inmate classification and programming, including psychology and religious services, substance abuse treatment, case management, and programs for special needs offenders. CPD 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 coordinating international treaty transfers and overseeing the special security needs of inmates placed in the Federal Witness Protection Program. CPD administers contracts and intergovernmental agreements for the confinement of offenders in community-based programs, community corrections centers, and other facilities, including privately managed facilities. CPD staff is also involved in the Bureau’s privatization efforts.

The Industries, Education, and Vocational Training Division oversees Federal Prison Industries, or UNICOR, which is a wholly owned Government corporation that provides employment and training opportunities for inmates confined in Federal correctional facilities. Additionally, it is responsible for oversight of educational, occupational, and vocational training, and leisure-time programs, as well as those related to inmate release preparation.
The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) provides technical assistance, training, and information to State and local corrections agencies throughout the country, as well as the Bureau. It also provides research assistance and documents through the NIC Information Center.

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, Bureau of Prisons, 320 First Street NW, Washington, DC 20534. Phone, 202–514–6531.

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.


International Criminal Police Organization—United States National Central Bureau

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 182 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 and databases on crime, fugitives, stolen passports and vehicles, 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, the Office of the General Counsel, and the State and Local Liaison Division (SLLD).

SLLD coordinates INTERPOL requests with 62 INTERPOL State liaison offices established in each State and the cities of New York, Boston, Chicago, Washington, DC, Miami-Dade, San Diego (city and county), Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle. 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 in Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. SLLD provides the primary means of communication between foreign law enforcement authorities and domestic State and local police for the purpose of pursuing international investigations. International leads developed in criminal investigations being conducted by a State or local police entity can be pursued through their liaison office.

For further information, contact the INTERPOL–U.S. National Central Bureau, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–616–9000.

Drug Enforcement Administration


The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the lead Federal agency in enforcing narcotics and controlled substances laws and regulations. DEA also enforces the Federal money laundering and bulk currency smuggling statutes when the funds involved in the transactions or smuggling are derived from the sale of narcotics. It was created in July 1973 by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 (5 U.S.C. app.).

DEA 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, laundering of proceeds, or diversion of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illegal traffic in the United States. DEA disrupts and dismantles 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 illicit controlled substances.

DEA’s responsibilities include:
—investigation of major narcotic, chemical, drug-money laundering, and bulk currency smuggling 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;
—seizure and forfeiture of assets derived from or traceable to drug-money laundering or the smuggling of bulk currency derived from illegal drugs;
—enforcement of regulations governing the legal manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances;
—management of an intelligence program that supports drug investigations, initiatives, and operations worldwide;
—coordination with Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities and cooperation with counterpart agencies abroad;
—assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies in addressing their most significant drug and drug-related violence problems;
—leadership and influence over international counterdrug and chemical policy and support for institution building in host nations;
—training, scientific research, and information exchange in support of drug traffic prevention and control; and
—education and assistance to the public community on the prevention, treatment, and dangers of drugs.
DEA 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 62 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
810 Seventh Street NW., Washington, DC 20531. Phone, 202–307–0703

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 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.

Office on Violence Against Women
800 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20530.
Phone, 202–307–6026

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) was established in 2005 to reduce violence against women through the implementation of the Violence Against Women Act. OVW is responsible for administering financial and technical assistance to communities that are developing programs, policies, and practices aimed at ending domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.


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 responsible for enforcing Federal criminal laws and regulating the firearms and explosives industries. 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 (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 works, directly and through partnerships, to investigate and reduce violent crime involving firearms and explosives, acts of arson, and illegal trafficking of alcohol and tobacco products. The Bureau provides training and support to its Federal, State, local, and international law enforcement partners and works primarily in 23 field divisions across the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. It also has foreign offices in Mexico, Canada, Colombia, and France.


Boards

Executive Office for Immigration Review

The Executive Office for Immigration Review, under a delegation of authority from the Attorney General, 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 Federal court. 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 200 immigration judges located in 53 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 Legislative and 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
Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, MD 20815. Phone, 301–492–5990

The United States Parole Commission (USPC) makes parole release decisions for eligible Federal and District of Columbia prisoners; authorizes methods of release and conditions under which release occurs; prescribes, modifies, and monitors compliance with the terms and conditions governing offenders’ behavior while on parole or mandatory or supervised release; issues warrants for violation of supervision; determines probable cause for the revocation process; revokes parole, mandatory, or supervised release; releases from supervision those offenders who are no longer a risk to public safety; and promulgates the rules, regulations, and guidelines for the exercise of USPC’s authority and the implementation of a national parole policy.

USPC has sole jurisdiction over the following: Federal offenders who committed offenses before November 1, 1987; D.C. Code offenders who committed offenses before August 5, 2000; D.C. Code offenders sentenced to a term of supervised release; Uniform Code of Military Justice offenders who are in Bureau of Prison’s custody; transfer treaty cases; and State probationers and parolees in the Federal Witness Protection Program.


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 grantee files to ensure that COPS funds are properly used to hire officers and implement community policing. The Division also provides on-site 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.
**Disability-Related Matters** Contact the
Civil Rights Division’s ADA Hotline.
Phone, 800–514–0301. TDD, 800–514–
0383. Internet, www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/
adahom1.htm.
**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–
  4120.
- 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.
- Office of Justice Programs: 633
  Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC
- United States Trustee Program, Room
  770, 901 E Street NW., Washington, DC
  20530. Phone, 202–616–1000.
- Foreign Claims Settlement
  Commission: Attorneys: Office of the
  Chief Counsel, Suite 6002, 600 E Street
  NW., Washington, DC 20579 (phone,
  202–616–6975); Other: Administrative
  Officer, same address and phone.

**Housing Discrimination Matters**
Contact the Civil Rights Division’s
Housing and Civil Enforcement Section.
Phone, 800–896–7743.

**Immigration-Related Employment
Matters** The Civil Rights Division
maintains a worker hotline. Phone, 800–
255–7688. TDD, 800–237–2515. It also
offers information for employers. Phone,

**Publications and Films** The FBI Law
Enforcement Bulletin and Uniform Crime
Reports—Crime in the United States are
available from the Superintendent of
Documents, Government Printing Office,
Washington, DC 20402.

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.

The Freedom of Information Act Guide
and Privacy Act Overview and the
Freedom of Information Case List, both
published annually, are available from
the Superintendent of Documents,
Government Printing Office,
Washington, DC 20530.

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.

Guidelines for Effective Human
Relations Commissions, Annual Report

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Labor</td>
<td>Elaine L. Chao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief of Staff</td>
<td>Andrew Schauber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Secretary</td>
<td>Ruth Knouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Secretary</td>
<td>Howard M. Radzely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Deputy Secretary</td>
<td>Laura Genero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Administrative Law Judge</td>
<td>John M. Vittone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Administrative Appeals Judge, Benefits Review Board</td>
<td>Nancy S. Dolder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Economist</td>
<td>Ronald Bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>Douglas Webster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Administrative Appeals Judge, Administrative Review Board</td>
<td>M. Cynthia Douglass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman, Employees Compensation Appeals Board</td>
<td>Alec J. Koromilas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives</td>
<td>Rhett Butler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Job Corps</td>
<td>Esther Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of Small Business Programs</td>
<td>Jose A. Lira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Office of the 21st Century Workforce</td>
<td>Karen M. Czarnecki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Women's Bureau</td>
<td>Shinae Chun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management</td>
<td>Patrick Pizzella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs</td>
<td>Kristine Iverson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training Standards</td>
<td>Brent R. Orrell, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards</td>
<td>Victoria A. Lipnic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator, Wage and Hour</td>
<td>Alexander Passantino, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health</td>
<td>Richard Stickler, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary of Disability Employment Policy</td>
<td>Neil Romano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health</td>
<td>Edwin G. Foulke, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Employee Benefit Security Administration</td>
<td>Bradford P. Campbell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Policy</td>
<td>Leon R. Sequeira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs</td>
<td>David W. James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Veterans’ Employment and Training</td>
<td>Charles S. Ciccolella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissioner of Labor Statistics</td>
<td>Keith Hall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The purpose of the Department of Labor is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of Federal labor laws guaranteeing workers’ rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, and workers’ compensation. The Department also protects workers’ retirement and health care benefits; 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, individuals with disabilities, and other groups.

The 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, 202–693–6719. Internet, www.dol.gov.

Administrative Review Board The Board consists of a maximum of five members appointed by the Secretary. It adjudicates appeals cases under a wide range of Federal labor laws arising under the McNamara O’Hara Service Contract Act and the Davis Bacon Act. Board decisions may be appealed to Federal district or appellate courts.

For further information, call 202–693–6200.

Benefits Review Board The Board consists of five members appointed by the Secretary. It adjudicates appeals cases under the Longshore and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act and the Black Lung Benefits Act. Board decisions may be appealed to the U.S. Courts of Appeals and to the U.S. Supreme Court.

For further information, call 202–693–6300.

Office of 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.

Office of Job Corps  Job Corps’s mission is to attract young adults, teach them relevant skills they need to become employable and independent, and help them secure meaningful jobs or opportunities for further education. The Office has six regional offices responsible for monitoring and oversight of Job Corps centers, outreach and admissions, and career transition services.


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 Job Corps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address (Areas Served)</th>
<th>Regional Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Rm. 6T9, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303) (AL, FL, GA, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Walt Hall</td>
<td>404–302–5400</td>
<td>404–302–4615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Rm. 6T9, 230 S. Dearborn St., 60604) (IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, OH, WI)</td>
<td>Donna Kay</td>
<td>312–596–5470</td>
<td>312–596–5471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (Rm. 403, 525 Griffin St., 75202) (AR, CO, LA, MT, ND, NM, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY)</td>
<td>June Boswell</td>
<td>214–850–4100</td>
<td>214–850–4101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (Rm. 1050, 71 Stevenson St., 94119–3767) (AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA, American Samoa, Saipan-CNMI, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Marshall Islands, Territory of Guam)</td>
<td>Brian Daher</td>
<td>415–625–2590</td>
<td>415–625–2590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


## 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. 77T10, 61 Forsyth St., 30303</td>
<td>Stanley E. Keen (RS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch Office</td>
<td>Suite 230, 618 Church St., Nashville, TN</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>Rm. 844, 230 S. Dearborn St., 60604–1502</td>
<td>Joan Geist (RS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)</td>
<td>Rm. 881, 1240 E. 9th St., Cleveland, OH 44114</td>
<td>Benjamin Chinimi (ARS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch Office</td>
<td>Suite 501, 525 S. Griffin St., 75202–5020</td>
<td>(vacancy) (RS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>Suite 1020, 2300 Main St., 75202–5020</td>
<td>Michael A. Stabler (RS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (CO, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND, SD, UT, WY)</td>
<td>Suite 1600, 1999 Broadway, Denver, CO 80202–6550</td>
<td>(vacancy) (ARS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Women’s Bureau The Women’s Bureau is responsible for promoting the status of wage-earning women, improving their working conditions, increasing their efficiency, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment. 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>Paulette N. Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (Rm. 525A, JFK Federal Bldg., 02203) (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)</td>
<td>Jacqueline Cooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Rm. 1022, 230 S. Dearborn St., 60604) (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)</td>
<td>Nancy Chen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (Suite 735, 525 Griffin St., 75202) (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>Beverly Lyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (Suite 1620, 1999 Broadway, 80202–6550) (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)</td>
<td>Frances Jefferson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (Suite 1050, 2300 Main St., 64108) (IA, KS, MO, NE)</td>
<td>Dorothy A. Witherspoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (Rm. 708, 201 Varick St., 10014) (NJ, NY, PR, VI)</td>
<td>Grace Protos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (Suite 631 E., 170 S. Independence Mall W., 19106–3318) (DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)</td>
<td>Lucia Bruce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (Suite 2–650, 90 7th St. 94103) (AZ, CA, GU, HI, NV)</td>
<td>Jenny Enwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (Rm. 925, 1111 3d Ave., 98101) (AK, ID, OR, WA)</td>
<td>Betty Lock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International Affairs The Bureau of International Labor Affairs is mandated to carry out the Secretary’s international responsibilities, develop departmental policy and programs relating to international activities, and coordinate departmental international activities involving other U.S. Government agencies, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations. For further information, call 202–693–4770.

Office of Inspector General The Office of Inspector General conducts audits and evaluations to review the effectiveness, efficiency, economy, and integrity of all DOL programs and operations, including those performed by its contractors and grantees. The Office is unique among Inspectors General because it conducts labor racketeering investigations in employee benefit plans, labor-management relations, and internal labor union affairs. For further information, call 202–693–5100.

Employment and Training Administration

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) provides quality job training, employment, labor market information, and income maintenance services primarily through State and local workforce development systems. ETA also administers programs to enhance employment opportunities and business prosperity.

Office of Workforce Investment The Office of Workforce Investment (OWI) provides national leadership, oversight,
policy guidance, and technical assistance to the Nation’s workforce investment system including the one-stop career center systems, the youth and adult employment and training programs, and national programs for targeted populations. OWI oversees the Business Relations Group, which focuses on high-growth/high-demand industries and innovative workforce solutions. OWI also oversees the development and dissemination of tools and information related to workforce and economic data, career guidance, skills, and competencies.

For further information, call 202–693–3980.

Business Relations Group  The Business Relations Group (BRG) implements the President’s High Growth Job Training initiative, which prepares workers to take advantage of new and increasing job opportunities in high-growth/high-demand industries. BRG works with high-growth/high-demand industries and a wide array of strategic partners to model innovative workforce solutions to support workers gaining the skills needed by those industries and access to career pathways.

For further information, call 202–693–3949.

Office of Workforce Security  The Office of Workforce Security provides national leadership, oversight, policy guidance, and technical assistance to Federal-State unemployment compensation system. The Office also interprets Federal legislative requirements.

For more information, call 202–693–3029. Internet, workforcesecurity.doleta.gov.

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 Apprenticeship  The Office of Apprenticeship administers the National Registered Apprenticeship System. The Office promotes the adoption by employers, labor, and other organizers of formalized, structured training programs. It also enhances opportunities for women and minorities to participate in such programs.


Office of Foreign Labor Certification  The Office of Foreign Labor Certification provides national leadership and policy guidance to carry out the responsibilities of the Secretary of Labor, under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, concerning foreign workers seeking admission to the United States for employment.


Office of Performance and Technology  The Office of Performance and Technology (PROTECH) is responsible for the construction, maintenance, and improvement of ETA’s technology infrastructure for its national and regional offices. PROTECH provides executive leadership for the Agency in the development of its strategic plan, measurement of performance and results, and increased accountability of the workforce investment system to customers, partners, and stakeholders. PROTECH ensures that ETA has a 21st century information technology infrastructure supporting the Agency’s mission and all its business lines.

For further information, call 202–693–3420.

Office of Policy Development and Research  The Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR) supports ETA policies and investments to improve the public workforce. OPDR analyzes, formulates, and recommends legislative changes and options for policy initiatives and provides ETA with relevant research, demonstrations, and program evaluations.

For further information, call 202–693–3700.

Office of Financial and Administrative Management  The Office of Financial and Administrative Management (OFAM) provides ETA with leadership, guidance,
and direction, both internally and externally, for human resource, administrative, financial, and management systems and services in order to build and maintain our Nation’s workforce. OFAM works collaboratively with ETA program and administrative officers to ensure that necessary support services are provided and maintained, and that they are responsive to the needs of the larger workforce investment system.

For further information, call 202–693–2800.

Office of Regional Innovation and Transformation
The Office of Regional Innovation and Transformation, through its six regional offices, supports the development and operation of the workforce investment system through oversight of and assistance to States and other agency grant recipients. These activities protect Federal taxpayer investment, maximize program return-on-investment, improve the administration and outcome of ETA-funded grants and programs, and better meet the needs of businesses and workers in the 21st century economy.

For further information, call 202–693–3690.

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>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Rm. 6M12, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303) (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Helen N. Parker</td>
<td>404–302–5300</td>
<td>404–302–5382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Rm. 628, 230 S. Dearborn St., 60604) (IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, OH, WI, MO, NE)</td>
<td>Byron Zudema</td>
<td>312–596–5400</td>
<td>312–596–5401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (Rm. 317, 525 S. Griffin St., 75202) (AR, CO, LA, MT, ND, NM, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY)</td>
<td>Joseph C. Juarez</td>
<td>972–850–4605</td>
<td>972–850–4600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact the Employment and Training Administration. Phone, 202–693–2700.


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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 7BS4, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303)</td>
<td>Rebecca Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (Rm. 575, John F. Kennedy Bldg., 02203)</td>
<td>James Benages</td>
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Field Offices—Employee Benefits Security Administration—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Suite 1600, 200 W. Adams St., 60606)</td>
<td>Steve Haugen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, OH (Suite 210, 1885 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>Patrick Kawa (DS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (Rm. 900, 525 S. Griffin St., 75202)</td>
<td>Roger Hilburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (Suite 1100, 2300 Main St., 64108)</td>
<td>Steve Eischen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA (Suite 200, 1055 E. Colorado Blvd., Pasadena, CA 91106–2341)</td>
<td>Billy Beaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL (Suite 104, Bldg. H, 8040 Peters Rd., Plantation, FL 33324)</td>
<td>Isabel Colon (DS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (Suite 1200, 12th Fl., 33 Whitehall St., 10004)</td>
<td>Jonathan Kay</td>
</tr>
<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. 6310, Robert A. Young Federal Bldg., 1222 Spruce St., 63103–2818)</td>
<td>Gary Newman (DS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (Suite 11–300, 90 7th St., 94103)</td>
<td>Billy Beaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (Suite 860, 1111 3d Ave., 98101–3212)</td>
<td>Duane Peterson (DS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC (Suite 200, 1335 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910)</td>
<td>Elizabeth Bond (DS)</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.


Regional Directors—Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address (Areas Served)</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southeast (61 Forsyth St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303) (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Evelyn Y. Teague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest (230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604) (IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, OH, WI)</td>
<td>Sandra S. Zeigler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest and Rocky Mtns. (525 S. Griffin St., Dallas, TX 75202) (AR, CO, LA, MT, ND, NM, OK, SD, TX, UT, WY)</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast (201 Varick St., New York, NY 10014) (CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PR, RI, VT)</td>
<td>Lorenzo D. Harrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic (170 S. Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA 19106) (DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regional Directors—Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address (Areas Served)</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific (90 7th St., San Francisco, CA 94103) (AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA)</td>
<td>William D. Smitherman</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 (850 W., 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>Connie Klipsch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest Region (Rm. 530, 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604–1591)</td>
<td>Shirley Gardner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Region (Rm. 800, 525 S. Griffin St., Dallas, TX 75202–5007)</td>
<td>Cynthia Watson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Region (Suite 13, 90 7th St., San Francisco, CA 94103–6714)</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>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Suite 774, 230 S. Dearborn St., 6004</td>
<td>Ronald Lehman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Suite 775 W., 170 S. Independence Mall West, 19106</td>
<td>Eric Feldman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh, PA</td>
<td>Suite 801, 100 Liberty Ave., 15222</td>
<td>John Pegula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Suite 18–300, 90 7th St., 94103</td>
<td>Antonette Dempsey, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>Suite 120, 800 N. Capitol St. NW., 20002</td>
<td>Stephen Willertz</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.
workplace safety and health standards.

OSHA sets and enforces those standards. OSHA, created pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health


Occupational Safety and Health Administration

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) sets and enforces workplace safety and health standards and assists employers in complying with those standards. OSHA, created pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health
Mine Safety and Health Administration

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) is responsible for safety and health in the Nation’s mines. MSHA 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.

**Regional Offices—Occupational Safety and Health Administration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303) (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Cindy Coe Laseter</td>
<td>404–562–2300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (230 S. Dearborn St., 60604) (IL, IN, MI, OH, WI)</td>
<td>Marthe Kent</td>
<td>617–565–9860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (525 Griffin St., 75202) (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>Michael Connors</td>
<td>312–353–2220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (1999 Broadway, 80202) (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)</td>
<td>Dean McDaniel</td>
<td>972–850–4145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (1100 Main St., 64105) (IA, KS, MO, NE)</td>
<td>Greg Baxter</td>
<td>720–264–6550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (201 Varick St., 10014) (NJ, NY)</td>
<td>Charles Adkins</td>
<td>816–426–5861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (5335 Market St., 19104) (DE, MD, PA, PR, VA, VI, WV)</td>
<td>Louis Recla, Acting</td>
<td>212–337–2378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (71 Stevenson St., 94105) (AZ, CA, HI, NV)</td>
<td>Richard Terrill, Acting</td>
<td>415–975–4310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (1111 3d Ave., 98101) (AK, ID, OR, WA)</td>
<td>Richard Terrill</td>
<td>206–553–5930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202–693–1999.

**District Offices—Mine Safety and Health Administration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, AL (Suite 213, 135 Gemini Cir., 35209–4896)</td>
<td>205–290–7300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (60th &amp; Kipling, 2d St., Bldg. 25, E-16, 80225)</td>
<td>303–231–6458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunkler, PA (319 Paintersville Rd., 15639–1034)</td>
<td>724–925–5150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madisonsville, KY (100 YMCA Dr., 42431–8019)</td>
<td>270–821–4180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgantown, WV (604 Cheat Rd., 26508)</td>
<td>304–225–6800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Hope, WV (100 Bluestone Rd., 25880)</td>
<td>304–877–3900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton, VA (P.O. Box 565, 24273)</td>
<td>276–679–0230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikeville, KY (100 Fae Ramsey Ln., 41501)</td>
<td>606–432–0943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincennes, IN (Suite 200, 2300 Willow St., 47591)</td>
<td>812–882–7617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkes-Barre, PA (Suite 034, 7 N. Wilkes-Barre Blvd., 18702)</td>
<td>570–826–6321</td>
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**Metal/Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>District/Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern (547 Keystone Dr., Warrendale, PA 15086–7573)</td>
<td>724–772–2333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern (Suite 212, 135 Gemini Cir., Birmingham, AL 35209–4896)</td>
<td>205–290–7294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central (615 W. 1st St., Duluth, MN 55802–1302)</td>
<td>218–720–5448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central (462, 1100 Commerce St., Dallas, TX 75242–0499)</td>
<td>214–767–8401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain (P.O. Box 25367, Denver, CO 80225–0367)</td>
<td>303–231–5465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western (Suite 610, 2060 Peabody Rd., Vacaville, CA 95687)</td>
<td>707–447–9844</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Offices**

| Pittsburgh Safety and Health Technology Center (P.O. Box 18233, Pittsburgh, PA 15236) | 412–386–6901 |
| Approval and Certification Center (R.R. 1, Box 251, Triadelphia, WV 26059) | 304–547–0400 |
Office of Disability Employment Policy

The Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) provides national disability employment policy leadership by developing and influencing the implementation of disability employment policies and practices affecting the employment of people with disabilities. ODEP’s response to low employment rates among such a large group of Americans is unique, comprehensive, and aggressive, and includes the active involvement and cooperation of Federal, State, and local public and private entities, including employers. ODEP also leads efforts to achieve the employment-related goals of the President’s New Freedom Initiative.


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.

### Regional Offices—Bureau of Labor Statistics

<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. McGovern</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 Moussa</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>Stan Suchman</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>Richard Holden</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. 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 reemployment 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 (420 S. Roosevelt St., 57402–4730)</td>
<td>Earl R. Schultz (D)</td>
<td>605–626–2325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany, NY (Rm. 518, Bldg. 12, Harriman State Campus, 12240)</td>
<td>(vacancy) (D)</td>
<td>518–457–7465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albuquerque, NM (501 Mountain Rd. NE., 87102)</td>
<td>Sharon Mitchell (D)</td>
<td>505–346–7502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Rm. 6785, 61 Forsyth St. SW, 30303)</td>
<td>William Bolls (RA)</td>
<td>404–562–2305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 203, 151 Ellis St. NE., 30303)</td>
<td>Ed Grisham (D)</td>
<td>404–656–3127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, TX (Suite 516–T, 1117 Trinity St., 78701)</td>
<td>John McKinny (D)</td>
<td>512–463–2814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD (Rm. 205, 1100 N. Eutaw St., 21201)</td>
<td>Stan Seidel (D)</td>
<td>410–767–2110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge, LA (Rm. 184, 1001 N. 23rd St., 70802)</td>
<td>Lester Parmenter (D)</td>
<td>225–388–0339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bismarck, ND (1000 E. Div Ave., 58501)</td>
<td>Jerry Meske (D)</td>
<td>701–250–4377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boise, ID (Suite 101, 413 Idaho St., 83702)</td>
<td>Dale Langford (D)</td>
<td>208–332–8947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (1st Fl., 19 Staniford St., 02114–2502)</td>
<td>Paul Desmond (D)</td>
<td>617–266–6699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (Rm. E–315, JFK Federal Bldg., 02203)</td>
<td>David Houte (RA)</td>
<td>617–565–2080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson City, NV (1925 N. Carson St., 89701)</td>
<td>Darrold Brown (D)</td>
<td>775–687–4632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casper, WY (100 W. Midwest Ave., 82602–2760)</td>
<td>David McNulty (D)</td>
<td>307–261–5454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, WV (Rm. 102, 112 California Ave., 25305–0112)</td>
<td>Charles Stores (D)</td>
<td>304–558–4001</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Regional Administrators/State Directors—Veterans’ Employment and Training Service—Continued

(RA: Regional Administrator; D: Director)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Area</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Rm. 1064, 230 S. Dearborn St., 60604)</td>
<td>(vacancy) (RA)</td>
<td>312-353-4932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (8th Fl., Rm. 8174, 33 S. State St., 60603)</td>
<td>Patrick Winfrey (D)</td>
<td>312-793-3433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia, SC (Suite 141, 631 Hampton St., 29201)</td>
<td>William C. Prowden, Jr. (D)</td>
<td>803-765-5195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concord, NH (Rm. 3602, 53 Pleasant Street, Concord, NH)</td>
<td>Dennis Viola (D)</td>
<td>603-225-1424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (Suite 700, 633 17th St., 80202)</td>
<td>Milton Gonzales (D)</td>
<td>303-844-2151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Moines, IA (150 Des Moines St., 50309-5563)</td>
<td>Anthony Smithart (D)</td>
<td>515-281-9061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI (Suite 9-550, 3032 W. Grand Blvd., 48205)</td>
<td>Kim Fulton (D)</td>
<td>313-456-3182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort, KY (2d Fl., W., 275 E. Main St., 40621-2339)</td>
<td>Charles R. Netherton (D)</td>
<td>502-564-7062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg, PA (Rm. 1106, 7th &amp; Forster Sts., 17120)</td>
<td>Randall Wright (D)</td>
<td>717-787-5834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helo Rey, PR (No. 198, Calla Guayama, 00917)</td>
<td>Angel Mola (D)</td>
<td>787-754-5391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helena, MT (301 South Park, No. 578, 59604)</td>
<td>H. Polly LaTray-Holmes (D)</td>
<td>406-841-2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, HI (Rm. 315, 830 Punch Bowl St., 96813)</td>
<td>Tom Rosenwinkel (D)</td>
<td>808-522-8216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis, IN (Rm. SE-103, 10 N. Senate Ave., 46204)</td>
<td>Bruce Redman (D)</td>
<td>317-232-6804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, MS (1235 Echelon Pkwy., 39213-1699)</td>
<td>Benjamin McCaffery (D)</td>
<td>601-321-6078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson City, MO (421 E. Dunklin St., 65101-3138)</td>
<td>Mickey J. Jones (D)</td>
<td>573-751-3921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juneau, AK (1111 W. 8th St., 99802-5009)</td>
<td>Thomas Hall (D)</td>
<td>907-465-2723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewiston, ME (Suite 104, 5 Mollison Way, 04240)</td>
<td>Jon Guay (D)</td>
<td>207-753-9090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln, NE (550 South 16th St., 68505)</td>
<td>Stacy Destafano (D)</td>
<td>402-437-5289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Rock, AR (Rm. 237, No. 2 Capitol Mall, 72201)</td>
<td>Bryan Gallup (D)</td>
<td>501-682-3786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison, WI (Suite B30, 107 E. Madison St., 53701)</td>
<td>Dan Schmitz (D)</td>
<td>608-266-3110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, AL (Suite 316, 401 Monroe St., 36101-0001)</td>
<td>Thomas M. Kinch (D)</td>
<td>334-223-7677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montpelier, VT (Rm. 303, 87 State St., 05602)</td>
<td>Richard Gray (D)</td>
<td>802-828-4441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville, TN (Suite 406, 350 Peabody Ln., Clarksville, 37040)</td>
<td>Angela Mauldin (D)</td>
<td>931-572-1677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma City, OK (Room 304, 2401 N. Lincoln Blvd., 73109)</td>
<td>Joe Oyer (D)</td>
<td>405-231-5088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympia, WA (3d Fl., 605 Woodland Sq Loop SE, 98503-1040)</td>
<td>Tom Pearson (D)</td>
<td>360-438-4600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (100 W. 17th St., 19106-3310)</td>
<td>Joseph W. Hortz Jr., (RA)</td>
<td>215-861-5390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix, AZ (1400 W. Washington St., 85009)</td>
<td>Michael Espinosa (D)</td>
<td>602-542-2515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raleigh, NC (700 Wade Ave., 27605)</td>
<td>(vacancy) (RA)</td>
<td>919-856-4792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, VA (Room 118, 703 E. Main St., 23219)</td>
<td>Paul Hinkhouse (D)</td>
<td>804-786-7270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA (Rm. W1142, 800 Capitol Mall, 95820-0001)</td>
<td>William F. Beal (D)</td>
<td>916-654-8178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Paul, MN (Suite 200, 332 Minnesota St., 55101)</td>
<td>Kevin Nagel (D)</td>
<td>651-296-3665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake City, UT (Suite 209, 140 E. 300 South St., 84111-2333)</td>
<td>Dale Brockbank (D)</td>
<td>801-324-5703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (Suite 2-400, 30 7th St., 94103)</td>
<td>Christopher Still, Acting (RA)</td>
<td>415-975-4702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallahassee, FL (Suite B30, 107 E. Madison St., 32399)</td>
<td>Derek Taylor (D)</td>
<td>850-245-7199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topeka, KS (Suite 141, 631 Hampton St., 29201)</td>
<td>(vacancy) (RA)</td>
<td>312-353-4932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC (Rm. 1106, 7th &amp; Forster Sts., 17120)</td>
<td>Areon Kelvington (D)</td>
<td>717-787-5834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakefield, RI (4808 Tower Hill Rd., 02879)</td>
<td>(vacancy) (D)</td>
<td>302-761-8138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact the Assistant Secretary for Veterans’ Employment and Training, Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202-693-4700.

Sources of Information

Contracts General inquiries may be directed to the Procurement Services Center, Room S-4307, 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 Department of Labor regional office listed in this writeup.

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 (OLMS) 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 Benefits 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 202–693–8678.


**Inspector General Hotline** To report waste, fraud, or abuse in Department programs, contact the Office of Inspector General Hotline, at OIG, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Rm. S–5506, Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202–693–6999 or 800–347–3756. Fax, 202–693–7020. E-mail, hotline@oig.dol.gov.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2201 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20520

SECRETARY OF STATE
Deputy Secretary of State
Ambassador-at-Large and Coordinator for Counterterrorism
U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator
Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Research
Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs
Chairman, Foreign Service Grievance Board
Chief of Protocol
Chief of Staff
Civil Service Ombudsman
Counselor of the Department of State
Director of the Office of Civil Rights
Director, Policy Planning Staff
Inspector General
Legal Adviser
Special Assistant to the Secretary and Executive Secretary of the Department
Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Affairs
Assistant Secretary for International Security and Nonproliferation
Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs
Assistant Secretary for Verification, Compliance, and Implementation
Under Secretary for Economic, Energy, and Agricultural Affairs
Assistant Secretary for Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs
Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs
Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor
Assistant Secretary for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
Assistant Secretary for Population, Refugees, and Migration
Under Secretary for Management
Assistant Secretary for Administration
Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs

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CLAUDIA A. McMURRAY
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PATRICK F. KENNEDY
RAJKUMAR CHELLARAJ
JANICE L. JACOBS, Acting
Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security and Director of the Office of Foreign Missions
GREGORY B. STARR, Acting

Assistant Secretary for Information Resource Management and Chief Information Officer
SUSAN SWART

Assistant Secretary for Resource Management and Chief Financial Officer
BRADFORD R. HIGGINS

Director and Chief Operating Officer of Overseas Buildings Operations
RICHARD SHINNICK, Acting

Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of Human Resources
HARRY K. THOMAS, JR.

Director of the Foreign Service Institute
RUTH A. WHITESIDE

Director, Office of Medical Services
LAURENCE G. BROWN

Under Secretary for Political Affairs

Assistant Secretary for African Affairs
DANIEL FRIED, Acting

Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs
JENDAYI E. FRAZER

Assistant Secretary for European and Eurasian Affairs
CHRISTOPHER R. HILL

Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
KURT VOLKER, Acting

Assistant Secretary for Western Hemisphere Affairs
CHRISTOPHER R. HILL

Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs
C. DAVID WELCH

Assistant Secretary for South and Central Asian Affairs
RICHARD A. BOUCHER

Coordinator for Afghanistan
PATRICK S. MOON

Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs
KRISTEN SILVERBERG

Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs

(vacancy)

Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs andSpokesman for the Department of State
SEAN IAN MCCORMACK

Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs
GOLI AMERI

Coordinator, International Information Programs
JEREMY CURTIN

Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Organization of American States
HECTOR E. MORALES, JR.
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
ZALMAY KHALILZAD

Deputy United States Representative to the
United Nations
ALEJANDRO DANIEL WOLFF

United States Representative for Special
Political Affairs in the United Nations
(VACANCY)

United States Representative on the
Economic and Social Council
(VACANCY)

United States Representative for U.N.
Management and Reform
(VACANCY)

[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 and Eurasian Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Near East Affairs, South and Asian Affairs, and Western Hemisphere Affairs.

Administration The Bureau of Administration provides support programs and services to Department of State and U.S. embassies and consulates. These functions include administrative policy, domestic emergency management, and management of owned or leased facilities in the United States; procurement, supply, travel, and transportation support; diplomatic pouch, domestic mail, official records, publishing, library, and language services; support to the schools abroad that educate dependents of U.S. Government employees assigned to diplomatic and consular missions; and small and disadvantaged business utilization. Direct services to the public and other Government agencies include: authenticating documents used abroad for legal and business purposes; responding to requests under the

1 A description of the organization and functions of the United Nations can be found under Selected Multilateral Organizations in this book.
Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts and providing the electronic reading room for public reference to State Department records; and determining use of the diplomatic reception rooms of the Harry S Truman headquarters building in Washington, DC.

For further information, contact the Bureau of Administration at 703–875–7000.

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. Approximately 18 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; Aurora, Colorado; Honolulu, HI; Houston, TX; Los Angeles, CA; Miami, FL; New Orleans, LA; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; San Francisco, CA; Seattle, WA; Norwalk, CT; Stamford, CT; and Washington, DC. In addition, the Bureau helps secure America’s borders against entry by terrorists or narcotics 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. DRL dialogues with foreign governments and builds partnerships in multilateral organizations in order to build global consensus in support of democratic rule and human rights. It prepares 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. It participates in the Inter-Governmental Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility, encouraging governments and private industry to eliminate child labor. DRL also works to advance liberty in and access to electronic communication through the Secretary’s Task Force on Global Internet Freedom.

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, resident 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 serving 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, Energy, and Business Affairs
The Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs has overall responsibility for formulating and implementing policy regarding international development and reconstruction, trade, investment, intellectual property enforcement, international energy issues, terrorism financing and economic sanctions, international communications and information policy, and aviation and maritime affairs.


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 citizen exchanges through 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, Houston, and Honolulu.


Foreign Service Institute
The Foreign Service Institute of the Department of State is the Federal Government’s primary training institution for foreign affairs-related training. In addition to the Department of State, the Institute provides training for more than 47 other governmental agencies. The Institute’s more than 500 courses, including some 70 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.

Information Resource Management
The Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM) provides the Department with the information technology it needs to carry out U.S. diplomacy in the information age. The IRM Bureau is led by the Department’s Chief Information Officer. IRM establishes effective information resource management planning and policies; ensures availability of information technology systems and operations, including information technology contingency planning, to support the Department’s diplomatic, consular, and management operations; exercises management responsibility for ensuring that the Department’s information resources meet the business requirements of the Department and provide an effective basis for knowledge sharing and collaboration within the Department and with other foreign affairs agencies and partners; exercises delegated approving authority for the Secretary of State for development and administration of the Department’s
computer and information security programs and policies.

**Inspector General** The Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts independent audits, inspections, and investigations to promote effective management, accountability, and positive change in the Department of State, the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), and the foreign affairs community. OIG provides leadership to promote integrity, efficiency, effectiveness, and economy; prevent and detect waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement; identify vulnerabilities and recommend constructive solutions; offer expert assistance to improve Department and BBG operations; communicate timely, useful information that facilitates decisionmaking and achieves measurable gains; and keep the Department, BBG, and Congress informed.


**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 (IIP) informs, engages, and influences international audiences about U.S. policy and society to advance America’s interests. IIP is a leader in developing and implementing public diplomacy strategies that measurably influence international audiences through quality programs and cutting-edge technologies. IIP provides localized contact for U.S. policies and messages, reaching millions worldwide in English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Persian, Russian, and Spanish. IIP delivers America’s message to the world through a number of key products and services. These programs 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. They include Web and print publications, speaker programs—both traveling (live) and electronic—and information resource services. IIP orchestrates the State Department’s efforts to counter anti-American disinformation/propaganda and serves as the Department’s chief link with other agencies in coordinating international public diplomacy programs.


**International Narcotics and Law Enforcement** The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing international narcotics control, strengthening defenses against terrorist threats, and providing 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, justice sector reform, 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.


**International Security and Nonproliferation** The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN), is responsible for managing a broad range of nonproliferation, counterproliferation, and arms control functions. ISN leads U.S. efforts to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons) and their delivery systems. It is also responsible for the following functions:

—spearheading efforts to promote international consensus on weapons of mass destruction proliferation through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy;

—addressing weapons of mass destruction proliferation threats posed by non-state actors and terrorist groups by improving physical security, using interdiction and sanctions, and actively participating in the Proliferation Security Initiative;

—coordinating the implementation of key international treaties and arrangements, working to make them relevant to today’s security challenges;

—working closely with the UN, the G–8, NATO, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and other international institutions and organizations to reduce and eliminate the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction; and

—supporting efforts of foreign partners to prevent, protect against, and respond to the threat or use of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists.


**Legal Adviser** The Office of the Legal Adviser advises the Secretary of State and other Department officials on all domestic and international legal matters relating to the Department of State, Foreign Service, and diplomatic and consular posts abroad. The Office’s lawyers draft, negotiate, and interpret treaties, international agreements, domestic statutes, departmental regulations, Executive orders, and other legal documents; provide guidance on international and domestic law; represent the United States in international organization, negotiation, and treaty commission meetings; work on domestic and foreign litigation affecting the Department’s interests; and represent the United States before international tribunals, including the International Court of Justice.


**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.

**Oceans and 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 principal link between the Departments of State and Defense and is the Department of State’s lead on operational military matters. The Bureau provides policy direction in the areas of international security, security assistance, military operations, defense strategy and policy, military use of space, and defense trade. Its responsibilities include securing base access to support the deployment of U.S. military forces overseas, negotiating status of forces agreements, coordinating participation in coalition combat and stabilization forces, promoting critical infrastructure protection, regulating arms transfers, directing military assistance to U.S. allies, combating illegal trafficking in small arms and light weapons, facilitating the education and training of international peacekeepers and foreign military personnel, managing humanitarian mine action programs, and assisting other countries in reducing the availability of man-portable air defense systems.


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 the following activities:

—arranging visits of foreign chiefs of state, heads of government, and other high officials to the United States;
—organizing credential presentations of newly arrived Ambassadors, as presented to the President and to the Secretary of State;
—operating the President’s guest house, Blair House;
—organizing delegations representing the President at official ceremonies abroad;
—conducting official ceremonial functions and public events;
—interpreting the official order of precedence;
—conducting outreach programs of cultural enrichment and substantive briefings of the Diplomatic Corps;
—accrediting of over 103,000 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;
—publishing of diplomatic and consular lists;
—resolving 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.


Resource Management The Bureau of Resource Management integrates strategic planning, budgeting, and performance to secure departmental resources. The Bureau manages all departmental strategic and performance planning; budgeting and resource management for operation accounts; global financial services, including accounting, disbursing, and payroll; issuance of financial statements and oversight of the Department’s management control program; coordination of national security resources and remediation of vulnerabilities within the Department’s global critical infrastructure; and management of the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services Program.


Verification, Compliance, and Implementation The Bureau of Verification, Compliance, and Implementation is responsible for ensuring and verifying compliance with international arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments. The Bureau also ensures that U.S. intelligence capabilities to collect, analyze, and disseminate verification and compliance information are acquired, maintained, and enhanced. The Bureau is the principal policy representative to the intelligence community with regard to verification and compliance matters, and uses this role to promote, preserve, and enhance key collection and analytic capabilities and to ensure that intelligence verification, compliance, and implementation requirements are met. The Bureau staffs and manages treaty implementation commissions, creating negotiation and implementation policy for agreements and commitments, and developing policy for future arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament arrangements. It also provides support to arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament policymaking, including information
technology support and secure
government-to-government
communication linkages with foreign
treaty partners. The Bureau develops and
promotes effective U.S. missile defense
and space policies. The Bureau is also
responsible for preparing verifiability
assessments on proposals and
agreements, and reporting these to
Congress as required. The Bureau also
prepares the President’s Annual Report
to Congress on Adherence to and
Implementation of Arms Control,
Nonproliferation, and Disarmament
Agreements and Commitments, as well
as the reports required by the Iran, North
Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Act.

For further information, contact the Bureau of
Verification, Compliance, and Implementation.
Internet, www.state.gov/v/cv.

