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The United States Government Manual

For over eight decades, *The United States Government Manual* has been the "official handbook" of the Federal Government. This New Deal-era publication was published initially as a loose-leaf notebook, its pages held in place by three metal rings. The *Government Manual* is a regularly updated special edition of the *Federal Register*. Its contents include leadership tables and descriptions of agency activities and programs of the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of Government, as well as activities and programs of quasi-official agencies and international organizations in which the United States participates as a member.

The 2022 *Government Manual* also has Sources of Information sections covering a host of topics and containing links to online resources. Here are examples to illustrate the range of topics covered in these sections: aircraft and ships, air quality monitoring data, America the Beautiful passes, answers to FAQs, artists, atmospheric carbon dioxide, ATV safety, auctions, bank regulators, birdwatchers, Bitcoin and other virtual currencies, blogs, bullying, bus travel safety, carbon monoxide, career and business opportunities, chemical exposure, Chief of Staff's reading list, climate adaptation and climate change, cooperative practices and cooperative principles, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), credit cards, credit unions, cruise vacations, datasets and statistics, debt collection, democracy, disease, earthquakes and landslides, election security and U.S. elections, Electoral College, endangered species and wildlife, flood insurance, Founding Fathers, Freedom of Information Act and Open Government, gardening and organic agriculture, glossaries, Green Card and naturalization, greenhouse gas emissions, green jobs, historic Federal courthouses, history and timelines, homelessness and homeless veterans, Landsat, landscaping, law enforcement, learning American English, lessons of the Holocaust, LGBT youth, maps, Marine Corps bands and tattoo policy, Medals of Honor, minimum wage, museums, news and announcements, organ donation and transplantation, organizational charts, over 9 billion records, payday loans, plain language, planets, publications, public debt, quagga and zebra mussels, quantitative easing and negative rates, recreation, renewable energy, savings bonds and Treasury bills, search tools, SECURE Water Act, seigniorage, sexual assault, shipwrecks and ship disposal, site maps and A-Z indices, snarge, social media, sport fish and tips for fishing, student loans, suicide prevention, sustainability, terrorism advisories, tobacco-free living, travel warnings and wait times, trees on Capitol Grounds, underage drinking, volcanic activity, water conservation and resources, weapons of mass destruction, whistle-blower disclosures, wild horses and burros, wood pellet production and trade, women in the labor force, and more.

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THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MANUAL

Declaration of Independence

Action of Second Continental Congress, July 4, 1776

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 shewn, 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 endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations 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 Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

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

The 56 signatures on the Declaration appear in the positions indicated:

Column 1

Georgia:

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
George Walton

Column 2

North Carolina:

William Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

South Carolina:

Edward Rutledge
Thomas Heyward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton

Column 3

Massachusetts:

John Hancock

Maryland:

Samuel Chase
William Paca
Thomas Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Virginia:

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Thomas Jefferson
Benjamin Harrison
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

Column 4

Pennsylvania:

Robert Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benjamin Franklin
John Morton
George Clymer
James Smith
George Taylor
James Wilson
George Ross

Delaware:

Caesar Rodney
George Read
Thomas McKean

Column 5

New York:

William Floyd
Philip Livingston
Francis Lewis
Lewis Morris

New Jersey:

Richard Stockton
John Witherspoon
Francis Hopkinson
John Hart
Abraham Clark

Column 6

New Hampshire:

Josiah Bartlett
William Whipple

Massachusetts:

Samuel Adams
John Adams
Robert Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

Rhode Island:

Stephen Hopkins
William Ellery

Connecticut:

Roger Sherman
Samuel Huntington
William Williams
Oliver Wolcott

New Hampshire:

Matthew Thornton

For more information on the Declaration of Independence and the Charters of Freedom, see
<http://archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration.html>

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MANUAL

Constitution of the United States

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Note: The following text is a transcription of the Constitution in its original form. Items that are hyperlinked/underlined have since been amended or superseded.

Preamble

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, 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 enumeration 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 choose 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 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 choose 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 choosing 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 behavior, 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 increased during such time: and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other Bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be

presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense 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 a 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 the 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 offenses 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, dockyards, 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 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 anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1.