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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan/Kabul</td>
<td>William B. Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania/Tirana</td>
<td>John Wilthers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria/Algiers</td>
<td>Robert S. Ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andorra/Andorra La Vella</td>
<td>Eduardo Aguirre, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola/Luanda</td>
<td>Dan W. Mozena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda/St. John's (N)</td>
<td>Mary Ourisman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina/Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Earl Anthony Wayne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia/Yerevan</td>
<td>Joseph Pennington (charge d'affaires)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia/Canberra</td>
<td>Robert M. McCallum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria/Vienna</td>
<td>Scott F. Kilner (charge d'affaires)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan/Baku</td>
<td>Anne E. Derse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas/Nassau</td>
<td>Ned L. Siegel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain/Manama</td>
<td>William Monroe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh/Dhaka</td>
<td>Patricia A. Butenis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados/Bridgetown</td>
<td>Mary Ourisman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belarus/Minsk</td>
<td>Karen B. Stewart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium/Brussels</td>
<td>Sam Fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize/Belmopan</td>
<td>Robert J. Dieter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin/Cotonou</td>
<td>Gayleatha B. Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia/La Paz</td>
<td>Philip Goldberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina/Sarajevo</td>
<td>Charles L. English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana/Gaborone</td>
<td>Katherine H. Canavan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil/Brazilia</td>
<td>Clifford M. Sobel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam/Bandar Seri Begawan</td>
<td>Emil M. Skodon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria/Sofia</td>
<td>Jon Ross Beyrle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso/ Ouagadougou</td>
<td>Jeanine E. Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma/Rangoon</td>
<td>Sharon E. Villarosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burundi/Bujumbura</td>
<td>Patricia Moller</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia/Phnom Penh</td>
<td>Joseph A. Mussomeli</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroon/Yaounde</td>
<td>Janet E. Garvey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada/Ottawa</td>
<td>David Horton Wilkins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Verde/Praia</td>
<td>Roger Dwayne Pierce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic/Bangui Chad/N'Djamena</td>
<td>Frederick B. Cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile/Santiago</td>
<td>Paul E. Simons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China/Beijing</td>
<td>Clark T. Randt, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia/Bogota</td>
<td>William R. Brownfield</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comoros/Moroni (N)</td>
<td>R. Niles Marquardt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo, Democratic Republic of the Kinshasa</td>
<td>William J. Garvelink</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo, Republic of the Brazzaville</td>
<td>Robert I. Weissberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costa Rica/San Jose</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cote d'Ivoire/Abidjan</td>
<td>Wanda L. Nestlitt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia/Zagreb</td>
<td>Robert A. Bradtke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba/Havana (U.S. Interests Section)</td>
<td>Michael E. Parmly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curaçao/Willemstad</td>
<td>Timothy J. Dunn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus/Nicosia</td>
<td>Ronald L. Schlicher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic/Prague</td>
<td>Richard W. Graber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark/Copenhagen</td>
<td>James Cain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti</td>
<td>W. Stuart Symington IV</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic/Santo Domingo</td>
<td>Robert P. Fanin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Timor/Dili</td>
<td>Hans G. Kimm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecuador/Quito</td>
<td>Linda Jewell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt/Cairo</td>
<td>Francis Joseph</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Salvador/San Salvador</td>
<td>Ricciardone, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea/Malabo</td>
<td>Donald C. Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eritrea, State of Asmara</td>
<td>Ronald K. McMullen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonia/Tallinn</td>
<td>Stanley Davis Phillips</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethiopia/Addis Ababa</td>
<td>Donald Y. Yamamoto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiji Islands, Republic of Suva</td>
<td>Larry Miles Dinger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland/Helsinki</td>
<td>Amy J. Hyatt (charge d'affaires)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France/Paris</td>
<td>Craig Roberts Stapleton</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## United States Diplomatic Offices—Foreign Service—Continued

### Country/Capitol | Chief of Mission
--- | ---
Gabon/ Libreville | Eunice S. Redick
Gambia/Banjul | Barry L. Wells
Georgia/Tbilisi | John F. Telft
Germany/Berlin | James M. Derham
Ghana/Accra | Pamela E. Bridgewater
Greece/Athens | Daniel P. Speckhard
Grenada/St. George (N) | Mary Ouirism
Guatemala/Guatemala | William R. Timken, Jr.
Guinea/City (N) | Phillip Carter III
Guinea-Bissau/Bissau (N) | (Vacancy)
Guyana/Guyetown | (Vacancy)
Haiti/Port-au-Prince | Janet A. Sanderson
Holy See/Vatican City | Francis Rooney
Honduras/Tegucigalpa | Charles Ford
Hong Kong/Hong Kong (C) | James B. Cunningham
Hungary/Budapest | April H. Foley
Iceland/Reykjavik | Carol Van Voorst
India/New Delhi | David C. Mullford
Indonesia/Jakarta | Cameron R. Hume
Ireland/Dublin | Ryan C. Crocker
Israel/Tel Aviv | Thomas C. Foley
Italy/Rome | Richard Henry Jones
Japan/Tokyo | Brenda La Grange
Jerusalem (C) | John Thomas Schieffer
Jordan/Amman | Jacob Wallis
Kazakhstan/Almaty | Michael E. Ranneberger
Kenya/Nairobi | Jeffrey D. Feltman
Kiribati/Tarawa (N) | Larry Miles Dinger
Korea/Seoul | Alexander R. V. Vershow
Kosovo/Prishtina | Tina S. Kaidanow
Kuwait/Kuwait | Richard LeBaron
Kyrgyz Republic/Bishkek | Marie L. Yovovitch
Laos/Vientiane | Ravic Rolf Huo
Latvia/Riga | Catherine Todd Bailey
Lebanon/Beirut | Rajiv S. Vaidyanathan
Lesotho/Maseru | Robert B. Nolan
Liberia/Monrovia | Donald E. Booth
Liechtenstein/Vaduz | Peter R. Conway
Lithuania/Vilnius | John A. Cloud, Jr.
Luxembourg/Luxembourg | William Louis Wagner
Macedonia/Skopie | Gillan Arlette
Madagascar/Antananarivo | Niles Markwardt
Malawi/Lilongwe | Alan W. Eastham
Malaysia/Kuala Lumpur | Christopher J. Lefleur
Maldives/Malé (N) | Robert O. Blake, Jr.
Mali/Bamako | Terence P. McCulley
Malta/Valletta | Judyline J. Grima
Marshall Islands/Majuro | Amy Beth Matson
Mauritania/Nouakchott | Molly Hering Bordonaro
Mauritius/Port Louis | Clyde Bishop (charge d'affaires)
Mexico/Mexico City | Jeanette C. Ojasper
Micronesia/Konoy | Larry Miles Dinger
Montenegro/Budva | Stephen G. Schoenau
Morocco/Fez | R. Barrie Walkley
Mozambique/Mpumalanga (V) | (Vacancy)
Namibia/Windhoek | (Vacancy)
Namibia/Windhoek (N) | (Vacancy)
Nauru/Yaren (N) | Larry Miles Dinger
Nepal/Kathmandu | James M. Derham
Netherlands/The Hague (charge d'affaires) | Patrick D. Duddy
New Zealand/Auckland | William Paul McCormick
Nicaragua/Managua | Paul A. Trivelli
Niger/Niamey | Bernadette M. Allen
Nigeria/Abuja | Roderick W. Moore
Norway/Oslo | Susan L. Fong
Oman/Muscat | Gary Gruppo
Pakistan/Islamabad | Ryan C. Crocker
Panama/Panama | William Alan Eaton
Papua New Guinea/Port Moresby | Leslie V. Rowe
Paraguay/Asuncion | James Caldwell Cason
Peru/Lima | P. Michael McKinley
Philippines/Makati | Kristie A. Kenney
Poland/Warsaw | Victor HendersonAshe
Portugal/Lisbon | Thomas F. Stephenson
Qatar/Doha | Charles Untermyer
Romania/Bucharest | Nicholas F. Taubman
Russian Federation/Moscow | William J. Burns
Réunion/Réunion | Michael R. Arietti
Rwanda/Kigali | R. Niles Marquardt
St. Kitts and Nevis/Charlot (N) | Mary Ouirism
St. Lucia/Charlot (N) | Mary Ouirism
St. Vincent and the Grenadines/Kingstown (N) | Mary Ouirism
Samoa/Apia | William Paul McCormick
Saudi Arabia/Riyad | Ford M. Fraker
Senegal/Dakar | Charles Untermeyer
Serbia/Beograd | Cameron P. Munter
Seychelles/Victoria | Cesar B. Cabrera
Sierra Leone/Freetown | June Carter Perry
Singapore/Singapore | Patricia Louise Herbold
Slovak Republic/Bratislava | Vincent Obstnik
Slovenia/Ljubljana | (charge d'affaires)
Solomon Islands/Honiara | Leslie V. Rowe
South Africa/Pretoria, Cape Town | Eric M. Bost
Spain/Madrid | Eduardo Aguirre, Jr.
Sri Lanka/Sri (N) | Roberto Garcia
Sudan/Khartoum | Alberto M. Fernandez
Suriname/Paramaribo | (charge d'affaires)
Swaziland/Gaborone | Nils Marquardt
Sweden/Stockholm | Michael M. Wood
Switzerland/Zurich | Peter R. Conway
Syria/Sanadik | Michael C. Kupper
Tajikistan/Dushanbe | Tracey Jacobson
Tanzania/Dar es Salaam | Mark A. Green
Thailand/Bangkok | Ralph Leo Boyce, Jr.
Togo/Lomé | David B. Dunn
Togo/Noua/Alofa (N) | Larry Miles Dinger
Trinidad and Tobago/Port-of-Spain | Roy L. Austin
Tunisia/Enfidha | Robert F. Godec
Turkey/Istanbul | Ross Wilson
Ukraine/Kiev | Jennifer L. Smith
United Arab Emirates/Abu Dhabi | William B. Taylor
United Kingdom/London | Steven A. Browning
United States/Detroit | John T. Sullivan
United States/Detroit (N) | John T. Sullivan
United States/Madison | (charge d'affaires)
Venezuela/Caracas | Patrick D. Duddy
Vietnam/Hanoi | Michael W. Marine
Yemen/Sanaa | Thomas Charles
Zambia/Lusaka | Carmen M. Martinez
Zimbabwe/Harare | James D. McGee
United States Permanent Diplomatic Missions to International Organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Ambassador</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Union/Addis Ababa</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union/Brussels</td>
<td>Chris Murray (charge d'affaires)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Civil Aviation Organization</td>
<td>Edward Stimpson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization/Brussels</td>
<td>Victoria Nuland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of American States/Washington, DC.</td>
<td>Hector E. Morales, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Paris</td>
<td>Christopher F. Egan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe/Vienna</td>
<td>Julie Finley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations/Brussels</td>
<td>Warren W. Tichenor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations/New York</td>
<td>Zalmay Khalilzad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations/Vienna</td>
<td>Gregory L. Schulte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Mission to United Nations Agencies for Food and Agriculture</td>
<td>Tony P. Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Mission to United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization/Paris</td>
<td>Louise V. Oliver</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

**Contracts** General inquiries may be directed to the Office of Acquisitions Management (A/LM/AQMI), Department of State, P.O. Box 9115, Arlington, VA 22219. Phone, 703–516–1706. 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 at www.travel.state.gov. 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 and careers, and 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 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 Information 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, 202–261–8484. 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, foya.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 to 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>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Suite 247, 10 Causeway St., 02222</td>
<td>617–878–0900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, SC</td>
<td>Bldg. 643, 1289 Holand St., 29405</td>
<td>843–308–5501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Suite 1800, 230 S. Dearborn St., 60604</td>
<td>312–341–6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, HI</td>
<td>Suite 1330, 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>713–751–0294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Suite 1300, 11000 Wilshire Blvd., 90024</td>
<td>310–575–5700</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwalk, CT</td>
<td>50 Washington St., 06856</td>
<td>203–299–5443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Rm. 103, 200 Chestnut St., 19106</td>
<td>215–418–5937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portsmouth, NH</td>
<td>National Passport Center, 31 Rochester Ave., 03601</td>
<td>603–334–0500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>5th 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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</table>

**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 State 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 on the Internet at www.state.gov.

**Small Business Information**  Information about doing business with the Department of State is available from the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization. The publication, *A Guide to Doing Business With the Department of State*, the current *Forecast of Contracting Opportunities*, and small business links are available from our Web site. Phone, 703–875–6822. Internet, www.state.gov/m/a.sdbu.

**Telephone Directory**  The Department’s telephone directory can be accessed at http://state.gov/m/a/gps/directory.

**Tips for U.S. Travelers Abroad**  The following pamphlets from the Bureau of Consular Affairs are posted on the Internet at travel.state.gov and are for sale for $1–$3 (except where noted) by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402:

- *Travel Warning on Drugs Abroad* contains important facts on the potential dangers of being arrested for illegal drugs abroad and the type of assistance that U.S. consular officers can and cannot provide. This booklet is free from the Department of State, Consular Affairs/Public Affairs Staff, Room 6831, Washington, DC 20520.
- *Travel Tips for Older Americans* contains basic information on passports, 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, and 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/Travel Safe* are available from the Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, CO 81009 ($0.50 each).
- **Visas**  To obtain information on visas for foreigners wishing to enter the United States, call 202–663–1225. Internet, www.travel.state.gov.

### U.S. GOVERNMENT MANUAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Financial Services/Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>Ramesh K. Punwani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Human Resource Management</td>
<td>Ventris C. Gibson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Policy, Planning, and Environment</td>
<td>Dan K. Elwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Public Affairs</td>
<td>Lynn Tierney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Region and Center Operations</td>
<td>Ruth A. Leverenz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Security and Hazardous Materials</td>
<td>Lynne A. Osmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Aviation Safety</td>
<td>Nicholas A. Sabatini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for International Aviation</td>
<td>Jim Filippatos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>James D. Ray, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Administrator</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Jeffery F. Paniati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Counsel</td>
<td>Marcus Lemon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Administration</td>
<td>Patricia A. Prosperi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Civil Rights</td>
<td>Thomas J. Smith, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Policy and Governmental Affairs</td>
<td>Mary B. Phillips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Public Affairs</td>
<td>Ian Grossman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Professional and Corporate Development</td>
<td>Joseph S. Toole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Research, Development, and Technology</td>
<td>Dennis C. Judycki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Federal Lands Highway</td>
<td>John R. Baxter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Infrastructure</td>
<td>King W. Gee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Operations</td>
<td>Tony T. Furst, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Planning, Environment, and Realty</td>
<td>Gloria M. Shepherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Safety</td>
<td>Jeffrey A. Lindley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>Margo D. Sheridan, Acting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

1120 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20590  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>Joseph H. Boardman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Administrator</td>
<td>Clifford Eby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Assistant to the Administrator</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Public Affairs</td>
<td>Steve Kulm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Financial Management/Chief Financial Officer and Administration</td>
<td>Peggy Reid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Policy and Communication</td>
<td>Timothy Barkley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Associate Administrator for Planning  
SUSAN BORINSKY
Associate Administrator for Program Management  
SUSAN E. SCHRUTH
Associate Administrator for Research, Demonstration, and Innovation  
RONALD HYNES, Acting
Chief Counsel  
DAVID HORNER
Director, Office of Civil Rights  
MICHAEL A. WINTER
Director, Office of Public Affairs  
JOHN IRVIN

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION
1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590

Administrator  
SEAN T. CONNAUGHTON
Deputy Administrator for Inland Waterways and Great Lakes  
JULIE A. NELSON
Deputy Administrator  
JAMES E. CAPONITI
Assistant Administrator  
TAYLOR E. JONES II
Associate Administrator for Administration  
(TVACANCY)
Associate Administrator for National Security  
(TVACANCY)
Associate Administrator for Intermodal, System Development  
JOSEPH A. BYRNE
Associate Administrator for Environment and Compliance  
JEAN E. MCKEEVER
Associate Administrator for Business and Workforce Development  
DAVID J. RIVAIT
Associate Administrator for Budget and Programs/Chief Financial Officer  
ELIZABETH R. MEGGINSON
Chief Counsel  
SHANNON M. RUSSELL
Director of Congressional and Public Affairs  
REBECCA A. MCGILL
Director of Civil Rights  
DAVID J. ADAMS
Secretary, Maritime Subsidy Board  
CHRISTINE GURLAND, Acting
Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy  
JOSEPH D. STEWART

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590
180 Andrews Street, Massena, NY 13662
Phone, 315–764–3200

Administrator  
COLLISTER JOHNSON, JR.
Deputy Administrator  
CRAIG H. MIDDLEBROOK
Chief of Staff  
ANITA K. BLACKMAN
Chief Counsel  
CARRIE MANN
Director of Trade Development and Public Affairs  
REBECCA A. MCGILL
Director of Congressional Affairs  
NANCY ALCALDE
Director of Budget and Programs  
KEVIN P. O’MALLEY
Associate Administrator  
SALVATORE L. PISANI
Deputy Associate Administrator  
CAROL A. FENTON
### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**Human Resources Officer**
JILL HAMILTON

**Director of Engineering**
THOMAS A. LAVIGNE

**Chief Financial Officer**
EDWARD MARGOSIAN

**Director of Lock Operations and Marine Services**
LORI K. CURRAN

**Director of Maintenance**
KARL J. LIVINGSTON

### PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

**1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590**


**Administrator**
CARL T. JOHNSON

**Deputy Administrator**
KRISTA EDWARDS

**Assistant Administrator/Chief Safety Officer**
STACEY GERARD

**Chief Counsel**
DAVID KUNZ

**Director, Office of Civil Rights**
HELEN HAGIN

**Associate Administrator for Management and Administration**
EDWARD A. BRIGHAM

**Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety**
JEFFREY WIESE

**Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety**
THEODORE WILLKE

**Director, Office of Governmental, International, and Public Affairs**
JAMES WIGGINS

### RESEARCH AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

**1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590**


**Administrator**
PAUL R. BRUBAKER

**Deputy Administrator**
CHERYL McQUEARY

**Chief Counsel**
THOMAS O’DONOGHUE

**Deputy Chief Counsel**
ROBERT MONNIERE

**Associate Administrator, Office of Government, International and Public Affairs**
PAUL FEENSTRA

**Associate Administrator for Administration**
PAULA EVEN, Acting

**Public Affairs Contact**
KIM RIDDELE

**Associate Administrator for Research, Development and Technology**
JAN BRECHT-CLARK

**Deputy Associate Administrator for Research, Development and Technology**
KELLY LEONE

**Director, Bureau of Transportation Statistics**
STEVEN DILLINGHAM

**Deputy Director, Bureau of Transportation Statistics**
STEVEN SMITH

**Director, Volpe National Transportation Systems Center**
ROBERT SUDA, Acting

**Director, Transportation Safety Institute**
FRANK TUPPER

### FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

**1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590**


**Administrator**
JOHN H. HILL

**Deputy Administrator**
DAVID H. HUGEL
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, Security, and Emergency Response 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, Security, and Emergency Response. 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 departmental policy leadership and coordination on safety, energy, and environmental initiatives which affect air, surface, marine, and pipeline transportation;

—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 (72 Stat. 731). 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 FAA is to regulate civil aviation and U.S. commercial space transportation, maintain and operate air traffic control and navigation systems for both civil and military aircrafts, and develop and administer programs relating to aviation safety and the National Airspace System.

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 United States 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 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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaskan—AK</td>
<td>No. 14, 222 W. 7th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99513</td>
<td>Bob Lewis, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central—IA, KS, MO, NE</td>
<td>901 Locust, Kansas City, MO 64106</td>
<td>Christopher Blum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern—DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA, VA, WV</td>
<td>1 Aviation Plz., Jamaica, NY 11434</td>
<td>Manny Weiss</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>Barry Cooper</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, MT, OR, UT, WA, WY</td>
<td>1601 Lind Ave. SW., Renton, WA 98055</td>
<td>Dennis Roberts</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>Douglas R. Murphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest—AR, LA, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>2601 Meacham Blvd., Fort Worth, TX 76137–4298</td>
<td>Terry Brunner</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</td>
<td>15, Rue de la Loi B–1040, Brussels, Belgium</td>
<td>Anthony Fazio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia-Pacific</td>
<td>U.S. Embassy, FAA, Singapore</td>
<td>Christopher Metts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Hemisphere</td>
<td>8600 NW. 36th St., Miami, FL 33166</td>
<td>Manuel Vega, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William J. Hughes Technical Center</td>
<td>Atlantic City, NJ 08405</td>
<td>Wilson Felder</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>

For further information, contact the Office of Communications, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591. Phone, 202–267–3883. Fax, 202–267–5039.
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). FHWA’s mission is to improve mobility on the Nation’s highways through national leadership, innovation, and programs. The Administration also manages the Federal-aid highway program, in partnership with State and local governments, and provides grants to assist State transportation departments and metropolitan planning organizations in developing statewide and metropolitan intermodal transportation plans and programs.

Federal-aid Highway Program  FHWA manages the Federal-aid highway programs and engineering policies and standards, and provides technical expertise and assistance relating to the design, construction, and maintenance of the Nation’s highways, pavements, bridges, tunnels, hydraulic/geotechnical structures, and other related engineering activities.

Federal Lands Programs  FHWA 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 a resource center operating out of five locations. The resource center provides specialized program expertise and support to the FHWA’s 52 State-level division offices. The division offices provide Federal-aid highway program assistance for 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 and Division Offices—Federal Highway Administration

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resource Centers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>Suite 4000, 10 S. Howard St., 21201–2819</td>
<td>410–962–0093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympia Fields, IL</td>
<td>Suite 301, 19900 Governors Dr., 60461–1021</td>
<td>708–283–8500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 17726, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303–3104</td>
<td>404–562–3670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Suite 1700, 201 Mission St., 94105</td>
<td>415–744–3100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakewood, CO</td>
<td>Suite 340, 12300 W. Dakota Ave., 80228</td>
<td>720–963–3250</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Federal Lands Highway Divisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Suite 390, 12300 W. Dakota Ave., Lakewood, CO 80228–1010</td>
<td>720–963–8500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>610 E. 5th St., Vancouver, WA 98661–3801</td>
<td>360–618–7700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, contact the Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Office of Information and Management Services, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., 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 deploy magnetic 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  The Administration 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 Amtrak 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.

Major Field Organizations—Federal Railroad Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern—CT, MA, ME, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VT</td>
<td>Rm. 1077, 55 Broadway, Cambridge, MA 02142</td>
<td>Mark H. McKeon</td>
<td>617–494-2302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern—DC, DE, MA, OH, PA, VA, WV</td>
<td>Suite 660, 1510 Chester Pike, Crum Lynne, PA 19022</td>
<td>David R. Myers</td>
<td>610–521-8200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern—AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN</td>
<td>Suite 16720, 61 Forsyth St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303–3104</td>
<td>Fred Dennin II</td>
<td>404–562-3800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central—IL, IN, MI, MN, WI</td>
<td>Suite 310, 200 W. Adam St., Chicago, IL 60606</td>
<td>Laurence A. Hasvold</td>
<td>312–353-6203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwestern—AR, LA, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>Suite 450, 4100 International Pkz., Fort Worth, TX, 76109-4820</td>
<td>Bonnie Murphy</td>
<td>817–862-2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwestern—CO, IA, KS, MO, NE</td>
<td>Suite 464, 901 Locust St., Kansas City, MO 64106</td>
<td>Darrell J. Tisor</td>
<td>816-392-3840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western—AZ, CA, NV, UT</td>
<td>Suite 466, 801 I St., Sacramento, CA 95814</td>
<td>Alvin Settje</td>
<td>916–498-6540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern—AK, ID, MT, ND, OR, SD, WA, WY</td>
<td>Suite 650, 703 Broadway, Vancouver, WA 98660</td>
<td>Dave Brooks</td>
<td>360-696-7536</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[For the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 501]

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) was established by the Highway Safety Act of 1970 (23 U.S.C. 401 note) to 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 State and community highway safety program with the Federal Highway Administration, corporate average fuel economy program, and Federal odometer law; carries out the National Driver Register 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; 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.

National Center for Statistics and Analysis  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.

Enforcement  The Office of Enforcement 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, 888–327–4236; 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.

Rulemaking  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.

Regional Operations and Program Delivery
The Administration administers State highway safety grant programs, authorized by the Safe, Accountant, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users. The 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 Program
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Rm. 17T30, 61 Forsyth St. SW., 30303–3104)</td>
<td>Terrance D. Schiavone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD (Suite 6700, 10 S. Howard St., 21201)</td>
<td>Elizabeth A. Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge, MA (55 Broadway, Kendall Sq., Code 903, 02142)</td>
<td>Philip J. Weiser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth, TX (Rm. 8a38, 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>Bill Watada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympia Fields, IL (Suite 201, 19900 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 2d Ave., 98174)</td>
<td>John Moffat</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. FTA’s mission is to assist in developing improved mass transportation, encourage the planning and establishment of areawide mass transportation systems, and provide financial assistance to State and local governments to finance mass transportation systems and carry out national transit goals and policy.

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 nontraditional 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.

For further information, call 202–366–0176.

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.


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 www.ntionline.com.

For further information, call 202–366–5741.
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.

The Administration conducts program and technical studies and administers a war risk insurance program that insures operators and seamen against losses caused by hostile action if domestic commercial insurance is not available.

Under emergency conditions the Maritime Administration charters Government-owned ships to U.S. operators, requisitions or procures ships owned by U.S. citizens, and allocates them to meet defense needs.

It maintains a national defense reserve fleet of Government-owned ships that it operates through ship managers and general agents when required in national defense interests. An element of this activity is the Ready Reserve force consisting of a number of ships available for quick-response activation.

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Rm. 1223, 501 Magazine St., New Orleans, LA 70130–3394</td>
<td>John W. Carnes</td>
<td>504–589–2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
<td>Suite 203, 1701 E. Woodfield Rd., Schaumburg, IL 60173</td>
<td>Doris Bautch</td>
<td>847–895–0122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Atlantic</td>
<td>Rm. 418, 1 Bowling Green, New York, NY 10004–1415</td>
<td>Robert McKeon</td>
<td>212–668–3330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant Marine</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 Great Lakes/Saint Lawrence Seaway Systems maritime and related services industries. International and domestic commerce through the Seaway contributes to the economic prosperity of the entire Great Lakes region.

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration was established on February 20, 2005. It is responsible for hazardous materials transportation and pipeline safety.

**Hazardous Materials** The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety develops and issues regulations for the safe and secure 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 provides training and outreach to help shippers and carriers meet the requirements of the hazardous material regulations. 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Chief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<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 602, 233 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30303</td>
<td>John Heneghan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest—AR, CO, KS, LA, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>Suite 1110, 8701 S. Gessner Rd., 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 Centrelake Dr., Ontario, CA 91761</td>
<td>Daniel Derwey</td>
</tr>
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</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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<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 602, 223 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30303</td>
<td>Linda Daugherty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest—AZ, LA, NM, OK, TX</td>
<td>Suite 1110, 8701 S. Gessner Rd., Houston, TX 77074</td>
<td>Rodrick M. Seeley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regional Offices—Office of Pipeline Safety—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>AK, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY</td>
<td>Chris Hoidal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suite 110, 12300 W. Dakota Ave., Lakewood, CO 80215</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>


Research and Innovative Technology Administration

The Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA) was created under the Norman Y. Mineta Research and Special Programs Improvement Act (49 U.S.C. 101 note). RITA coordinates, facilitates, and reviews the Department’s research and development programs and activities; performs comprehensive transportation statistics research, analysis, and reporting; and promotes the use of innovative technologies to improve our Nation’s transportation system. RITA brings together important DOT data, research, and technology transfer assets and provides strategic direction and oversight of DOT’s Intelligent Transportation Systems Program.

RITA is composed of the staff from the Office of Research, Development, and Technology, the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center, the Transportation Safety Institute, and the Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

For further information, contact the Research and Innovative Technology Administration, Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202–366–4180. Internet, www.rita.dot.gov. E-mail, info.rita@dot.gov.

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>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern—AL, CT, DE, DC, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, PR, RI, VT, VA, WV.</td>
<td>Suite N, 802 Cromwell Park Dr., Glen Burnie, MD 21061–2819 ... 443–703–2240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwestern—IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, OH, WI.</td>
<td>Suite 210, 19900 Governors Dr., Olympia Fields, IL 60461–1021 708–283–3577</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western—AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, ND, OR, SD, UT, WA, WY.</td>
<td>B–300, Golden Hills Office Centre, 12600 W. Colfax Ave., Lakewood, CO 80215 303–407–2350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### 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 DOT Connection, Room PL–402, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202–366–9391 or 800–525–2878.

**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.

**Fraud, Waste, and Abuse** To report, contact the Office of Inspector General hotline, P.O. Box 23178, Washington, DC 20026–0178, Phone, 202–366–1461 or 800–424–9071.

**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 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:
Department of Transportation Library, Room 2200, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590 (phone, 202–366–0745); Department of Transportation/TASC Law Library, Room 2215, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590 (phone, 202–366–0749); Department of Transportation Library, FB–10A Branch, Room 930, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591 (phone, 202–267–3115); and Department of Transportation 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, 395 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20423–0001. Phone, 202–245–0232.

Requests for access to the Board’s public records should be made to the Office of the Secretary, Surface Transportation Board, 395 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20423–0001. Phone, 202–245–0232.

**Telephone Directory** The Department of Transportation telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The Department of the Treasury did not meet the publication deadline for submitting updated information of its activities, functions, and sources of information as required by the automatic disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1)(A)).

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
HENRY M. PAULSON, JR.

Chief of Staff
JAMES R. WILKINSON

Executive Secretary
TAIYA SMITH

Deputy Secretary
ROBERT M. KIMMITT

Inspector General
J. RUSSELL GEORGE

Treasurer

General Counsel
ROBERT F. HOYT

Deputy General Counsel
LILY FU

Assistant Secretary (Economic Policy)
PHILLIP L. SWAGEL

Deputy Assistant Secretary
JEREMY RUDD

(Macroeconomics)

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy

Coordination

Deputy Assistant Secretary

(Microeconomic Analysis)

Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs and

Public Liaison)
KEVIN FROMER

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Appropriation

and Management)
CHEH KIM

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Business and

Public Liaison)
JEB MASON

Assistant Secretary for Management/Chief

Financial Officer

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Chief

Human Resources and Chief Human

Capital Officer

Deputy Chief Financial Officer
AL RUNNELS

Chief Information Officer
MIKE DUFFY

Deputy Assistant Secretary for

Management and Budget
WESLEY T. FOSTER

Senior Procurement Executive

DC Pension
TOM SHARPE

Assistant Secretary (Public Affairs)
NANCY OSTROWSKI

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Public Affairs)
MICHELE A. DAVIS

Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy)
BROOKLY MCLAUGHLIN

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Tax Policy)
ERIC SOLOMON

Deputy Assistant Secretary (International

Tax Affairs)
KAREN SOWELL

ROCHELLE GRANAT

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Treasurer of the United States
Under Secretary (Domestic Finance)
  Deputy Assistant Secretary for Financial Education
  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)
Under Secretary (Terrorism and Financial Crimes)
  Assistant Secretary (Terrorism and Financial Crimes)
  Deputy Assistant Secretary (Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes)
  Assistant Secretary (Intelligence and Analysis)
  Deputy Assistant Secretary for Tax, Trade and Tariff Policy
  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 South and East Asia
  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

ANNA ESCOVEDO CABRAL
ROBERT STEEL
DAN IANNICOLA

(VACANCY)

DONNA GAMBERRELL
DAVID NASON
JEREMIAH NORTON

ANTHONY RYAN
MATTHEW T. ABBOTT

MEREDITH BROOME
KENNETH CARFINE
ROBERT N. REID

GARY GRIPPO

STUART LEVEY
PATRICK O’BRIEN
DANNY GLASER

JANICE GARDNER
TIMOTHY E. SKUD

JAMES FREIS

DAVID MCCORMICK
CLAY LOWERY
MARK SOBEL

ROBERT S. DOHNER
KENNETH PEEL

NANCY LEE

W. LARRY MACDONALD

DAVID KAVANAUGH
ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU
1310 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20220

Administrator
Deputy Administrator
Assistant Administrator (Field Operations)
Assistant Administrator (Headquarters)
Associate Chief Counsel

JOHN MANFREDA
VICKY MCDOWELL
MARY RYAN
BILL FOSTER
ROBERT TOBIASSEN

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
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

JOHN C. DUGAN
JOHN G. WALSH
BAIJINDER N. PAUL
WILLIAM A. ROWE III
LARRY HATTIX
JULIE L. WILLIAMS
THOMAS R. BLOOM
JENNIFER C. KELLY
TIMOTHY M. LONG
MARK LEVONIAN
DOUGLAS W. ROEDER

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 (Eastern Currency Facility)
Associate Director (Western Currency Facility)
Associate Director (Management)
Associate Director (Product and Technology Development)
Chief Counsel

LARRY R. FELIX
PAMELA J. GARDINER
LEONARD R. OUIJAR
PETER O. JOHNSON
JON J. CAMERON
CHARLENE WILLIAMS
SCOTT WILSON
JUDITH DIAZ MYERS
KEVIN RICE

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE
401 Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, DC 20227

Commissioner

KENNETH R. PAPAJ
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Deputy Commissioner
Director, Legislative and Public Affairs
Chief Counsel
Assistant Commissioner, Debt Management Services
Assistant Commissioner, Federal Finance
Assistant Commissioner, Financial Operations
Assistant Commissioner, Governmentwide Accounting and Agency Services
Assistant Commissioner, Information Resources
Assistant Commissioner, Management (Chief Financial Officer)
Assistant Commissioner, Regional Operations

JUDITH R. TILLMAN
ALVINA A. McHALE
MARTY MILLS
GARY GRIppo
JANICE P. LUCAS
D. JAMES STURGILL
CHARLES SIMPSON
SCOTT JOHNSON
WANDA ROGERS

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 Operations Support
Deputy Commissioner Services and Enforcement
Chief Counsel
Chief Financial Officer
Chief, Agency-Wide Shared Services
Chief, Appeals
Chief, Communications and Liaison
Chief, Criminal Investigation
Chief, Information Officer
National Taxpayer Advocate

DOUGLAS H. SHULMAN
FRANK NG
KATHY PETRONCHAK
STEVE T. MILLER
RICK BYRD
RICHARD SPIRES
LINDA STIFF
DONALD KORB
ALISON DOONE
JIM FALCONE
SARAH HALL
FRANK M. KEITH
EILEEN MAYER
ART GONZALEZ
NINA E. OLSON

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

EDMUND C. MOY
DAN SHAVER, Acting
JEAN GENTRY, Acting
PATRICIA M. GREINER
JERRY HORTON
JAMES RIEDFORD, Acting
GLORIA ESKRIDGE
DENNIS O’CONNOR

VerDate Aug 31 2005 10:56 Sep 04, 2008 Jkt 214669 PO 00000 Frm 00345 Fmt 6995 Sfmt 6995 M:\GOVMAN\214669CX\MAN08.042 APPS10 PsN: MAN08dkrause on GSDDPC44 with DEFAULT
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 tobacco 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; approves or denies applications for new bank charters, branches, or mergers; takes enforcement action—such as bank closures—against banks that are not in compliance with laws and regulations;
and issues 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.

For further information, contact the Communications Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 250 E Street SW., Mail Stop 3–2, Washington, DC 20219. Phone, 202–874–4700.

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 selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bureau designs, prints, and finishes all of the Nation’s paper currency 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 also operates a second currency manufacturing plant in Fort Worth, TX (9000 Blue Mound Road, 76131). Phone, 817–231–4000.


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 through 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 disburses nearly $1 billion, with an access dollar value of more than $1.7 trillion, to a wide variety of recipients, such as those who receive Social Security, IRS tax refunds, and veterans benefits. For fiscal year 2004, nearly 75 percent of these transactions were issued by electronic funds transfer. The remainder of FMS payments are disbursed by check.

Regional Financial Centers—Financial Management Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Center/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austin, TX (P.O. Box 149058, 78741)</td>
<td>Robert Mange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (P.O. Box 12098, 64116)</td>
<td>Gary Beets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (P.O. Box 8676, 19101)</td>
<td>Michael Colarusso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (P.O. Box 193858, 94119)</td>
<td>Philip Belisle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Internal Revenue Service

The Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was established by act of July 1, 1862 (26 U.S.C. 7802). The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is responsible for administering and enforcing the internal revenue laws and related statutes, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. Its mission is to collect the proper amount of tax revenue, at the least cost to the public, 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 the following:
—ensuring satisfactory resolution of taxpayer complaints and 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.

For further information, contact the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20224. Phone, 202–622–5000.

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
(PM: Plant Manager; O: Officer in Charge)

<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>David Croft (PM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA 19106 ...............</td>
<td>Marc Landry (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).

The Bureau’s mission is to borrow the money needed to operate the Federal Government, account for the resulting public debt, and provide reimbursable support to Federal agencies. The Bureau fulfills its mission through five programs: wholesale securities, Government agency investment, retail securities services, summary debt accounting, and franchise services.

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.

OTS 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 the following:

—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-level 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, 202–622–0043.
Department, Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202–622–2920.

**Inspector General** For general information, contact the Assistant Inspector General for Management at 202–927–5200, or visit the Office of Inspector General Web site at www.treas.gov/inspector-general. To report the possible existence of a Treasury activity constituting a violation of law, rules, regulations, or mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety (not including the Internal Revenue Service, which reports to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration), phone, 800–359–3898; fax, 202–927–5799; e-mail, Hotline@oig.treas.gov; or write to Treasury OIG Hotline, Office of Inspector General, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., 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 for Tax Administration** 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. E-mail, complaints@tigta.treas.gov.


**Bureau of Engraving and Printing** Address inquiries on the following subjects to the specified office, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

**Contracts and Small Business Activities** Information relating to contracts and small business activity may be obtained by contacting the Office of Procurement. Phone, 202–874–1981.

**Employment** Information regarding employment opportunities and required qualifications is available from the Office of Human Resources. Phone, 202–874–2633.

**Freedom of Information Act Requests** Inquiries should be directed to 202–874–3733.

**General Inquiries** Requests for information about the Bureau, its products, or numismatic and philatelic interests should be directed to 202–874–3019.

**Mail Order Sales** Uncut sheets of currency, engraved Presidential portraits, historical engravings of national landmarks, and other souvenirs and
mementos are available for purchase by phone at 800–456–3408 and the Internet at www.moneyfactory.com.

**Tours**  
Tours of the Bureau’s facilities are provided throughout the year according to the schedules listed below.

**Washington, DC:**  
Peak season, March through August, 9 a.m. until 10:45 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. until 2 p.m. Tickets are required for all tours. Tours begin every 15 minutes, with the last tour beginning at 2 p.m. The times between 11 a.m. and 12:15 p.m. are reserved for school and other groups. The ticket booth is located on Raoul Wallenberg Place (formerly Fifteenth Street) and opens at 8 a.m. Tour tickets are free. The ticket booth remains open for the morning and evening tours until all tickets have been distributed. Lines form early and tickets go quickly, typically by 9 a.m. during peak season. Tickets are distributed on a first-come, first-served basis. Lines organize on Raoul Wallenberg Place.

Evening tours, April through August, 5 p.m. until 7 p.m. Tours are offered every 15 minutes.

Non-peak season, September through February, 9 a.m. until 2 p.m. No tickets are necessary for tours during this time. Lines organize on Fourteenth Street.

**Fort Worth, TX:**  
Non-peak season, September through May, 9 a.m. until 2 p.m. The Visitors Center is open from 8:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m.

June and July, 11 a.m. until 5 p.m. Tour hours are every 30 minutes, from 11 a.m. until 5 p.m. The Visitors Center is open from 10:30 a.m. until 6:30 p.m.

No tours are given at either facility on weekends, Federal holidays, or between Christmas and New Year’s Day.

Up-to-the-minute tour information is available on the Bureau’s Web site at www.moneyfactory.com. Information about the Washington, DC, tour and visitors center can also be obtained by calling 202–874–2330 or 866–874–2330. Information about the Fort Worth tour and visitor center can be obtained by calling 817–231–4000 or 866–865–1194.

**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**  

**Customer Service**  
The Internal Revenue Service provides year-round tax information and assistance to taxpayers, primarily through its Web site and 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. Individual preparation is available for handicapped or other individuals unable to use the group preparation method. Foreign language tax assistance is also available at many locations. The IRS encourages taxpayers to use the resources available at www.irs.gov for assistance with their tax questions or to locate electronic filing sources.
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 to 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 Mint, 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.treasurydirect.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 Human Resources, Recruitment, 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. Savings bonds may also be purchased and held in an online account. Current rate information is available at www.treasurydirect.gov or toll free by calling 800–4US–BOND or 800–487–
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, 304–480–7711.

**Treasury Securities** 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.

**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, 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 at the “Public Information” link on the Web site.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The Department of Veterans Affairs did not meet the publication deadline for submitting updated information of its activities, functions, and sources of information as required by the automatic disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1)(A)).
ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE
SCOTT CRAGG

ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLICIES, PORTFOLIO OVERSIGHT, AND EXECUTION
(JA CANCY)

ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OPERATIONS
JEFF SHYSHKA

ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR E-GOVERNMENT/RECORDS MANAGEMENT
SALLY WALLACE

ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CYBER AND INFORMATION SECURITY
(JA CANCY)

DEPUTY CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER FOR NATIONAL CEMETARY ADMINISTRATION
JOE NOSARI

DEPUTY CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER FOR VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
(DA CANCY)

DEPUTY CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER FOR VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION
DON WILLIAMS

DIRECTOR, AUSTIN AUTOMATION CENTER
LINDA VOGES

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLICY, PLANNING, AND PREPAREDNESS
PATRICK DUNNE

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLICY AND PLANNING
(KA RCANCY)

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION
KAREN W. PANNE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
KEVIN HANRETTA

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
JOHN H. BAFFA

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION
MICHAEL W. HAGER

PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION
GARY A. STEINBERG

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
CONSTANTINE G. VERENES

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
CATHERINE BIGGS-SILVERS

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
SUSAN C. MCHUGH

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND LABOR RELATIONS
WILLIE L. HENSLEY

ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND LABOR RELATIONS
BARBARA PANTHER

(VA CANCY)

ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS
MEGHAN FLANTS

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR RESOLUTION MANAGEMENT
RAFAEL A. TORRES

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
LISSETTE M. MONDELLO

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS
(KA RCANCY)
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) is responsible for more than 120 national cemeteries nationwide. Burial in a national cemetery is available to veterans, their spouses, and dependent children. At no cost to the family, a national cemetery burial includes the gravesite, grave-liner, opening and closing of the grave, headstone or marker, and perpetual care as part of a national shrine. If a veteran is buried in a private cemetery, anywhere in the world, NCA will provide a headstone or marker. NCA’s State Cemetery Grants Program provides funds to establish, expand, or improve State-operated veterans cemeteries. Presidential Memorial Certificates honoring the veteran may be requested from NCA.

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 Alaska 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 that 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 and Ready Reserve. The Service also checks school records to ensure that they comply with the pertinent law, approves courses for the payment of educational benefits, and administers a work-study program. Additional details are available at www.gibill.va.gov.

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.

Veterans’ Appeals

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, providing burial services to veterans, their spouses, and dependent children;
—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, 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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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALABAMA:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Birmingham (700 S. 19th St., 35233)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Y.C. Parris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Alabama Health Care System (215 Perry Hill Rd., Montgomery, 36109–3798)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Robert Ratliff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mobile (1202 Virginia St., 36604)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</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, 555 Hwy. 165, 36656)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuscaloosa (35404)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Robert Malone</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, 86313)</td>
<td>Medical Center (medical and domiciliary).</td>
<td>Deborah Thompson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phoenix (7th St. &amp; Indian School Rd., 85012)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<td>Phoenix (3205 N. Central Ave., 85012)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Sandra D. Flint</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phoenix (23029 N. Cave Creek Rd., 85024) (National Memorial Cemetery of Arizona)</td>
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<td>Prescott (500 Hwy. 89 N., 86301)</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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<td>Fort Smith (522 Garland Ave., 72901)</td>
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<td>Little Rock (2523 Confederate Blvd., 72006)</td>
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<td>Little Rock (300 Roosevelt Rd., 72205) (John L. McClellan Memorial Veterans Hospital)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Tim Shea</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Little Rock Division</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>William Nicholas</td>
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<td><strong>CALIFORNIA:</strong></td>
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<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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<td>Gustine (San Joaquin Valley National Cemetery, 32053 W. McCabe Rd., 95322)</td>
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<td>Loma Linda (Jerry L. Pettis Memorial Veterans Hospital, 11201 Benton St., 92367)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Dean R. Stordahl</td>
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<td>Long Beach (5901 E. 7th St., 90822)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Ron Norby</td>
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Address Type of facility Director
### National Facilities—Department of Veterans Affairs—Continued

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<tr>
<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Los Angeles (11301 Wilshire Blvd., 90073)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Charles Dorman</td>
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<td>Los Angeles (11000 Wilshire Blvd., 90024)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Stewart F. Lift</td>
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<tr>
<td>Los Angeles (950 S. Sepulveda Blvd., 90049)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Larry Sandler</td>
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<td>Northern California Health Care System (150 Muir Rd., Benicia, 94510)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Larry Sandler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oakland (Oakland Federal Bldg., 1301 Clay St., 94612–5209)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Cathy L. Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palo Alto Health Care System (3801 Miranda Ave., 94304)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Elisabeth J. Freeman</td>
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<td>Riverside (22495 Van Buren Blvd., 92518)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Edward H. Seiler</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Bruno (Golden Gate National Cemetery, 1300 Sneath Ln., 94066)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Forest Farley, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego (3350 La Jolla Village Dr., 92161)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Fred Malphrus</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego (8810 Rio San Diego Dr., 92108)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Barry Baker</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego (Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, P.O. Box 6237, Point Loma, 92106)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>James Trusley</td>
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<td>San Francisco (4150 Clement St., 94121)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Sheila Cullen</td>
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<td>San Francisco (P.O. Box 29012, Presidio of San Francisco, 94129)</td>
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<td>Wallace M. Hopkins</td>
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<td>COLORADO:</td>
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<td>Denver (1055 Clermont St., 80220)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Lynette Roff</td>
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<td>Denver (80205)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Jim Sandman</td>
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<td>Denver (Fort Logan National Cemetery, 3698 S. Sheridan Blvd., 80235)</td>
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<td>Jody Reyes-Maggio</td>
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<td>Edward H. Seiler</td>
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<td>Grand Junction (81501)</td>
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<td>Lana R. Borges</td>
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<td>Lakewood (P.O. Box 25126, 155 Van Gordon St., 80228)</td>
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<td>CONNECTICUT:</td>
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<td>Connecticut Health Care System (950 Campbell Ave., West Haven, 06516)</td>
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<td>Roger Johnson</td>
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<td>Hartford (450 Main St., 06103)</td>
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<td>Linda Walker</td>
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<td>DELAWARE:</td>
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<td>Wilmington (1601 Kirkwood Hwy., 19805)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Richard Citron</td>
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<td>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:</td>
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<td>Washington (50 Irving St. NW., 20422)</td>
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<td>Sanford M. Garfunkel</td>
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<td>Washington (1120 Vermont Ave. NW., 20421)</td>
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<td>FLORIDA:</td>
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<td>Bay Pines (1000 Bay Pines Blvd. N., 33704)</td>
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<td>Miami (1201 NW. 16th St., 33125)</td>
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<td>Northern Florida/Southern Georgia Health Care Service (1601 SW. Archer Rd., Gainesville, 32608–1197)</td>
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<td>Orlando (3201 Raymond St., Orlando, 32803)</td>
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<td>Pensacola (Barrancas National Cemetery, Naval Air Station, 80 Hovey Rd. 32508–1099)</td>
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<td>St. Augustine (104 Marine St., 32084)</td>
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<td>St. Petersburg (P.O. Box 1437, 33711)</td>
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<td>Larry Sandler</td>
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<td>Tampa (James A. Halsey Veterans Hospital, 1300 Bruce B. Downs Blvd., 33612)</td>
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<td>Larry Sandler</td>
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<td>West Palm Beach (7305 N. Military Trail, 33410–6400)</td>
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<td>Atlanta (1670 Clairmont Rd., 30033)</td>
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<td>Thomas A. Cappello</td>
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<td>Augusta (2460 Wrightsboro Rd., 30904–6286)</td>
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<td>Lenwood Division</td>
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<td>Honolulu (P.O. Box 29020, 96850)</td>
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</table>
### National Facilities—Department of Veterans Affairs—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Type of facility</th>
<th>Director</th>
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<td><strong>IDAHO:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Boise (805 W. Franklin St., 83702)</td>
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<td>Chicago (P.O. Box 8136, 536 S. Clark St., 60680)</td>
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<td>Michael Olson</td>
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<td>Danville (61832)</td>
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<td>Susan P. Bowers</td>
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<td>Danville (1900 E. Main St., 61832)</td>
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<td>Elwood (Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery, 2703 S. Diagonal Rd., 60421)</td>
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<td>Hines (Lock Box 66033, APO OH, 06666-0303)</td>
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<td><strong>INDIANA:</strong></td>
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<td>Indianapolis (1481 W. 10th St., 46202)</td>
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<td>Cold Spring Road Division</td>
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<td><strong>KANSAS:</strong></td>
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<td>Eastern Kansas Health Care System (Leavenworth, 66048)</td>
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<td>Fort Leavenworth (66027)</td>
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<td>Fort Scott (P.O. Box 917, 900 E. National, 66701)</td>
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<td>Leavenworth (P.O. Box 1694, 66048)</td>
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<td>Topeka (Bldg. 9, 3401 SW. 21st St., 66604)</td>
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<td>Wichita (5500 E. Kellogg, 67218)</td>
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<td>Thomas J. Sanders</td>
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<td>Charlie Wolford</td>
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<td>Danville (277 N. 1st St., 40442)</td>
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<td>Lebanon (20 Hwy. 208E, 40033)</td>
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<td>Sandy J. Nielsen</td>
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<td>Lexington (40511)</td>
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<td>Leestown Division</td>
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<td>Lexington (833 W. Main St., 40508)</td>
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<td>Louisville (454 S. 3d St., 40202)</td>
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<td>Keith Thompson</td>
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<td>Louisville (800 Zorn Ave., 40202)</td>
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<td>Wayne L. Pfeffer</td>
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<td>Louisville (Cave Hill National Cemetery, 701 Baxter Ave., 40204)</td>
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<td>Louisville (Zachary Taylor National Cemetery, 4701 Brownbord Rd., 40207)</td>
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<td>Nancy (Mill Springs National Cemetery, 9044 W. Hwy. 82, 42544)</td>
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<td>Nicholasville (Camp Nelson National Cemetery, 6980 Danville Rd., 40356)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexandria (71301)</td>
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<td>Barbara Watkins</td>
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<td>Baton Rouge (220 N. 19th St., 70808)</td>
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<td>John D. Church, Jr.</td>
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<td>New Orleans (1601 Perdido St., 70114)</td>
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<td>Ponchatoula (Alexandra National Cemetery, 209 E. Shamrock St., 71360)</td>
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<td>Shreveport (510 E. Stoner Ave., 711011)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
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### National Facilities—Department of Veterans Affairs—Continued

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<td>Annapolis (800 West St., 21401)</td>
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<td>Baltimore (31 Hopkins Plz., 21201)</td>
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<td>Bedford (Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, 200 Springs Rd., 01730)</td>
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<td>Karen Waghom</td>
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<td>Boston Health Care Center (150 S. Huntington Ave., 02130)</td>
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<td>Michael Lawson</td>
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<td>Boston (John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., 02203)</td>
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<td>Bourne (Massachusetts National Cemetery, Connery Ave., 02532)</td>
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<td>Brockton (940 Belmont St., 02301)</td>
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<td>Michael Lawson</td>
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<td>Northampton (01060)</td>
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<td>Joanne Carney, Acting</td>
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<td>MICHIGAN:</td>
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<td>Ann Arbor (2215 Fuller Rd., 48105)</td>
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<td>Augusta (Fort Custer National Cemetery, 15501 Dickman Rd., 49012)</td>
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<td>Battle Creek (49106)</td>
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<td>Detroit (48101–1902)</td>
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<td>Detroit (477 Michigan Ave., 48226)</td>
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<td>Iron Mountain (49801)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Janice M. Boss</td>
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<td>Saginaw (1500 Weiss St., 48602)</td>
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<td>Gabriel Perez</td>
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<td>MINNESOTA:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minneapolis (1 Veterans Dr., 55417)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Steven Kleinglasse</td>
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<td>Minneapolis (Fort Snelling National Cemetery, 7601 34th Ave. S., 55450)</td>
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<td>St. Cloud (4801 8th St. N., 56303)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Barry I. Bahl</td>
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<td>St. Paul (Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Bldg., Fort Snelling, 55111) (Remittances: P.O. Box 1820, 55111)</td>
<td>Regional Office &amp; Insurance Center</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<td>St. Paul (Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Bldg., Fort Snelling, 55111)</td>
<td>Debt Management Center</td>
<td>Dan Osendorf</td>
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<td>MISSISSIPPI:</td>
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<td>Biloxi (39531)</td>
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<td>Biloxi (P.O. Box 4968, 400 Veterans Ave., 39535–4968)</td>
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<td>Corinth (1551 Horton St., 38834)</td>
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<td>Jackson (1500 E. Woodrow Wilson Dr., 39216)</td>
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<td>Richard Baltz</td>
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<td>Jackson (1600 E. Woodrow Wilson Ave., 39216)</td>
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<td>Josep Adair</td>
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<td>Columbia (Harry S. Truman Memorial Veterans Hospital, 800 Hospital Dr., 65201)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Mary Weldon, Acting</td>
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<td>Jefferson City (1024 E. McCarthy, 65101)</td>
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<td>Kansas City (4801 Linwood Blvd., 64128)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Kent D. Hill</td>
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<td>Poplar Bluff (63901)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Nancy Arnold</td>
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<td>Springfield (1702 E. Seminole St., 65804)</td>
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<td>St. Louis (63125)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Glen Struchtemeyer</td>
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<td>John J. Cochran Division, 6310</td>
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<td>St. Louis (P.O. Box 5020, Blvd. 104, 4300 Goodfellow Blvd., 63115)</td>
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<td>Montana Health Care System (Fort Harrison, 59636)</td>
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<td>Joseph M. Underkofier</td>
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### National Facilities—Department of Veterans Affairs—Continued

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<th>Address</th>
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<th>Director</th>
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**NEBRASKA:**
- Greater Nebraska Health Care System (600 S. 70th St., Lincoln, 68510)  
  Medical Center ......................... Albert Washko
- Lincoln (5631 S. 48th St., 68516) ................ Regional Office .................. Willie Clark
- Maxwell (Fort McPherson National Cemetery, 12004 S. Spur 56A, 69151–1031)  
  National Cemetery ..................

**NEVADA:**
- Las Vegas (102 Lake Mead Dr., 89106) ................ Outpatient Clinic .................. John Bright
- Reno (1000 Locust St., 89520) ....................... Medical Center ..................... Kurt Schlegelmilch
- Reno (1201 Terminal Way, 89520) ..................... Regional Office ................... Don Iddings

**NEW HAMPSHIRE:**
- Manchester (718 Smyth Rd., 03104) .................... Medical Center ..................... Mark F. Levenson
- Manchester (275 Chestnut St., 03101) ................ Regional Office ..................... Marybeth Culby

**NEW JERSEY:**
- Beverly (916 Bridgeboro Rd., 08010) .................. National Cemetery ..................
- Hillsborough (08844)  
  Asset Management Service .................... John Snow
- Newark (20 Washington Pl., 07102) .................... Regional Office ................... John McCourt
- New Jersey Health Care System (East Orange, 07018)  
  Medical Center ......................... Kenneth Mizrahi
- Salem (Innis’s Point National Cemetery, R.F.D. 3, Fort Mott Rd., Box 542, 08079)  
  National Cemetery ..................
- Somerville (08876) .................... Asset Management Service ............ Sharon Dufour

**NEW MEXICO:**
- Albuquerque (2100 Ridgecrest Dr. SE., 87108–5138)  
  Medical Center ......................... Mary A. Dowling
- Albuquerque (500 Gold Ave. SW., 87102)  
  Regional Office ......................... (Vacancy)
- Fort Bayard (Fort Bayard National Cemetery, P.O. Box 189, 88036)  
  National Cemetery ..................
- Santa Fe (501 N. Guadalupe St., 87501)  
  National Cemetery ..................

**NEW YORK:**
- Albany (113 Holland Ave., 12208) ..................... Medical Center ..................... Mary Ellen Piche
  Medical Center (medical and domiciliary) .......... Craig Howard, Acting Director
- Bath (San Juan Ave., 14810)  
  Medical Center ......................... MaryAnn Musumeci
- Bronx (130 W. Kingsbridge Rd., 10468)  
  Brookyn Division ......................... Michael Sabo
- St. Albans Division  
  National Cemetery ..................
- Brooklyn (Cypress Hills National Cemetery, 625 Jamaica Ave., 11208)  
  Medical Center ......................... Albert Washko
- Buffalo (111 W. Huron St., 14202) .................... Regional Office ................... (Vacancy)
- Calverton (210 Princeton Blvd., 11933–1031)  
  National Cemetery ..................
- Canandaigua (14424)  
  Medical Center ......................... W. Craig Howard
- Elmira (Woodawam National Cemetery, 1825 Davis St., 14901)  
  National Cemetery ..................
- Farmingdale (Long Island National Cemetery, 1240 11th Ave., 11735–1211)  
  National Cemetery ..................
- Hudson Valley Health Care System (Franklin Delano Roosevelt Hospital, Montrose, 10548)  
  Regional Office ......................... Pat Ambrog-Blyskal
- New York (245 W. Houston St., 10014)  
  Medical Center ......................... John J. Donnellan, Jr.
- New York Harbor Health Care System (Brooklyn, 11209)  
  Medical Center ......................... Michael Sabo
- Northport (Long Island, 11768)  
  Medical Center ......................... Robert Schuster
- Schuyerville (General B.H. Solomon Saratoga National Cemetery, 200 Duell Rd., 12871–1721)  
  National Cemetery ..................
- Syracuse (Irving Ave. & University Pl., 13215)  
  Medical Center ......................... James Dody
- Western New York Health Care System (3495 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, 14215)  
  Medical Center ......................... Tim Leizert, Acting Director

**NORTH CAROLINA:**
- Asheville (28805)  
  Medical Center ......................... Susan Pendergrass
- Durham (508 Fulton St. & Erwin Rd., 27705)  
  Medical Center ......................... Michael Phaup
- Fayetteville (2300 Ramsey St., 28301)  
  Medical Center ......................... Janet Stout
- New Bern (1711 National Ave., 28560)  
  National Cemetery ..................
- Raleigh (501 Rock Quarry Rd., 27610)  
  National Cemetery ..................
- Salisbury (1601 Brenner Ave., 28144)  
  Medical Center ......................... Don Moore
- Salisbury (202 Government Rd., 28144)  
  National Cemetery ..................
- Wilmington (2011 Market St., 28403)  
  National Cemetery ..................
- Winston-Salem (251 N. Main St., 27155)  
  Regional Office ......................... John Montgomery

**NORTH DAKOTA:**
- Fargo (655 1st Ave., 58102)  
  Medical and Regional Office Center ........ Rosalyn Cole, Acting Director
  Medical Center ......................... Linda Smith
- Bismarck (4900 12th St. S., 58503)  
  Medical Center ......................... Carlos B. Lott

**OHIO:**
- Cincinnati (3200 Vine St., 45220)  
  Medical Center ......................... William Montague
- Columbus (613 N. High St., 43215)  
  Medical Center ......................... William Montague

**PENNSYLVANIA:**
- Philadelphia (601 Pine St., 19106)  
  Medical Center ......................... Donald H. Morgan, Jr.
- Pittsburgh (1000 Woodland Ave., 15261)  
  National Cemetery ..................

**RHODE ISLAND:**
- Providence (1000 Oak St., 02902)  
  National Cemetery ..................

**SOUTH CAROLINA:**
- Charleston (1904 Cooper Ave., 29407)  
  Medical Center ......................... Michael Phaup

**TENNESSEE:**
- Memphis (530 Radio Rd., 38108)  
  Medical Center ......................... John K. Wetheral

**VERMONT:**
- Burlington (300 North Ave., 05401)  
  Medical Center ......................... Robert Schuster

**WISCONSIN:**
- Milwaukee (4800 W. National Ave., 53203)  
  Medical Center ......................... Michael Sabo
- Madison (1470 S. Park Ave., 53715)  
  National Cemetery ..................

**WYOMING:**
- Cheyenne (1351 Central Ave., 82001)  
  Medical Center ......................... Linda Smith

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**Continued on next page...**
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<th>Director</th>
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<td>Columbus (2090 Kenny Rd., 43221)</td>
<td>Outpatient Clinic</td>
<td>Lillian T. Thorne</td>
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<td>Dayton (VA Medical Center, 4100 W. 3d St., 45428–1008)</td>
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<td>Elgin (Fort Sill National Cemetery, 2648 Jake Dunn Rd., 73538)</td>
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<td>Muskogee (Memorial Station, Honor Heights Dr., 74401)</td>
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<td>Sam Jarvis</td>
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<td>David Wood</td>
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<td>Erie (135 E. 38th St. Blvd., 16504)</td>
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<td>Terry Gerigk Wolf</td>
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<td>Wilkes-Barre (1111 E. End Blvd., 18711)</td>
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<td>Roland Moore</td>
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<td>PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC:</td>
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<td>Manila (1131 Roxas Blvd., FPO AP96515–1110)</td>
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<td>Jon Skelly</td>
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<td>Bayamon (Puerto Rico National Cemetery, Avenue Cementerio Nacional No. 50, 00960)</td>
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<td>Rafael E. Ramirez</td>
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<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Sonia Moreno</td>
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<td>San Juan (U.S. Courthouse &amp; Federal Bldg., Carlos E. Chardon St., G.P.O. Box 364867, Hato Rey, 00936)</td>
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<td>RHODE ISLAND:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Providence (380 Westminster Mall, 02903)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Kerrie Witty</td>
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<td>Providence (Davis Park, 02908)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Vincent Ng</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beaufort (1601 Boundary St., 29902–3947)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Flo Hutchison, Acting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charleston (109 Bee St., 29401–5799)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Brian Heckert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia (William Jennings Bryan Dom Veterans Hospital, 29209)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Carl W. Hawkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia (1801 Assembly St., 29201)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florence (803 E. National Cemetery Rd., 29501)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
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<td>SOUTH DAKOTA:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Hills Health Care System (113 Comanche Rd., Fort Meade, 57741)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Steve DiStasio, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot Springs (500 N. 5th St., 57747)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sioux Falls (Royal C. Johnson Veterans Memorial Hospital, P.O. Box 5046, 25051 W. 22nd St., 57117)</td>
<td>Medical Center and Regional Office</td>
<td>Joe Dalpiaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sioux Falls (2501 West 2nd St., Sioux Falls, SD 57117)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Type of facility</td>
<td>Director</td>
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<td>Sturges (Fort Meade National Cemetery, P.O. Box 640, Old Stone Rd., 57785)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sturges (Black Hills National Cemetery, 20901 Pleasant Valley Dr., 57785)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
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<td>TENNESSEE:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chattanooga (1200 Bailey Ave., 37404)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knoxville (939 Tyson St. NW., 37917)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madison (1420 Gallatin Rd. S., 37115–4619 (Nashville National Cemetery))</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Memphis (1030 Jefferson Ave., 38104)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Patricia Pittman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Memphis (3568 Townes Ave., 38122)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Home (Johnson City, 37684)</td>
<td>Medical Center (medical and domiciliary)</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Home (P.O. Box 8, VA Medical Center, Bldg. 117, 37684)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee Valley HCS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murfreesboro (37129–1236)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>David N. Pennington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nashville (1310 24th Ave. S., 37212–2637)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>David N. Pennington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville (110 9th Ave. S., 37203)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Brian Conley</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEXAS:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amanillo (6010 Amanillo Blvd. W., 79106)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Bryan Jaqua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin (1615 E. Woodward St., 78772)</td>
<td>Automation Center</td>
<td>Robert Evans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin (P.O. Box 149975, 78714–9575)</td>
<td>Financial Services Center</td>
<td>Rodney W. Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin (1615 E. Woodward St., 78772)</td>
<td>Mortgage Loan Accounting Center</td>
<td>Allen Sartain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bastrop (79720)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Lou Ann Atkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Texas Health Care System (Olin E. Teague Veterans Center, Temple, 76504)</td>
<td>Medical Center (medical and domiciliary)</td>
<td>Bruce Gordon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas (Dallas-Fort Worth National Cemetery, 2000)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Creek Pkwy., 75211</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Bruce Stewart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso Health Care System (591 Brook Hollow Dr., 79925)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Bliss (5200 Fred Wilson Rd., P.O. Box 6342, 79906)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Houston (2002 Holcombe Blvd., 77030)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Edgar L. Tucker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston (6900 Almeda Rd., 77030)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Ursula Henderson</td>
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<td>Kenvil (VA Medical Center, 3600 Memorial Blvd., 78028)</td>
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<td>North Texas Health Care System (4500 S. Lancaster Rd., 75216)</td>
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<td>Betty Brown</td>
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<td>San Antonio (517 Paso Hondo St., 78202)</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Antonio (1520 Harry Wurzbach Rd., 78209)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery)</td>
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<td>South Texas Veterans Health Care System (Audie L. Murphy Memorial Veterans Hospital, 7400 Merton Minter Blvd., San Antonio, 78284)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Jose R. Coronado</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wasco (701 Clay Ave., 76799)</td>
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<td>Carl E. Lowe II</td>
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<td>UTAH:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salt Lake City (125 S. State St., 84147)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Douglas B. Wadsorth</td>
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<td>Salt Lake City (500 Foothill Blvd., 84148)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>James Floyd</td>
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<td>VERNMONT:</td>
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<tr>
<td>White River Junction (215 N. Main St., 05009)</td>
<td>Medical and Regional Office</td>
<td>Gary M. DeGasta</td>
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<td>VIRGINIA:</td>
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<td>Alexandria (1450 Wilkes St., 22314)</td>
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<td>Culpeper (305 U.S. Ave., 22701)</td>
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<td>Danville (721 Lee St., 24541)</td>
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<td>Hampton (23667)</td>
<td>Medical Center (medical and domiciliary)</td>
<td>Joseph Williams</td>
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<td>Hampton (VA Medical Center, Emancipation Dr., 23667)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hopewell (10th Ave. &amp; Davis St., 23860) (City Point National Cemetery)</td>
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<td>Leesburg (Ball’s Bluff National Cemetery, Rte. 7, 22075)</td>
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<td>Mechanicsville (Cold Harbor National Cemetery, Rte. 156 N., 23111)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richmond (1201 Broad Rock Rd., 23249)</td>
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<td>Vacancy</td>
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<td>Richmond (1701 Williamsburg Rd., 23231)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richmond (Fort Harrison National Cemetery, 8620 Varina Rd., 23231)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richmond (Glendale National Cemetery, 8301 Willis Church Rd., 23231)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roanoke (210 Franklin Rd. SW., 24011)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>John W. Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salem (24153)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Stephen Lemons</td>
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National Facilities—Department of Veterans Affairs—Continued

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<th>Address</th>
<th>Type of facility</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sandston (Seven Pines National Cemetery, 400 E. Williamsburg Rd., 23150)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Timothy Williams</td>
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<td>Staunton (901 Richmond Ave., 24401)</td>
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<td>Joseph M. Manley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Triangle (Quantico National Cemetery, P.O. Box 10, 18424 Joplin Rd., Rte. 619, 22172)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Cheryl Rawls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winchester (401 National Ave., 22601)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Jon A. Baker</td>
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<td>WASHINGTON:</td>
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<td>Kent (Tahoma National Cemetery, 18600 SE. 240th St., 98042–4868)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Nathan L. Geraths</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puget Sound Health Care System (4435 Beacon Ave. S., Seattle, 98108)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Glen Grippen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seattle (915 2nd Ave., 98174)</td>
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<td>Jon A. Baker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spokane (N. 4815 Assembly St., 99205)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Joseph M. Manley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beckley (200 Veterans Ave., 25801)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Gerard Husson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clarksburg (26301)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Glen Struchtemeyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grafton (West Virginia National Cemetery, Rt. 2, Box 127, 26354)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Geradt Q. Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huntington (1540 Spring Valley Dr., 25704)</td>
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<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huntington (620 4th Ave., 25701)</td>
<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martinsburg (25401)</td>
<td>Medical Center (medical and domiciliary)</td>
<td>(Vacancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WISCONSIN:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madison (William S. Middleton Memorial Veterans Hospital, 2500 Overlook Ter., 53705)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Gary Morton, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee (5000 W. National Ave., 53295–4000)</td>
<td>Medical Center (medical and domiciliary)</td>
<td>Jon A. Baker</td>
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<td>Regional Office</td>
<td>Jon A. Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee (Wood National Cemetery, 5000 W. National Ave., Bldg. 1301, 53295–4000)</td>
<td>National Cemetery</td>
<td>Gary Morton, Acting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tomah (54660)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Gary Morton, Acting</td>
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<td>WYOMING:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheyenne (2360 E. Pershing Blvd., 82001)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>David M. Kilpatrick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheridan (82801)</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td>Gary Morton, Acting</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 interested in business opportunities with the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) may contact the Director, Acquisition Resources Service (049A5), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202–273–8815. Information on business opportunities with the VA can be found on the Internet at www.va.gov/oamm/doingbusiness.htm.

**Small Business Programs** Persons seeking information on VA’s small business programs may call 800–949–8387 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, issued by VA is available at www.va.gov/oamm/busopp/index.htm.
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 at www.va.gov/jobs. 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 (53E), P.O. Box 50410, Washington, DC 20091–0410. Hotline phone, 800–868–8244. E-mail, vaigihotline@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 at www.va.gov/facilities.

News Media
Representatives may contact VA through the nearest regional Office of Public Affairs:

- Atlanta (404–929–5880)
- Chicago (312–980–4235)
- Dallas (817–385–3720)
- Denver (303–914–5855)
- Los Angeles (310–268–4207)
- New York (212–807–3429)
- Washington, DC (202–530–9360)


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, details eligibility information and contains a list of both national and State veterans cemeteries. Copies may be obtained without charge from the National Cemetery Administration (41C1), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. Call 800–827–1000 or visit www.cem.va.gov for more information.

Independent Establishments and Government Corporations

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
1400 I Street NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20005

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Martha C. Edmondson
Chief Financial Officer

Larry P. Bevan
Chief Information Officer

M. Catherine Gates
Chief Human Capital Officer

[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 invests in private and nongovernmental organizations in Africa to promote and support innovative enterprise development, create jobs, and increase incomes of the poor. It seeks to expand local institutional and financial capacities to foster entrepreneurship, ownership, and community-based economic development.

The Foundation also works within the United States, in African countries, and with other nation states to gather and expand resources for grassroots development. It achieves this through strategic partnerships with U.S. and international private sector corporations, African host governments, U.S. and other government agencies, and philanthropic organizations.
BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20237

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B R I A N T. CONNIFF

The Broadcasting Board of Governors’ mission is to promote freedom and democracy and to enhance understanding by broadcasting accurate, objective, and balanced news and information about the United States and the world to audiences abroad.

The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) became an independent agency on October 1, 1999, by authority of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring
Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6501 note). It is composed of nine members. Eight members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate; the ninth, an ex-officio member, is the Secretary of State.

The BBG serves as the governing body for all nonmilitary U.S. broadcasting and provides programming in 56 languages via radio, television, and the Internet. The BBG broadcast services include the Voice of America, the Office of Cuba Broadcasting, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia, and the Middle East Broadcasting Networks.

All BBG broadcast services adhere to the broadcasting standards and principles of the International Broadcasting Act of 1994, which include reliable, accurate, and comprehensive news; balanced and comprehensive presentations of U.S. thought, institutions, and policies, as well as discussions about those policies; information about developments throughout the world; and a variety of opinions from nations around the world.

Activities

Voice of America Voice of America (VOA) is an independent international multimedia broadcasting service of the U.S. government. VOA broadcasts more than 1,000 hours a week, which include U.S. and international news, features, and educational and cultural programs about the United States and the world, to more than 115 million people worldwide. VOA programs are produced and broadcast in 44 languages. More than 1,200 VOA affiliate radio and television stations around the world download programs through satellite and digital audio (MP3) technology. Internet, www.voanews.com.

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) is an international communications service to Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central and Southwestern Asia. Concentrating on domestic events and international news, RFE/RL has for more than 50 years provided its 35 million listeners with balanced and reliable information to bolster democratic development and civil society in countries struggling to overcome autocratic institutions, violations of human rights, centralized economies, ethnic and religious hostilities, regional conflicts, and controlled media. A not-for-profit corporation, RFE/RL is funded by a Federal grant from the Broadcasting Board of Governors. Internet, www.rferl.org.

Radio Free Asia Radio Free Asia (RFA) is an independent, nonprofit organization broadcasting and publishing information online in nine East Asian languages, including Burmese, Cantonese, Khmer, Korean, Lao, Mandarin, Tibetan, Uyghur, and Vietnamese. RFA provides news and information related specifically to the people in East Asia who are censored from officially sanctioned domestic media. All language services are staffed and directed by native speakers and maintain Web sites which offer podcasting, syndication, and feedback options, while several services also offer regular toll-free hotlines to callers in Asia. RFA is funded by an annual grant from the Broadcasting Board of Governors. Internet, www.rfa.org.

Middle East Broadcasting Networks The Middle East Broadcasting Networks, Inc., is a non-profit corporation that operates the Arabic-language Alhurra TV and Radio Sawa networks. Alhurra TV broadcasts to 22 countries in the Middle East via satellite. Its schedule includes up-to-the-minute newscasts, documentaries, discussion programs, and other programs on a variety of subjects. Radio Sawa broadcasts on FM and AM to major Middle Eastern countries. It also seeks to reach a significant portion of the under 30 population with a combination of news, opinion features, and a blend of mainstream Western and Arabic music. Internet, www.radiosawa.com and www.alhurra.com.

Office of Cuba Broadcasting The Office of Cuba Broadcasting oversees Radio Marti and TV Marti. These two Spanish language services provide news about Cuba and the world, features, and entertainment programs aimed at Cuba. Based in Miami, these comprehensive
and timely broadcasts offer Cubans the opportunity to receive unfiltered and accurate information. Radio and TV Marti are disseminated through medium wave (AM), shortwave, Internet, satellite, and special transmissions. Internet, www.martinoticias.org.


CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington, DC 20505

Director

MICHAEL V. HAYDEN

[For the Central Intelligence Agency statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 32, Part 1900]

The Central Intelligence Agency collects, evaluates, and disseminates vital information on political, military, economic, scientific, and other developments abroad needed to safeguard national security.

The Central Intelligence Agency was established 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, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 401 note), and other laws, Executive orders, regulations, and directives.

The Central Intelligence Agency is headed by a Director, who is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Central Intelligence Agency does the following:
—collects intelligence through human sources and by other appropriate means, except that the Central Intelligence Agency exercises no police, subpoena, or law enforcement powers or internal security functions;
—correlates and evaluates intelligence related to national security and provides appropriate dissemination of such intelligence;
—provides overall direction for and coordination of the collection of national intelligence outside the United States through human sources by elements of the Intelligence Community authorized to undertake such collection. In coordination with other departments, agencies, or elements of the United States Government authorized to undertake such human source collection, ensures that the most effective use is made of resources and that appropriate account is taken of the risks to the United States and those involved in such collection;
—performs such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting national security as the President or the Director of National Intelligence may direct; and
—under the direction of the Director of National Intelligence and in a manner consistent with section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3927), coordinate the relationships between elements of the Intelligence Community and the intelligence or security services of foreign governments or international organizations on all matters involving intelligence related to national security or involving intelligence acquired through clandestine means.
COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION
1155 Twenty-first Street NW, Washington, DC 20581

Chairman WALTER LUKKEN, Acting
Commissioners BARTHOLOMEW H. CHILTON, MICHAEL V. DUNN, JILL E. SOMMERS
General Counsel TERRY S. ARBIT
Executive Director MADGE BOLINGER
Director, Division of Market Oversight RICHARD SHILTS
Director, Division of Clearing and Intermediary Oversight ANANDA RADHAKRISHNAN
Director, Division of Enforcement GREGORY MOCEK
Chief Economist GEOFFREY PRICE

[For the Commodity Futures Trading Commission statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 17, Part 140]

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. An additional regional office is located in Kansas City, MO.


CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION
4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814

Chairman
Commissioners
General Counsel
Director, Office of Congressional Relations
Director, Office of the Secretary
Freedom of Information Officer
Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Enterprise
Executive Director
Deputy Executive Director
Inspector General
Director, Office of Human Resources Management
Director, Office of International Programs and Intergovernmental Affairs
Assistant Executive Director, Office of Information and Technology Services
Director, Office of Information and Public Affairs
Director, Office of Financial Management, Planning and Evaluation
Assistant Executive Director for Compliance and Field Operations
Deputy Assistant Executive Director, Office of Compliance

NANCY NORD, Acting
THOMAS H. MOORE, (VACANCY)
CHERYL A. FALVEY
JOHN HORNER
TODD A. STEVENSON
ALBERTA MILLS
KATHLEEN V. BUTTREY

PATRICIA M. SEMPLE
LOWELL MARTIN
CHRISTOPHER W. DENTEL
DONNA M. SIMPSON

RICHARD O'BIEN
PATRICK D. WEDDLE

JULIE VALLESE
EDWARD E. QUIST

JOHN GIBSON MULLAN

MARCI J. SCHOEM
Assistant Executive Director for Hazard Identification and Reduction
JACQUELINE ELDER

Associate Executive Director for Economics
GREGORY B. RODGERS

Associate Executive Director for Engineering Sciences
HUGH M. MCLAURIN

Associate Executive Director for Epidemiology
RUSSELL H. ROEGNER

Associate Executive Director for Health Sciences
MARY ANN DANIELLO

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 three members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of seven years.


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.

The Commission also has a special project to reach as many Americans as possible with important, lifesaving safety information. The Neighborhood Safety Network is an effort to disseminate safety information too hard to reach populations by partnering with other organizations within these populations. Organizations may register for this program at www.cpsc.gov/nsn/nsn.html.

Offices
The Commission’s headquarters is located at 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814.
Sources of Information

Consumer Information The Commission operates a toll-free Consumer Product Safety Hotline, 800–638–2772 (English and Spanish); and a teletypewriter for the hearing-impaired, 800–638–8270 (or in Maryland only, 800–492–8140). The Commission has several Web sites where additional safety information may be obtained. Information specific to recalls can be obtained at www.recalls.gov. Safety information related to All-Terrain Vehicles can be obtained at www.atvsafety.gov.


Reading Room A public information room is maintained at the Commission’s headquarters.

For further information, contact the Office of Information and Public Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814. Phone, 301–504–7908. E-mail, info@cpsc.gov. Internet, www.cpsc.gov.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

1201 New York Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20525

Board of Directors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>STEPHEN GOLDSMITH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>JULIE FISHER-CUMMINGS, MARK GEARAN, RICHARD HILL, VINCE JUARISTI, JACOB LEW, TOM OSBORNE, JAMES PALMER, ALAN SOLOMONT, STAN SOLOWAY, LEONA WHITE HAT, DONNA WILLIAMS, (3 VACANCIES)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Staff:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chief Executive Officer</th>
<th>DAVID EISNER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>JERRY G. BRIDGES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Operating Officer</td>
<td>ELIZABETH SEALE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>NICOLA GOREN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, AmeriCorps</td>
<td>KRISTIN McSWAIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, AmeriCorps*VISTA</td>
<td>JEAN WHALEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, AmeriCorps*NCCC</td>
<td>MERLENE MAZYCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Government Relations</td>
<td>KATHY OTT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Research and Policy Development</td>
<td>ROBERT GRIMM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Human Capital Officer</td>
<td>RAY LIMON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Learn and Serve America</td>
<td>AMY COHEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Senior Corps</td>
<td>TESS SCANNELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Public Affairs</td>
<td>AMY MACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Corporate Relations</td>
<td>JONATHAN WILLIAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Field Liaison</td>
<td>MICHAEL BERNING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Leadership Development and Training</td>
<td>GRETCHE VAN DER VEER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

For more than a decade, the Corporation for National Community Service, through its Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and Learn and Serve America programs, has mobilized a new generation of engaged citizens. This year, more than 2 million individuals of all ages and backgrounds will serve through those programs to help thousands of national and community nonprofit organizations, faith-based groups, schools, and local agencies meet local needs in education, the environment, public safety, homeland security, and other critical areas. National and community service programs work closely with traditional volunteer organizations to broaden, deepen, and strengthen the ability of America’s volunteers to contribute not only to their community, but also to our Nation.

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 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** Each year 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 provides opportunities for more than 75,000 Americans each year to give intensive service to their communities. AmeriCorps members recruit, train, and supervise community volunteers, tutor and mentor youth, build affordable housing, teach computer skills, clean parks and streams, run after-school programs, and help communities respond to disasters and nonprofit groups to become self-sustaining. In exchange for a year of full-time service, AmeriCorps members earn an education award of $4,725 that can be used to pay for college or graduate school, or to pay back qualified student loans. Since 1994 almost 500,000 Americans have served in AmeriCorps. AmeriCorps has three main programs: AmeriCorps*State and National, AmeriCorps*NCCC, and AmeriCorps*VISTA.
AmeriCorps*State and National operates through national and local nonprofit organizations, public agencies, and faith-based and community groups. More than three-quarters of AmeriCorps grant funding goes to Governor-appointed State service commissions, which in turn 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. 

**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** Other programs and special initiatives administered by the Corporation’s umbrella include: King Day of Service Grants, which support community organizations in their efforts to engage local citizens in service on the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal holiday; and the President’s Council on Service and Civic Participation, which presents the President’s Volunteer Service Award to citizens of all ages and backgrounds who have demonstrated a sustained commitment to service. The Corporation also provides extensive training and technical assistance to support and assist State service commissions and local service programs.

The Corporation and its programs work with 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.gov. Information for persons interested in joining AmeriCorps is available at www.americorps.gov. Information for persons interested in joining Senior Corps is at www.seniorcorps.gov. Information on the USA Freedom Corps is available at www.usafreedomcorps.gov.

**General Information** To obtain additional information regarding AmeriCorps, call 800-942-2677. For Senior Corps programs, call 800-424-8867. TDD, 202-565-3799. For USA Freedom Corps, call 877-872-2677.

**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. To contact State offices or
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.

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.
The mission of the Environmental Protection Agency is to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment—air, water, and land—upon which life depends.

The Environmental Protection Agency was established in the executive branch as an independent agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. app.), effective December 2, 1970. It was created to permit coordinated and effective governmental action on behalf of the environment. The Agency is designed to serve as the public’s advocate for a livable environment.

Core Functions

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.

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 coordination of solid waste and materials management;
—national management of the Superfund toxic waste cleanup program;
—development, coordination, implementation, and management of agencywide chemical and oil spill accident prevention, emergency preparedness and response, and right-to-know programs;
—implementation of Title II of the Small Business Liability and Brownfields Revitalization Act;
—advocate for the reuse and revitalization of formerly contaminated land to achieve agency land reuse goals;

For further information, call 202–564–7400.
—management of environmental justice/public participation programs related to all waste programs;
—development and implementation of programs to prevent and detect leakage from underground storage tanks and to clean up contamination from leaks which have occurred;
—analysis of technologies and methods for the recovery of useful energy from solid waste;
—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 nanotechnology-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, which awards research grants to scientists in universities and students in environmental science. All ORD extramural and intramural research is carefully aligned to support the Agency’s 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.

For further information, call 202–564–2440.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Offices—Environmental Protection Agency</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 (250 Broadway, New York, NY 10007–1866) (NJ, NY, PA, VI) .................</td>
<td>Alan J. Steinberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region III (1650 Arch St., Philadelphia, PA 19103–2029) (DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV) ..........</td>
<td>Donald S. Welsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region IV (61 Forsyth St. SW., Atlanta GA 30303–3104) (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN) ...</td>
<td>James I. Palmer, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region V (77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60606–3507) (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI) ..........</td>
<td>Mary A Gade</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>John B. Askew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region VIII (1595 Wynkoop St., Denver, CO 80202–1129) (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. Nastrin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region X (1200 6th Ave., Seattle, WA 98101) (AK, ID, OR, WA) ..................................</td>
<td>Elin D. Miller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information
Information inquiries for the following subjects should be directed by telephone to the respective organization listed below; by mail to 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20460; or through the Internet at www.epa.gov.


Freedom of Information Act Requests Freedom of Information Officer. Phone, 202–566–1667. E-mail, hq.foia@epa.gov.

Information Resources Phone, 202–564–6665.

Telephone Directory Available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 37194, Pittsburgh, PA 15250–7954.

### The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

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 producing 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 six 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.

This collection of research information 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>Albuquerque, NM (AO)</td>
<td>Suite 900, 505 Marquette NW., 87102.</td>
<td>Georgia Marchbanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 4R30, 100 Alabama St. SW., 30303.</td>
<td>Bernice Williams-Kimbrough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Address/Telephone</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD (FO)</td>
<td>Ph. 404-562-6800, Fax. 404-562-6909.</td>
<td>Gerald Kiel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, AL (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 410-962-5634, Fax. 410-962-4270. TTY. 410-962-6065.</td>
<td>Delnor Franklin-Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (AO)</td>
<td>Ph. 617-565-3191, Fax. 617-565-3196.</td>
<td>Robert L. Sanders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo, NY (LO)</td>
<td>Suite 350, 6 Fountain Plz., 14202.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Cadle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte, NC (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 704-344-6744, Fax. 704-344-6748.</td>
<td>Reuben Daniels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 312-353-6550, Fax. 312-886-1168.</td>
<td>John P. Rowe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, OH (AO)</td>
<td>Ph. 513-684-2379, Fax. 513-684-2361.</td>
<td>Wilma L. Javey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, OH (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 214-655-3300, Fax. 214-253-2720.</td>
<td>Michael Fetzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 703-866-1369, Fax. 703-866-1085.</td>
<td>Nancy Sienko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 303-17-0310, Fax. 303-17-0001.</td>
<td>Wilma Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 313-228-3484, Fax. 313-228-2720.</td>
<td>Billie Ashton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso, TX (AO)</td>
<td>Ph. 505-555-5555, Fax. 505-555-5555.</td>
<td>Lucy Orta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresno, CA (LO)</td>
<td>Ph. 707-344-3401, Fax. 707-344-3402.</td>
<td>Patricia Fuller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, HI (LO)</td>
<td>Ph. 808-541-7772, Fax. 808-541-3390.</td>
<td>Timothy Rina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, TX (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 713-209-3379, Fax. 713-209-3381.</td>
<td>Roy J. Ruff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis, IN (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 317-226-6418, Fax. 317-226-7953.</td>
<td>Danny G. Harper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, MS (AO)</td>
<td>Ph. 601-948-8400, Fax. 601-948-8401.</td>
<td>Wilma Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, KS (AO)</td>
<td>Ph. 913-551-5655, Fax. 913-551-6956.</td>
<td>Lucy Orta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Vegas, NV (LO)</td>
<td>Ph. 702-388-5099, Fax. 702-388-5094.</td>
<td>Wanda Milton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Rock, AR (AO)</td>
<td>Ph. 501-324-6372, Fax. 501-324-6991.</td>
<td>Ophelius Perry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 213-894-1112, Fax. 213-894-1459. TTY. 213-894-1112.</td>
<td>Marcia Hall-Craig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis, TN (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 305-808-1740, Fax. 305-808-1740.</td>
<td>Katherine Kores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 414-297-4131, Fax. 414-297-4131.</td>
<td>Rosemary Fox, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee, WI (AO)</td>
<td>Ph. 622-335-4040, Fax. 622-335-4044.</td>
<td>Julie Schmid, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile, AL (LO)</td>
<td>Ph. 251-360-2585, Fax. 251-690-2581.</td>
<td>Erika LaCour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville, TN (AO)</td>
<td>Ph. 615-736-7481, Fax. 615-736-2107.</td>
<td>Sarah Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans, LA (FO)</td>
<td>Ph. 504-589-2835, Fax. 504-589-6861.</td>
<td>Keith Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk, VA (AO)</td>
<td>Ph. 757-441-3470, Fax. 757-441-6720.</td>
<td>Herbert Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland, CA (LO)</td>
<td>Ph. 510-637-3239, Fax. 510-637-3239.</td>
<td>Michelle Nardella, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma City, OK (AO)</td>
<td>Ph. 405-231-4366, Fax. 405-231-4410.</td>
<td>Donald T. Stevens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (DO)</td>
<td>Ph. 215-360-2585, Fax. 215-690-2581.</td>
<td>Marie Tomasso</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field Offices—Equal Employment Opportunity Commission—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address/Telephone</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tampa, FL (FO)</td>
<td>Rm. 1000, 501 E. Polk St., 33602. Ph., 813–228–2310. Fax, 813–228–2841.</td>
<td>Manuel Zurita</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources of Information

#### Electronic Access
Information regarding the programs, publications, and activities of the Commission is available through the Internet at 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.

#### General Inquiries
A nationwide toll-free telephone number links callers with the appropriate field office where charges may be filed. Phone, 800–669–4000. TTY, 800–669–6820.

#### Information About Survey Forms
(EEO–1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6). Phone, 202–663–4958.

#### Media Inquiries
Office of Communications and Legislative Affairs, 1801 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20507. Phone, 202–663–4900.

#### Publications

#### Reading Room

#### Speakers
Office of Communications and Legislative Affairs, 1801 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20507. Phone, 202–663–4900.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The Export-Import Bank of the United States did not meet the publication deadline for submitting updated information of its activities, functions, and sources of information as required by the automatic disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1)(A)).
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 Chair, and three other Directors, all 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, and in doing so help create and sustain U.S. jobs. 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 loans, guarantees, and insurance outstanding at any one time in aggregate amount not in excess of $100 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 lender, 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 initiated several changes to enhance its support to small business. It created a new position, Senior Vice President for Small Business, who reports directly to the Bank’s President and Chairman. In addition, the Bank’s regional offices are now dedicated exclusively to small business outreach and support. The Bank also established a Small Business Committee to coordinate, evaluate, and make recommendations on Bank functions necessary for a successful small business strategy.

Regional Offices
The Export-Import Bank operates five regional offices.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102–5090

Farm Credit Administration Board:
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
NANCY C. PELLETT
Members of the Board
LELAND A. STROM, DALLAS P. TONSAGER
Secretary to the Board
ROLAND E. SMITH
Staff:
Chief of Staff
KEITH H. HEFFERNAN
Director, Office of Congressional and Public Affairs
MARTHA E. SCHOBER
General Counsel
CHARLES R. RAWLS
Inspector General
CARL A. CLINEFELTER
Director, Office of Examination and Chief Examiner
THOMAS G. MCKENZIE
Director, Office of Regulatory Policy
ANDREW D. JACOB
Director, Office of Secondary Market Oversight
S. ROBERT COLEMAN
Director, Office of Management Services
STEPHEN G. SMITH

[For the Farm Credit Administration statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Parts 600 and 611]

The Farm Credit Administration is responsible for ensuring the safe and sound operation of the banks, associations, affiliated service organizations, and other entities that collectively comprise what is known as the Farm Credit System, and for protecting the interests of the public and those who borrow from Farm Credit institutions or invest in Farm Credit securities.

The Farm Credit Administration (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. FCA 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. FCA also examines the service organizations owned by the Farm Credit lending institutions, as well as the National Cooperative Bank.
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

* Reports to the Board for policy and to the Chief Executive Officer for administration.
** Maintains a confidential advisory relationship with each of the Board members.
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 the Office of Management Services. Phone, 703–883–4135. TTY, 703–883–4200. 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 Management Services. Phone, 703–883–4315. TTY, 703–883–4200. 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 through the Internet at www.fca.gov.

**Publications** Publications and information on the Farm Credit Administration may be obtained by writing to the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs. They are also posted on the Farm Credit Administration’s Web site at www.fca.gov. Phone, 703–883–4056 (voice and TTY). Fax, 703–790–3260. E-mail, info-line@fca.gov.

For further information, contact the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102–5090. Phone, 703–883–4056 (voice and TTY). E-mail, info-line@fca.gov. Internet, www.fca.gov.

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**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

445 Twelfth Street SW., Washington, DC 20554


Chairman

KEVIN J. MARTIN

Commissioners

JONATHAN S. ADELSTEIN, MICHAEL J. COPPS, ROBERT M. MCDOWELL, DEBORAH TAYLOR TATE

Managing Director

ANTHONY DALE

General Counsel

MATTHEW BERRY

Inspector General

KENT NILSSON

Chief, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau

CATHY SEIDEL

Chief, Enforcement Bureau

KRIS MONTEITH

Chief, International Bureau

HELEN DOMENICI

Chief, Media Bureau

MONICA DESAI

Chief, Office of Administrative Law Judges

RICHARD L. SIPPEL

Chief, Office of Engineering and Technology

JULIUS KNAPP

Chief, Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Analysis

CATHERINE BOHIGIAN

Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau

FRED CAMPBELL

Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau

DANA SHAFFER

Chief, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau

DEREK POARCH

Director, Office of Communications Business Opportunities

CAROLYN FLEMING WILLIAMS

Director, Office of Legislative Affairs

S. KEVIN WASHINGTON
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.

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 the following 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.

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 Advisory Committee, Federal Advisory Committee, and the 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.

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 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.

Enforcement Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Offices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Rm. 306, 1550 Northwest Hwy., 60068–1469</td>
<td>G. Michael Moffitt, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Suite 106, 5653 Stoneridge Dr., Pleasanton, 94588–8543</td>
<td>Rebecca Dorch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Offices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Rm. 320, 3575 Koger Blvd., Duluth, 30096–7577</td>
<td>Douglas Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>Rm. 306, 1550 Northwest Hwy., Park Ridge, 60068–1460</td>
<td>James Roop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia, MD</td>
<td>9200 Farm House Land, Columbia, 21046</td>
<td>James Higgins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>Rm. 1170, 9330 LBJ Fwy., 75243–3429</td>
<td>James D. Wells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Suite 303, 215 S. Wadsworth Blvd., Lakewood, 80226–1644</td>
<td>Nikki Shears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>24897 Hathaway St., Farmington Hills, 48335–1552</td>
<td>James A. Bridgewater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO</td>
<td>2d Fl., 520 NE. Colbern Rd., Lee’s Summit, 64086–4895</td>
<td>Robert C. McKinney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 660, 18000 Studebaker Rd., Carritos, 90703–2692</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
<td>Rm. 460, 2424 Edenton Ave., Metairie, 70001</td>
<td>Leroy Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>Rm. 1151, 201 Varick St., 10014–7046</td>
<td>Daniel W. Noel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Rm. 404, 2300 E. Lincoln Hwy, Langhome, 19047–1859</td>
<td>Gene Stanbro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Suite 105, 5653 Stoneridge Dr., Pleasanton, 94588–8543</td>
<td>Thomas N. VanStavern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego, CA</td>
<td>Rm. 370, 4542 Ruffner St., 92111–2216</td>
<td>Bill Zears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>Rm. 312, 11140 NE. 120th Way, Kirkland, 98034–6927</td>
<td>Kristine McGowan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampa, FL</td>
<td>Rm. 1215, 2203 N. Lois Ave., 33607–2356</td>
<td>Ralph M. Barlow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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.

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.

Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau The Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau is responsible for developing, recommending, and administering the agency’s policies pertaining to public safety communications issues, including: 911 and E911; operability and interoperability of public safety communications; communications infrastructure protection and disaster response; and network security and reliability. The Bureau also serves as a clearinghouse for public safety communications information and issues requiring emergency responses:

—priority emergency communications programs;

—alert and warning of U.S. citizens;

—continuity of government operations (COG) and continuity of operations planning;

—public safety outreach (e.g. first responder organizations and hospitals);

—disaster management coordination and outreach;

—FCC 24/7 Communication Center; and

—studies and reports of public safety, homeland security, and disaster management issues.

For further information, contact the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau. Phone, 202–418–1300 or 888–225–5322. E-mail, pshsbinfo@fcc.gov.

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.


**Licensing/Grant Responsibility—Federal Communications Commission**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Bureau or Office</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All broadcasting (except broadcast auxiliary services)</td>
<td>Media Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable TV relay services (CARS)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cable signal leakage</td>
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<td>Registration of cable systems</td>
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<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**  
**Management** Direct inquiries to the Office of Managing Director. Phone, 202–418–2178.

**Consumer Assistance** Inquiries concerning general information on Commission operations should be addressed to the Reference Center, Room CY–B523, 445 Twelfth Street SW., Washington, DC 20554. Phone, 888–225–5322. TTY, 888–835–5322.

**Contracts and Procurement** Direct inquiries to the Chief, Contracts and Purchasing Center. Phone, 202–418–1952.

**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 Recruitment and Staffing Service Center. Phone, 202–418–0130. To view or apply for job vacancies visit www.fcc.gov/jobs/fccjobs.html.


**Ex-Parte Presentations** Information concerning ex-parte presentations should be directed to the Commission’s Office of General Counsel. Phone, 202–418–1720.

**Fees** Information concerning the Commission’s fee programs is available at www.fcc.gov/fees or by contacting the Commission Registration System/Fee Filer Help Desk at 1–877–480–3201 (option 4).
Freedom of Information Act Requests
Requests should be directed to the FOIA Requester Service Center. Phone, 202–418–0212. E-mail, foia@fcc.gov.

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 held confidentially by law). The Library has Commission rules and regulations on file (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.

Publications


FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20429

Board of Directors:
Chairman
Vice Chairman
Directors:
    Appointive
    Comptroller of the Currency
    Office of Thrift Supervision

Officials:
Deputy to the Chairman
Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Operating Officer
Deputy to the Chairman and Chief Financial Officer
Chief of Staff
Deputy to the Vice Chairman
Deputy to the Director (Appointive)
Deputy to the Director (Comptroller of the Currency)
Deputy to the Director (Office of Thrift Supervision)
Special Advisor to the Director
General Counsel
Director, Division of Administration
Director, Division of Finance
Director, Division of Information Technology and Chief Information Officer

SHEILA C. BAIR
MARTIN J. GRUENBERG
THOMAS J. CURRY
JOHN C. DUGAN
JOHN M. REICH

ALICE C. GOODMAN
JOHN F. BOVENZI
STEVEN O. APP
JESSE O. VILLARREAL, JR.
BARRBARA A. RYAN
LISA ROY
WILLIAM A. ROWE III
CLAUDE A. ROLLIN

SARA A. KELSEY
ARIOLEAS UPTON KEA
BRET D. EDWARDS
MICHAEL E. BARTELL
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. As of April 1, 2006, the deposit insurance coverage on certain retirement accounts at a bank or savings institution was raised to $250,000. The basic insurance coverage for other deposit accounts remains at $100,000.

The 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 the 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
The FDIC insures about $4.2 trillion of U.S. bank and thrift deposits. The insurance fund is 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. Premiums are determined by an institution’s level of capitalization and potential risk to the insurance fund.

The FDIC examines about 5,250 State-chartered commercial and savings banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System, called State nonmember banks. The 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 the FDIC is named receiver. The FDIC is required to resolve the closed institution in a manner that is least costly to the FDIC. Ordinarily, the FDIC attempts to locate a healthy institution to acquire the failed entity. If such an entity cannot be found, the 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, the 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>
</thead>
<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., 60601)</td>
<td>312–382–6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (1601 Bryan St., 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>415–546–0160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

Consumer Information  Telephone inquiries about deposit insurance and other consumer matters can be directed to the Consumer Response Center at 877–275–3342, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. eastern standard time, Monday through Friday. For credit card complaints, call 800–378–9581, from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. central standard time, Monday through Friday. Written inquiries may be sent to the Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection at the regional offices listed above or to FDIC headquarters. E-mail inquiries may be sent to the FDIC Web site at www.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,

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
999 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20463

Chairman DAVID M. MASON
Vice Chairman ELLEN L. WEINTRAUB
Commissioners (4 VACANCIES)
Staff Director PATRINA M. CLARK
General Counsel THOMASENIA DUNCAN
Inspector General LYNNIE 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.

Employment Inquiries regarding employment opportunities should be directed to the Director, Human Resources and Labor Relations. Phone, 202–694–1080 or 800–424–9530.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The Federal Housing Finance Board ensures the safety and soundness of the Federal Home Loan Banks, their access to the capital markets, and the fulfillment of their housing finance mission.

The Federal Housing Finance Board (Finance Board) was established by the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended (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.

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 to ensure that the Banks operate in a safe and sound manner, carry out their housing finance mission, and remain adequately capitalized and able to raise funds in the capital markets. Savings associations, commercial banks, savings banks, credit unions, insurance companies, and other institutions are eligible to become members of the Federal Home Loan Banks.

Federal Home Loan Banks

The Federal Home Loan Banks are privately capitalized, government-sponsored enterprises, created to stimulate mortgage finance and provide liquidity to credit markets. The Banks provide credit to members, including savings and loan associations, commercial banks, federally insured credit unions, and insurance companies and to nonmembers, principally housing finance agencies, for use in mortgage lending and related activities. They use short- and long-term advances (collateralized loans) to fund their lending activities and to maintain liquidity for their operations. Long-term advances may be used only to support residential housing finance and lending to small businesses, small farms, and small agricultural businesses. Most of the collateral supporting advances consist of mortgage assets. In addition to advances, most of the Banks purchase qualifying mortgage loans from members under various acquired member asset programs. Under these programs, the Bank manages the market risk, while the members bear most of the credit risk associated with the loans.

The Banks are required to promote housing and community investment finance. Each Bank allocates 10 percent of its annual net income to fund a subsidy program known as the Affordable Housing Program (AHP). Under the AHP, a member may submit an application to its Bank for funds to be used to finance the purchase, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for very low- and moderate-income households. AHP funds are also awarded through the Homeownership Set-Aside Program in which members obtain AHP funds from the Bank to provide grants to eligible low- and moderate-income households for down-payment or assistance with closing and counseling costs associated with purchasing or renovating a house.

Capital and Sources of Funds

The Banks’ principal source of capital is stock, which members are required to purchase as a condition of joining the Bank System. 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. These consolidated obligations consist of bonds (original
maturity of 1 year or longer) and discount notes (original maturity of less than 1 year). Consolidated obligations are not guaranteed or insured by the U.S. Government. However, the Banks’ status as Government-sponsored enterprises enables them to raise funds at rates slightly higher than comparable obligations issued by the U.S. Treasury. Member deposits are also an additional source of funds.

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 resolve failed savings associations. The Corporation has a three-member directorate, consisting of the Managing Director of the Office of Finance and two Federal Home Loan Bank presidents. FICO is subject to the general oversight of the Finance Board.


EDITORIAL NOTE: The Federal Labor Relations Authority did not meet the publication deadline for submitting updated information of its activities, functions, and sources of information as required by the automatic disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1)(A)).

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY
1400 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20005

Chairman
Executive Director
Chief Counsel
Director, Case Intake Office and Legal Publications
Deputy Solicitor
Inspector General
Chief Administrative Law Judge
Members
Chief Counsels
General Counsel
Deputy General Counsel

Federal Service Impasses Panel
Chairman
Members

Special Assistant to Federal Service Impasses Panel Chairman
Executive Director

Foreign Service Labor Relations Board
Chairman

D ALE C ABANISS
WILLIAM T OBEY
FRANCINE C. EICHLER
CHARLES CENTER
CAROL WALLER POPE, (VACANCY)
(2 VACANCIES)
(PAYING)
(PAYING)

B ECKY NORTON D UNLOP
R ICHARD B. AINSWORTH, B ARBARA B RUIJN, M ARK A. C ARTER, A NDREA F ISCHER N EWMAN, G RACE F LORES-H UGHES, J OSPEH C. W HITAKER
VICTORIA L. DUTCHER
H. J OSEPH S CHIMANSKY

D ALE C ABANISS
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 adjudicates disputes arising under the Federal labor-management relations program, deciding cases concerning the negotiability of collective bargaining agreement proposals, appeals concerning unfair labor practices and representation petitions, and exceptions to grievance arbitration awards. Consistent with its statutory charge to provide leadership in establishing policies and guidance to participants in the Federal labor-management relations program, it also assists Federal agencies and unions in understanding their rights and responsibilities under the program through training. The Chairman of the Authority serves as the chief executive and administrative officer. The Chairman also chairs the Foreign Service Labor Relations Board.

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 it considers appropriate, including factfinding and recommendations. If the parties do not arrive at a settlement after assistance by the Panel, the Panel may hold hearings and take whatever action is necessary to resolve the impasse.

The Foreign Service Labor Relations Board and the Foreign Service Impasses Panel administer provisions of chapter 2 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3921) concerning labor-management relations. This chapter establishes a statutory labor-management relations program for Foreign Service employees of the U.S. Government. Administrative and staff support is provided by the Federal Labor Relations Authority and the Federal Service Impasses Panel.
### Regional Offices—Federal Labor Relations Authority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 701, 285 Peachtree Ct. Ave., 30303–1273)</td>
<td>Nancy A. Speight</td>
<td>404–331–5300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA (Suite 472, Thomas P. O'Neill Federal Bldg., 10 Causeway St., 02222)</td>
<td>Richard D. Zaiger</td>
<td>617–565–5100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (Suite 1150, 55 W. Monroe, 60603–9729)</td>
<td>Peter A. Sutton</td>
<td>312–886–3465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, TX (Suite 938, LB–107, 525 S. Griffin St., 75202–1906)</td>
<td>James Petrucci</td>
<td>214–767–6266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (Suite 100, 1244 Speer Blvd., 80204–3581)</td>
<td>Matthew Janvinen</td>
<td>303–844–5224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources of Information

**Employment**  

**Public Information and Publications**  
The Authority will assist in arranging reproduction of documents and ordering transcripts of hearings. Requests for publications should be submitted to the Director, Case Control and Legal Publications. Phone, 202–218–7780. Internet, www.flra.gov.

For further information, contact the Office of the Executive Director, Federal Labor Relations Authority, 1400 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Phone, 202–218–7949. E-mail, flraexecutivedirector@flra.gov. Internet, www.flra.gov.
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.

Non-Vessel-Operating Common Carrier Service Arrangements The Commission receives and reviews service arrangements entered into by non-vessel-operating common carriers and their customers. Cargo moving under these service arrangements are exempt from the tariff publication and adherence requirements of the Shipping Act, on the condition that the service arrangements must be filed with the Commission.

Licenses The Commission issues licenses to those persons and entities in the United States who wish to carry out the business of providing freight forwarding services and nonvessel-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.

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 Procedures 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 reviews informal complaints and attempts to assist parties in resolving disputes. Mediation and other dispute resolution services are available 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. The Commission also provides an informal process to adjudicate certain complaints involving less than $50,000 in damages.
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 Commission’s jurisdiction.

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 collection of information relating to field investigation of activities and practices of ocean common carriers, terminal operators, agreements among ocean common carriers and/or marine 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 carrier practices that adversely affect the U.S. shipping trade. In consultation with other executive agencies, the Commission takes action to effect the elimination of discriminatory practices on the part of foreign governments against shipping in the United States foreign trade, and to achieve comity between the United States and its trading partners.

### Area Representatives—Federal Maritime Commission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Address/Phone/Fax/E-mail</th>
<th>Representative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>Rm. 320, 839 S. Beacon St., San Pedro, CA 90733–0230. Phone, 310–514–4905. Fax, 310–514–3931. E-mail, <a href="mailto:oclark@fmc.gov">oclark@fmc.gov</a> .......... Oliver E. Clark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Florida</td>
<td>P.O. Box 819059, Hollywood, FL 33081–3609. Phone, 954–963–5362. Fax, 954–963–5630. E-mail, <a href="mailto:amargolis@fmc.gov">amargolis@fmc.gov</a> ........... Andrew Margolis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>P.O. Box 7806, Metairie, LA 70007–7806. Phone, 504–589–6662. Fax, 504–589–6663. E-mail, <a href="mailto:akellogg@fmc.gov">akellogg@fmc.gov</a> ........... Alvin N. Kellogg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>JFK Int'l Airport, Bldg. 75, Rem. 2058, Jamaica, NY 11432. Phone, 718–553–2228. Fax, 718–553–2229. E-mail, <a href="mailto:emingione@fmc.gov">emingione@fmc.gov</a> ...... Emanuel J. Mingione</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>Suite 100, 7 S. Nevada St., Seattle, WA 98134. Phone, 206–553–0221. Fax, 206–553–0222. E-mail, <a href="mailto:mmoneck@fmc.gov">mmoneck@fmc.gov</a> ........... Michael A. Moneck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1350, Magnolia, TX 77353–1350. Phone, 210–718–4445. Fax, 210–718–4446. E-mail, <a href="mailto:dzezima@fmc.gov">dzezima@fmc.gov</a> .......... Debra A. Zezima</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information

**Electronic Access** Information about the Federal Maritime Commission is available in electronic form through the Internet at www.fmc.gov.


**Consumer Affairs and Dispute Resolution Services** Phone, 202–523–5807. E-mail, complaints@fmc.gov.

**Publications** The Performance and Accountability Report (2007) and the FY07 Management Discussion and Analysis Report are recent publications of the Federal Maritime Commission.

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

FMCS 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.

FMCS 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 FMCS and the appropriate State or local mediation agency. FMCS 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.

Mediation

Efforts of FMCS mediators are directed toward the establishment of sound and stable labor-management relations on a continuing basis, thereby helping to reduce the incidence of work stoppages. The mediator’s basic function is to encourage and promote better day-to-day relations between labor and management, so that issues arising in negotiations may be faced as problems to be settled through mutual effort rather than issues in dispute.

Arbitration

FMCS, on the joint request of employers and unions, will also assist in the selection of arbitrators from a roster of private citizens who are qualified as neutrals to adjudicate matters in dispute.

For further information, contact the Office of Arbitration Services. Phone, 202–606–5111.

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.), as amended. It 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 before it 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, complaints for compensation filed on behalf of miners idled as a result of mine closure orders issued by the Administration, and disputes over mine emergency response plans.

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 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
Sources of Information

Commission decisions are published bimonthly 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, audio recordings of recent public meetings, 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, 601 New Jersey Avenue NW., Suite 9500, Washington, DC 20001–2021. Internet, www.fmshrc.gov. E-mail, fmshrc@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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chairman</th>
<th>BEN S. BERNANKE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vice Chairman</td>
<td>DONALD L. KOHN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>RANDALL S. KROSZNER, FREDERIC S. MISHKIN, KEVIN M. WARSH,(2 VACANCIES)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Staff:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director, Division of Board Members</th>
<th>MICHELLE A. SMITH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Liaison</td>
<td>LARICKE D. BLANCHARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Counsel</td>
<td>SCOTT G. ALVAREZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>JENNIFER J. JOHNSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation</td>
<td>ROGER T. COLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Consumer and Community Affairs</td>
<td>SANDRA F. BRAUNSTEIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Federal Reserve Bank Operations and Payment Systems</td>
<td>LOUISE L. ROSEMAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Information Technology</td>
<td>MAUREEN HANNAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of International Finance</td>
<td>D. NATHAN SHEETS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Management Division</td>
<td>H. FAY PETERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Monetary Affairs</td>
<td>BRIAN MADIGAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Division of Research and Statistics</td>
<td>DAVID J. STOCKTON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Staff Director, Office of Staff Director for Management
STEPHEN R. MALPHRUS
Inspector General
ELIZABETH A. COLEMAN

Officers of the Federal Reserve Banks

Federal Reserve Bank Chairmen:
Boston, MA LISA M. LYNCH
New York, NY STEPHEN FRIEDMAN
Philadelphia, PA WILLIAM F. HECHT
Cleveland, OH TANNY B. CRANE
Richmond, VA THOMAS J. MACKELL, JR.
Atlanta, GA V. LARKING MARTIN, JR.
Chicago, IL JOHN A. CANNING, JR.
St. Louis, MO IRL F. ENGELHARDT
Minneapolis, MN JAMES J. HYNES
Kansas City, MO LU M. CORDOVA
Dallas, TX JAMES T. HACKETT
San Francisco, CA DAVID K. TANG

Presidents:
Atlanta, GA DENNIS P. LOCKHART
Boston, MA ERIC S. ROSENGREN
Chicago, IL CHARLES L. EVANS
Cleveland, OH SANDRA PIANALTO
Dallas, TX RICHARD W. FISHER
Kansas City, MO THOMAS M. HOENIG
Minneapolis, MN GARY H. STERN
New York, NY TIMOTHY F. GEITHNER
Philadelphia, PA CHARLES L. POSSER
Richmond, VA JEFFERY M. LACKER
St. Louis, MO JAMES B. BULLARD
San Francisco, CA JANET L. YELLEN

Federal Open Market Committee

Chairman BEN S. BERNANKE
Vice Chairman TIMOTHY F. GEITHNER
Members RICHARD W. FISHER, DONALD L. KOHN, RANDALL S. KROZNER, FREDERIC S. MISHKIN, SANDRA PIANALTO, CHARLES J. PLOSSER, GARY H. STERN, KEVIN M. WARSH, (vacancy)

Staff:
Secretary and Economist BRIAN MADIGAN
Deputy Secretary DEBORAH DANKER
Assistant Secretary DAVID SKIDMORE
General Counsel SCOTT G. ALVAREZ
Economists D. NATHAN SHEETS, DAVID J. STOCKTON

Federal Advisory Councils:
Secretary, Federal Advisory Council WILLIAM DOWNE
Chairman, Consumer Advisory Council TONY T. BROWN
President, Thrift Institutions Advisory Council F. WELLER MEYER

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. 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.

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, DC, 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
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 20551. Information regarding the availability of records may be obtained by calling 202–452–3684.


FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

1250 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20005

Chairman  ANDREW M. SAUL
Members  TERRENCE A. DUFFY, THOMAS A. FINK, ALEJANDRO M. SANCHEZ, GORDON J. WHITING

Officials:
Executive Director  GREGORY T. LONG
Chief Investment Officer  TRACEY A. RAY
Participant Services Director  PAMELA-JEANNE MORAN
Director of External Affairs  THOMAS J. TRABUCCO
General Counsel  THOMAS K. EMSWILER
Chief Information Officer  MARK A. HAGERTY
Chief Financial Officer  JAMES B. PETRICK
Director of Research and Strategic Planning  RENEE WILDER

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.
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.


FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580

William E. Kovacic
Sarah Mathias
Pamela Jones Harbour, William E. Kovacic, Jonathan Leibowitz, J. Thomas Rosch, (Vacancy)
Charles Schneider
Sonja Stampone
Stanley Lowe
Steven Fisher
Jeffrey Schmidt
Kenneth L. Glazer, David P. Wales, Jr.
Lydia B. Parnes
Eileen Harrington, Mary Beth Richards
Michael Baye
Mark Frankena, Paul A. Pautler
William Blumenthal
David C. Shonka
Jeanne Bumpus
Randolph W. Tritell
Nancy Ness Judy
Maureen K. Ohlhausen
Secretary of the Commission
DONALD S. CLARK
Chief Administrative Law Judge
STEPHEN J. MCGUIRE
Inspector General
JOHN SEEBA

[For the Federal Trade Commission statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 16, Part 0]

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 or acquisitions 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 or call 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, 1111 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, PR, VI)</td>
<td>Suite 318, One Bowling Green, New York, NY 10004</td>
<td>Leonard Gordon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest (AK, ID, MT, OR, WA, WV)</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>Bradley Elben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)</td>
<td>Suite 2150, 1999 Bryan St., Dallas, TX 75201</td>
<td>Deanya T. Kueckelhan</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. Klurfeld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suite 700, 10877 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024</td>
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### Sources of Information

**Contracts and Procurement**


**Employment**

Civil service registers are used in filling positions for economists,

**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) or the nearest regional office. Complaints may also be filed on the Internet at www.ftc.gov.


Chief of Staff BRUCE E. CAUGHMAN
Chief Information Officer EDWARD J. O’HARE
Assistant Commissioner for Customer Accounts and Research GARY FEIT
Assistant Commissioner for Acquisition Management STEVEN J. KEMPF, Acting
Assistant Commissioner for Integrated Technology Services JOHN C. JOHNSON
Assistant Commissioner for General Supplies and Services JOSEPH H. JEU
Assistant Commissioner for Travel, Motor Vehicle and Card Services WILLIAM F. WEBSTER
Assistant Commissioner for Administration Controller KAREN J. HAMPEL
Assistant Commissioner for Strategic Business Planning and Process Improvement ELIZABETH F. DELNEGRO, Acting
Assistant Commissioner for Assisted Acquisition Services MARY A. DAVIE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE
1800 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20405
Phone, 202–501–1100

Commissioner DAVID L. WINSTEAD
Deputy Commissioner ANTHONY COSTA
Chief of Staff J. KENNETH SCHELBERT
Assistant Commissioner for Budget and Financial Management LISA A. WARD
Assistant Commissioner for Organizational Resources SEAN M. MILDREW
Assistant Commissioner for Real Property Asset Management CATHLEEN C. KRONOPOLUS
Assistant Commissioner for Applied Science GLENN S. HUNTER, JR.
Assistant Commissioner for National Customer Service Management MARTHA BENSON, Acting
Chief Architect LESLIE L. SHEPHERD
Assistant Commissioner for Capital Construction Program Management WILLIAM J. GUERIN
Assistant Commissioner for Real Estate Acquisition SAMUEL J. MORRIS III

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENTWIDE POLICY
1800 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20405
Phone, 202–501–8880

Associate Administrator for Governmentwide Policy KEVIN A. MESSNER, Acting
Deputy Associate Administrator STANLEY F. KACZMARCZYK
Director, Policy Initiatives JAMES L. DEAN
Deputy Associate Administrator, Technology Strategy STANLEY F. KACZMARCZYK, Acting
Director, Regulatory Information Service Center JOHN C. THOMAS
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 Civilian Board of Contract Appeals is responsible for resolving disputes arising out of contracts between the GSA and other Government agencies, excluding the Defense Department, Postal Service, and Tennessee Valley Authority. The Board also hears and decides requests for review of transportation audit rate determinations; claims by Federal civilian employees regarding travel and relocation expenses; claims for the proceeds of the sale of property of certain Federal civilian employees, and cases involving the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. 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 Civilian Board of Contract Appeals, General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202–606–8800.

**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 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 and best practices.

The Office of Technology Strategy provides policy guidance on issues pertaining to electronic business and technology and coordinates information technology strategies to improve Government effectiveness and efficiency. The Office fosters interagency collaboration on IT management policies and assists agencies on IT policy matters such as IT accommodation, security, smart cards, and electronic signatures. For further information, call 202–501–0202.

The Office of Real Property Management provides policy guidance in the responsible management of the Federal Government’s real property assets and in the development of quality workplaces. It develops and issues governmentwide management regulations and standards that relate to real property 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. For further information, call 202–501–0856.

The Office of Travel, Transportation, and Asset Management develops governmentwide policies to ensure the economical and efficient management of Government assets, mail, travel, transportation, and relocation allowances. It develops regulations, collects and analyzes governmentwide data, manages interagency policy committees, and collaborates with customers and stakeholders to address and facilitate governmentwide improvements. For further information, call 202–501–1777.

The Regulatory Information Services Center compiles and analyzes data on governmentwide regulatory information and 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 www.reginfo.gov. For further information, call 202–482–7340.

The Office of Policy Initiatives develops policy, training, evaluation, and performance metrics for the Federal Advisory Committee Program to maximize public participation in Federal decisionmaking through Federal Advisory Committees.

For further information, contact the Office of Governmentwide Policy. Phone, 202–501–8880.

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.

OCSC comprises the Federal Citizen Information Center which serves citizens, businesses, and other Government agencies by providing information and services via USA.gov, 1–800–333–4636, and print publications through Pueblo, Colorado. It develops and implements innovative technologies that improve the delivery of Government information and services to citizens. Citizen Services also collaborates with Federal, State, local, and foreign governments and intergovernmental organizations to promote more effective use of information technology and E-Gov solutions.

OCSC plans, administers, and coordinates GSA media relations and develops and executes internal and external communications efforts. It also assists with GSA-wide strategic marketing activities, events planning, graphics and audiovisual production, and writing and editing support services for the entire agency.

For further information, contact the Office of Citizen Services and Communications. Phone, 202–501–0705.

Acquisitions
The Office of the Chief Acquisition Officer manages and strengthens both Federal and GSA acquisition policies. The Office provides Federal agencies with the goods, services, and support required while maintaining compliance and integrity in contracting. It also ensures compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies; fosters full and open competition; develops and trains the acquisition workforce; and promotes accountability for acquisition decisionmaking.

For further information, contact the Office of the Chief Acquisition Officer. Phone, 202–501–1043.

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, contact the Office of Small Business Utilization. Phone, 202–501–1021.
Federal Acquisition Service

The Federal Acquisition Service (FAS) offers services to customer agencies by providing innovative, compliant, and integrated solutions to today’s acquisition challenges. Its mission is to provide excellent acquisition services for Federal agencies to increase overall Government efficiency. This includes acquisition of products and services and full-service programs in information technology, telecommunications, professional services, supplies, motor vehicles, travel and transportation, charge cards, and personal property utilization and disposal.

FAS provides multiple channels for customers to acquire the products, services, and solutions they need. Key acquisition programs include multiple awards schedules and governmentwide acquisition contracts that provide customers easy access to a wide range of information technology, telecommunications, and professional products and services. It also provides its customers with access to the products and services they need through online Web sites such as GSA Advantage!, e-Buy, Schedules e-Library, GSA Auctions, Transportation Management Services Solutions, and a myriad of other electronic tools.

For further information, contact the Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service. Phone, 703–605–5400.

Public Buildings Service

The Public Buildings Service (PBS) is the landlord for the civilian Federal Government. PBS provides a superior workplace for Federal agencies at a good 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.

For further information, contact the Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service. Phone, 202–501–1100.

Regional Offices—General Services Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeast and Caribbean</td>
<td>New Haven, CT (26 Federal Plz., 10278)</td>
<td>Barbara L. Shelton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Sunbelt</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 600, 77 Forsyth St., 30303)</td>
<td>Craig G. Dawson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Suite 600, 77 Forsyth St., 30303)</td>
<td>William Y. Lumm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>Washington, DC (200 Independence Ave., SW)</td>
<td>John P. Cooper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA (20 N. 8th St., 19107)</td>
<td>Barbara L. Shelton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, OH</td>
<td>Cincinnati, OH (200 Independence Ave., SW)</td>
<td>William Y. Lumm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Denver, CO (1811 telescope Dr., 80225)</td>
<td>George L. Farnsworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>Seattle, WA (200 Independence Ave., SW)</td>
<td>William Y. Lumm</td>
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Sources of Information

Contracts Individuals seeking to do business with the General Services Administration may obtain information through the Internet at www.gsa.gov.

Electronic Access Information about GSA is available electronically through the Internet at www.gsa.gov.

Employment Job announcements and applications for employment with GSA are located on the GSA Web site at www.gsa.gov. For inquiries regarding employment with GSA, contact the Office of Human Resources Services. E-mail, GSAjobs@gsa.gov.


Privacy Act Requests Inquiries concerning policies pertaining to Privacy Act matters should be addressed to GSA Privacy Act Officer, Information Resources and Privacy Management Division (CIB), General Services Administration, Room 6224, Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202–501–1452.

Property Disposal Inquiries about the redistribution or competitive sale of surplus real property should be directed to the Office of Real 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 or from GSA’s Centralized Mailing List Service (phone, 817–334–5215). If a publication is not distributed by any of the stores, inquiries should be directed to the individual GSA services, staff offices, or regions. Addresses and phone numbers can be obtained from the Internet at www.gsa.gov.


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 standard 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.

For further information concerning the General Services Administration, contact the Office of Citizen Services and Communications (X), General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405. Phone, 202–501–0705.

INTER–AMERICAN FOUNDATION
901 North Stuart Street, Tenth Floor, Arlington, VA 22203

Board of Directors:
Chair  ROGER W. WALLACE
Vice Chair  JACK C. VAUGHN, JR.
Directors  KAY KELLEY ARNOLD, GARY C. BRYNER, THOMAS J. DODD, HECTOR E. MORALES, JR., JOHN P. SALAZAR, THOMAS A. SHANNON, JR., (VACANCY)

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General Counsel  JENNIFER HODGES
Vice President for Operations  LINDA B. KOLKO
Vice President for External Affairs  RAMON DAUBON
Regional Director for South America and the Caribbean  JUDITH MORRISON
Regional Director for Central America and Mexico  JILL WHEELER

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 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.

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 build support and mobilize local, national, and international resources for grassroots development.
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. Lanphear</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. Baumgaertner</td>
<td>312–353–2923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas Regional Office</td>
<td>620, 1100 Commerce St., Dallas, TX 75242</td>
<td>Sharon F. Jackson</td>
<td>214–767–0555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Regional Office</td>
<td>205, 1800 Diagonal Rd., Alexandria, VA</td>
<td>Raphael Ben-Ami, Acting</td>
<td>703–756–6250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Regional Office</td>
<td>400, 4th Fl., 250 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94104</td>
<td>Amy Dunning</td>
<td>415–904–6772</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>Denver</td>
<td>Suite 318, 165 S. Union Blvd., Lakewood, CO</td>
<td>Maxanne Witkin</td>
<td>303–969–5101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

300 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20546

Administrator
Michael D. Griffin

Deputy Administrator
Shana Dale

Associate Administrator
Christopher Scolese

Associate Deputy Administrator
Charles Scales

Chief of Staff
Paul Morrell

Deputy Chief of Staff/White House Liaison
Jane Cherry

Assistant Associate Administrator
Christyl Johnson

Assistant Administrator for External Relations
Michael F. O’Brien

Associate Administrator for Aeronautics
Jaiwon Shin

Research Mission Directorate

Associate Administrator for Exploration Systems
Richard J. Gilbrech

Associate Administrator for Institutions and Management
Thomas S. Luedtke

Assistant Administrator for Diversity and Equal Opportunity
Brenda R. Manuel

Assistant Administrator for Human Capital Management
Toni Dawsey

Assistant Administrator for Infrastructure and Administration
Olga Dominguez

Assistant Administrator for Internal Controls and Management Systems
Lou Becker

Assistant Administrator for Procurement
Bill McNally
The mission of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is to pioneer the future in space exploration, scientific discovery, and aeronautics research.

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.).
* In accordance with law or regulation, the offices of Diversity and Equal Opportunity and Small Business Programs maintain reporting relationships to the Administrator and Deputy Administrator.
Activities

Aeronautics Research Directorate The Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate conducts research and technology activities to develop the knowledge, tools, and technologies to support the development of future air and space vehicles and to support the transformation of the Nation’s air transportation system. The Directorate’s programs focus on cutting-edge, fundamental research in traditional aeronautical disciplines, as well as emerging fields with promising applications to aeronautics, and are conducted in conjunction with industry, academia, and other U.S. Government departments and agencies, including the Federal Aviation Administration and the Department of Defense.

For further information, call 202–358–2047.

Space Operations Mission Directorate The Space Operations Mission Directorate (SOMD) 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. SOMD 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.

The International Space Station is a complex of laboratories maintained to support scientific research, technology development, and the exploration of a permanent human presence in Earth’s orbit.

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 five major elements: the Space Network or Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System, the Deep Space Network, the Near Earth Network, the NASA Integrated Services Network, and NASA Spectrum Management. The launch services program focuses on acquisition of commercial launch services for NASA’s space and Earth science missions. 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.

Science Mission Directorate The Science Mission Directorate carries out the scientific exploration of the Earth, Moon, Mars, and beyond, charting the best route of discovery. The Directorate manages and sponsors research, flight missions, advanced technology development, and related activities. It works to expand our understanding of the Earth and the Sun and the Sun’s effect on the solar system environments; explore the solar system with robots to study its origins and evolution including the origins of life within it; and explore the universe beyond, from the search for planets and life in other solar systems to the origin, evolution, and destiny of the universe itself.

For further information, call 202–358–3889 or visit www.nasascience.nasa.gov.

Exploration Systems Mission Directorate The Exploration Systems Mission Directorate (ESMD) is responsible for creating a suite of new human exploration capabilities called Constellation Systems. This system includes a crew exploration vehicle, transportation, lunar and planetary body exploration, in-space support, and ground-based support systems. The ESMD also includes robotic missions to the Moon and research payloads that use the International Space System, as well as ground-based facilities.

For further information, call 202–358–7246.

NASA Centers

Ames Research Center The Ames Research Center, located in California's
Silicon Valley, provides solutions to NASA’s exploration questions through interdisciplinary scientific discovery and innovative technology systems. The Center provides leadership in astrobiology, information science, small spacecraft, advanced thermal protection systems, human factors, and the development of new tools for a safer and more efficient national airspace. It also develops unique partnerships and collaborations, exemplified by NASA’s Astrobiology Institute, the NASA Research Park, and the University Affiliated Research Center.

**Dryden Flight Research Center** The Dryden Flight Research 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, located in Cleveland, OH, develops spaceflight systems and technologies to advance space exploration and maintains leadership in aviation propulsion research. The Center leads the development of the Service Module and Spacecraft Adapter for the Nation’s Crew Exploration Vehicle.

**Goddard Space Flight Center** The Goddard Space Flight Center, located in Greenbelt, MD, expands the knowledge of Earth and its environment, the solar system, and the universe through observations from space. The Center also conducts scientific investigations, develops and operates space systems, and advances essential technologies.

**Johnson Space Center** The Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, located in Houston, TX, leads the United States in the 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 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 in Florida, is responsible for NASA’s space launch operation and spaceport and range technologies. Home to the Space Shuttle fleet and the launch services program, it carries out its primary mission by managing the processing and launch of astronaut crews; the Space Shuttle and associated payloads; International Space Station elements, research experiments, and supplies; and enabling the payload processing of a wide variety of robotics payloads launched on commercial services into space. The Center supports the Space Shuttle and International Space Station programs and serves as NASA’s focal point for spaceport and range technology development efforts to provide advanced technologies, systems, and techniques to increase safety and security and reduce the cost of access to space.

**Langley Research Center** The Langley Research Center, located in Hampton, VA, is renowned for its scientific and technological expertise in aerospace research, systems integration, and atmospheric science. Established 1917 as an aeronautics lab, the Center also has a rich heritage in space and science technologies. The Center conducts critical research in materials and structures; aerodynamics; and hypersonic, supersonic, and subsonic flight; and has developed and validated technologies to improve the effectiveness, capability, comfort, and efficiency of the Nation’s air transportation system. It supports the
space exploration program and space operations with systems analysis and engineering, aeronautics, materials and structures, and technology and systems development and testing. The Center continues to have a principal role in understanding and protecting our planet through atmospheric measurement, instruments, missions, and prediction algorithms. In 2003, NASA's 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, develops and integrates the transportation and space systems required for the Agency's exploration, operations, and scientific missions. It provides the engineering and scientific capabilities to deliver space transportation and propulsion systems, space systems development and integration, scientific and exploration instruments, and basic and applied research. The Center manages the Space Shuttle propulsion elements, the International Space Station, the Ares I crew and Ares V cargo launch vehicles, and the Lunar Precursor Robotic Program. Other programs and projects include the Lunar Science Program, Discovery Program, and Michoud Assembly Facility.

**Stennis Space Center**  The John C. Stennis Center, located near Bay St. Louis, MS, has served as NASA's rocket propulsion testing ground for more than four decades. Today, the Center provides test services not only for America's space program, but also for the Department of Defense and the private sector. The Center's Earth Science Applications Directorate leads NASA's efforts to help solve problems on Earth related to homeland security, agricultural efficiency, disaster preparedness, and coastal management. Through the use of NASA's Earth science research, remote sensing, and other technical capabilities, the Directorate bridges the gap between Earth science research results and the use of its data to help its partner agencies.

**Federally Funded Research and Development Facility**  

**Jet Propulsion Laboratory**  The Laboratory, which is managed 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 information systems technology. It is also responsible for the management 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 Business Programs, Room 5C39, NASA Headquarters, 300 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20546. Phone, 202–358–2088.

**Employment**  Direct all general inquiries to the NASA Shared Services Center, Stennis, MS 39529. Phone, 877–677–2123. E-mail, nssc-contactcenter@nasa.gov.

**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/oig/hq/cyberhotline.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 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.

For further information, contact the Headquarters Information Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546. Phone, 202–358–0000. Internet, www.nasa.gov.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20740

Archivist of the United States
Deputy Archivist of the United States
Chief of Staff
Assistant Archivist for Administration
Assistant Archivist for Information Services
Assistant Archivist for Presidential Libraries
Assistant Archivist for Records Services—Washington, DC
Assistant Archivist for Regional Records Services
Director of the Federal Register
Director of Public Affairs and Communications Staff
Director, Congressional Affairs
Director, Equal Employment Opportunity and Diversity Programs
Director, Information Security Oversight Office
Director, Policy and Planning Staff
Executive Director, National Historical Publications and Records Commission
General Counsel
Inspector General

ALLEN WEINSTEIN
ADREINE C. THOMAS
DEBRA WALL
ADRIENNE C. THOMAS, Acting
MARSHA MORPHY
SHARON K. FAWCETT
MICHAEL J. KURTZ
THOMAS E. MILLS
RAYMOND A. MOSLEY
SUSAN COOPER
DAVID McMILLEN, Acting
ROBERT JEW
WILLIAM J. BOSANKO
SUSAN M. ASHTIANIE
KATHLEEN M. WILLIAMS
GARY M. STERN
PAUL BRACHFIELD

[For the National Archives and Records Administration statement of organization, see the Federal Register of June 25, 1985, 50 FR 26278]

The National Archives and Records Administration safeguards and preserves the records of our Government, ensuring that the people can discover, use, and learn from this documentary heritage; establishes policies and procedures for managing U.S. Government records; manages the Presidential Libraries system; and publishes the laws, regulations, and Presidential and other public documents.
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, as archival records, 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. These holdings include the records of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, which are preserved and administered by the Center for Legislative Archives. Many important records are available on microfilm and on the NARA Web site at www.archives.gov. Archival records created in the Washington, DC, area and in the custody of NARA are maintained in NARA facilities in the Washington, DC, area. Archival records of high regional or local interest in the custody of NARA are maintained in the NARA regional archives (see the “Regional Records Services” section). NARA also has nine affiliated archives that hold NARA-owned records on behalf of NARA and make them available to the public.

Records Management To ensure proper documentation of the organization, policies, and activities of the Government, NARA develops standards and guidelines for the nationwide 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.

Office of Records Services (Washington, DC)

Modern Records Program The Modern Records Program improves the life cycle management of Federal records in all media for Government agencies; provides formal training in Federal records management; preserves and makes available permanent electronic records; and coordinates technical assistance to Federal agencies on records creation, management, and disposition to agencies in the Washington, DC, area. For more information, log on to www.archives.gov/records-mgmt.

The Washington National Records Center offers a wide range of records storage and servicing options as described below under Regional Records Services, and also offers customized workshops and records management assistance upon request and will assist agencies with their records storage problems.

For further information on records center services in the Washington, DC, area (West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland), contact the Director of the Records Management Division, Washington National Records Center. Phone, 301–778–1650.

Washington Area Records Facilities—National Archives and Records Administration

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<th>Facility</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Archives</td>
<td>700 Pennsylvania Ave. NW. Washington, DC 20408</td>
<td>James Hastings</td>
<td>202–357–5393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Archives at College Park</td>
<td>8601 Adelphi Rd., College Park, MD 20740</td>
<td>Sharon Gibbs Thibodeau</td>
<td>301–837–3400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Office of Regional Records Services

The Office of Regional Records Services provides services to agencies outside the Washington, DC, area. NARA has nine regions and the National Personnel Records Center. Each region operates a full life-cycle records program, including records management operations, records centers, and regional archives. NARA maintains information about the records management programs of Federal agencies in the region; conducts inspections, evaluations, or surveys of records and records management programs in agencies; reports on findings; and recommends improvements or necessary corrective actions. NARA also furnishes guidance and technical assistance to Federal agencies on records creation, management, and disposition; develops and conducts training aimed at improving agency records management and disposition practices; and appraises Federal records to determine whether they warrant preservation by the U.S. Government.

Federal Records Centers

These Centers are 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 nonclassified 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 transfer to the holdings of the National Archives for permanent records.

Regional Archives

Archival records of high regional significance are maintained in these facilities. Many important original records held in NARA facilities in the Washington, DC, area are available in microfilm in most of these regional facilities. These facilities arrange and preserve the records and prepare finding aids to facilitate their use; make the records available for use in research rooms; answer written or oral requests for information contained in the holdings; and, for a fee, provide copies of the records.

National Personnel Records Center

The Center stores, services, and disposes of civilian personnel, medical, and pay records of former U.S. Civil Service employees and military personnel and medical records of discharged military personnel. It has a research room for referencing official military personnel folders and other related records. The Center also provides Federal agencies with services and technical advice relating to records disposition, filing and classification schemes, and protection of vital civilian and military records.

Regional Records Services Facilities—National Archives and Records Administration—Continued

<table>
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<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Region (HQ) (A)</td>
<td>5780 Jonesboro Rd., Morrow, GA 30260–3806</td>
<td>James McSweeney</td>
<td>770–968–2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellerwood, GA</td>
<td>4712 Southpark Blvd., 30294–3595</td>
<td></td>
<td>404–736–2820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes Region (HQ)</td>
<td>7358 S. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, IL 60629–5898</td>
<td>David E. Kuehl</td>
<td>773–948–9001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL (A)</td>
<td>7358 S. Pulaski Rd., 60629–5898</td>
<td></td>
<td>773–948–9001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsridge, OH</td>
<td>8801 Kingsridge Dr., Miamisburg, OH 45458</td>
<td></td>
<td>937–425–0650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Plains Region (HQ)</td>
<td>2312 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City, MO 64131–3011</td>
<td>R. Reed Whitaker</td>
<td>816–266–8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City, MO (A)</td>
<td>2312 E. Bannister Rd., 64131–3011</td>
<td></td>
<td>816–266–8000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lee’s Summit, MO</td>
<td>200 Space Ctrl. Dr., 64064–1182</td>
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<td>816–266–8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenexa, KS</td>
<td>17501 West 98th St., 66219–1735</td>
<td></td>
<td>913–268–8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Region (HQ)</td>
<td>1400 John Burgess Dr., Fort Worth, TX 76140</td>
<td>Preston Huff</td>
<td>817–831–5620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth, TX (A)</td>
<td>501 W. Felix St., Bldg. 1, P.O. Box 6216, 76115</td>
<td></td>
<td>817–831–5620</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain Region (HQ)</td>
<td>Bldg. 48, Denver Federal Ctr., Denver, CO 80225–3070</td>
<td>Barbara Voss</td>
<td>303–407–5740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Region (HQ)</td>
<td>1000 Commodore Dr., San Bruno, CA 94066</td>
<td>David Drake, Acting</td>
<td>650–238–3477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laguna Niguel, CA (A)</td>
<td>1st Fl. E., 24000 Avila Rd., 92607–3497</td>
<td></td>
<td>949–360–2641</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (A)</td>
<td>1000 Commodore Dr., San Bruno, CA 94066</td>
<td></td>
<td>415–238–3501</td>
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<tr>
<td>Riverside County, CA</td>
<td>23123 Cajalco Rd., Perris, 92570–7298</td>
<td></td>
<td>951–956–2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (A)</td>
<td>6125 Sand Point Way NE., 98115–7999</td>
<td></td>
<td>206–336–5115</td>
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<td>Anchorage, AK (A)</td>
<td>654 W. 3d Ave., 99501–2145</td>
<td></td>
<td>907–261–7620</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Personnel Records</td>
<td>9700 Page Ave., St. Louis, MO 63132</td>
<td>Ronald L. Hindman</td>
<td>314–801–0800</td>
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Affiliated Archives Facilities—National Archives and Records Administration

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<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico State Records Cen-</td>
<td>Archives and Historical Services Division, New Mexico Commission of Public Records, 1205 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe, NM 87505</td>
<td>505–476–7900 505–476–7909</td>
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<tr>
<td>ter and Archives.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma Historical Society</td>
<td>Research Division, 2401 North Laird Ave., Oklahoma City, OK 73105</td>
<td>405–522–5248 717–783–3281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania State Archives</td>
<td>Bureau of Archives and History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 350 North St., Harrisburg, PA 17120</td>
<td>717–783–3281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Naval Academy</td>
<td>William W. Jeffries Memorial Archives, Rm. 320, Nimtz Library, 589 McNair Rd., Annapolis, MD 21402</td>
<td>410–293–6922 410–293–4926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowstone National Park Ar-</td>
<td>P.O. Box 168, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190</td>
<td>307–344–2563 307–344–2323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chives.</td>
<td>University of North Texas Librar-</td>
<td>P.O. Box 305190, Denton, TX 76203</td>
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<td>ies.</td>
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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 Libraries—National Archives and Records Administration

<table>
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<th>Library</th>
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<tr>
<td>Herbert Hoover Library</td>
<td>West Branch, IA 52358–0488</td>
<td>Timothy G. Walch</td>
<td>319–643–5301</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>Richard Nixon Library</td>
<td>College Park, MD 20740–6001</td>
<td>Timothy Naftali</td>
<td>301–837–3290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Bush Library</td>
<td>College Station, TX 77845–3906</td>
<td>Warren L. Finch, Jr.</td>
<td>979–891–4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidential Materials Staff</td>
<td>Washington, DC 20408–0001</td>
<td>Nancy Kegan Smith</td>
<td>202–357–5200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Office of the Federal Register The Office of the Federal Register (OFR) 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 OFR publishes the Federal Register which contains current Presidential proclamations and Executive orders, Federal agency regulations having general applicability and legal effect, proposed agency rules, and documents required by statute to be published. All Federal regulations in force are codified annually in the Code of Federal Regulations.

Presidential speeches, news conferences, messages, and other materials released by the White House Office of the Press Secretary are published in the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents and annually in the Public Papers of the Presidents.

The United States Government Manual, published annually, serves as the official handbook of the Federal Government, providing extensive information on the legislative, judicial, and executive branches.

All of the above publications are available in both paper editions and online in electronic formats at www.gpoaccess.gov/nara/index.html.


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 National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) is the grant-making affiliate of the National Archives and Records Administration. Its mission is to promote the preservation and use of America’s documentary heritage essential to understanding our democracy, history, and culture. NHPRC
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 NHPRC works in partnership with a national network of State historical records advisory boards. It also provides Federal leadership in public policy for the preservation of, and access to, America’s documentary heritage.

For further information, contact the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Phone, 202–357–5010. E-mail, nhprc@archives.gov. Internet, www.archives.gov/nhprc.

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. Executive orders 12829 and 12958 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, ISO’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, 202–357–5250.

Sources of Information
Calendar of Events To be added to the mailing list for the monthly National Archives Calendar of Events, call 202–357–5000. For a recorded announcement of events at the National Archives Building and the National Archives at College Park, call 202–357–5000. TDD, 301–837–0482.

Congressional Affairs The Congressional Affairs staff maintains contact with and responds to inquiries from congressional offices. Phone, 202–357–5100. Fax, 202–357–5959.

Contracts Information on business opportunities with NARA are available electronically at www.fedbizopps.gov.

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 Center for the National Archives Experience Education Office at 202–357–5210. Fax, 202–357–5925.

For information about the “Modern Archives Institute,” contact the Modern Archives Institute, Room 301, National Archives Building, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20408–0001. Phone 202–357–5259.


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, 202–357–5010. 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@nara.gov.

Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Requests  Requests should be directed as follows:

For operational records of the National Archives and Records Administration, contact the NARA Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Officer, General Counsel Staff, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740–6001. Phone, 301–837–3642. Fax, 301–837–0293.

For archival records in the custody of the Office of Records Services—Washington, DC, contact the Special Access/FOIA Staff, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740–6001. Phone, 301–837–3190. Fax, 301–837–1864.

For archival records in the custody of a regional archives, contact the facility serving the appropriate region (see the “Regional Records Services Facilities” section) or the Office of Regional Records Services. Phone, 301–837–2950. Fax, 301–837–1617.

For archival records in the custody of a Presidential library, contact the library that has custody of the records (see the “Presidential Libraries” section).

For records in the physical custody of the Washington National Records Center or the regional Federal records centers, contact the Federal agency that transferred the records to the facility. Records stored in the records centers remain in the legal custody of the agency that created them.


Public Affairs  The Public Affairs staff maintains contact with and responds to inquiries from the media, issues press releases and other literature, and maintains contact with organizations representing the archival profession, scholarly organizations, and other groups served by NARA. Phone, 202–357–5300.

Museum Programs  Contact the Center for the National Archives Experience, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408. Phone, 202–357–5210. Fax, 202–357–5926.

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, 800–234–8861. Fax, 301–837–0483. Internet, www.archives.gov/publications.

Most records management publications are available electronically on the NARA Web site. Limited quantities of some records management publications and posters are available in hard copy format from the Life Cycle Management Division, NARA, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740–6001. Phone, 301–837–3560. Fax, 301–837–3699. E-mail, nara.recordsmgttraining@nara.gov.

Information about laws, regulations, and Presidential documents is available from the Office of the Federal Register, NARA, Washington, DC 20408. Phone, 202–741–6000. E-mail, fedreg.info@nara.gov. Internet, www.archives.gov/federal-register or www.federalregister.gov. To subscribe to the Federal Register table of contents electronic mailing list, go to http://listserv.access.gpo.gov and select online mailing list archives, FEDREGTOC-L. To receive e-mail notification of new public laws, subscribe to PENS (Public Law Electronic Notification Service) at
Reference Services  Records are available for research purposes in reading rooms at the National Archives building, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC (phone, 202–357–5400); at the National Archives at College Park, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD (phone, 866–272–6272); and at each Presidential library, the National Personnel Records Center, and at regional archives. 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. E-mail, inquire@nara.gov.

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. In addition, the documents currently on public inspection may be viewed at: www.federalregister.gov.

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, 202–357–5000. The Calendar of Events is also available by sending an e-mail to reservations.nwe@nara.gov.

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 education staff of the Center for the National Archives Experience. Phone, 202–357–5210.

Tours  Individuals or groups may request guided tours of the exhibitions at the National Archives building. Tours are given by reservation only and subject to availability. Individuals are requested to make arrangements at least 6 weeks in advance. Tours are scheduled for 9:45 a.m. Monday through Friday. Tours of the National Archives at College Park, MD, may also be arranged. Self-guided tours are available, through reservations, Monday through Friday from 10:15 a.m. until 90 minutes before closing. Groups are limited to 100 people. For more information and reservations, contact the Tour Office between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. Phone, 202–357–5450. E-mail, visitorservices@nara.gov.

Volunteer Service  Volunteer service opportunities are available at the National Archives Building and the National Archives at College Park, MD. Volunteers conduct tours, provide information in the exhibit halls, work with staff archivists in processing historic documents, and serve as genealogical aides in the genealogical orientation room. For more information, contact the Volunteer Program Staff. Phone, 202–357–5272. Fax, 202–357–5925. E-mail, volunteer@nara.gov. Similar opportunities exist in the Presidential libraries and at the regional archives. Contact the facility closest to you for information about volunteer opportunities.

For further information, write or visit the National Archives and Records Administration, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20408–0001. Phone, 202–357–5400. Internet, www.archives.gov. E-mail, inquire@nara.gov.
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

401 Ninth Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20004

Chairman
Vice Chairman
Members

Ex Officio:
(Secretary of the Interior)
(Secretary of Defense)
(Administrator of General Services)
(Chairman, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs)
(Chairman, House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform)
(Mayor of the District of Columbia)
(Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia)

Staff:
Executive Director
Deputy Executive Director
Chief Operating Officer
Director, Planning Research and Policy Division
Director, Plan and Project Implementation Division
Director, Urban Design and Plan Review Division
Special Assistant to Executive Director General Counsel
Director, Office of Public Affairs Secretariat

[For the National Capital Planning Commission statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 1, Part 456.2]

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 and
gave the Commission specific authority
for reviewing certain District decisions.
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.

For further information, contact the National Capital Planning Commission, 401 Ninth Street NW., Suite
info@ncpc.gov.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The National Credit Union Administration did not meet the
publication deadline for submitting updated information of its activities, functions,
and sources of information as required by the automatic disclosure provisions of the
Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1)(A)).

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
1775 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314

Chairman
Vice Chairman
Member
Director, Public and Congressional Affairs
Executive Director
General Counsel
Chief Financial Officer
Director, Office of Small Credit Union
Initiatives
Director, Office of Corporate Credit Unions
Director, Office of Examination and Insurance
Director, Office of Human Resources
Director, Office of Capital Markets and
Planning
Director, Office of Chief Information Officer
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 is responsible for chartering, insuring,
supervising, and examining Federal credit unions and administering the National
Credit Union Share Insurance Fund. The Administration also administers the
Community Development Revolving Loan Fund and manages the Central Liquidity
Facility, a mixed-ownership Government corporation whose purpose is to supply
emergency loans to member credit unions.
The National Credit Union Administration (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>
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<th>Telephone</th>
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<td>RI, VT</td>
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<tr>
<td>WV</td>
<td>22314</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL, FL, GA, IN, KY, MS,</td>
<td>Suite 1600, 7000 Central Pkwy., Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Alonzo A. Swann III</td>
<td>678–443–3000</td>
<td>678–443–3020</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.


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 the 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

Chairman
Senior Deputy Chairman
Deputy Chairman, Management and Budget
Deputy Chairman, Grants and Awards
Deputy Chairman, States, Regions and Local
Arts Agencies
Government Affairs Director
Council Operations Director and Deputy
Director, Office of Government Affairs
Federal Partnerships Coordinator
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Budget Officer
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Director
Communications Director
Design Director
Finance Officer
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General Counsel
Grants and Contracts Officer
Guidelines and Panel Operations Director
Human Resources Director
Indemnity Program Administrator
Inspector General
National Reading Initiatives Director
Grants Programs Director
Media Arts Director
Museum/Visual Arts Director
Music/Opera Director
Dance Director
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Research and Analysis Director
State and Regional Director
Theater/Musical Theater Director

DANA GIOIA
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TONY TIGHE
PENNIE OJEDA
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VICTORIA HUTTER, Acting
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TED LIBBIE
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MARIO GARCIA DURHAM
SUNIL IYENGAR
JOHN OSTROUT
BILL O'BRIEN

The National Endowment for the Arts, established by Congress in 1965 as an independent Federal agency, is the official arts organization of the United States Government. It is dedicated to supporting excellence in the arts, both new and established; bringing the arts to all Americans; and providing leadership in arts education.
Through its grants and programs, the Arts Endowment brings great art to all 50 States and 6 U.S. jurisdictions including rural areas, inner cities, and military bases. The Arts Endowment awards competitive matching grants to nonprofit organizations, units of State or local government, and federally recognized tribal communities or tribes, for projects, programs, or activities in the fields of arts education, dance, design, folk and traditional arts, literature, local arts agencies, media arts, museums, music, musical theater, opera, presenting, theater, and visual arts. In addition, it awards competitive nonmatching individual fellowships in literature and honorary fellowships in jazz, folk and traditional arts, and opera. Forty percent of the Arts Endowment’s funds go to the 56 State and jurisdictional arts agencies and their 6 regional arts organizations in support of arts projects in thousands of communities across the country.

Sources of Information


EDITORIAL NOTE: The National Endowment for the Humanities did not meet the publication deadline for submitting updated information of its activities, functions, and sources of information as required by the automatic disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1)(A)).

National Endowment for the Humanities
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20506

Chairman
Deputy Chairman
Chief of Staff and Counselor to the Chairman
Assistant Chairman for Planning and Operations
Assistant Chairman for Partnership and National Affairs
Director, We the People Program
Director, Communications
General Counsel
Inspector General
Director, Administrative Services
Chief Information Officer
Director, Division of Education Programs
Director, Division of Preservation and Access
Director, Division of Public Programs

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MICHAEL MCDONALD
SHELDON BENNET
BARRY MAYNES
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SUZANNE LUDATO
THOMAS PHELPS
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 202–606–8337.

**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 and guidelines from the Office of Public Affairs, National

**Publications** The bimonthly review of issues in the humanities, entitled *Humanities*, is available by subscription ($24 domestic, $33.60 foreign) through the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250–7954, or by phone at 202-512-1800. Applications for grants must be submitted through www.grants.gov.


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**Institute of Museum and Library Services**

1800 M Street NW., 9th Floor, Washington, DC 20036
Phone, 202–653–4657. Internet, www.imls.gov. E-mail, imlsinfo@imls.gov.

Director

ANNE-IMELDA M. RADICE

Deputy Director for Library Services

MARY L. CHUTE

Deputy Director for Museum Services

MARSHA SEMMEL

Deputy Director for Policy, Planning, Research, and Communications

MAMIE BITTNER

Chief of Staff

KATE FERNSTROM

Counselor to the Director

SCHROEDER CHERRY

Director, Strategic Partnerships

MARSHA SEMMEL

Associate Deputy Director for Library Services

JOYCE RAY

Associate Deputy Director, State Programs

LAURIE BROOKS

Associate Deputy Director for Museum Services

MARY ESTELLE KENNELLY

General Counsel

NANCY E. WEISS

The Institute of Museum and Library Services is the primary source of Federal support for the Nation’s 122,000 libraries and 17,000 museums. Its mission is to create strong libraries and museums that connect people to information and ideas. The Institute seeks to sustain heritage, culture, and knowledge; enhance learning and innovation; and support professional development.

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 members appointed by the President, 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 arboretums, nature centers, and planetariums. Eligible libraries include public, school, academic, research, and special libraries. The Institute makes grants in 11 program categories. These grants improve electronic sharing of information and expand public access to an increasing wealth of information and services.

Native American Library Services This program provides small grants to tribes and Alaska Native villages for core library operations, technical assistance, and enhancement grants to promote innovative practices.

Native Hawaiian Library Services This program provides grants to nonprofit organizations that primarily serve and represent Native Hawaiians.

National Leadership Grants This program provides grants to enhance the quality of library and museum services nationwide. Awarded projects demonstrate national impact and generate results—whether new tools, research, models, services, practices, or alliances—that can be widely adapted or replicated to extend the benefit of Federal support.

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.

Laura Bush 21st Century Librarians Program 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/Native Hawaiian Museum Services This program enables Native American tribes and organizations that primarily serve Native Hawaiians to benefit their communities and audiences through strengthened museum services in the areas of programming, professional development, and enhancement of museum services.

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 Grants for African American History and Culture This program enables African American museums to gain knowledge and abilities in the areas of management, operations, programming, collections care, and other museum skills.

Museum Assessment Program IMLS helps support the cost of the Museum Assessment Program through a cooperative agreement with the American Association of Museums. The program is designed to help museums assess their strengths and weaknesses and plan for the future.

Conservation Assessment Program IMLS helps support the cost of the Conservation Assessment Program through a cooperative agreement with Heritage Preservation. The program is designed to support a 2-day site visit by a conservation professional to perform the assessment and up to 3 days to write the report.

National Awards for Museum and Library Service This program recognizes outstanding museums and libraries 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, 1800 M Street NW., 9th Floor, Washington, DC 20036 (phone, 202–653–4798). Libraries should contact the Office of Library Services, Institute of Museum and Library Services, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, DC 20036 (phone, 202–653–4700).

For further information, contact the Office of Public and Legislative Affairs, Institute of Museum and Library Services, 1800 M Street NW., Washington, DC 20036. Phone, 202–653–4757. Internet, www.imls.gov. E-mail, imlsinfo@imls.gov.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1099 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20570

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Deputy Director of Administration

[For the National Labor Relations Board statement of organization, see the Federal Register of June 14, 1979, 44 FR 34215]

The National Labor Relations Board is vested with the power to prevent and remedy unfair labor practices committed by private sector employers and unions and to
safeguard employees' rights to organize and determine whether to have unions as their bargaining representative.

The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) is an independent agency created by the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Wagner Act; 29 U.S.C. 167). 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

The 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 direct hearings in representation cases; conduct elections pursuant to the agreement of the parties or the decision-making authority delegated to them by the Board or pursuant to Board directions; and issue certifications of representatives when unions win or certify the results when unions lose employee elections. They process petitions for bargaining unit clarification, for amendment of certification, and for rescission of a labor organization’s authority to make a union-shop agreement. They also conduct national emergency employee referendums.

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)

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<td>Region 1, Rm. 601, 10 Causeway St., Boston, MA 02222–1072</td>
<td>Region 2, Rm. 3614, 26 Federal Plz., New York, NY 10278–0104</td>
<td>Suite 630, 130 S. Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, NY 14202</td>
<td>Region 3, Rm. 342, Clinton Ave. at N. Pearl St., Albany, NY 12207–2350</td>
<td>Region 4, 7th Fl., 615 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19106–4404</td>
<td>Region 5, 8th Fl., 103 S. Gay St., Baltimore, MD 21202–4026</td>
<td>Rm. 300, 477 Michigan Ave., Detroit, MI 48226–2569</td>
<td>Rm. 330, 82 Ionia NW., Grand Rapids, MI 49503–3022</td>
<td>Rm. 3003, 550 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45202–3271</td>
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### Field Offices—National Labor Relations Board—Continued

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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Suite 1000, Harris Twr., 233 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30303.</td>
<td>Martin M. Arlook</td>
<td>404–331–2896</td>
<td>404–331–2858</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Suite 310, 500 Fifth Ave., 15th Fl., New York, NY 10016–1805 (RO)</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Suite 530, 201 E. Kennedy Blvd., Tampa, FL 33602–5848</td>
<td>Rochelle Kentov</td>
<td>813–228–2661</td>
<td>813–228–2674</td>
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<td>Suite 100, The Rockery Bldg., 209 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60601–5208.</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Suite 800, 122 Spruce St., St. Louis, MO 63103–2829.</td>
<td>Ralph R. Tremain</td>
<td>314–539–7770</td>
<td>314–539–7794</td>
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<td>Suite 400, 600 Las Vegas Blvd. S., Las Vegas, NV 89101–6637 (RO)</td>
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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, and The National Labor Relations Board—What It Is, What It Does. The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, sells A Guide to Basic Law and Procedures Under the NLRA, the Annual Report, the Classified Index of National Labor Relations Board Decisions and Related Court Decisions, volumes of Board decisions, and a number of subscription services, including the NLRB Casehandling Manual (in three parts), the Weekly Summary of NLRB Cases, the NLRB Election Report, and An Outline of Law and Procedure in Representation Cases.

Speakers  To give the public and persons appearing before the agency a better understanding of the National Labor Relations Act and the Board’s policies, procedures, and services, Washington and regional office personnel participate as speakers or panel members before bar associations, labor, educational, civic, or management organizations, and other groups. Requests for speakers or panelists may be made to Washington officials or to the appropriate regional director.

The National Mediation Board facilitates harmonious labor-management relations within two of the Nation’s key transportation sectors: the railroads and the airlines. The Board handles mediation and employee representation disputes and provides administrative and financial support in adjusting grievances in the railroad industry.

The National Mediation Board (NMB) is an independent agency established by the 1934 amendments to the Railway Labor Act of 1926 (45 U.S.C. 151–158, 160–162, 1181–1188). The Board is composed of three members, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The board designates a Chairman on a yearly basis.

The Agency’s dispute-resolution processes are designed to resolve disputes over the negotiation of new or revised collective bargaining agreements and the interpretation or application of existing agreements. It also effectuates employee rights of self-organization where a representation dispute exists.

**Activities**

**Mediation** Following receipt of an application for mediation, the NMB assigns a mediator to assist the parties in reaching an agreement. The NMB is obligated to use its best efforts to bring about a peaceful resolution to the dispute. If such efforts do not settle the dispute, the NMB advises the parties and offers interest arbitration as an alternative approach to resolve the remaining issues. If either party rejects this offer, the NMB releases the parties from formal mediation. This release triggers a 30-day cooling off period. During this period, NMB continues to work with the parties to achieve a consensual resolution. If, however, an agreement is not reached by the end of the 30-day period, the parties are free to exercise lawful self-help, such as carrier-imposed working conditions or a strike by the union/organization.

**Alternative Dispute Resolution** In addition to traditional mediation services, NMB also provides voluntary Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) services. ADR services include facilitation, training, grievance mediation, and an Online Dispute Resolution component, which applies technology to the dispute resolution process. The purpose of the ADR program is to assist the parties in learning and applying more effective, less confrontational methods for resolving their disputes, and to help them resolve more of their own disputes without outside intervention.

**Presidential Emergency Board** If NMB determines that a dispute threatens to substantially deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service, it notifies the President. The President may, at his discretion, establish a Presidential Emergency Board (PEB) to investigate and report back within 30 days. After the PEB has been created and for 30 days after it has made its report to the President, neither party to the dispute may exercise self-help.

There are also special emergency procedures for unresolved disputes affecting publicly funded and operated commuter railroads and their employees. If the mediation procedures are exhausted, the parties to the dispute, or the Governor of any State where the railroad operates, may request that the President establish a PEB. The President is required to establish such a board if requested. If no settlement is reached within 60 days following the creation of the PEB, NMB is required to conduct a public hearing on the dispute. If there is no settlement within 120 days after the creation of the PEB, any party, or the Governor of any affected state, may request a second, final-offer PEB. No self-help is permitted pending the exhaustion of these emergency procedures.

**Representation** When a labor organization or individual files an application with NMB to represent employees, the Agency assigns an investigator to conduct a representation investigation. Should the applicant meet the requirements, NMB continues the investigation, usually with a secret
telephone or Internet election. NMB is responsible for ensuring that the requirements for a fair election process have been maintained. If the employees vote to be represented, NMB issues a certification which commences the carrier’s statutory duty to bargain with the certified representative.

Arbitration  NMB provides both grievance arbitration and interest arbitration. Grievance arbitration is a process for resolving disputes regarding the interpretation or application of an existing collective bargaining agreement. Grievances must be handled through grievance arbitration if not otherwise resolved, and cannot be used by the parties to trigger self-help actions. NMB has significant administrative responsibilities for grievance arbitration in the railroad industry, which includes those before the National Railroad Adjustment Board (NRAB), as well as the two types of arbitration panels established by the labor-management parties at each railroad: public law boards (PLBs) and special boards of adjustment (SBAs). Grievance arbitration in the airline industry is accomplished at the various system boards of adjustment created jointly by labor and management at the parties’ expense. NMB furnishes panels of prospective arbitrators for the parties’ selection in both the airline and railroad industries. NMB also pays the salary and travel expenses of the arbitrators for railroad arbitration proceedings. Grievance arbitration decisions are final and binding with very limited grounds for judicial review.

Interest arbitration is a process to establish the terms of a new or modified collective bargaining agreement through arbitration, rather than through negotiations. Unlike grievance arbitration, its use is not statutorily required. NMB offers the parties the opportunity to use binding interest arbitration when the agency has determined that further mediation efforts will not be successful. In addition, the parties may directly agree to resolve their collective bargaining dispute or portions of their dispute through interest arbitration. NMB generally provides the parties with panels of potential arbitrators from which they select an individual to resolve their dispute. In some instances, however, the parties agree to allow NMB to directly appoint an arbitrator. Interest arbitration decisions are final and binding with very narrow grounds for judicial appeal.

Sources of Information

Electronic Access  Information pertaining to Board operations, including weekly case activity reports, representation determinations, press releases, and an agency directory, are available on the Internet at www.nmb.gov.

NMB Knowledge Store  The Knowledge Store contains over 100,000 documents in an easily searchable format, including arbitration awards, representation decisions, annual reports, PEB reports, industry contracts, and union constitutions and bylaws.

Publications  The Annual Reports of the National Mediation Board are available on the NMB Web site (www.nmb.gov) in the Knowledge Store. A limited supply of paper copies is also available for public distribution by calling 202–692–5031.

Virtual Reading Room  Copies of collective-bargaining agreements between labor and management of various rail and air carriers and NMB Determinations (back to at least October 1, 1998) are available on the NMB Web site (www.nmb.gov) in the Knowledge Store.

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION
(AMTRAK)

60 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20002

Board of Directors:
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Inspector General FRED E. WEIDERHOLD

[For the National Railroad Passenger Corporation statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Part 700]

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation was established by Congress to meet the Nation’s intercity passenger transportation needs.

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 operates approximately 300 trains per day, serving over 500 stations in 46 States, over a system of 21,800 route miles. Of this route system, Amtrak owns about 530 route miles in the Northeast and several other small track segments elsewhere in the country.

Amtrak owns or leases its stations and owns its own repair and maintenance facilities. The Corporation employs a total workforce of approximately 18,600 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 2007, Amtrak transported over 25 million people with 71,000 passengers traveling on Amtrak per day. Also, Amtrak runs commuter trains under contract with several commuter agencies.

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. In the face of budget constraints, new service will only be added if a State agrees to cover any operating losses.


EDITORIAL NOTE: The National Science Foundation did not meet the publication deadline for submitting updated information of its activities, functions, and sources of information as required by the automatic disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1)(A)).

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230

National Science Board
Chairman
Vice Chairman
Members

(Ex officio)
Executive Officer

Officials:
Director
Deputy Director
Assistant Director for Biological Sciences
Assistant Director for Computer and Information Science and Engineering

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PATRICIA D. GALLOWAY
MARK C. ABBOT, DAN E. ARVIZU,
BARRY C. BARISH, CAMILLA P.
BENBOW, RAY M. BOWEN, JOHN
BRUER, G. WAYNE CLOUGH,
KEVIN K. DROEGEMEIER,
KENNETH M. FORD, JOSÉ-MARIE
GRIFFITHS, DANIEL E. HASTINGS,
KARL HESS, ELIZABETH HOFFMAN,
LOUIS J. LANZEROTTI, ALAN I.
LESHNER, DOUGLAS D. RANDALL,
ARTHUR K. REILLY, JON C.
STRAUSS, KATHRYN D. SULLIVAN,
THOMAS N. TAYLOR, RICHARD F.
THOMPSON, JOANNE VASQUEZ

ARDEN L. BEMENT, JR.
CRAG R. ROBINSON, Acting

ARDEN L. BEMENT, JR.
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[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
ingineering 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.

**Employment**


**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, 703–292–8060. Fax, 703–292–9041. E-mail, foia@nsf.gov.

**Grants**

Individuals or organizations who plan to submit grant proposals should refer to the *NSF Guide to Programs*, *Grant Proposal Guide* (NSF–01–2), and appropriate program brochures and announcements that may be obtained as indicated in the Publications section. Grant information is also available 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, 703–292–8060.

**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, 2004* (NSB–04–04).

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.nsf.gov.

**Reading Room** A collection of Foundation policy documents and staff instructions, as well as current indexes, are available to the public for inspection and copying during regular business hours, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, in the National Science Foundation Library, Room 225, Arlington, VA 22230. Phone, 703–292–7830.


For further information, contact the National Science Foundation Information Center, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230. Phone, 703–292–5111. TDD, 800–281–8749. Internet, www.nsf.gov. E-mail, info@nsf.gov.
The National Transportation Safety Board seeks to ensure that all types of transportation in the United States are conducted safely. The Board investigates accidents, conducts studies, and makes recommendations to Government agencies, the transportation industry, and others on safety measures and practices.

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) was established in 1967 and became totally independent on April 1, 1975, by the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 (49 U.S.C. 1111).

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  NTSB is responsible for investigating, determining probable cause, making safety recommendations, and reporting the facts and circumstances of incidents in the following areas:

—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**  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; 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**  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**  On appeal, NTSB reviews the suspension, amendment, modification, revocation, or denial of certain certificates, licenses, and assessments of civil penalties issued by the Secretary of Transportation. NTSB also reviews on appeal from the orders of any administrative law judge, the decisions of the Commandant of the Coast Guard revoking, suspending, or denying certain licenses, certificates, documents, and 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>Jeff Kennedy</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Regional Office</td>
<td>Suite B–103, 8405 NW. 53rd St., Miami, FL 33166</td>
<td>Jeff Kennedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Regional Office</td>
<td>Suite 3M25, 60 Forsyth St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303</td>
<td>Jeff Kennedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Regional Office</td>
<td>Suite 203, 2001 Rte. 46, Parsippany, NJ 07054</td>
<td>David Muzio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Atlantic Regional Office</td>
<td>490 L’Enfant Plz. SW., Washington, DC 20594</td>
<td>David Muzio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Regional Office</td>
<td>Rm. 201, 19518 Pacific Hwy. S., Seattle, WA 98188</td>
<td>Debra Eckrote, Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Regional Office</td>
<td>Box 11, Rm. 216, 222 W. 7th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99513</td>
<td>James LaBelle</td>
</tr>
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### Railroad/Highway Regional Offices—National Transportation Safety Board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAILROAD:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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., Garden, CA 90248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Region</td>
<td>Suite 3M25, 60 Forsyth St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30330</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Region</td>
<td>Suite 555, 1515 W. 190th St., Garden, 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 NTSB’s procurement and contracting activities should be addressed to the Contracting Officer, National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, DC 20594. Phone, 202–314–6102.

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, 202–314–6230.

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 Records Management Division, 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 to the Records Management Division, National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, DC 20594. Phone, 202–314–6551.


NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20555
Phone, 301–415–7000. Internet, www.nrc.gov. E-mail, opa@nrc.gov.

Chairman
Commissioners

Chief Administrative Judge, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel
Director, Office of Commission Appellate Adjudication
Director, Office of International Programs
General Counsel
Secretary of the Commission
Chairman, Advisory Committee on Nuclear Waste

DALE E. KLEIN
GREGORY B. JACZKO, PETER B. LYONS, KRISTINE L. SVINICKI, (VACANCY)
E. ROY HAWKENS
JOHN F. CORDES, JR.
MARGARET M. DOANE
KAREN D. CYR
ANNETTE L. VIETTI-COOK
MICHAEL T. RYAN
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 New Reactors, the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, the Office of Federal and State Materials and Environmental Management Programs, 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 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–5 F11, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001. Phone, 301–415–7169. Fax, 301–415–5130. 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 quarterly Licensee, Contractor, and Vendor Inspection Status Report, 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 20555–0001, 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, or by written request to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Mail Stop O–P1 37, Washington, DC 20555–0001, Attention: Distribution.

Reading Rooms
The headquarters Public Document Room maintains an extensive collection of documents related to NRC licensing proceedings and other significant decisions and actions. Documents issued prior to October 1999 are available in paper or microfiche. Documents issued after October 1999 are also available from NRC’s full-text document management system, which is accessible from the NRC Web site at www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html. The headquarters Public Document Room is located on the first floor at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD, and is open Monday through Friday from 7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., except on Federal holidays.

Documents from the collection may be reproduced, with some exceptions, on paper, microfiche, or 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,
The Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission ensures the timely and fair resolution of cases involving the alleged exposure of American workers to unsafe or unhealthy working conditions.

The Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission is an independent, quasi-judicial agency established by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651–678).

The Commission rules on cases when disagreements arise over the results of safety and health inspections performed by the Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Employers have the right to dispute any alleged job safety or health violation found during the inspection by OSHA, the penalties it proposes, and the time given to correct any hazardous situation.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act covers virtually every employer in the country. Its purpose is 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 provide 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, issued to an employer as the result of an OSHA
inspection, is contested within 15 working days of receipt of the report. There are two levels of adjudication within the Commission. All cases are first assigned to an administrative law judge. A hearing is generally held in the community or as close as possible to where the alleged violation occurred. After the hearing, the judge issues a decision, based on findings of fact and conclusions of law.

A substantial number of the judge’s decisions become final orders of the Commission. However, if a party petitions the Commission members for review of the judge’s decision and the petition is granted, Commission members will issue the final order.

After a final order is issued, any party to the case may seek a review of the decision in the United States Courts of Appeals. The Commission’s principal office is in Washington, DC. Administrative law judges are also located in two regional offices.

### Regional Offices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City/Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (Rm. 2R90, Bldg. 1904, 100 Alabama St. SW., 30303–3104)</td>
<td>404–562–1640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO (Rm. 250, 1244 N. Speer Blvd., 80204–3582)</td>
<td>303–844–3409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources of Information

**Publications**


**EDITORIAL NOTE:** The Office of the Director of National Intelligence did not meet the publication deadline for submitting updated information of its activities, functions, and sources of information as required by the automatic disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1)(A)).
Program Manager for Information Sharing Environment

Director of the Intelligence Staff

Inspector General

General Counsel

Equal Employment Opportunity and Diversity Officer

Civil Liberties Protection Officer

National Counterterrorism Center

National Counterproliferation Center

National Counterintelligence Executive

Mission Manager for North Korea

Mission Manager for Iran

Mission Manager for Cuba/Venezuela

THOMAS E. MCNAMARA

LT. GEN. RONALD BURGESS, JR., USA

EDWARD MAGUIRE

BENJAMIN A. POWELL

PATRICIA T. TAYLOR

ALEXANDER W. JOEL

MICHAEL LEITER, Acting

KENNETH BRILL

JOEL BRENNER

JOSEPH DeTRANI

S. LESLIE IRELAND

TIMOTHY LANGFORD

As head of the Intelligence Community, the Director of National Intelligence oversees and coordinates the foreign and domestic activities of the Intelligence Community across the Federal Government.

The Director of National Intelligence (DNI) is a Cabinet-level post established by section 1011 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 403). The DNI is responsible for overseeing and coordinating elements of the Intelligence Community and is the principal intelligence adviser to the President. The DNI reports directly to the President of the United States.

The DNI's responsibilities are:

—coordinating collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence information required by the President, the National Security Council, the Secretaries of State and Defense, and other executive branch officials in performing their duties and responsibilities;

—ensuring the sharing of intelligence information within the Intelligence Community;

—establishing personnel policies and programs applicable to the Intelligence Community; and

—determining the annual National Intelligence Program budget and directing the expenditure of those funds.


OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

1201 New York Avenue NW., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005–3917


Director

Deputy Director for the Office of Administration and Information Management

Deputy Director for the Office of Agency Programs

Deputy Director for the Office of International Assistance and Governance Initiatives

ROBERT I. CUSICK

DANIEL D. DUNNING

JOSEPH E. GANGLOFF

JANE S. LEY

VerDate Aug 31 2005 10:56 Sep 04, 2008 Jkt 214669 PO 00000 Frm 00500 Fmt 6997 Sfmt 6995 M:\GOVMAN\214669CX\MAN08.081 APPS10 PsN: MAN08dkrause on GSDDPC44 with DEFAULT
The Office of Government Ethics exercises leadership in the executive branch to prevent conflicts of interest on the part of Government employees and to resolve those conflicts of interest that do occur. In partnership with executive branch agencies and departments, the Office fosters high ethical standards for employees and strengthens the public’s confidence that the Government’s business is conducted with impartiality and integrity. The Office is the principal agency for administering the Ethics in Government Act for the executive branch.


The Director of the Office is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 5-year term.

Activities
The chief responsibilities of the Office are as follows:
—developing appropriate ethics policies for the executive branch through the promulgation of regulations on Standards of Ethical Conduct, public and confidential financial disclosure of executive branch officials, ethics training programs, and the identification and resolution of conflicts of interest;
—maintaining a financial disclosure program designed to resolve Presidential nominees’ potential conflicts of interest;
—assessing the effectiveness of agency public and confidential financial disclosure systems;
—maintaining an extensive program to provide advice on Standards of Ethical Conduct and the criminal conflict of interest laws;
—conducting onsite reviews of agency ethics programs;
—monitoring compliance with the executive branch financial disclosure requirements of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended;
—providing education and training to new and experienced ethics officials and executive branch employees;
—ordering corrective action on the part of agencies and employees, including orders to establish or modify an agency’s ethics program;
—evaluating the effectiveness of the Ethics Act, the conflict of interest laws, and other related statutes;
—recommending new legislation and amendments; and
—providing technical assistance in support of U.S. international anticorruption and good governance initiatives.

Sources of Information
Electronic Access Information regarding Office of Government Ethics services and programs is available in electronic format on the Internet at www.usoge.gov.

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 ethics publications and instructional videotapes available. 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.
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

1900 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20415–0001

Director
LINDA M. SPRINGER
Deputy Director
HOWARD WEIZMANN
Chief of Staff
TRICIA HOLLIS
Director, Human Resources Line of Business Program Management Office
JOSEPH E. CAMPBELL, Acting
Chair, Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee
CHARLES BROOKS
Inspector General
PATRICK E. MCFARLAND
Director, Office of Congressional Relations
SUSAN G. MARSHALL
Associate Director, Strategic Human Resources Policy
NANCY H. KICHAK
Associate Director, Human Resources Products and Services
KAY T. ELY
Associate Director, Human Capital and Merit Systems
KEVIN E. MAHONEY
Director, Communications and Public Liaison
SUSAN B. BRYANT
Associate Director, Management and Chief Financial Officer
MARK REGER
General Counsel
KERRY B. MCTIGUE

[For the Office of Personnel Management statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Jan. 5, 1979, 44 FR 1501]

The Office of Personnel Management 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 provides benefits to employees, retirees, employed annuitants, 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 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, workforce 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.

For further information, contact the Office of the Inspector General. Phone, 202-606-1200.

**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 SES 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 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 workforce, and prepares evaluation reports for Congress and others on individual agency and Governmentwide progress toward full workforce representation for all Americans in the Federal sector.

**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 nonprofit 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; Dallas-Fort Worth, TX; Denver, CO; Detroit, MI; Honolulu, HI-Pacific;
Houston, TX; Kansas City, MO; Los Angeles, CA; Miami, FL; New Orleans, LA; New York, NY; Newark, NJ; Oklahoma City, OK; Philadelphia, PA; Pittsburgh, PA; Portland, OR; St. Louis, MO; San Antonio, TX; San Francisco, CA; Seattle, WA; and the Twin Cities (Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN).

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


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 and the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act.

Sources of Information

Field offices are located in Dallas, TX (525 Griffin Street, Room 824, Box 103, Dallas, TX 75202. Phone, 214–747–1519. Fax, 214–767–2764); Oakland, CA (1301 Clay Street, Suite 1220N, Oakland, CA 94612–5217. Phone, 510–637–3460. Fax, 510–637–3474); and Detroit, MI (477 Michigan Avenue, Suite 2340, Detroit, MI 48226. Phone, 313–226–4496. Fax, 313–226–5606).


OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

1100 New York Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20527

President and Chief Executive Officer
ROBERT A. MOSBACHER, JR.

Executive Vice President
JOHN A. SIMON

Vice President of External Affairs
CHRISTOPHER COUGHLIN

Vice President of Investment Policy
CHRISTINE V. EMERY

Vice President of Structured Finance
ROBERT B. DRUMHELLER

Vice President of Small and Medium Enterprise Finance
JAMES C. POLAN

Vice President of Insurance
ROD MORRIS

Vice President of Economic Development
DANIEL A. NICHOLS

Vice President of Investment Funds
CYNTHIA HOSTETLER

Vice President and General Counsel
MARK A. GARFINKEL

Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
HOWARD L. BURRIS

[For the Overseas Private Investment Corporation statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22, Chapter VII]

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is a self-sustaining Federal agency whose purpose is to promote economic growth in developing countries and emerging markets by encouraging U.S. private investment in those nations.
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, and 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. Over the agency’s 35 year history, OPIC has supported $177 billion worth of investments that have helped developing countries to generate over $13 billion in host government revenues and create over 800,000 host country jobs. OPIC projects have also generated $71 billion in U.S. exports and supported more than 271,000 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 online small business resources from our Web site at www.opic.gov.
Sources of Information

General Inquiries  Inquiries should be directed to the Information Officer, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, 1100 New York Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20527. Phone, 202–336–8799. E-mail, info@opic.gov. Internet, www.opic.gov.

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  RON TSCHETTER
Deputy Director  JODY OLSEN
Chief of Staff/Chief of Operations  DAVID LINER
Deputy Chief of Staff/Chief of Operations  MICHELLE BROOKS
Director of Congressional Relations  GRETCHEN LEARMAN BURRIER
General Counsel  TYLER POSEY
Director of Communications  RICHARD PARKER
Director of Press Relations  AMANDA HOST
Director of Office of Strategic Information, Research and Planning  RUBEN HERNANDEZ
American Diversity Program Manager  SHIRLEY EVEREST
Director of Private Sector Initiatives  MICHELLE CANGELOSI
Inspector General  GEOFFREY JOHNSON, Acting
Director of Peace Corps Response  MARY ANGELINI
Regional Director/Africa Operations  HENRY MCKOY
Regional Director/Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia Operations  JAY KATZEN
Regional Director/Inter-American and the Pacific Operations  ALLENE ZANGER
Director, Center for Field Assistance and Applied Research  AMY HORTON
Chief Financial Officer  GEORGE SCHUTTER
Associate Director for Management  WIL BRYANT
Associate Director for Volunteer Support  VERLE LANIER
Chief Information Officer  ED ANDERSON
Associate Director for Volunteer Recruitment and Selection  ROSIE MAUK
Associate Director for Safety and Security  PATRICK HOGAN
Chief Acquisition Officer  CAREY FOUNTAIN
Chief Compliance Officer  JOHN DIMOS
AIDS Relief Coordinator  RONALD CAMPBELL
Director of Special Initiatives  KYO JHIN
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 citizens 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 74 countries, utilizing more than 8,000 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 Initiatives works with schools, civic groups, businesses, and neighborhood and youth organizations in the United States to facilitate their support of Peace Corps initiatives here and abroad.

### Area Offices—Peace Corps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA (AL, FL, GA, MS, PR, SC, TN)</td>
<td>Suite 2R70, 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>617–585–5955</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>Rm. 427, 1100 Commerce St., 75242</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 Rosecrans Ave., El Segundo, CA</td>
<td>310–356–1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis, MN (IA, MN, ND, SD, WY)</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, 231 Varick St., 10014</td>
<td>212–362–6440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland, CA (northern CA, HI, NV)</td>
<td>Suite 620N, 1301 Clay St., 94612</td>
<td>510–637–1520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (AK, ID, MT, OR, WA)</td>
<td>Westlake Building, Suite 605, 1601 5th Ave., 98101</td>
<td>206–553–5490</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources of Information

**Becoming a Peace Corps Volunteer**
* In their functions as Chief Financial Officer and Chief Information Officer, the incumbents report directly to the Director. The Office of Acquisitions and Contract Management reports to the Chief of Staff with a dotted line report to the Director.

**General Inquiries**  Information or assistance may be obtained by contacting the Peace Corps Washington, DC, headquarters or any of its area offices.


**EDITORIAL NOTE:** The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation did not meet the publication deadline for submitting updated information of its activities, functions, and sources of information as required by the automatic disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1)(A)).

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**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)  
Henry M. Paulson, Jr.

(Secretary of Commerce)  
Carlos M. Gutierrez

**Officials:**

Director  
Charles E.F. Millard

Deputy Director and Director, Office of Policy and External Affairs  
Vincent K. Snowbarger

Chief of Staff  
George Koklanaris

Chief Information Officer  
Patsy A. Garnett

Chief Management Officer  
Stephen E. Barber

Director, Budget  
Henry R. Thompson

Director, Facilities and Services  
Patricia Davis

Director, Human Resources  
Arrie Etheridge

Director, Procurement  
Susan Taylor

Director, Strategic Planning and Evaluation  
Wilmer Graham

Chief Operating Officer  
Richard Macy

Director, Benefits Administration and Payment  
Bennie L. Hagans

Chief Insurance Program Officer  
Terrence M. Deneen

Chief Counsel  
Israel Goldowitz

Director, Insurance Supervision and Compliance  
Joseph House

Chief Financial Officer  
Patricia Kelly

Director, Contracts and Controls Review  
Martin Boehm

Director, Financial Operations  
Theodore J. Winter, Jr.

General Counsel  
Judith Starr

Director, Communications and Public Affairs  
Timothy M. Murtaugh

Director, Legislative and Regulatory  
John Hanley

Director, Policy, Research and Analysis  
David Gustafson

Inspector General  
Rebecca Anne Batts
The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation protects the pension benefits of nearly 44 million Americans who participate in defined-benefit pension plans sponsored by private-sector employees.

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), operates in accordance with policies established by its Board of Directors, which consists 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 investment issues.

Activities

Coverage  The Corporation insures most private-sector defined-benefit pension plans, which 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. Nearly 44 million workers and retirees participate in about 30,330 covered plans.

Single-Employer Insurance  Under the single-employer program, the Corporation guarantees payment of basic 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 $4,125 per month for a 65-year-old individual in a pension plan that terminates in 2007. The law also sets other restrictions on PBGC’s guarantee, including limits on the insured amount of recent benefit increases. In certain cases, the Corporation may also pay some benefits above the guaranteed amount depending on the funding level of the plan and amounts recovered from employers.

Multiemployer Insurance  Under Title IV, as 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 provides financial assistance to multiemployer 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 $8. The basic premium for all single-employer plans is $31 per participant per year. Underfunded single-employer plans must also pay an additional premium equal to $9 per $1,000 of unfunded vested benefits. A termination premium of $1,250 per participant per year applies to certain distress and involuntary plan terminations occurring on or after
January 1, 2006, payable for 3 years after the termination.

Sources of Information
Access to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation is available through the Internet at www.pbgc.gov.

TTY/TDD users may call the Federal Relay Service toll free at 800–877–8339 and ask to be connected to 800–736–2444.

The Postal Regulatory Commission develops and implements a modern system of postal rate regulation.

The Postal Regulatory Commission is the successor agency to the Postal Rate Commission, which was created by the Postal Reorganization Act, as amended (39 U.S.C. 3601–3604). The Commission was established as an independent agency in the executive branch of Government by the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (39 U.S.C. 101 note). 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. It considers complaints received from interested persons relating to United States Postal Service rates, regulations, and services. The Commission also has certain reporting obligations, including a report on universal postal service and the postal monopoly.

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. E-mail can be sent to the Commission at prc-admin@prc.gov and prc-dockets@prc.gov.

Reading Room Facilities for inspection and copying of records, viewing automated daily lists of docketed materials, and accessing the Commission’s Internet site are located at Suite 200, 901 New York Avenue NW.,
Washington, DC. The room is open from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

**Rules of Practice and Procedure** The Postal Regulatory Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure governing the conduct of proceedings before the Commission may be found in parts 3001, 3010, 3015, and 3020 of title 39 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*.


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**RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD**

844 North Rush Street, Chicago, IL 60611–2092


Chairman
Labor Member
Management Member
Inspector General
Director, Administration and Senior Executive Officer
Director, Equal Opportunity
Director, Human Resources
Supervisor, Public Affairs
Supervisor, Acquisition Management
Facility Manager
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
Chief, Resource Management Center

Michael S. Schwartz
V.M. Speakman, Jr.
Jerome F. Kever
Martin J. Dickman
Henry M. Valiulis
Lynn E. Cousins
Keith B. Earley
Anita J. Rogers
Paul T. Ahern
Scott L. Rush
Steven A. Bartholow
Margaret A. Lindsley
Arthur A. Arfa
Beatrice E. Ezerski
Frank J. Buzzi
Terry S. Morgan
Kenneth P. Boehne
Dorothy A. Isherwood
Catherine A. Lesser
Martha M. Barringer
Robert J. Duda
Ronald Russo
Janet M. Hallman

[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 Inspector General reports administratively to the Chairman.

The Director of Equal Opportunity reports administratively to the Director of Administration and programmatically to the Board.

* Non-voting member of the Executive Committee.

** A member of the Executive Committee is designated by the Board to serve as Senior Executive Officer.
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 helpline 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Rm. 1703, 401 W. Peachtree St., 30308-8519</td>
<td>(vacancy) ..................</td>
<td>404–331–2691</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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. E-mail, recruit@rrb.gov.

Congressional and Legislative Assistance Congressional offices making inquiries regarding constituents’ claims should contact the Office of Administration, 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 benefits programs may be
obtained from the Board’s field offices or Chicago headquarters. Requests for annual reports or statistical data should be directed to 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.

The Securities and Exchange Commission administers Federal securities laws that seek to provide protection for investors; to ensure that securities markets are fair and honest; and, when necessary, to provide the means to enforce securities laws through sanctions.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (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 mail 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 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 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:

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>23d Fl., 33 Arch St., 02110–1424</td>
<td>David Bergers</td>
<td>617–573–8900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
<td>Suite 1800, 801 Brickell Ave., 33131</td>
<td>David P. Nelson (R)</td>
<td>305–982–6300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 1000, 3475 Lenox Rd. NE., 30306–1232</td>
<td>Katherine Addleman</td>
<td>404–842–7600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Suite 900, 175 W. Jackson Blvd., 60604</td>
<td>Merri Jo Gillette</td>
<td>312–353–7390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Suite 1500, 1801 California St., 80202–2656</td>
<td>George Curtis</td>
<td>303–844–1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth, TX</td>
<td>Suite 1900, 801 Cherry St., 76102–6882</td>
<td>Rose Romero</td>
<td>817–978–3821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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 Offices—Securities and Exchange Commission—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake City, UT</td>
<td>Suite 1800, 15 W. South Temple St., Suite 1800, 15 W. South Temple St., 84101</td>
<td>Kenneth D. Israel, Jr.</td>
<td>801–524–5796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Suite 1100, 5670 Wilshire Blvd.,</td>
<td>Rosalind Tyson</td>
<td>323–965–3998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>Suite 1100, 44 Montgomery St., 94104</td>
<td>Marc J. Fagel</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, 100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549.

- **Contracts**  Inquiries regarding SEC procurement and contracting activities should be directed to the Office of Administrative Services. Phone, 202–551–7400.
- **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 Human Resources. Phone, 202–942–7500. Fax, 703–914–0592.
- **Investor Assistance and Complaints**  The Office of Investor Education and Advocacy 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, 202–551–6551. Consumer information line, 800–732–0330. Fax, 202–772–9295. 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, 202–551–4040.
- **Reading Rooms**  The Commission maintains a public reference room in Washington, DC, where registration statements and other public documents filed with the Commission are available for public inspection Monday through Friday, except on holidays, between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Phone, 202–551–5850. Copies of public material may be purchased from the Commission's contract copying service at prescribed rates. The Commission also maintains a library where additional information may be obtained. Phone, 202–551–5450. Fax, 202–772–9326.
- **Small Business Activities**  Information on securities laws that pertain to small businesses in relation to securities offerings may be obtained from the Commission. Phone, 202–551–3460.


### SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

**National Headquarters, Arlington, VA 22209–2425**


- **Director**  WILLIAM A. CHATFIELD
- **Deputy Director**  ERNEST E. GARCIA
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. 451–471a). The act requires the registration of male citizens of the United States and all other male persons who are in the United States and who are ages 18 to 25. 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 to 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.

Regional Offices—Selective Service System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Address</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Thomas White</td>
<td>847–688–7985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smyrna, GA</td>
<td>Keith A. Scragg</td>
<td>770–319–6036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>Debbie Bielanski</td>
<td>720–941–1670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, 703–605–4064.


**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.
**SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

409 Third Street SW., Washington, DC 20416  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position (or Title)</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>STEVEN C. PRESTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Administrator</td>
<td>JOVITA CARRANZA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Counsel for Advocacy</td>
<td>THOMAS SULLIVAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>JENNIFER MAIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Information Officer</td>
<td>CHRISTINE LIU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>MOLLY WILKINSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselor to the Administrator</td>
<td>KAREN HONTZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Counsel</td>
<td>FRANK BORCHERT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>ERIC M. THORSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Disaster Assistance</td>
<td>HERBERT MITCHELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Communications and Public Liaison</td>
<td>SEAN RUSTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Congressional and Legislative Affairs</td>
<td>CHARLES ROWE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Equal Employment Opportunity and Civil Rights Compliance</td>
<td>MARGARETH BENNETT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Field Operations</td>
<td>WILLIAM MANGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Hearings and Appeals</td>
<td>DELORICE FORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Veterans Business Development</td>
<td>WILLIAM ELMORE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Capital Access</td>
<td>ERIC ZARNIKOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Financial Assistance</td>
<td>GRADY HEDGESPETH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of International Trade</td>
<td>LUZ HOPEWELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Investment</td>
<td>A. JOSEPH SHEPARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Surety Guarantees</td>
<td>FRANK LALUMIERE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Administrator for Native American Affairs</td>
<td>WILLIAM LARGENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Deputy Administrator for Entrepreneurial Development</td>
<td>ANOOP PRAKASH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Business and Community Initiatives</td>
<td>ELLEN M. THRASHER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Small Business Development Centers</td>
<td>ANTONIO DOSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Women’s Business Ownership</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Government Contracting and Business Development</td>
<td>FAY OTT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Government Contracting</td>
<td>(VACANCY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Business Development</td>
<td>JOSEPH LODDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of HUBZone Empowerment Contracting</td>
<td>MICHAEL MCHALE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Administrator for Management and Administration</td>
<td>ROBERT DANBECK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Business Operations</td>
<td>JOANIE NEWHART</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 26.8 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 and trains Federal agencies to comply with the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), which requires agencies to analyze the impact of their regulations on small businesses 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

The Office of Business and Community Initiatives (OBCI) develops and cosponsors counseling, education, training, and information resources for small businesses. It has partnered with the private sector to promote entrepreneurial development. OBCI directs the national program of the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE), a resource partner of SBA. SCORE provides free counseling, mentoring, training seminars, and specialized assistance to veterans and active military personnel. For more information, visit www.score.org. OBCI also offers young entrepreneurs a teen business site at www.sba.gov/teens.

The Office of International Visitors briefs foreign delegations, business organizations, and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) on the SBA model.
In addition to education and training events, SBA offers an online management series on business growth and sustainability at www.sba.gov/library/pubs.

For further information, contact the Office of Business and Community Initiatives. Phone, 202–205–6665.

**Capital Access**  The Office of the Associate 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, which in turn use the loans for working capital and financing the acquisition of land and buildings; the construction, conversion, or expansion of facilities; and the purchase of machinery and equipment.

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 at the end of this writeup.

**Government Contracting and Policy, Planning and Liaison**  SBA helps small businesses, including small disadvantaged businesses, women-owned small businesses, HUBZone-certified firms, and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses obtain a fair share of Government procurement through a variety of programs and services. The contracting liaison helps small businesses secure an equitable share of natural resources sold by the Federal Government. It works closely with Federal agencies and the Office of Management and Budget to establish policy and regulations concerning small business access to Government contracts. It assists in the formulation of small business procurement policies as they relate to size standards, the Small Business Innovation Research Program, and the Small Business Technology Transfer Program.


**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 (USEACs). 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 up to 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, and collaboration with the 30 Small Business Development Centers with international trade expertise and 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 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.


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.

Business Development The Office of Business Development is responsible for the 8(a) Business Development Program and the Small Disadvantaged Business certification process. Through these programs, the Office assists small businesses by providing access to capital and credit, business counseling, training workshops, technical guidance, and assistance with contracts and loans. Its primary business development tools are the Mentor-Prote® Program and the 7(j) Management and Technical Assistance Program.

For further information, visit our Web site at www.sba.gov/8abd. Phone, 202–205–5852.

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, the Office is developing a Web-based resource entitled the “Tribal Self Assessment Tool.” It is intended to allow tribal nations to assess their vision and goals relative to their governance structure, culture, capabilities, and resources. The tool is free and will be available on the Internet.

For further information, contact the Office of Native American Affairs. Phone, 202–205–7364.

Regulatory Fairness Program Congress established the national ombudsman and 10 Regulatory Fairness Boards in 1996 as part of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA). Section 222 of SBREFA was designed to ensure that small businesses, small government entities, and small nonprofit organizations that experience unfair regulatory enforcement action by Federal agencies have a means to register their comments about such actions. Comments from small business concerns are received by e-mail, fax, regular mail, or by testifying at ombudsman hearings that are held across the country. The ombudsman acts as a neutral liaison between small business concerns and affected agencies to include comments for the report. Each of the Regulatory Fairness Boards (RegFair) has five volunteer members who are owners, operators, or officers of small business concerns that are appointed by the SBA Administrator for 3-year terms. Each RegFair Board meets at least annually with the ombudsman on matters of concern to small businesses relating to the enforcement or compliance activities of Federal agencies; report to the ombudsman on substantiated instances of excessive enforcement; and, prior to publication, provide comment on the annual report to Congress.

Small Business Development Centers

The Office of Small Business Development Centers (OSBDC) provides counseling and training to existing and prospective small business owners at more than 950 service locations in every State, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. OSBDC develops national policies and goals; establishes standards for the selection and performance of its Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs); monitors compliance with applicable Office of Management and Budget circulars and laws; and implements new approaches to improve existing centers. OSBDC also oversees 63 lead centers and maintains liaison with other Federal, State, and local agencies and private organizations whose activities relate to its centers. It also assesses how the program is affected by substantive developments and policies in other SBA areas, Government agencies, and the private sector.

The Small Business Development Center Program is a cooperative effort of the private sector, educational community, and Federal, State, and local governments. The Program enhances local economic development by providing small businesses with the management and technical assistance they need to succeed. It also provides services such as development of business plans, manufacturing assistance, financial packages, procurement contracts, and international trade assistance. Special areas include e-commerce; technology transfer; IRS, EPA, and OSHA regulatory compliance; research and development; defense economic transition assistance; disaster recovery assistance; and market research. Based on client needs assessments, business trends, and individual business requirements, SBDCs modify their services to meet the evolving needs of the small business community.

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 small and emerging contractors to obtain the bonding necessary for them to bid on and perform contracts up to $2 million. SBA guarantees bonds that are issued by participating surety companies, and reimburses between 70% and 90% of losses and expenses incurred if the contractor defaults. Construction and service contractors are eligible for the program if they meet surety underwriting requirements and their average annual receipts for the last 3 fiscal years, including affiliates, do not exceed $6 million. Manufacturing firms qualify based on their number of employees.


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). 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 that provide assistance to small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans and service-disabled veterans. This includes reserve component members of the U.S. military. Additionally, OVBD serves as an ombudsman for the full consideration of veterans in all programs of the Administration.

OVBD provides e-counseling and works with every SBA program to ensure that veterans receive special consideration in the operation of that program. OVBD also provides numerous tools such as the VetGazette veterans newsletter, the Reserve and Guard business assistance kits, program design assistance, and training events. Additionally, OVBD manages five Veterans Business Outreach Centers to provide outreach, directed referrals, and tailored entrepreneurial development services such as business training, counseling, mentoring, and support for entrepreneurs, including service-disabled veterans, and reservist-entrepreneurs. These centers provide an in-depth resource for existing and potential veteran entrepreneurs. The Office also coordinates SBA collaborative efforts with Veterans Service Organizations, the Departments of Defense, Labor, and Veterans Affairs, the National Veterans Business Development Corporation, State departments of veterans affairs, the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, and other public, civic, and private 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 by providing business training, counseling, mentoring, and other assistance through representatives in local SBA offices, Women’s Business Centers (WBCs), and mentoring roundtables. 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.

OWBO works with other SBA programs, 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. The 7(a) Loan Guaranty Program offers a number of effective ways to finance business needs, including unsecured smaller loans and revolving lines of credit. The 504 Program provides long-term, fixed-rate financing for major fixed assets, such as land and buildings through certified development programs. Equity financing is available through the Small Business Investment Company Program. The Microloan Program offers direct small loans, combined with business assistance, through SBA-licensed
For further information, contact the Women's Business Ownership representative in your SBA district office. Phone, 202–205–6673. E-mail, owho@sba.gov. Internet, www.sba.gov/aboutsba/shaprogramsonline/whb/index.html.

Field Operations. The Office of Field Operations provides management direction and oversight to SBA’s 10 regional and 68 district offices, acting as the liaison between the district offices, the Administration’s program delivery system, and the headquarters administrative and program offices.

| Field Offices—Small Business Administration |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Office (RO) | Address | Officer in Charge | Telephone |
| ATLANTA, GA (RO) | Suite 1800, 233 Peachtree St. NE, 30303 | Nuby Fowler | 404-331-4999 |
| Birmingham, AL (DO) | Suite 201, 801 Tom Martin Dr., 35211 | Raymond Hembree | 205-290-7101 |
| Charlotte, NC (DO) | Suite 300, 6302 Fairview Rd., 28210-2227 | Lee Cornelison | 704-344-5653 |
| Columbia, SC (DO) | Pm. 358, 1425 Assembly St., 29020 | Elliot Cooper | 803-765-5377 |
| Gulfport, MS (DO) | Suite 203, 2909 13th St., 36501 | Judith Adcock | 228-863-4449 |
| Jackson, MS (DO) | 210 E. 210 E. Capital St., 39201 | Janita Stewart | 601-965-4378 |
| Jacksonville, FL (DO) | Suite 100-B, 7825 Baymeadows Way, 32256-7504 | Wilfredo Gonzalez | 904-443-1970 |
| Louisville, KY (DO) | Pm. 186, 600 Dr. M.L. King Jr. Pl., 40202 | Steve Ayers | 502-582-5978 |
| Miami, FL (DO) | 7th Fl, 100 S. Biscayne Blvd, 33131 | Francisco Marrero | 305-536-5533 |
| Nashville, TN (DO) | Suite 201, 50 Vantage Way, 37288-1500 | Clint Smith | 615-736-5850 |
| BOSTON, MA (RO) | Suite 812, 10 Causeway St., 02222 | Sanford Blitz | 617-565-8415 |
| Augusta, ME (DO) | Pm. 512, 68 Sewall St., 04330 | Maurice Dube | 207-622-8378 |
| Boston, MA (DO) | Suite 265, 10 Causeway St., 02222 | Robert Nelson | 617-565-5561 |
| Concord, NH (DO) | Suite 3101, 55 Pleasant St., 03301 | Wilmer Jones | 603-225-1400 |
| Hartford, CT (DO) | 2 Fl, 330 Main St., 06106 | Bernard Sweeney | 860-240-4700 |
| Montpelier, VT (DO) | Suite 205, 87 State St., 05602 | Ann Bradbury | 802-466-2528 |
| Providence, RI (DO) | 5th Fl, 380 Westminster Mall, 02903 | Mark Hayward | 401-528-4561 |
| Springfield, MA (BO) | One Federal St., Bldg. 101, 01105 | (vacancy) | 413-785-0484 |
| CHICAGO, IL (RO) | Suite 1240, 500 W. Madison St., 60661 | Patrick Rea | 312-353-4626 |
| Chicago, IL (DO) | Suite 1250, 500 W. Madison St., 60661 | Judith Roussel | 312-353-4508 |
| Cincinnati, OH (BO) | Pm. 2-522, JWP Federal Bldg., 550 Main St, 45220 | Ronald Carlson | 513-684-2814 |
| Cleveland, OH (DO) | Suite 211, 1315 Euclid Ave, 44114-2507 | Gilbert Goldberg | 216-522-4182 |
| Columbus, OH (DO) | Suite 200, 401 N. Front St., 43215-2592 | Tom Mueller | 614-469-6860 |
| Detroit, MI (DO) | Suite 515, 477 Michigan Ave., 48226 | Richard Terink | 313-226-6075 |
| Indianapolis, IN (DO) | Suite 400, 85 Keystone Crossing, 46204-1873 | Gail Gessel | 317-226-7272 |
| Milwaukee, WI (DO) | Suite 400, 310 W. Wisconsin Ave., 53203 | Eric Ness | 414-297-1471 |
| Minneapolis, MN (DO) | Suite 210-C, 100 N. 6th St., 55403-1563 | Ed Daum | 612-370-2306 |
| Springfield, IL (BO) | 1st Fl, 3300 Ginger Creek Rd, 62704 | Valerie Ross | 217-349-4116 |
| Albuquerque, NM (DO) | Suite 320, 625 Silver Ave. SW, 87102 | John Woosley | 505-248-2825 |
| Corpus Christi, TX (BO) | Suite 411, 3649 Leopard St., 78408 | Simon Castillo | 361-879-0017 |
| El Paso, TX (DO) | Suite 320, 1017 Gateway West, 79935 | Phillip Silva, Acting | 915-633-7001 |
| Fort Worth, TX (DO) | Suite 114, 4300 Amon Carter Blvd., 76115 | Herbert Austin | 1817-684-5500 |
| Harlingen, TX (DO) | Pm. 500, 222 E. Van Buren St., 78550-6855 | (vacancy) | 956-427-8533 |
| Houston, TX (DO) | Suite 1200, 8701 S. Gessner Dr., 77074 | Manuel Gonzales, Acting | 713-773-6500 |
| Little Rock, AR (DO) | Suite 100, 2120 Riverfront Dr., 72202 | Linda Nelson, Acting | 501-324-5871 |
| Lubbock, TX (DO) | Pm. 406, 1205 Texas Ave., 79401-2693 | Calvin O. Davis | 806-742-4762 |
| New Orleans, LA (DO) | Suite 2820, 365 Canal Pl., 70130 | Michael W. Ricks | 504-589-6685 |
| Oklahoma City, OK (DO) | Suite 116, 301 N. 8th St., 73102 | Dorothy Overal | 405-231-5521 |
| (DO) | San Antonio, TX (DO) | Suite 200, 17319 San Pedro, Bldg. No. 2, 78232 | Pamela Sapia | 210-403-5900 |
| DENVER, CO (RO) | Suite 400, 721 19th St., 80202-2599 | Elton W. Ringsak | 303-844-0503 |
| Casper, WY (DO) | P.O. Box 400, 100 E. B St., 82601 | Steven Despain | 307-261-6501 |
| Denver, CO (DO) | Suite 488, 721 19th St., 80202-2599 | Patricia Baretta Rivera | 303-644-6500 |
| Fargo, ND (DO) | Pm. 219, 657 2nd Ave. N., 58108-3086 | James L. Stai | 701-239-5434 |
| Helena, MT (DO) | Suite 1100, 10 W. 15th St., 59626 | Michelle Johnston | 406-441-1081 |
| Salt Lake City, UT (DO) | Suite 230, 725 S. State St., 84138-1195 | Stanley Nakano | 801-524-3200 |
| Sioux Falls, SD (DO) | Suite 200, 110 S. Phillips Ave., 57104 | John Brown | 605-330-4243 |
| KANSAS CITY, MO (DO) | Suite 530, 1000 Walnut St., 64106-1500 | Samuel C. Jones | 816-526-4840 |
| Cedar Rapids, IA (DO) | Suite 350, 2750 1st Ave. NE, 52402-4831 | Dennis Larkin, Acting | 319-362-6405 |
| Des Moines, IA (DO) | Suite 749, 210 Walnut St., 50309-2186 | Joe Folsom | 515-284-4026 |
| Kansas City, MO (DO) | Suite 500, 1001 Walnut St., 64106-1500 | Gary Cook | 816-374-6708 |
| Omaha, NE (DO) | Suite 100, 10675 Bedford Ave., 68134-3613 | Leon Molinar | 402-221-4691 |
| Springfield, MO (DO) | Suite 101, 830 E. Primrose, 65607-5254 | Walter Cowart, Acting | 417-890-8501 |
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  527

Field Offices—Small Business Administration—Continued

(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>St. Louis, MO (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 1500, 200 N. Broadway, 63102</td>
<td>Dennis Melton</td>
<td>314–539–6600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 31–08, 26 Federal Plz., 10278</td>
<td>Michael Pappas</td>
<td>212–264–1450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo, NY (DO)</td>
<td>130 S. Elmwood St., 14202</td>
<td>Franklin J. Scoturino</td>
<td>716–551–4301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elmsford, NY (BO)</td>
<td>4th Fl., 333 E. Water St., 14001</td>
<td>Brian Qualey</td>
<td>607–734–1571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hato Rey, PR (DO)</td>
<td>252 Ponce de Leon Ave., 00918</td>
<td>Jose Silontes</td>
<td>787–766–5002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg, NC (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 207, 26 Pinezzen Rd., 11747</td>
<td>Al Titone</td>
<td>631–464–0750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark, NJ (DO)</td>
<td>15th Fl., 2 Gateway Ctr., 07102</td>
<td>James Kocsi, Acting</td>
<td>973–645–3580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochester, NY (BO)</td>
<td>Suite 410, 100 State St., 14614</td>
<td>John Marino</td>
<td>716–263–6700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Croix, VI (BO)</td>
<td>Suites 5 &amp; 6, Sunny Isle Professional Bldg., 00820</td>
<td>Carl Christensen</td>
<td>340–778–5380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas, VI (BO)</td>
<td>3800 Crown Bay St., 00802</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
<td>809–774–8530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syracuse, NY (DO)</td>
<td>5th Fl., 401 S. Salina St., 13202</td>
<td>B.J. Paprocki</td>
<td>315–471–9393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, MD (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 6220, 10 S. Howard St., 21201–2525</td>
<td>Stephen D. Umerberger</td>
<td>410–962–6195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston, WV (BO)</td>
<td>Suite 412, 405 Capitol St., 25301</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
<td>304–347–5220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarksville, WV (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 320 W. Pike St., 26301</td>
<td>Judy McCauley</td>
<td>304–623–5631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg, PA (BO)</td>
<td>Suite 850, 288 Walnut St., 17101</td>
<td>(vacancy)</td>
<td>717–782–3840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, VA (DO)</td>
<td>12th Fl., 400 N. 8th St., 23240</td>
<td>Eugene Cornelius, Jr.</td>
<td>202–606–4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, DC (DO)</td>
<td>740 15th St. NW., 20005</td>
<td>Eugene Cornelius, Jr.</td>
<td>202–606–4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington, DE (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 1200, 1007 N. Orange St., 19801–1252</td>
<td>Jayne Armstrong</td>
<td>302–573–6294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 1200, 330 N. Brand Blvd., 94105</td>
<td>Bruce C. Thompson</td>
<td>415–552–3434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresno, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 200, 2719 N. Fresno Dr., 93727–1547</td>
<td>Carlos G. Mendoza</td>
<td>559–487–5791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glendale, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 1200, 330 N. Brand Blvd., 91203–2304</td>
<td>Alberto Alvarado</td>
<td>818–552–3201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hagatna, GU (BO)</td>
<td>Suite 302, 400 P. 8, 96910–2003</td>
<td>Kenneth Lujan</td>
<td>671–472–7419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, HI (DO)</td>
<td>Rm. 2–235, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., 96850–4981</td>
<td>Andrew Poppe</td>
<td>808–541–2990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Vegas, NV (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 250, 400 S. 4th St., 89101</td>
<td>John Scott</td>
<td>702–388–6611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix, AZ (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 800, 2828 N. Central Ave., 85004–1025</td>
<td>Robert Blaney</td>
<td>602–745–7200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 7–500, 650 Capitol Mall, 95814</td>
<td>James O'Neal</td>
<td>916–930–3700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego, CA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 550, 550 W. C. St., 92101</td>
<td>Ruben Garcia</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>Dolores Quintero</td>
<td>714–550–7420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEATTLE, WA (RO)</td>
<td>Suite 400, 2401 4th Ave., 98121</td>
<td>Norm Proctor</td>
<td>206–553–5676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage, AK (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 310, 510 L. St., 99501</td>
<td>Karen Forland</td>
<td>907–271–4022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, OR (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 950, 601 SW. 2nd Ave., 97201–6695</td>
<td>Leon Miraboor</td>
<td>503–326–2682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA (DO)</td>
<td>Suite 450, 2401 4th Ave., 98121</td>
<td>Nancy Gilbertson</td>
<td>206–553–7310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spokane, WA (BO)</td>
<td>Suite 200, 801 W. Riverside, 99201</td>
<td>Nancy Gilbertson, Acting</td>
<td>509–353–2810</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disaster Area Offices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>Suite 300, 1 Baltimore Pl., 30308</td>
<td>404–347–3771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth, TX</td>
<td>Suite 102, 4400 Amon Carter Blvd., 76155</td>
<td>817–885–7600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niagara Falls, NY</td>
<td>3rd Fl., 360 Rainbow Blvd S., 14303</td>
<td>716–282–4612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA</td>
<td>Suite 208, 1825 Bell St., 95825</td>
<td>916–566–7246</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information


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,

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.


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SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235

Commissioner of Social Security
Michael J. Astrue
(Vacancy)

Deputy Commissioner
David V. Foster
James A. Winn, Acting

Chief of Staff

Deputy Chief of Staff

Senior Advisor to the Deputy Commissioner

Executive Secretary

Regulations

International Programs

Chief Actuary

Deputy Chief Actuary (Short Range)

Deputy Chief Actuary (Long Range)

Chief Information Officer

Deputy Chief Information Officer

Deputy Commissioner for Communications

Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Communications

Deputy Commissioner for Budget, Finance, and Management

Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Budget, Finance, and Management

Deputy Commissioner for Disability Adjudication and Review

Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Disability Adjudication and Review

Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Disability Adjudication and Review (Operations)

General Counsel

Deputy General Counsel

Deputy Commissioner for Human Resources

Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Human Resources

Inspector General

Deputy Inspector General

Deputy Commissioner for Legislation and Congressional Affairs

Mary E. Glenn-Croft

Michael G. Gallagher

Lisa de Soto

Frank V. Smith III

Linda S. Coleman, Acting

David F. Black

Thomas W. Crawley

Reginald F. Wells

Felicita Sola-Carter

Patrick P. O’Carroll

James A. Kissko

Margaret A. Hostetler
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 Administration’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 General Counsel, a Chief Actuary, and an Inspector General.

Programs and Activities

Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance The agency administers 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
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

CHIEF ACTUARY

GENERAL COUNSEL

COMMISSIONER
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
CHIEF OF STAFF
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
WHITE HOUSE LIAISON
SENIOR ADVISOR TO THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

INSPECTOR GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

REGULATIONS

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
BUDGET, FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, HUMAN RESOURCES

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, OPERATIONS

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, QUALITY PERFORMANCE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SYSTEMS

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SYSTEMS

CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, BUDGET, CHANGING AND INSURANCE OFFICE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, COMMUNICATIONS

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, LEGISLATION AND CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, PERSONNEL

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, REGIONAL

CHIEF OF STAFF

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

PRESS OFFICER

COMMUNICATIONS, PLANNING AND TECHNOLOGY EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PUBLIC INQUIRIES

APPRAISAL OPERATIONS

MANAGEMENT

CHIEF ADMINISTRATION LAW JUDGES

FEDERAL RICHARDS OFFICIAL

PERSONNEL

LABOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

CIVIL RIGHTS AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TRAINING

HUMAN CAPITAL PLANNING

EXECUTIVE AND SPECIAL SERVICES

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH AND CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS

LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS

REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS

AUTOMATION SUPPORT PUBLIC SERVICE AND OPERATIONS SUPPORT

TELEPHONE SERVICES

CENTRAL OPERATIONS

ELECTRONIC SERVICES

DISABILITY DETERMINATIONS

QUALITY REVIEW

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

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INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS

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PROGRAM SYSTEMS AND INNOVATION MANAGEMENT

MEDICAL AND VOCATIONAL EXPERTISE

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

DISABILITY AND INCOME ASSISTANCE POLICY RETIREMENT POLICY

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND SYSTEMS

SITELINES ELECTRONIC SERVICES

APPLICATIONS AND SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME SYSTEMS

EARNINGS, ENUMERATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS

ENTREPRENEUR SUPPORT, ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING

RETIREMENT AND SURVIVOR INSURANCE SYSTEMS

QUALITY SYSTEMS

SYSTEMS SUPPORT, ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING

QUALITY SYSTEMS
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 call 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 10 SSA regions, under the overall direction of its Regional Commissioner, contains a network of field offices and call centers, which serve as the contacts between SSA and the public. The Administration operates over 1200 field offices, 38 call centers, 6 Social Security card centers, and 7 processing 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. TTY, 800–325–0778.

**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, 410–965–7467.

**Electronic Access** Information regarding the Social Security Administration may be obtained through the Internet at www.socialsecurity.gov.

**Employment** For information about careers with the Social Security Administration, go to www.socialsecurity.gov/careers. For current vacancies, go to jobsearch.usajobs.opm.gov/a9ssajob.asp.


**Inspector General** The Office of the Inspector General maintains a toll-free hotline that operates between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. e.s.t. (phone, 800–269–0271; TTY, 866–501–2101) to receive allegations of fraud. Persons may
submit allegations by fax at 410–597–0118, by Web site at www.socialsecurity.gov/oig, or by mail at P.O. Box 17768, Baltimore, MD 21235–7768.

**Publications** The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Communications publishes numerous pamphlets concerning SSA programs. 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. Single copies may be obtained at any local office or by calling 800–772–1213.

Requests for bulk orders of publications should be sent to the Social Security Administration, Office of Supply and Warehouse Management, 239 Supply Building, 6301 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235. In addition, over 150 publications are available online in English, Spanish, and other languages at www.socialsecurity.gov.

**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, Altmeyer 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.


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**TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY**

400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902

One Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20444–0001
Phone, 202–898–2999

Chairman
William B. Sansom

Directors
Dennis Bottorff, Donald R. DePriest, Robert M. Duncan, Thomas Gilliland, Skila Harris, Howard A. Thrailkill

President and Chief Operating Officer
Tom D. Kilgore

Chief Administrative Office and Executive Vice President, Administrative Services
John E. Long, Jr.

Senior Vice President, Communications, Government and Valley Relations
Emily J. Reynolds

Chief Operating Officer
William R. McCollum, Jr.

Chief Nuclear Officer
William R. Campbell

Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President, Financial Services
Kimberly S. Greene

The Tennessee Valley Authority conducts a unified program of resource development for the advancement of economic growth in the Tennessee Valley region. The Authority’s program of activities includes flood control, navigation, electric power
production and transmission, recreation improvement, water supply, water quality, environmental stewardship, and economic development.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is a wholly owned Government corporation created by act of May 18, 1933 (16 U.S.C. 831–831dd). All functions of the Authority are vested in its nine-member Board of Directors, the members of which are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board 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 159 local municipal and cooperative electric systems serving customers in parts of 7 States. It supplies power to 62 industries and Federal installations whose power requirements are large or unusual. Power to meet these demands is supplied from dams, coal-fired power plants, nuclear power plants, combustion turbine and diesel 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.

Economic development is at the heart of TVA’s mission of making the Tennessee Valley a better place to live. A thriving economy means quality jobs, more investment in the region, sustainable growth, and opportunities for residents in the southeastern region to build more prosperous lives. TVA Economic Development takes a regional approach to economic growth by partnering with power distributors and both public and private organizations to attract new investments and quality jobs, supporting retention and growth of existing businesses and industries, preparing communities for leadership and economic growth, and providing financial and technical services.

Sources of Information

Citizen Participation TVA Communications, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902–1499. Phone, 865–632–2101.

Contracts Purchasing, WT 3A, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902–1499. Phone, 865–632–4796. This office will direct inquiries to the appropriate procurement officer.


Electric Rates One Century Plaza, 26 Century Boulevard, Suite 100, Nashville, TN 37214–3685.

Employment For employment inquiries, visit www.tva.com.

Research and Technology Applications TVA Reservation, P.O. Box 1010, Muscle Shoals, AL 35661–1010. Phone, 256–386–2026.

Library Services TVA Research Library, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902–1499. Phone, 865–632–3464. Chattanooga Office Complex, LP4A–C, 1101 Market Street, Chattanooga, TN
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

1000 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1600, Arlington, VA 22209–3901
Phone, 703–875–4357. Fax, 703–875–4009. E-mail, info@ustda.gov. Internet, www.ustda.gov.

Director LARRY W. WALThER
Deputy Director LEOCADIA I. ZAK
General Counsel JAMES A. WILDEROTTER
Chief of Staff THOMAS R. HARDY
Director for Policy and Programs GEOFFREY JACKSON
Resource Advisor MICHAEL HILLIER
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Congressional Relations Liaison AMY LORENZINI

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Financial Manager NOREEN ST. LOUIS
Contracts Manager RICHARD SALLEE
Administrative Officer CAROLYN HUM
Grants Administrator PATRICIA DAUGHTEE

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: East Asia, Europe and Eurasia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, South and Southeast Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

The Trade and Development Program was established on July 1, 1980, as a component organization of the International Development Cooperation Agency. Section 2204 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (22 U.S.C. 2421) made it a separate component agency. The organization was renamed the Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) and made an independent agency within the executive branch of the Federal Government on October 28, 1992, by the Jobs Through Exports Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 2421).

USTDA is a foreign assistance agency that delivers its program commitments through overseas grants, contracts with
U.S. firms, and the use of trust funds at several multilateral development bank groups. The projects supported by USTDA activities represent strong and measurable development priorities in host countries and offer opportunities for commercial participation by U.S. firms. Public and private sector project sponsors, in developing and middle-income countries, request USTDA support to assist them in implementing their development priorities.

USTDA helps countries establish a favorable trading environment and a modern infrastructure that promotes sustainable economic development. To this end, USTDA funds overseas projects and sponsors access to U.S. private sector expertise in the areas of project definition and investment analysis and trade capacity building and sector development. Project definition and investment analysis involves activities that support large capital investments that contribute to overseas infrastructure development. Trade capacity building and sector development supports the establishment of industry standards, rules and regulations, trade agreements, market liberalization, and other policy reform.

USTDA 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, the 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

USTDA funds various forms of technical assistance, training, early investment analysis, 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, USTDA 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. USTDA is involved in many sectors, including transportation, energy, telecommunications, environment, health care, mining and minerals development, biotechnology, and agriculture.

USTDA-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. Study costs typically are shared between USTDA and the U.S. firm developing the project.

The Agency makes decisions on funding requests based on the recommendations contained in definitional mission or desk study reports, the advice of the U.S. Embassy, and its own internal analysis.

Sources of Information

Requests for proposals to conduct USTDA-funded technical assistance and feasibility studies, or definitional missions involving review of projects under consideration for USTDA support are listed on the Federal Business Opportunities Web site at www.fbo.gov. Small and minority U.S. firms that wish to be considered for future USTDA desk study solicitations should register with the Agency’s online Consultant Database at www.ustda.gov/consultantdb.

In an effort to provide timely information on Agency-supported activities, USTDA sends out an eNewsletter with current business opportunities and a calendar of events on a biweekly basis. A free e-mail subscription is available at www.ustda.gov. A quarterly publication, USTDA Update, contains current items of interest on a variety of program activities. Region- or sector-specific facts
sheets and case studies also are available. An annual report summarizes the Agency’s activities.

Agency news, reports, and lists of upcoming events are available at www.ustda.gov.

USTDA’s library maintains final reports on the Agency’s 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 at www.ntis.gov.

Regional program inquiries should be directed to the assigned Country Manager. Phone, 703–875–4357. Fax, 703–875–4009. E-mail, info@ustda.gov.

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 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 disadvantaged 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; non-existent, ineffectual, or undemocratic political parties; disenfranchisement of women, indigenous peoples, and minorities; failure to implement national charter documents; powerless or poorly defined democratic institutions; tainted elections; and the inability to resolve conflicts peacefully.

**Humanitarian Assistance and Post-Crisis Transitions**

The Agency provides humanitarian assistance that saves lives, reduces suffering, helps victims return to self-sufficiency, and reinforces democracy. Programs focus on disaster prevention, preparedness, and mitigation; timely delivery of disaster relief and short-term rehabilitation supplies and services; preservation of basic institutions of civil governance during disaster crisis; support for democratic institutions during periods of national transition; and building and reinforcement of local capacity to anticipate and handle disasters and their aftermath.

**Overseas Organizations**

U.S. Agency for International Development country organizations are located in countries where a bilateral program is being implemented. The in-country organizations are subject to the direction and guidance of the chief U.S. diplomatic representative in the country, usually the Ambassador. The organizations report to the Agency’s Assistant Administrators for the four geographic bureaus: the Bureaus for Africa, Asia and Near East, Europe and the New Independent States, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

The overseas program activities that involve more than one country are administered by regional offices. These offices may also perform country organizational responsibilities for assigned countries. Generally, the offices are headed by a regional development officer.

Development Assistance Coordination and Representative Offices provide liaison with various international organizations and represent U.S. interests in development assistance matters. Such offices may be only partially staffed by Agency personnel and may be headed by employees of other U.S. Government agencies.

**Country Organizations—U.S. Agency for International Development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Officer in Charge</th>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan -------------</td>
<td>Skip Waskin (MD)</td>
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<td>Albania -----------------</td>
<td>Ted Landau (MD)</td>
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<td>Angola ------------------</td>
<td>Diana Swain (MD)</td>
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<td>Armenia -----------------</td>
<td>Robin Phillips (MD)</td>
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<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>Robert Hellyer (MD)</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Richard Goughnour (MD)</td>
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<td>East Timor</td>
<td>Flynn Fuller (MD)</td>
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<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Randy Peterson, Acting (MD)</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<td>Hilda Arellano (MD)</td>
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<td>Mali</td>
<td>Pam White (MD)</td>
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<td>Edward Kaduna (MD)</td>
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<td>Moldova</td>
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<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Barry Prim (MD)</td>
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<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>Joseph Taggart (CPO)</td>
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<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Monica Stein-olson (MD)</td>
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<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Jay Kerr (MD)</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Donald Clark (MD)</td>
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1. Office of the Deputy Administrator
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,
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624 Ninth Street NW., Washington, DC 20425

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Deputy Staff Director (VACANCY)
Associate Deputy Staff Director
General Counsel
Deputy General Counsel (VACANCY)
Assistant Staff Director for Civil Rights Evaluation
Assistant Staff Director for Congressional Affairs (VACANCY)
Assistant Staff Director for Management (VACANCY)
Chief, Public Affairs Unit (VACANCY)
Chief, Regional Programs Coordination

[For the Commission on Civil Rights statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Part 701]

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.
UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

COMMISSIONERS

OFFICE OF THE STAFF DIRECTOR

REGIONAL PROGRAMS COORDINATING UNIT

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

MIDWESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT

BUDGET AND FINANCE DIVISION

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND CLEARINGHOUSE DIVISION

PUBLIC AFFAIRS UNIT

CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS UNIT

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS OFFICE

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS EVALUATION

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT

REGIONAL PROGRAMS COORDINATING UNIT

CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE

EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

MIDWESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT

BUDGET AND FINANCE DIVISION

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND CLEARINGHOUSE DIVISION
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) .. Farella Robinson</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern (Rm. 500, 624 9th St. NW., Washington, DC 20425. Phone, 202–376–7533) ........ Ivy Davis</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwestern (Suite 410, 55 W. Monroe St., Chicago, IL 60603. Phone, 312–353–8311) .......... David Mussatt</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain (Suite 710, 1700 Broadway, Denver, CO 80206. Phone, 303–866–1040) .... Malee Craft</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern (Suite 1840T, 61 Forsyth St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303. Phone, 404–562–7000) ...... Peter Minarik</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western (Suite 2010, 300 N. Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90012. Phone, 213–894–3437) (vacancy)</td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources of Information


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
Vice Chairman
Commissioners
Administrative Law Judges
Director, Office of Administration/Chief Information Officer
Deputy Chief Information Officer
Director, Office of Economics
Director, Office of External Relations
Congressional Relations Officer
Public Affairs Officer
Trade Remedy Assistance Program Manager
Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity
Director, Office of Industries Division Chief, Agriculture and Fisheries

DANIEL R. PEARSON
SHARA L. ARANOFF
DEANNA TANNER ORUN, IRVING A. WILLIAMSON, CHARLOTTE R. LANE, DEAN A. PINKERT
CHARLES E. BULLOCK, CARL CHARNESKI, THEODORE ESSEX, PAUL J. LUCKERN
STEPHEN MCLAUGHLIN
PAMELA C. DYSON
ROBERT B. KOOPMAN
LYN M. SCHLITT
(VACANCY)
MARGARET M. O’LAUGHLIN
JOHN J. GREER
JACQUELINE A. WATERS
KAREN LANEY-CUMMINGS
JONATHAN COLEMAN
The United States International Trade Commission furnishes studies, reports, and recommendations involving international trade and tariffs to the President, the U.S. Trade Representative, and congressional committees. The Commission also conducts a variety of investigations pertaining to international trade relief.

The United States International Trade Commission is an independent agency created by the Revenue Act (39 Stat. 795) and originally named the United States Tariff Commission. The name was changed to the United States International Trade Commission by section 171 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2231).

Six Commissioners are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for 9-year terms, unless appointed to fill an unexpired term. The Chairman and Vice Chairman are designated by the President for 2-year terms, and succeeding Chairmen may not be of the same political party. The Chairman generally is responsible for the administration of the Commission. Not more than three Commissioners may be members of the same political party (19 U.S.C. 1330).

Activities

The Commission performs a number of functions pursuant to the statutes referred to above. Under the Tariff Act of 1930, the Commission is given broad powers of investigation relating to the customs laws of the United States and foreign countries; the volume of importation in comparison with domestic production and consumption; the conditions, causes, and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States; and all other factors affecting competition between articles of the United States and imported articles. The Commission is required, 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...
UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN

COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

OFFICE OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

OFFICE OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

OFFICE OF ECONOMICS

OFFICE OF INDUSTRIES

OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS

OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES

OFFICE OF FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF FINANCE

OFFICE OF TARIFF AFFAIRS AND TRADE AGREEMENTS

OFFICE OF UNFAIR IMPORT INVESTIGATIONS

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

OFFICE OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

OFFICE OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

OFFICE OF ECONOMICS

OFFICE OF INDUSTRIES

OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS

OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES

OFFICE OF FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF FINANCE

OFFICE OF TARIFF AFFAIRS AND TRADE AGREEMENTS

OFFICE OF UNFAIR IMPORT INVESTIGATIONS
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, as a result of the reduction or elimination of a duty provided for under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), a Canadian article or a Mexican article, as the case may be, is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities and under such conditions so that imports of the article constitute a substantial cause of serious injury or (except in the case of a Canadian article) a threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article that is like or directly competitive with the imported article. If the Commission's determination is in the affirmative, the Commission recommends to the President the relief which is necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury. Commission investigations under these provisions are similar procedurally to those conducted under the global safeguard action provisions.

**Imports from China (Bilateral Safeguard Actions)**  The Commission conducts investigations to determine whether products from China are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities or under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause market disruption to the domestic producers of like or directly competitive products. If the Commission makes an affirmative determination, it proposes a remedy. The Commission sends its reports to the
President and the U.S. Trade Representative. The President makes the final remedy decision.

**Market Disruption From Communist Countries** The Commission conducts investigations to determine whether increased imports of an article produced in a Communist country are causing market disruption in the United States. 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, 202–205–2745.

**Electronic Access** Commission publications, news releases, *Federal Register* notices, scheduling information, the Commission’s interactive Trade and Tariff DataWeb, and general information about ITC are available for electronic

**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 and the ITC Main Library. The ITC Law Library is available to individuals who make prior arrangements by calling 202–205–3287.

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 705,000 career employees and handles about 212 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. 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 more than 37,000 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.

Postal Service customers and employees can contact the Postal Inspection Service online at www.usps.gov/postalinspectors or by calling 1–877–876–2455 to reach the appropriate Inspection Service office.

<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>495 Summer St., Boston, MA 02110–2214</td>
<td>617–566–4400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>2901 Scott Futerell Dr., Charlotte, NC 28228–3000</td>
<td>704–329–9120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Fl. 6, 433 W. Harrison St., Chicago, IL 60669–2201</td>
<td>312–983–7900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>Suite 900, 1745 Stout St., Denver, CO 80202–3534</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>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Worth</td>
<td>14800 Trinity Blvd., Fort Worth, TX 76161–2929</td>
<td>817–359–2700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>650 N. Sam Houston Pkwy, Houston, TX 77251–1276</td>
<td>713–238–4400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>P.O. Box 2000, Pasadena, CA 91102–2000</td>
<td>626–405–1200</td>
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<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>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>Rm. 2101, 1001 California Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15290–9000</td>
<td>412–365–7900</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>206–842–6200</td>
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<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>Suite 200, 10500 Little Patuxent Pkwy., Columbia, MD 21044–3509</td>
<td>410–715–7700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources of Information

Consumer Information  Customers may check shipping rates, buy stamps, print postage, track packages, locate ZIP codes, shop at the Postal Store, change addresses, or obtain answers to frequently asked questions by visiting www.usps.com. For general information 24 hours a day, call 1–800–ASK–USPS (1–800–275–8777). For the Express Mail, Priority Mail, and Package Support Line, call 1–800–222–1811. Information on past and present schemes used to defraud the public is available at www.usps.com/postalinspectors. Reports of fraudulent activity involving the mail may be made to the Mail Fraud Hotline, 1–800–372–8347.

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 or from the Postal Service Web site at www.usps.gov/employment.

Information about Postal Inspector Service employment may be obtained online at www.usps.com/postalinspectors.


Philatelic Sales  Contact Stamp Fulfillment Services, Kansas City, MO 64179–1009. Phone, 800–782–6724.

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, and employee and labor relations. These manuals and other publications including the National Five-Digit ZIP Code and Post Office Directory (Publication 65) may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402–0001. The National Five-Digit ZIP Code and Post Office Directory is also available through local post offices.

Reading Rooms  Located on 11th Floor North, Library. Phone, 202–268–2900.

Boards, Commissions, and Committees

Note: This is a listing of Federal boards, 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

Also known as the Access Board.
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee

Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation

Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board

Citizens’ Stamp Advisory Committee

Commission of Fine Arts

Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled

Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Delaware River Basin Commission

Endangered Species Program

Export Administration Operating Committee

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council

Federal Financing Bank

Federal Interagency Committee on Education
Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer

Federal Library and Information Center Committee

Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation

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 Council on Disability

National Indian Gaming Commission
1441 L Street NW., Suite 9100, Washington, DC 20005. Phone, 202–
National Park Foundation

Northwest Power and Conservation Council

Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation

Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise

President’s Council on Integrity and Efficiency

President’s 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

White House Commission on Presidential Scholars
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

President
Vice President for Legal Affairs, General Counsel, and Corporate Secretary
Vice President for Programs and Compliance Director, Office of Compliance and Enforcement
Director, Office of Information Management
Director, Office of Program Performance
Chief Administrative Officer
Comptroller/Treasurer
Director, Office of Human Resources
Director, Office of Information Technology
Director, Government Relations and Public Affairs
Inspector General

Helaine M. Barnett
Victor M. Fortuno
Karen J. Sarjeant
Daniele Cardona
John Meyer
Michael Genz
Charles Jeffress
David L. Richardson
Alice Dickerson
Jeff Morningstar
John Constance
Jeffrey E. Schanz

[For the Legal Services Corporation statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Part 1601]

The Legal Services Corporation’s mission is to promote equal access to justice in our Nation and to provide high-quality civil legal assistance to low-income persons.

The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) is a private, nonprofit corporation established by the Legal Services Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2996), to seek to ensure equal access to justice under the law for all Americans.

LSC is headed by an 11-member Board of Directors, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. By law, the Board is bipartisan; no more than six members may be of the same political party. LSC is funded through congressional appropriations and provides legal services through grants to independent local programs selected through a system of competition. In
LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PRESIDENT

VICE PRESIDENT FOR PROGRAMS AND COMPLIANCE

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

VICE PRESIDENT FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS, GENERAL COUNSEL AND CORPORATE SECRETARY

OFFICE OF PROGRAM PERFORMANCE DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS DIRECTOR

TREASURER/COMPTROLLER

OFFICE OF FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES DIRECTOR

INSPECTOR GENERAL

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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2005, LSC funded 138 programs. Together they serve every county and congressional district in the Nation, as well as the U.S. territories. Special service areas also address the needs of Native Americans and migrant farmworkers.

The legal services delivery is based on several principles: local priorities, national accountability, competition for grants, and a strong public-private partnership. Local programs are governed by their own boards of directors, which set priorities and determine the types of cases that will be handled subject to restrictions set by Congress. A majority of each local board is appointed by local bar associations and one-third of each local board is composed of client representatives appointed by client groups. Each board hires its own executive director.

Programs may supplement their LSC grants with additional funds from State and local governments and other sources. They further leverage Federal funds by involving private attorneys in the delivery of legal services for the poor, mostly through volunteer pro bono work.

LSC-funded programs do not handle criminal cases, nor do they accept fee-generating cases that private attorneys are willing to accept on a contingency basis. In addition, in 1996 a series of new limitations were placed upon activities in which LSC-funded programs may engage on behalf of their clients, even with non-LSC funds. All Legal Services programs must comply with laws enacted by Congress and the implementing regulations promulgated by the Legal Services Corporation.


SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560

Board of Regents:
The Chief Justice of the United States (Chancellor)
JOHN G. ROBERTS, JR.

The Vice President of the United States
DICK CHENEY

Members of the Senate
THAD COCHRAN, CHRISTOPHER DODD, PATRICK J. LEAHY

Members of the House of Representatives
SAMUEL JOHNSON, XAVIER BECERRA, DORIS MATSUI

Citizen Members
ELI BROAD, ANNE D’HARONCOURT, MANUEL L. IBANEZ, SHIRLEY ANN JACKSON, ROBERT P. KOGOD, WALTER MASSEY, ROGER SANT, ALAN G. SPOON, PATTY STONESIFER

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CRISTIAN SAMPER, Acting

Inspector General
A. SPRIGHTLEY RYAN

Director of External Affairs
VIRGINIA CLARK

Director, Office of Policy and Analysis
CAROLE P. NEVES

Assistant to the Secretary
CATHERINE CAMERON BELIVEAU
Director, Asian/Pacific-American Program  
Chief, Renwick Gallery  
Director of National Programs  
Director, Anacostia Community Museum  
Director, Archives of American Art  
Director, Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage  
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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 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoo, and research facilities in several States and the Republic of Panama. It holds more than 136 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 Congress on 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 136 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 Community Museum 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.

For further information, contact the Anacostia Community Museum, 1901 Fort Place SE, Washington, DC 20020. Phone, 202-633-1000. Internet, www.si.edu/anacostia.

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 16 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 taped-recorded interviews, and photographs of artists and their work. The Archives is located at 750 Ninth 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. The general admission fee is $12, $7 for students and senior citizens with ID, and free for members and children under 12.

For further information, contact Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum, 2 East Ninety-First Street, New York, NY 10128. Phone, 212-849-8400. Internet, www.si.edu/ndm.

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.

For further information, contact the Freer Gallery of Art, Jefferson Drive at Twelfth Street SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-633-1000. Internet, www.asia.si.edu.
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. Its featured artifacts include a space shuttle and the Enola Gay B–29 World War II bomber.


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.


National Museum of African American History and Culture  Created in 2003, the Museum will be the only national museum devoted exclusively to the documentation of African American life, art, history, and culture.


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 Donald W. Reynolds Center for American Art and Portraiture is home to both the Smithsonian American Art Museum and the National Portrait...
Gallery. Hundreds of images from the collection and extensive information on its collections, publications, and activities are available electronically at 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 1860s and 1870s.


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. The Museum is currently closed for renovations and will reopen in summer 2008.


National Museum of the American Indian  The Museum was established in 1989, and the building on the National Mall opened September 2004. The collection of the Museum is comprised of the collection of the 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 nearly 126 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 more than 19,000 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. Featured on the second floor are 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. The Gallery shares a large library 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. For further information, contact the National Portrait Gallery, Eighth and F Streets NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202–633–1000. Internet, www.npg.si.edu.

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. Currently, the collection has animals ranging in size and diversity from leaf-cutter ants to giraffes. The zoo recently acquired a new pair of young giant pandas, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian. In July 2005, Mei Xiang gave birth to a cub named “Tai Shan.” Recent exhibits include “Amazonia,” a simulated tropical rain forest; the “Pollinariam” exhibit; the Reptile Discovery Center, featuring the world’s largest lizards, Komodo dragons; and the Fujifilm Giant Panda Habitat and Asia Trail. 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, 202–633–1000.

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, 202–633–1000.

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, www.cfa.harvard.edu/saohome.

Smithsonian Museum Conservation Institute The Institute 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 Museum Conservation Institute, Museum Support Center, Suitland, MD 20746. Phone, 301–238–1240.

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, 443–482–2200. 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, 202–633–2240. Internet, www.sil.si.edu. E-mail, libhelp@sil.si.edu.

Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) Since 1952, SITES has been committed to making Smithsonian exhibitions available to millions of people who cannot view them firsthand at the Smithsonian museums. 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.


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, 772–465–6630. 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 Kennedy Center is the only official memorial to President Kennedy in Washington, DC. 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 everyday 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 West Building includes European (13th–early 20th century) and American (18th–early 20th century) works. An extensive survey of Italian painting and sculpture, including the only painting by Leonardo da Vinci in the Western Hemisphere, is presented here. Rich in Dutch masters and French impressionists, the collection offers superb surveys of American, British, Flemish, Spanish, and 15th and 16th century German art, as well as Renaissance medals and bronzes, Chinese porcelains, and about 97,000 works of graphic art from the 12th to the 20th centuries. The East Building collections and Sculpture Garden include important works by major 20th century artists. 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; education programs for schoolchildren and the general public are conducted daily; and an extension service provides slide teaching and multimedia programs, videocassettes, CD ROMs, DVDs, and videodiscs to millions of people each year.


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, 202–842–1600.

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.


Memberships  For information about Smithsonian membership (Resident Program), write to the Smithsonian

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, http://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 at 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, 202–633–2400.

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, 202–633–5285.

**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.,
National Gallery of Art

Calendar of Events  The Calendar of Events is available through the Internet at www.nga.gov/calendar.htm. To receive e-mail notices when new calendars go online, send your name, street address, and e-mail address to calendar@nga.gov.


Educational Resources  The National Gallery of Art provides slide teaching and multimedia programs, videocassettes, CD ROMs, DVDs, and videotapes 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, including workshops, children’s films, music performances, and storytelling.

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. Phone, 202–842–6799. Internet, www.nga.gov/programs/film.htm.

Internships  For information about National Gallery internship programs for college graduates, master’s degree students, and Ph.D. candidates, contact the Department of Academic Programs, National Gallery of Art, 2000B South Club Drive, Landover, MD 20785. E-mail, intern@nga.gov. Phone, 202–842–6257. Fax, 202–842–6935.

Lectures  An ongoing schedule of lectures, symposia, and works in progress are free and open to the public on a first-come, first-serve basis. Internet, www.nga.gov/programs/lectures.htm.

Library  The Gallery’s collection of more than 330,000 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. The library is open by appointment on Mondays from 12 noon to 4:30 p.m. and Tuesday through Friday from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. It is closed on all Federal holidays. Adult researchers may gain access to the library by calling 202–842–6511. Internet, www.nga.gov/resources/dldesc.htm.

Library Image Collections  The Department of Image Collections is the study and research center for images of Western art and architecture at the National Gallery of Art. The collection now numbers nearly 10 million photographs, slides, negatives, and microform images, making it one of the largest resources of its kind. The Department serves the Gallery’s staff, members of the Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts, visiting scholars, and serious adult researchers. The library is open by appointment on Mondays from 12 noon to 4:30 p.m. and Tuesday through Friday from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. It is closed on all Federal holidays. Phone, 202–842–6026. Internet, www.nga.gov/resources/dlidesc.htm.

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.htm.

Publications  The National Gallery shop makes available quality reproductions and publications about the Gallery’s collections. To order, call 202–842–6002. Select 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.


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

**Volunteer Opportunities** For information about volunteering as a docent or as an Art Information Desk volunteer, please call Volunteer Opportunities at 202–789–3013. Internet, www.nga.gov/education/volunteer.htm.


**Horticulture Volunteers** Phone, 202–842–6844.

**Works on Paper** Works of art on paper that are not on view may be seen by appointment on weekdays by calling 202–842–6380. The Matisse cutouts are on view in the Tower from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and from 11 a.m. to 3 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 the 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 grants, publications, consumer information, speakers, or Privacy Act/Freedom of Information Act requests should be directed to the Executive Director or Deputy Director, State Justice Institute, Suite 600, 1650 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. Phone, 703–684–6100.

Information regarding the programs and services of the State Justice Institute is also available through the Internet at www.sji.gov.

For further information, contact the State Justice Institute, Suite 600, 1650 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. Phone, 703–684–6100. Internet, www.sji.gov.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE
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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, nonpartisan, and national institution established 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.

Each year, the Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace 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 nonresident 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.

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 drugs and crime, which are subsidiary to the United Nations.

This listing is provided for reference purposes and should not be considered exhaustive. For more information on international organizations and United States participation in them, contact the State Department’s Bureau of International Organizations. Phone, 202–647–9326. Internet, www.state.gov/p/io.

I. Specialized Agencies of the United Nations

Food and Agricultural Organization
International Atomic Energy Agency
International Civil Aviation Organization
International Fund for Agriculture Development
International Labor Organization
International Maritime Organization
International Telecommunication Union
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Universal Postal Union
World Health Organization
World Intellectual Property Organization
World Meteorological Organization

II. Peacekeeping

African Union/United Nations Hybrid Mission in Darfur
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
United Nations Mission in Ethiopia/Eritrea
United Nations Mission in Liberia
United Nations Mission in Sudan

United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (Middle East)

III. Inter-American Organizations

Caribbean Postal Union
Inter-American Center of Tax Administrators
Inter-American Indian Institute
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
Pan American Health Organization
Pan American Institute of Geography and History
Pan American Railway Congress Association
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and Portugal
IV. Regional Organizations
Antarctic Treaty System
Arctic Council
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
Asia Pacific Energy Research Center
Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific
Commission for Environmental Cooperation
Commission for Labor Cooperation
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
North Atlantic Assembly
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization
North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission
North Pacific Coast Guard Forum
North Pacific Marine Science Organization
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization
Secretariat of the Pacific Community
South Pacific Regional Environment Program
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

V. Other International Organizations
Center for International Forestry Research
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
COPAS-SARSAT (Search and Rescue Satellite System)
Global Biodiversity Information Facility
Integrated Ocean Drilling Program Council
International Bureau for the Permanent Court of Arbitration
International Bureau of Weights and Measures
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
International Center for Migration Policy Development
International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property
International Coffee Organization
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Cotton Advisory Committee
International Council for the Exploration of the Seas
International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
International Customs Tariffs Bureau
International Development Law Organization
International Energy Agency
International Energy Forum Secretariat
International Fertilizer Development Center
International Grains Council
International Hydrographic Organization
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law
International Mobile Satellite Organization
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission
International Organization for Legal Metrology
International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
International Rubber Study Group
International Science and Technology Center
International Seed Testing Association
International Service for National Agriculture Research
International Sugar Council
International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
International Tropical Timber Organization
International Union of Credit and Investment Insurers (Berne Union)
International Whaling Commission
Inter-Parliamentary Union
Iran-United States Claims Tribunal
Hague Conference on Private International Law
Human Frontier Science Program Organization
Multinational Force and Observers
Nuclear Energy Agency
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
Pacific Aviation Safety Office
Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty
Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe
Science and Technology Center in Ukraine
Sierra Leone Special Court
World Heritage Fund
World Customs Organization
World Trade Organization

VI. Special Voluntary Programs
Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria
International Council for Science
International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
International Food Policy Research Institute
International Fund for Agricultural Development
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
United Nations Development Program
United Nations Environment Program
United Nations World Food Program
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Programs
United Nations Relief and Works Agency
United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture
World Agroforestry Center
World Health Organization Special Programs

African Development Bank
Headquarters (temporary): Angle des Trois Rues, Avenue Du Ghana, Rue Pierre De Coubertin, Rue Hedi Nouira, BP. 323, 1002 Tunis Belvédère, Tunisia. Internet, www.afdb.org. E-mail, afdb@afdb.org.
President: Donald Kaberuka

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: Haruhiko Kuroda

The Asian Development Bank commenced operations on December 19, 1966. It now has 67 member countries: 48 from Asia and 19 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: Rear Adm. Elis Treidler Oberg

The Inter-American Defense Board is the oldest permanently constituted, international military organization in the world. It was founded by Resolution XXXIX of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942. Senior army, navy, and air force officers from 25 member nations staff the various agencies of the Board. Its three 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 it feels are necessary for the safety 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 preparedness and humanitarian 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: Luis Alberto Moreno

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 47 member countries, 26 of which are borrowing members in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Inter-American Investment Corporation


Chairman of Board of Directors: Luis Alberto Moreno

General Manager: Jacques Rogozinski

The Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC), an affiliate of the Inter-American Development Bank based in Washington, DC, began operations in 1989 to promote the economic development of its Latin American and Caribbean members by financing small- and medium-size private enterprises. IIC provides project financing in the form of direct loans and equity investments, lines of credit to local financial intermediaries, and investments in local and regional investment funds. IIC has 43 member countries, of which 27 are in the Western Hemisphere, including the United States, and 16 are outside the region.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20433. Phone, 202–473–1000

President: Robert Zoellick

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), also known as the World Bank, officially came into existence on December 27, 1945.
The Bank’s purpose is to promote economic, social, and environmental progress in developing nations by reducing poverty so that their people may live better and fuller lives. The Bank lends funds at market-determined interest rates, provides advice, and serves as a catalyst to stimulate outside investments. Its resources come primarily from funds raised in the world capital markets, its retained earnings, and repayments on its loans.

**International Development Association**

The International Development Association (IDA) came into existence on September 24, 1960, as an affiliate of IBRD. The Association’s resources consist of subscriptions and supplementary resources in the form of general replenishments, mostly from its more industrialized and developed members; special contributions by its richer members; repayments on earlier credits; and transfers from IBRD’s net earnings.

The Association promotes economic development, reduces poverty, and raises the standard of living in the least developed areas of the world. It does this by financing their developmental requirements on concessionary terms, which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than those of conventional loans, thereby furthering the objectives of IBRD and supplementing its activities.

**International Finance Corporation**


*President:* Robert Zoellick

*Executive Vice President:* Lars Thunell

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:* Dominique Strauss-Kahn

*First Deputy Managing Director:* John Lipsky

*Deputy Managing Directors:* Murilo Portugal, 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 original quotas. The inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors was held in March 1946, and the first meeting of the Executive Directors was held May 6, 1946.

On May 31, 1968, the Board of Governors approved an amendment to the Articles of Agreement for the establishment of a facility based on Special Drawing Rights (SDR) in IMF and for modification of certain IMF rules and practices. The amendment became effective on July 28, 1969, and the Special Drawing Account became operative on August 6, 1969. United States acceptance of the amendment and participation in the Special Drawing Account were authorized by the Special Drawing Rights Act (22 U.S.C. 286 et seq.).

On April 30, 1976, the Board of Governors approved a second
amendment to the Articles of Agreement, which entered into force on April 1, 1978. This amendment gave members the right to adopt exchange arrangements of their choice while placing certain obligations on them regarding their exchange rate policies, over which IMF was to exercise firm surveillance. The official price of gold was abolished, and the SDR account was promoted as the principal reserve asset of the international monetary system. United States acceptance of this amendment was authorized by the Bretton Woods Agreements Act Amendments (22 U.S.C. 286e–5).

On June 28, 1990, the Board of Governors approved a third amendment to the Articles of Agreement, which became effective on November 11, 1992. Under this amendment, a member’s voting rights and certain related rights may be suspended by a 70-percent majority of the executive board if the member, having been declared ineligible to use the general resources of the Fund, persists in its failure to fulfill any of its obligations under the Articles.

As of December 31, 2007, IMF had 185 member countries. Total quotas at the end of December 2007 were SDR 217.3 billion (about $343.4 billion).

The IMF promotes international monetary cooperation through a permanent forum for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems; facilitates the expansion and balanced growth of international trade; promotes exchange rate stability; assists in the establishment of an open multilateral system of payments for current transactions among members; and gives confidence to members by making IMF resources temporarily available to them under adequate safeguards.

IMF helps its members correct imbalances in their international balances of payments. It periodically examines the economic developments and policies of its member countries, offers policy advice, and at member’s request and upon executive board approval, provides financial assistance through a variety of financial facilities designed to address specific problems. These financing mechanisms provide access to the Fund’s general resources to offer short-term assistance during crises of market confidence, compensatory financing to countries suffering declines in export earnings, emergency assistance for countries recovering from natural disasters or armed conflict, and low-interest rate resources to support structural adjustment and promote growth in the poorest countries. IMF also provides technical assistance and training to its members. As of December 31, 2007, IMF usable resources were SDR 165.4 billion ($261.4 billion), and 1-year forward commitment capacity was SDR 127.7 billion ($201.7 billion).


International Organization for Migration


Director General: Brunson McKinley (United States)

Deputy Director General: Ndioro Ndiaye (Senegal)


Regional Representative: Richard Scott (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: Michael Gray (United States)

Permanent Observer to the United Nations: Luca Dall’Oglio (Italy)

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) was formed in 1951 as the Intergovernmental Committee for
European Migration (ICEM) to help solve the postwar problems of refugees and displaced persons in Europe and to assist in orderly transatlantic migration. It adopted its current name in 1989 to reflect its progressively global outreach. Since its creation, IOM has assisted more than 12 million refugees and migrants in over 125 countries. As of December 2007, 122 governments are members of IOM, and 18 others have observer status. IOM has observer status at the United Nations.

IOM’s guiding principle is that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and societies. In carrying out its mandate, IOM helps migrants, governments, and civil society plan and operate international and national migration programs at the request of its member states and in cooperation with other international organizations. Its major objectives are the processing and movement of migrants and refugees to countries offering them permanent resettlement opportunities; the promotion of orderly migration to meet the needs of both emigration and immigration communities; counter-trafficking activities; the transfer of technology through migration in order to promote the economic, educational, and social advancement of developing countries; the provision of a forum for states and other partners to exchange views; the promotion of cooperation and coordination on migration issues; and technical cooperation and advisory services on migration policies and legislation.

**Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency**


*President: Robert Zoellick*  
*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: José Miguel Insulza*  
*Assistant Secretary General: Albert R. Ramdin*

The Organization of American States (OAS) brings together the countries of the Western Hemisphere to strengthen cooperation and advance common interests. At the core of the OAS mission is a commitment to democracy. Building on this foundation, OAS works to promote good governance, strengthen human rights, foster peace and security, expand trade, and address the complex problems caused by poverty, drugs, and corruption. Through decisions made by its political bodies and programs carried out by its General Secretariat, OAS promotes greater inter-American cooperation and understanding.

OAS member states have intensified their cooperation since the end of the cold war, taking on new and important challenges. In 1994, the region’s 34 democratically elected presidents and prime ministers met in Miami for the First Summit of the Americas, where they established broad political, economic, and social development goals. They have continued to meet periodically since then to examine common interests and priorities. Through the ongoing Summits of the Americas process, the region’s leaders have entrusted the OAS with a growing number of...
responsibilities to help advance the countries’ shared vision. With four official languages—English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French—the OAS reflects the rich diversity of peoples and cultures across the Americas. The OAS has 35 member states; the independent nations of North, Central and South America; and the Caribbean. Since 1962, Cuba has been barred from participation by resolution of the Eight Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Countries from all around the world are permanent observers, closely following the issues that are critical to the Americas and often providing key financial support for OAS programs.

Member states set major policies and goals through the General Assembly, which gathers the hemisphere’s foreign ministers once a year in regular session. The Permanent Council, made up of ambassadors appointed by member states, meets regularly at OAS headquarters in Washington, DC, to guide ongoing policies and actions. The chairmanship of the Permanent Council rotates every 3 months, in alphabetical order of countries. Each member state has an equal voice, and most decisions are made through consensus.

Also under the OAS umbrella are several specialized agencies that have considerable autonomy. Those agencies are the Pan American Health Organization in Washington, DC; the Inter-American Children’s Institute in Montevideo, Uruguay; the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture in San José, Costa Rica; and the Pan American Institute of Geography and History and the Inter-American Indian Institute, both in Mexico City.

In 1948, 21 nations of the hemisphere signed the OAS Charter at the Ninth International Conference of American States. They were Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba (barred from participation), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Subsequently, 14 other countries joined the OAS by signing and ratifying the Charter. They were Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Grenada, Suriname, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Bahamas, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Canada, Belize, and Guyana. This brings the number of member states to 35.


United Nations


United Nations Office at Vienna: Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A–1400, Vienna, Austria Director-General: Antonio Maria Costa


The United Nations is an international organization that was set up in accordance with the Charter 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

Border Environment Cooperation Commission
United States Section: P.O. Box 221648, El Paso, TX 79913. Internet, www.becc.org.

Great Lakes Fishery Commission

International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico

International Joint Commission—United States and Canada

Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission

Permanent Joint Board on Defense—United States and Canada
Canadian Section: National Defense Headquarters, 101 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, ON K1A 0K2. Phone, 613–992–4423.
Appendices

APPENDIX A: Commonly Used Abbreviations and Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</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>AFDF</td>
<td>African Development Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFDB</td>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
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<td>AFIS</td>
<td>American Forces Information Service (Defense)</td>
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<td>AGRICOLA</td>
<td>Agricultural Online Access</td>
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<td>AHRQ</td>
<td>Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality</td>
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<td>AmeriCorps*</td>
<td>National Civilian Community Corps</td>
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<td>NCCC</td>
<td>AmeriCorps* Volunteers in Service to America</td>
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<td>Amtrak</td>
<td>National Railroad Passenger Corporation</td>
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<td>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</td>
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<td>Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives</td>
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<td>Broadcasting Board of Governors</td>
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<td>Bureau of Economic Analysis</td>
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<td>Bureau of Indian Affairs</td>
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<td>Bureau of Land Management</td>
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<td>Bureau of Labor Statistics</td>
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<td>Board of Veterans' Appeals</td>
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<td>CBO</td>
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<td>Community Development Block Grant</td>
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<td>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</td>
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<td>CFR</td>
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<td>CSS</td>
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<td>DAU</td>
<td>Defense Acquisition University</td>
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<td>DODDS</td>
<td>Department of Defense \nDependent Schools</td>
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<td>Department of Defense \nHuman Resources Activity</td>
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<td>U.S. European Command</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<td>Global Positioning System</td>
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<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>IAF</td>
<td>Inter-American Foundation</td>
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<td>Indian Housing Authority</td>
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<td>INTERPOL</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<td>IRS</td>
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<td>ISN</td>
<td>Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (State)</td>
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<td>Information Security Oversight Office (NARA)</td>
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<td>Missile Defense Agency</td>
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<td>MDW</td>
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<td>National Agricultural Library</td>
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<td>NARA</td>
<td>National Archives and Records Administration</td>
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<td>NASA</td>
<td>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</td>
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<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
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<td>National Cemetery Administration</td>
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<td>See AmeriCorps*NCCC</td>
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<td>NCR</td>
<td>National Capital Region</td>
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<td>National Credit Union Administration</td>
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<td>National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service</td>
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NIC National Institute of Corrections
NIH National Institutes of Health
NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology
NLRB National Labor Relations Board
NMAO NOAA Marine and Aviation Operations
NMB National Mediation Board
NMFS National Marine Fisheries Service ( Commerce)
NNSA National Nuclear Security Administration
NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOS National Ocean Service (Commerce)
NPS National Park Service
NRC Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service
NSA/CSS National Security Agency/ Central Security Service
NSF National Science Foundation
NTI National Transit Institute (Transportation)
NTIA National Telecommunications and Information Administration
NTID National Technical Institute for the Deaf
NTIS National Technical Information Service ( Commerce)
NTSB National Transportation Safety Board
NWS National Weather Service ( Commerce)
OAR Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (Commerce)
OAS Organization of American States
OBCI Office of Business and Community Initiatives (SBA)
OBO Bureau of Overseas Building Operations
OCB Office of Cuba Broadcasting
OCSC Office of Citizen Services and Communications
ODEP Office of Disability Employment Policy ( Labor)
OECA Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (EPA)
OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OES Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (State)
OFAM Office of Financial and Administrative Management
OFCCP Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs ( Labor)
OFM Office of Foreign Missions (State)
OFO Office of Field Operations ( Labor)
OGP Office of Governmentwide Policy
OIE World Organization for Animal Health (Office International des Epizooties)
OIG Office of Inspector General
OIT Office of International Trade (SBA)
OJP Office of Justice Programs
OMB Office of Management and Budget
OPDR Office of Policy Development and Research ( Labor)
OPE Office of Postsecondary Education
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools</td>
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<td>OSERS</td>
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<td>Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (Interior)</td>
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<td>Public Buildings Service</td>
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<td>Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration</td>
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<td>POW/MIA</td>
<td>Prisoner of War/Missing in Action</td>
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<td>Plant Protection and Quarantine</td>
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<td>PROTECH</td>
<td>Office of Performance, Results, and Training (Labor)</td>
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<td>Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty</td>
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<td>Research and Innovative Technology Administration (Transportation)</td>
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<td>Risk Management Agency (Agriculture)</td>
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<td>RSVP</td>
<td>Retired and Senior Volunteers Program</td>
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<td>Savings Association Insurance Fund</td>
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<td>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration</td>
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<td>SBA</td>
<td>Small Business Administration</td>
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<td>Service Corps of Retired Executives</td>
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<td>SEC</td>
<td>Securities and Exchange Commission</td>
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<td>Single Family Homes</td>
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<td>Senior Executive Service</td>
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<td>S&amp;T</td>
<td>Science and Technology Directorate (DHS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stat.</td>
<td>United States Statutes at Large</td>
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<td>STRI</td>
<td>Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute</td>
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<td>TA</td>
<td>Technology Administration (Commerce)</td>
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<td>Tribal Business Information Centers (SBA)</td>
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<td>Trade and Development Agency</td>
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<td>Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration</td>
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<td>TMA</td>
<td>TRICARE Management Activity (Defense)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTB</td>
<td>Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVA</td>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.N.</td>
<td>United Nations 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Acronyms for U.N. agencies can be found under *Selected Multilateral Organizations* in the preceding text.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNICOR</td>
<td>Federal Prison Industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSCEAR</td>
<td>United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>United States Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USACE</td>
<td>United States Army Corps of Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAF</td>
<td>United States Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAREUR</td>
<td>U.S. Army Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USARPAC</td>
<td>U.S. Army Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCG</td>
<td>United States Coast Guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCIS</td>
<td>U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (Homeland Security)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>United States Department of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USEAC</td>
<td>United States Export Assistance Centers (SBA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGS</td>
<td>United States Geological Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USMC</td>
<td>United States Marine Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USMS</td>
<td>United States Maritime Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USN</td>
<td>United States Navy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USNCB</td>
<td>U.S. National Central Bureau (Justice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USPTO</td>
<td>U.S. Patent and Trademark Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Department of Veterans Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VETS</td>
<td>Veterans' Employment and Training Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISTA</td>
<td>See AmeriCorps*VISTA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOA</td>
<td>Voice of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBC</td>
<td>Women's Business Center (SBA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>United Nations/Food and Agricultural Organization World Food Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHS</td>
<td>Washington Headquarters Services (DOD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIC</td>
<td>Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMD</td>
<td>Weapons of Mass Destruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WNET</td>
<td>Women's Network for Entrepreneurial Training (SBA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>See IBRD</td>
</tr>
<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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</table>
APPENDIX B: Federal Executive Agencies
Terminated, Transferred, or Changed
in Name Subsequent to March 4, 1933

NOTE: Italicized terms indicate obsolete agencies, organizations, and entities. In most instances, explanatory remarks are written at those terms elsewhere in this appendix. Dates prior to March 4, 1933, are included to provide additional information about the agencies.

This appendix is indexed in a format considered to be useful to the reader. Entries are carried at the most significant term in their titles, or when there is more than one significant term, the entry is carried at the first significant term. Thus, Bureau of the Budget is found at Budget, Bureau of the, and Annual Assay Commission is found at Assay Commission, Annual. Reader comments on the format are encouraged and should be sent to the address shown on page iv of the Manual.


Acts of Congress See State, Department of


Advanced Research Projects Agency See 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
Established by EO 10472 of July 20, 1933. Terminated Feb. 4, 1965, on resignation of members.

Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Bureau of
See Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of

Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration

Agricultural Conservation Program Service

Agricultural Developmental Service, International

Agricultural Economics, Bureau of
Established by act of May 11, 1931 (42 Stat. 532). Functions transferred to other units of the Department of Agriculture, including Consumer and Marketing Service and Agricultural Research Service, under Secretary's Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of

Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Bureau of
Bureau of Chemistry and Bureau of Soils, created in 1901, combined into Bureau of Chemistry and Soils by act of Jan. 18, 1927 (44 Stat. 976). Soils units transferred to other agencies of the Department of Agriculture and remaining units of Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and Bureau of Agricultural Engineering consolidated with Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering by Secretary's order of Oct. 16, 1938. In February 1943 agricultural engineering research made part of Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and organization for continuing agricultural chemistry research relating to crop utilization named Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, in accordance with Research Administration Memorandum 5 issued pursuant to EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, and in conformity with Secretary's Memorandums 960 and 986. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service under Secretary's Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Agricultural Library, National

Agricultural Marketing Administration

Agricultural Marketing Service
Established by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to act of June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 939), Merged into Agricultural Marketing Administration by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942. Renamed Consumer and Marketing Service by Secretary's Memorandum 1567, supp. 1, of Feb. 8, 1965. Reestablished as Agricultural Marketing Service by the Secretary of Agriculture on Apr. 2,

**Agricultural Relations, Office of Foreign** See Agricultural Service, Foreign

**Agricultural Research Administration** Established by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942. Superseded by 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** Established Mar. 27, 1945, by interdepartmental memorandum; formally established by EO 9781 of Sept. 19, 1946. Terminated by EO 10883 of Aug. 11, 1960, and functions transferred for liquidation to Federal Aviation Agency.


**Air Force Manpower and Personnel Center** Certain functions transferred on activation of Air Force Engineering Management Agency, which was made separate operating unit from Air Force Manpower and Personnel Center (later Air Force Military Personnel Center) in April 1985 by general order of Chief of Staff.

**Air Force Medical Service Center** Renamed Air Force Office of Medical Support by Program Action Directive 85–1 of Mar. 6, 1985, approved by Air Force Vice Chief of Staff.


**Alaska, Board of Road Commissioners for** Established in Department of War by act of Jan. 27, 1905 (33 Stat. 616). Functions transferred to the Department of Interior by act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 446), and delegated to Alaska Road Commission. Functions transferred to the Department of Commerce by act of June 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 377), and terminated by act of June 25, 1959 (73 Stat. 145).


**Alaska Engineering Commission** See Alaska Railroad

Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission

Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, Office of Federal Inspector of Construction for the
Oct. 24, 1992 (106 Stat. 3128) and functions and authority vested in the Inspector transferred to the
Secretary of Energy. Functions vested in the Secretary of Energy transferred to the Federal Coordinator, Office of the Federal Coordinator for

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, 1931. 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 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 Forces Information Service
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.

Apprenticeship, Federal Committee on

Archive of Folk Culture
Renamed Archive of Folk Culture by administrative order of Deputy Librarian of Congress, effective Sept. 21, 1981.

Archives Council, National

Archives Establishment, National

Archives and Records Service, National
See Archives Establishment, National

Archives Trust Fund Board, National
See Archives Establishment, National

Area Redevelopment Administration

Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission

Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission

Armed Forces, U.S.
Court of Appeals for the
See Military Appeals, United States Court of

Armed Forces Medical Library

Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, National

Armed Forces Staff College

Armed Services Renegotiation Board

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, U.S.

Army Communications Command, U.S.

Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command, U.S.

Army and Navy, Joint Board

Army and Navy Staff College
Established Apr. 23, 1943, and operated under Joint Chiefs of Staff. Designated 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, 1935. Terminated on organization of Civil Aeronautics Authority.


**Beltswana Research Center** Established to operate with other agencies of the Department of Agriculture under Agricultural Research Administration. Consolidated into Agricultural Research Administration, the Department of Agriculture, by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942.


**Biological Survey, Bureau of** Established by Secretary's order July 1, 1885, as part of Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture. Made separate bureau by act of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. 276). Transferred to the Department of the Interior by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Consolidated with Bureau of Fisheries into Fish and Wildlife Service by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.


**Blind, Inc., American Printing House for the** Established in 1858 as privately owned institution in Louisville, KY. Functions of the Secretary of the Treasury, except that relating to perpetual trust funds, transferred to Federal Security Agency by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions performed by Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare transferred to the Department of Education.

**Blind-made Products, Committee on Purchases of**


**Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, Committee on Purchases of**

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 Communications Commission order, effective Nov. 30, 1982.

**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**

**Business and Defense Services Administration** Established by the Secretary of Commerce Oct. 1, 1953, and operated under Department Organization Order 40–1. Abolished by Department Organization Order 40–1A of Sept. 15, 1970, and functions transferred to **Bureau of Domestic Commerce**. Functions transferred to **Domestic and International Business Administration**, effective Nov. 17, 1972. Administration terminated by Secretary’s order of Dec. 4, 1977, and functions assumed by **Industry and Trade Administration**.

Business Operations, Bureau of International


Cable Television Bureau Merged with Broadcast Bureau by Federal Communications Commission order to form Mass Media Bureau, effective Nov. 30, 1982.


Capital Park and Planning Commission, National See Capital Park Commission, National


Cemeteries and Memorials in Europe, National Supervision transferred from Department of War to American Battle Monuments Commission by EO 6614 of Feb. 26, 1934, which transfer was deferred to May 21, 1934, by EO 6690 of Apr. 25, 1934.

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.


Chief People Officer, Office of the Renamed Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer by administrative order 5440.597 of June 16, 2006.


Child Development, Office of See Children’s Bureau


Civil defense. See Defense


Clark Sesquicentennial Commission, George Rogers Established by Public Resolution 51 (45 Stat. 723). Expenditures ordered administered by the Department of the Interior by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933.


Coal Labor Board, Bituminous Established by act of July 12, 1921 (42 Stat. 140). Abolished as result of U.S. Supreme Court decision, May 18, 1936, in case of Carter v. Carter Coal Company et al.


Coal Mines Administration Established by the Secretary of the Interior July 1, 1943. Abolished by


Coast and Geodetic Survey See Coast Survey


Commerce, Bureau of Domestic See Business and Defense Services Administration


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


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 reassignment 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 other part of title

Committee. See also other part of title

Transferred to Office of Management Services, GSA, by GSA order of Apr. 7, 1986.

Commodities Corporation, Federal Surplus See Relif Corporation, Federal Surplus

Commodity Credit Corporation Organized by EO 6340 of Oct. 16, 1933, and managed in close affiliation with Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Transferred to the Department of Agriculture by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Commodity Exchange Administration See Grain Futures Administration

Commodity Exchange Authority See Grain Futures Administration


Communications Program, Joint Tactical Combined with Joint Interoperability of the Tactical Command and Control Systems Programs to form Joint Tactical Command, Control, and Communications Agency in July 1984, pursuant to DOD Directive 5154.28.


Community Development Corporation, New See Community Development Corporation


Community Facilities Administration Established in Housing and Home Finance Agency by Administrator’s Organizational Order 1 of Dec. 23, 1954. Terminated by act of Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667), and functions transferred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.


Constitution, transfer of functions See Statutes at Large and other matters


of Construction and Repair, and Bureau of Steam Engineering.


Consumer agencies Consumer agencies of National Emergency Council and National Recovery Administration reorganized and functions transferred, together with those of Consumers’ Advisory Board, NRA, and Cabinet Committee on Price Policy, to Consumers’ Division, NRA, by EO 7120 of July 30, 1935. Division transferred to the Department of Labor by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935. Transferred to Division of Consumers’ Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, by Secretary of Labor letter of Aug. 30, 1938, to the Secretary of Agriculture. Continued as Consumer Standards Project until June 30, 1941. Research on consumer standards continued by Consumer Standards Section, Consumers’ Counsel Division, transferred to Agricultural Marketing Administration by administrative order of Feb. 28, 1942. Other project activities discontinued.


Consumers’ Counsel Division See Consumers’ Counsel

Consumers’ Counsel, Division of Established by act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31). Transferred by order of the Secretary of Agriculture from Agricultural Adjustment Administration to supervision of Director of Marketing, effective Feb. 1, 1940. Transferred to Agricultural Marketing Administration by administrative order of Feb. 28, 1942.

Consumers’ Problems, Adviser on See Consumer agencies

Contract Committee Government See Contract Compliance, Committee on Government


Contract Settlement Appeal Board, Office of Established by act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 651). Transferred to the Department of the Treasury by EO

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

Counterespionage Section Transferred from the Criminal Division to the National Security Division by act of Mar. 9, 2006 (120 Stat. 249).


Counterterrorism Section Transferred from the Criminal Division to the National Security Division by act of Mar. 9, 2006 (120 Stat. 249).

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

Crime, National Council on Organized


Critical Materials Council, National

Established within Executive Office of the President by act of July 31, 1964 (98 Stat. 1250); Office abolished in September 1993 due to lack of funding and functions transferred to the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Crop Insurance Corporation, 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 6804 of Mar. 27, 1933.

Cultural Center, National


Customs, Bureau of


Customs Court, U.S.


Customs and Patent Appeals, U.S. Court of


Dairy Industry, Bureau of


Defense, Advisory Commission to the Council of National

See Defense, Council of National.

Defense, Council of National


Defense, Office of Civilian


Defense Administration, Federal Civil


Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency


Defense Advisory Council, Civil


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 Atomic Support Agency

Established in Office of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation.

Defense Audiotape Agency


Defense Audit Service


Defense Civil Preparedness Agency


Defense and Civilian Mobilization Board


Defense Homes Corporation Incorporated pursuant to President's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury of Oct. 18, 1940. Transferred to Federal Public Housing Authority by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.


Defense Manpower Administration Established by the Secretary of Labor by General Order 48, pursuant to EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, and Reorg. Plan No. 6 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. General Order 48 revoked by General Order 63 of Aug. 25, 1953, which established Office of Manpower Administration in Department.


Defense Materials Service See Emergency Procurement Service


Defense Medical Programs Activity Functions consolidated into the TRICARE Management Activity in November 1997 by Defense Reform Initiative.


Defense Minerals Exploration Administration See Defense Minerals Administration


Defense Public Works Division  Established in Public Works Administration. Transferred to Office of Federal Works Administrator by administrative order of July 16, 1941. Abolished by administrative order of Mar. 6, 1942, and functions transferred to Office of Chief Engineer, Federal Works Agency.


Defense Transportation, Office of  Established in Office for Emergency Management by EO 8989 of Dec. 18, 1941. Terminated by EO 10065 of July 6, 1949. Director. See other part of title


Disarmament Problems, President’s Special Committee on  Established by President Aug. 5, 1955. Dissolved in February 1958.

Disaster Assistance Administration, Federal  Functions transferred from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Federal Emergency Management Agency by EO 12148 of July 20, 1979.

and functions transferred to Reconstruction Finance Corporation.


District of Columbia Established by acts of July 16, 1790 (1 Stat. 130), and Mar. 1, 1791. Corporations of Washington and Georgetown 1790 (1 Stat. 130), and Mar. 3, 1791. Established by acts of July 16, 1790, District of Columbia 1790 (1 Stat. 130), and Mar. 3, 1791. Terminated Aug. 31, 1952, pursuant to terms of act.


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.


Drug Abuse, President’s Advisory Commission on Narcotic and Established by EO 11076 of Jan. 15, 1963. Terminated November 1963 under terms of order.


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 38273).

Drunk Driving, Presidential Commission on  

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  

Economic Analysis, Office of  
See Business Economics, Office of

Economic Cooperation Administration  

Economic Coordination, Office of Foreign  
See Board of Economic Operations

Economic Defense Board  

Economic Development, Office of Regional  

Economic Development Service, Foreign  
Established by order of the Secretary of Agriculture Nov. 6, 1969. Abolished by order of Secretary Feb. 6, 1972, and functions transferred to Economic Research Service.

Economic Growth and Stability, Advisory Board on  

Economic Management Support Center  

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 the same order.

Economic Opportunity, Office of  

Economic Policy, Council on  

Economic Policy, Council on Foreign  

Economic Policy, Council on International  

Economic Policy, National Advisory Board on  
See Economic Growth and Stability, Advisory Board on

Economic Policy Board, President’s  

Economic Research Service  

Economic Security, Advisory Council on  
Economic Security, Committee on Established by EO 6757 of June 29, 1934. Terminated as formal agency in April 1936, as provided in act, but continued informally for some time thereafter.


Economic Warfare, Board of See Economic Defense Board

Economic Warfare, Office of See Economic Defense Board


Education, Office of Bilingual Abolished by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 675), and functions transferred to Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Department of Education.


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


**Electricity Transmission and Distribution, Office of** Renamed Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability by the Secretary of Energy’s memo of Feb. 15, 2005.


**Emergency Conservation Work** Established by EO 6101 of Apr. 5, 1933. Succeeded by Civilian Conservation Corps.

**Emergency Council, National** Established by EO 6433--A of Nov. 17, 1933. Consolidated with Executive Council by EO 6889--A of Oct. 29, 1934. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and functions (except those relating to Radio Division and Film Service) transferred to Executive Office of the President.


**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 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 352).


Employment Policy, President's Committee on Government  Established by EO 10590 of Jan. 18, 1955. Abolished by EO 10925 of Mar. 6, 1961, and functions transferred to President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.


Employment and Training, Office of Comprehensive Employment Programs. See Employment and Training Programs, Office of.

Employment and Training Programs, Office of  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.


Energy Resources Council  Established in Executive Office of the President by act of Oct. 11, 1974 (88...

**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 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 Organization, President’s Advisory Council on** Established by President Apr. 5, 1969. Terminated May 7, 1971.

**Executive Protective Service** See Secret Service Division


**Export Administration, Bureau of** Established as a separate agency within the Department of Commerce on Oct. 1, 1987 (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).
Appendix B


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, Cost of Living Council Committee on
Abolished by EO 11786 of June 18, 1974.

Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration

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 Industry Advisory Committee

Food and Nutrition Service

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 9122 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 9122 of Mar. 26, 1943, under direction of Administrator, directly responsible to President. Renamed War Food Administration by EO 9334 of Apr. 19, 1943. Terminated by EO 9577 of June 29, 1945, and functions transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture. Transfer made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

Food Safety and Quality Service
Renamed Food Safety and Inspection Service by Agriculture Secretary’s memorandum of June 19, 1981.

Foods, Bureau of
Renamed Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition by Food and Drug Administration notice of Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR 10166).

Foreign
See also other part of title

Foreign Aid, Advisory Committee on Voluntary
Established by President May 14, 1946. Transferred from the Department of State to the Director of the Mutual Security Agency, and later to Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, by Presidential letter of June 1, 1953.

Foreign Operations Administration

Foreign Scholarships, Board of

Forest Reservation Commission, National

Forests, Director of

Freedmen’s Hospital

Fuel Yards
Established by act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 672). Transferred from Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, to Procurement Division, Department of the Treasury, by EO 6166 of June 10, 1934, effective Mar. 2, 1934.

Fuels Coordinator for War, Office of Solid
See Fuels Administration for War, Solid.

Fuels Corporation, U.S. Synthetic

Fund-Raising Within the Federal Service, President’s Committee on

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.

Geographic Board, U.S.
Established by EO 27-A of Sept. 4, 1890. Abolished by EO 6680 of Apr. 17, 1935, and duties transferred to U.S. Board on Geographical Names, Department of the Interior, effective June 17, 1934. Board abolished by act of
July 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 457), and duties assumed by the Board on Geographic Names.

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

Hemispheric Defense Studies, Center for

Highway Safety Agency, National

Highway Safety Bureau, National
See Highway Safety Agency, National

Home Economics, Bureau of Human Nutrition and
See Home Economics, Office of

Home Economics, Office of
Renamed Bureau of Home Economics by Secretary’s Memorandum 436,
Resettlement Administration by EO 7041 of May 15, 1935.

**Homesteads Corporation, Federal Subsistence** See Homesteads, Division of Subsistence


**Housing, President’s Committee on Equal Opportunity in** Established by EO 11063 of Nov. 20, 1962. Inactive as of June 30, 1966.


**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’s Functions transferred to Public Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947.


**Human Development Services, Office of** See Human Development, Office of


**Immigration, Commissioners of** Offices of commissioners of immigration of the several ports created by act of Aug. 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 391). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, and functions transferred to Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Labor.

**Immigration and Naturalization, Bureau of** See Immigration, Bureau of

**Immigration and Naturalization, District Commissioner of** Created by act of Aug. 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 391). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. Functions administered by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice, through district immigration and naturalization directors.

**Immigration and Naturalization Service** See Immigration, Bureau of

**Import Programs, Office of** Established by the Secretary of Commerce Feb. 14, 1971. Functions transferred to Domestic and International Business Administration, effective Nov. 17, 1972.

Indian Commissioners, Board of Established by section 2039, Revised Statutes. Abolished by EO 6145 of May 25, 1933.


Industry and Trade Administration See Business and Defense Services Administration


Information, Coordinator of Established by Presidential order of July 11, 1941. Functions exclusive of foreign information activities transferred by military order of June 13, 1942, to jurisdiction of Joint Chiefs of Staff, War Department, as Office of Strategic Services. Foreign information functions transferred to Office of War Information by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942.

Information, Division of Established pursuant to Presidential letter of Feb. 28, 1941, to Liaison Officer, Office of Emergency Management. Abolished by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942. Functions relating to public information on war effort transferred and consolidated with Office of War Information, and publication services relating to specific agencies of OEM transferred to those agencies.

Information, Office of Coordinator of Transferred, exclusive of foreign information activities, to Office of War Information by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942. Designated Office of Strategic Services and transferred to jurisdiction of Joint Chiefs of Staff by military order of June 13, 1942. Terminated by EO 9621 of Sept. 20, 1945, and functions distributed to the Departments of State and War.

Information Administration, International Transferred from the Department of State to the U.S. Information Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 8 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953.


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 Processing


Information Service, Interim International
Established in the Department of State by EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945. Abolished Dec. 31, 1945, pursuant to Reorg. Plan No. I of 1946, and Board terminated. Functions transferred to President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.


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).

Intelligence Policy and Review, Office of Transferred from the Criminal Division to the National Security Division by act of Mar. 9, 2006 (120 Stat. 249).

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

Interagency. See other part of title

Interdepartmental. See also other part of title


Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of Merged with Office of Information and Public Affairs to form Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs by Order 1–85 of June 5, 1985 of the Secretary of Labor.

Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs, Office of Abolished by decision of March 21, 2005 of the Secretary of Education under authority of section 413 of the Department of Education Organization Act.


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 Appointment 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.


Labor-Management Relations Services, Office of


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.


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.


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 Appeals, United States Court of
Established under Article I of the Constitution of the
United States pursuant to act of May 5, 1950, as
amended. Renamed United States Court of Appeals
for the Armed Forces by act of Oct. 5, 1994 (108
Stat. 2831).

Military Establishment, National
Established as executive department of the Government by
act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 495). Designated Department

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 (53 Stat. 31).

Military Renegotiation Policy and Review Board
Established by directive of the Secretary of Defense
18, 1952, which transferred functions to
Renegotiation Board.

Military Sea Transportation Service
Renamed Military Sealift Command in U.S. Navy by COMSC

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 Exploration, Office of
Established by act of Aug. 21, 1958 (72 Stat. 700). Functions
transferred to Geological Survey by Order 2886 of

Minerals Mobilization, Office of
Established by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to act of Sept.
8, 1950 (64 Stat. 798) and EO 10574 of Nov. 5, 1954,
Succeeded by Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels
Development combined with Office of Research and
Development in the Department of the Interior May
21, 1976, under authority of Reorg. Plan No. 3 of
1950, to form Office of Minerals Policy and
Secrecy order 3070 and functions transferred to
Bureau of Mines.

Minerals Policy and Research Analysis, Office of
See Minerals Mobilization, Office of
Minerals and Solid Fuels, Office of
Abolished and functions assigned to Deputy
Assistant Secretary—Minerals and Energy Policy,
Office of the Assistant Secretary—Mineral Resources,

Mines, Bureau of
Established in the Department of the Interior by act of May 16,
1910 (36 Stat. 369). Transferred to the Department of Commerce by EO
4239 of June 4, 1925. Transferred to the Department
Renamed United States Bureau of Mines by act of
May 18, 1992 (106 Stat. 172). Terminated pursuant
functions transferred to Secretary of Energy by act of

Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration
Established by Order 2953 of May 7, 1973 of the
Secretary of the Interior. Terminated by departmental
directive Mar. 9, 1978, and functions transferred to
Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department
of Labor, established by act of Nov. 9, 1977 (91
Stat. 1319).

Minority Business Enterprise, Office of
Renamed Minority Business Development Agency by
Commerce Secretarial Order DOO–254A of Nov. 1,
1979.

Mint, Bureau of the
Renamed U.S. Mint by Treasury Secretarial order of Jan. 9, 1984 (49 FR
5020).

Missile Sites Labor Commission
Established by EO 10946 of May 26, 1961. Abolished by EO 11174 of
Oct. 11, 1967, and functions transferred to Federal
Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Missouri Basin Survey Commission
Established by EO 10330 of Jan. 3, 1952. Final report of
Commission submitted to President Jan. 12, 1953,
pursuant to EO 10329 of Feb. 25, 1952.

Missouri River Basin Commission
Established by EO 11658 of Mar. 22, 1972. Terminated by EO
12319 of Sept. 9, 1981.

Mobilization, Office of Civil and Defense
See Mobilization, Office of Defense and Civilian

Mobilization, Office of Defense and Civilian
Established by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1958, effective
July 1, 1958. Redesignated as Office of Civil and
Defense Mobilization by act of Aug. 26, 1958 (72
Stat. 861), consolidating functions of Office of
Defense Mobilization and Federal Civil Defense
Administration. Civil defense functions transferred to
the Secretary of Defense by EO 10352 of July 20,
1961, and remaining organization redesignated
Office of Emergency Planning by act of Sept. 22,
1961 (75 Stat. 630).

Mobilization Policy, National Advisory Board on
Established by EO 10224 of Mar. 15, 1951. EO
10224 revoked by EO 10773 of July 1, 1958.

Monetary and Financial Problems, National
Advisory Council on International
Established by act of July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 312). Abolished by
Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1965, effective July 27, 1965,
and functions transferred to President. Functions
assumed by National Advisory Council on
International Monetary and Financial Policies,

Monument Commission, National
submitted in 1957, and audit of business completed
September 1964.

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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. 16, 1946.


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.


Nutrition Division Functions transferred from Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Department of Agriculture by EO 9310 of Mar. 3, 1943.


Office. See also other part of title


Operations Coordinating Board Established by EO 10483 of Sept. 2, 1953, which was superseded by EO 10700 of Feb. 25, 1957. EO 10700 revoked by EO 10920 of Feb. 18, 1961, and Board terminated.

Ordnance, Bureau of See Ordnance and Hydrography, Bureau of

1959 (73 Stat. 395), and functions transferred to Bureau of Naval Weapons.


Panama Railroad Company Incorporated Apr. 7, 1849, by New York State Legislature. Operated under private control until 1881, when original French Canal Company acquired most of its stock. Company and its successor, New Panama Canal Company, operated railroad as common carrier and also as adjunct in attempts to construct canal. In 1904 their shares of stock in Panama Railroad Company passed to ownership of U.S. as part of assets of New Panama Canal Company purchased under act of June 28, 1902 (34 Stat. 481). Remaining shares purchased from private owners in 1905.


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. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.


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

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.

Petroleum Labor Policy Board

Petroleum Reserves Corporation
Corporation formerly disposal agency. Domestic surplus property functions of Corporation transferred to War Assets Administration by EO 9689 of Jan. 31, 1946. Reconstruction Finance Corporation Board of Directors ordered by President to dissolve War Assets Corporation as soon after Mar. 25, 1946, as practicable.

Philippine Alien Property Administration

Philippine War Damage Commission

Photographic Interpretation Center, National

Physical Fitness, Committee on

Physical Fitness, President’s Council on
See Youth Fitness, President’s Council on

Physician Payment Review Commission

Planning Board, National
Established by Administrator of Public Works July 30, 1933. Terminated by EO 6777 of June 30, 1934.

Plant Industry, Bureau of

Postal Savings System

Postal Service

Power Commission, Federal

Preparedness, Office of

Preparedness Agency, Federal

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
Established by Presidential letter of
Price Stabilization, Office of

Prices and Costs, Committee on Government Activities Affecting

Priorities Board

Prison Industries, Inc., Federal
Established by EO 6917 of Dec. 11, 1934. Transferred to the Department of Justice by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Prison Industries Reorganization Administration

Private Sector Programs, Office of

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

Production Management, Office of

Production and Marketing Administration
Established by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 1118 of Aug. 18, 1945. Functions transferred under Department reorganization by Secretary’s Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Productivity Council, National

Programs, Bureau of International

Programs, Office of Public

Prohibition, Bureau of
Established by act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 427). Investigative functions consolidated with functions of Bureau of Investigation into Division of Investigation, Department of Justice, by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, which set as effective date Mar. 2, 1934, or such later date as fixed by President. All other functions performed by Bureau of Prohibition ordered transferred to such division in the
Department of Justice as deemed desirable by Attorney General.

**Property, Office of Surplus**


**Property Administration, Surplus** See War Property Administration, Surplus

**Property Board, Surplus** See War Property Administration, Surplus

**Property Council, Federal**


**Property Management and Disposal Service**

See Emergency Procurement Service

**Property Office, Surplus**

Established in Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, under Regulation 1 of Surplus Property Board, Apr. 2, 1945. Transferred to War Assets Administration by EO 9828 of Feb. 21, 1947.

**Property Review Board**


**Protective Service, Federal**


**Prospective Payment Assessment Commission**


**Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of**


**Public** See other part of title

**Publications Commission, National Historical**


**Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission**


**Puerto Rico, U.S.-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of**


**Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration**


**Radiation Biology Laboratory**

See Radiation and Organisms, Division of

**Radiation Council, Federal**


**Radiation and Organisms, Division of**


**Radio Commission, Federal**


**Radio Division**


**Radio Propagation Laboratory, Central**

Transferred from National Bureau of Standards to Environmental Science Services Administration by the Department of Commerce Order 2–A, effective July 13, 1965.

**Radiological Health, National Center for Devices and**

Renamed Center for Devices and Radiological Health by Food and Drug Administration notice of Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR 10116).

**Rail Public Counsel, Office of**


**Railroad Administration, U.S.** See Railroads, Director General of

**Railroad and Airline Wage Board**

1952 (66 Stat. 296), and June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 131).


Reclamation, Bureau of See Reclamation Service


Records and Information Management, Office of Functions transferred from National Archives and Records Service to Automated Data and Telecommunications Service by General Services Administration's decision, effective Jan. 10, 1982, regionally and Apr. 1, 1982, in Washington, DC.


England, Old West Ozarks, Pacific Northwest, Southwest Border, Southwest Border Region, and Upper Great Lakes—affected.


Regional Operations, Executive Director of Established in Food and Drug Administration by order of May 20, 1971 of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Merged into Office of Regulatory Affairs by order of Nov. 5, 1984 of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.


Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Office of Foreign Established in the Department of State as announced by White House Nov. 21, 1942, Consolidated with Foreign Economic Administration by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1941.


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 Special Programs Administration

Research Resources, Division of

Research Service, Cooperative State

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).

Resettlement Administration

Resolution Trust Corporation

Resources Board and Advisory Committee, National

Resources Committee, National

Resources Planning Board, National
See Resources Committee, National.

Retired Executives, Service Corps of

Retraining and Reemployment Administration

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.

Review, Division of

RFC Mortgage Company


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
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Rural Development Committee See Rural Development Program, Committee for


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


Secret Service, United States  See Secret Service Division


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 of Emergency Management and other agencies.


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 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 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  

Spanish-Speaking People, Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for  

Special. See other part of title  

Specifications Board, Federal  
Established by Bureau of the Budget Circular 42 of Oct. 10, 1921, Transferred from Federal Coordinating Service to Procurement Division by order of Oct. 9, 1933 of the Secretary of the Treasury. Board superseded by Federal Specifications Executive Committee; set up by Director of Procurement under Circular Letter 106 of July 16, 1935.

Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of  

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 distributingproclamations 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)

State and Local Cooperation, Division of  

State and Local Government Cooperation, Committee on  

State Technical Services, Office of  

Statistical Board, Central  

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Statistical Policy Coordination Committee  

Statistical Reporting Service  

Statistics Administration, Social and Economic  

Statutes at Large  
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Steam Engineering, Bureau of  

Steamboat Inspection Service  

Stock Catalog Board, Federal Standard  

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

Strategic Trade, Office of  


Supplies and Accounts, Bureau of  See Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of


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. 531). Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934, and functions transferred to Procurement Division, the Department of the Treasury.


Surveys and Maps, Board of  See Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government, Board of


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 Service, Automated Data  Renamed Office of Information Resources


**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.


**Terrorist Threat Integration Center** Established on May 1, 2003, pursuant to Presidential initiative. Transferred to the National Counterterrorism Center by act of Dec. 17, 2004 (118 Stat. 3697).

**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.


**Textiles, Office of** Established by the Secretary of Commerce Feb. 14, 1971. Functions transferred to Domestic and International Business Administration, effective Nov. 17, 1972.

**Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board. See Oversight Board (of the Resolution Trust Corporation).**

**Trade, Special Adviser to the President on Foreign** Established by EO 6651 of Mar. 23, 1934. Terminated on expiration of National Recovery Administration.

**Trade Administration, International** See Business and Defense Services Administration


**Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee** Established by EO 11075 of Jan. 15, 1963. Abolished by EO 11846 of Mar. 27, 1975, and records transferred to Trade Policy Committee established by same EO.

**Trade Negotiations, Office of the Special Representative for** Renamed Office of the U.S. Trade Representative by EO 12188 of Jan. 4, 1980.


**Training School for Boys, National** See District of Columbia, Reform-School of the


Transportation and Public Utilities Service Abolished by General Services Administration order of Aug. 17, 1982. Functions transferred to various GSA organizations.


Treasury, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the—


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


U.S. See other part of title

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, School of Medicine of the Renamed F. Edward Hebert School of Medicine by act of Sept. 24, 1983 (97 Stat. 704).


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).


Veterans Education Appeals Board  See Veterans Tuition Appeals Board


Veterans Health Administration  See Medicine and Surgery, Department of

Veterans Health Services and Research Administration  See Medicine and Surgery, Department of


Veterinary Medicine, Bureau of  Established in Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Renamed Center for Veterinary Medicine by FDA notice of Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR 10166).


Virgin Islands Corporation  See Virgin Islands Company


Vocational Rehabilitation Administration  See Vocational Rehabilitation, Office of


Wage and Price Stability Program  See Wage and Price Stability, Council on


Wage Stabilization Board, National  See Defense Mediation Board, National

Wallops Flight Center, Wallops Island, VA  Formerly separate field installation of 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, 1941. Office abolished by departmental order of Nov. 6, 1943, pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which established Foreign Economic Administration in Office for Emergency Management.

War Communications, Board of See Defense Communications Board


War Damage Corporation See War Insurance Corporation

War, Department of Established by act of Aug. 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 49), succeeding similar department established prior to adoption of the Constitution. Three military departments—Army; Navy, including naval aviation and U.S. Marine Corps; and Air Force—reorganized under National Military Establishment by act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 495).

War Finance Corporation Established by act of Apr. 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 506); Functions and obligations transferred by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, to the Secretary of the Treasury for liquidation not later than Dec. 31, 1939.

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 Production Board Established in Office for Emergency Management by EO 9024 of Jan. 16,
1942. Board terminated and successor agency, Civilian Production Administration, established by EO 9638 of Oct. 4, 1945.


War Relations, Agricultural Office for See Farm Products, Division of

War Relief Agencies, President's Committee on Established by Presidential letter of Mar. 13, 1941. President's War Relief Control Board established by EO 9205 of July 25, 1942, to succeed Committee. Board terminated by EO 9723 of May 14, 1946, and functions transferred to the Department of State.

War Relief Control Board, President's See President's Committee on War Relief Agencies


War Resources Board Established in August 1939 as advisory committee to work with Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board. Terminated by President Nov. 24, 1939.

War Resources Council See Defense Resources Committee


Water Quality Administration, Federal See Water Pollution Control Administration, Federal


White House Police Force  See Secret Service Division


Women’s Reserve Established in U.S. Coast Guard by act of Nov. 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020).


Work Projects Administration See Works Progress Administration


Works Administration, Federal Civil Established by EO 6420-B of Nov. 9, 1933. Function of employment expired March 1934. Function of settling claims continued under Works Progress Administration.

Works Administration, Public  See Emergency Administration of Public Works, Federal


Works, Special Board of Public See Land Program, Director of


Abolished and reestablished by EO 13265 of June 6, 2002.

Youth Opportunity, President’s Council on

Youth Programs, Office 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 January 1, 2008.

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<td>Deputy Public Printer</td>
<td>Paul Erickson, vice William H. Turri.</td>
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<td>General Counsel</td>
<td>Nick Lefevre, vice Gregory A. Bower.</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td>U.S. Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit</td>
<td>Raymond M. Kethledge, confirmed June 24.</td>
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<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>U.S. Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit</td>
<td>Helene N. White, confirmed June 24.</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Donald B. Marron, confirmed June 27, vice Matthew Slaughter, resigned.</td>
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<td>127</td>
<td>General Counsel</td>
<td>Lily Fu Claffee, confirmed June 4, vice John J. Sullivan.</td>
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<td>128</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Export Administration</td>
<td>Christopher R. Wall, confirmed June 27.</td>
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<td>129</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere</td>
<td>William J. Brennan, confirmed June 4, vice James R. Mahoney.</td>
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<td>153</td>
<td>Chief of Staff, Air Force (Joint Chiefs of Staff)</td>
<td>Gen. T. Michael Moseley, USAF, resigned June 5.</td>
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<td>162</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Michael W. Wynne, resigned June 5.</td>
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<td>162</td>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>Gen. T. Michael Moseley, resigned June 5.</td>
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<td>231</td>
<td>Deputy Secretary</td>
<td>Paul A. Schneider, confirmed June 4, vice Michael Jackson, resigned.</td>
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<td>231</td>
<td>Under Secretary, Management</td>
<td>Elaine C. Duke, confirmed June 27.</td>
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<td>237</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Steve Preston, confirmed June 4, vice Alphonso R. Jackson, resigned.</td>
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<td>237</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary, Community Planning and Development</td>
<td>Susan D. Peplier, confirmed June 27, vice Pamela Hughes Patenaude.</td>
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<td>237</td>
<td>General Deputy Assistant Secretary, Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations</td>
<td>Sheila McNamara Greenwood, confirmed June 27, vice Steven B. Nesmith, resigned.</td>
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<td>258</td>
<td>Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy</td>
<td>Elizabeth C. Cook, confirmed June 4, vice Rachel Brand.</td>
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<td>258</td>
<td>Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division</td>
<td>Gregory G. Katsas, confirmed June 27, vice Peter D. Keisler, resigned.</td>
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<tr>
<td>294</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs</td>
<td>Mark Kimmitt, confirmed June 27, vice John Hillen, resigned.</td>
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<td>294</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs</td>
<td>Janice L. Jacobs, confirmed June 4, vice Maura Ann Harty, resigned.</td>
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<td>Eric J. Boswell, confirmed June 27, vice Richard J. Grisfin, resigned.</td>
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<td>U.S. Representative for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations</td>
<td>Rosemary Anne DiCarlo, confirmed June 27.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Austria</td>
<td>David F. Girard-diCarlo, confirmed June 27.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Cape Verde</td>
<td>Marianne Matuzic Myles, confirmed June 4.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Ghana</td>
<td>Donald Gene Teitelbaum, confirmed June 4.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>Marcia Stephens Bloom Bernicat, confirmed June 4.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Guyana</td>
<td>John Melvin Jones, confirmed June 27.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Israel</td>
<td>James B. Cunningham, confirmed June 27.</td>
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<td>Richard E. Hoagland, confirmed June 4.</td>
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<td>Tina S. Kaidanow, confirmed June 27.</td>
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<td>Peter William Bodde, confirmed June 4.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Mali</td>
<td>Gillian Arlette Milovanovic, confirmed June 4.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Moldova</td>
<td>Asif J. Chaudhry, confirmed June 27.</td>
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<td>James Culbertson, confirmed June 27.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Paraguay</td>
<td>Liliana Ayalde, confirmed June 27.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Qatar</td>
<td>Joseph Evan LeBaron, confirmed June 4.</td>
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<td>John R. Beyrle, confirmed June 27.</td>
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<td>U.S. Ambassador to Senegal</td>
<td>Marcia Stephens Bloom Bernicat, confirmed June 4.</td>
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<td>Patricia McMahon Hawkins, confirmed June 4.</td>
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<td>Donald E. Booth, confirmed June 4.</td>
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<td>Kristen Silverberg, confirmed June 27.</td>
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<td>Simon Charles Gros, confirmed June 27, vice Roger Shane Karr, resigned.</td>
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<td>312</td>
<td>Deputy Administrator (Maritime Administration)</td>
<td>Julie A. Nelson, resigned June 7.</td>
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The Department of Transportation

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<td>Hyepin Christine Im, confirmed June 4, vice Henry Lazano, resigned.</td>
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<td>Cynthia L. Bauerly, confirmed June 24, vice Robert D. Lenhard.</td>
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<td>Caroline C. Hunter, confirmed June 24, vice Michael E. Toner, resigned.</td>
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<td>Michael E. Fryzel, confirmed June 27, vice JoAnn Johnson.</td>
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<td>Director, National Counterterrorism Center</td>
<td>Michael E. Leiter, confirmed June 10, John S. Redd, resigned.</td>
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<td>Nanci E. Langley, confirmed June 4, vice Dawn A. Tisdale.</td>
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<td>Shara L. Aranoff, designated June 17.</td>
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<td>Stephen D. Krasner, confirmed June 4, vice Charles E. Horner.</td>
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<td>J. Robinson West, confirmed June 4.</td>
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<td>Nancy M. Zirkin, confirmed June 4.</td>
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