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the

State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose 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 choose 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. 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 choose from them by ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing 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 increased 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 offenses 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 labor 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 labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3.

New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new states 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, anything 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.

Signers

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G. Washington-Presidt. and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire: John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts: Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King

Connecticut: Wm: Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman

New York: Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey: Wil: Livingston, David Brearly, Wm. Paterson, Jona: Dayton

Pennsylvania: B. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robt. Morris, Geo. Clymer, Thos. FitzSimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouv Morris

Delaware: Geo: Read, Gunning Bedford jun, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jaco: Broom

Maryland: James McHenry, Dan of St Thos. Jenifer, Danl Carroll

Virginia: John Blair--, James Madison Jr.

North Carolina: Wm. Blount, Richd. Dobbs Spaight, Hu Williamson

South Carolina: J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler

Georgia: William Few, Abr Baldwin

Amendments

Note: The first ten 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 offense 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 defense.

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 reexamined 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 18 years of age or older, to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of age.

Section 2.

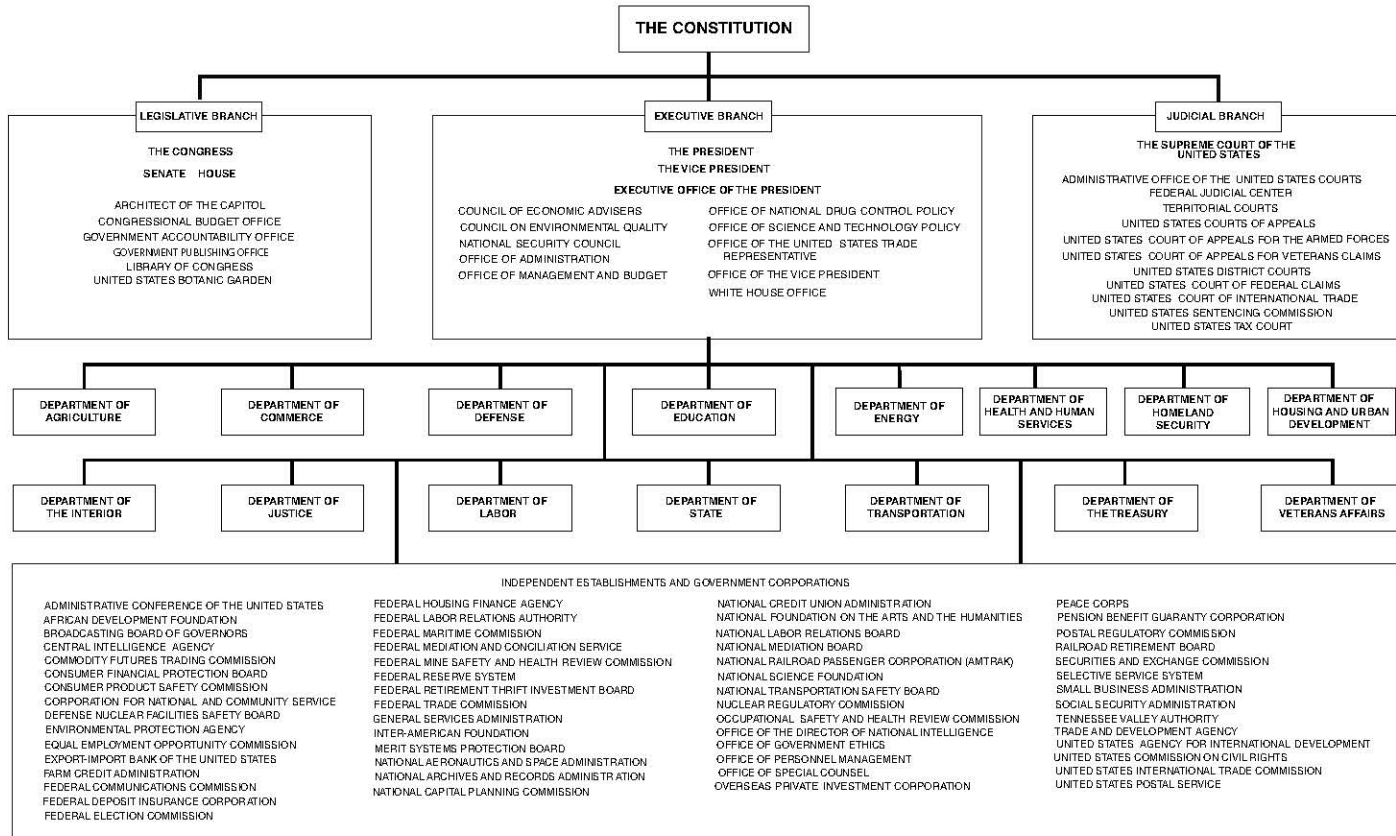
The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES



THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MANUAL

History of Agency Organizational Changes

Federal Agencies Terminated, Transferred, or Changed in Name Subsequent to March 4, 1933

NOTE: Italicized terms indicate obsolete agencies, organizations, and programs. Refer to the name of the obsolete entity in this index for more explanation. Some dates prior to March 4, 1933 are included to provide additional information. Entries are indexed using the most significant term in their titles, or when there is more than one significant term, the entry uses 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.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P R S T U V W Y

A

Accounting Office, General

Established by act of June 10, 1921 (42 Stat. 20). Renamed Government Accountability Office by act of July 7, 2004 (118 Stat. 814).

ACTION

Established by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1971 (5 U.S.C. app.), effective July 1, 1971. Reorganized by act of Oct. 1, 1973 (87 Stat. 405). Functions relating to SCORE and ACT programs transferred to Small Business Administration by EO 11871 of July 18, 1975 (40 FR 30915). Functions exercised by the Director of ACTION prior to Mar. 31, 1995, transferred to the Corporation for National and Community Service (107 Stat. 888 and Proclamation 6662 of Apr. 4, 1994 (57 FR 16507)).

Acts of Congress *See* **State, Department of**

Administrative Conference of the United States

Established by act of Aug. 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 615). Terminated by act of Nov. 19, 1995 (109 Stat. 480). Reauthorized in 2004, 2008, and 2009 by acts of Oct. 30, 2004 (118 Stat. 2255), July 30, 2008 (122 Stat. 2914), and March 11, 2009 (123 Stat. 656). Reestablished by Congress on Mar. 3, 2010 upon confirmation of chairman.

Advanced Research Projects Agency *See* **Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency**

Advisory Board. *See other part of title*

Advisory Committee. *See other part of title*

Advisory Council. *See other part of title*

Aeronautical Board

Organized in 1916 by agreement of War and Navy Secretaries. Placed under supervision of President by military order of July 5, 1939. Dissolved by Secretary of Defense letter of July 27, 1948, and functions transferred to *Munitions Board* and *Research and Development Board*. Military order of July 5, 1939, revoked by military order of Oct. 18, 1948.

Aeronautics, Bureau of

Established in the Department of the Navy by act of July 12, 1921 (42 Stat. 140). Abolished by act of Aug. 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 395) and functions transferred to *Bureau of Naval Weapons*.

Aeronautics, National Advisory Committee for

Established by act of Mar. 3, 1915 (38 Stat. 930). Terminated by act of July 29, 1958 (72 Stat. 432), and functions transferred to National Aeronautics and Space Administration, established by same act.

Aeronautics Administration, Civil See Aeronautics Authority, Civil**Aeronautics Authority, Civil**

Established under act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 973). Renamed *Civil Aeronautics Board* and Administrator transferred to the Department of Commerce by Reorg. Plan Nos. III and IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. Office of Administrator designated *Civil Aeronautics Administration* by Department Order 52 of Aug. 29, 1940. *Administration* transferred to *Federal Aviation Agency* by act of Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 810). Functions of *Board* under act of Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 775), transferred to National Transportation Safety Board by act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931). Functions of *Board* terminated or transferred— effective in part Dec. 31, 1981; in part Jan. 1, 1983; and in part Jan. 1, 1985—by act of Aug. 23, 1958 (92 Stat. 1744). Most remaining functions transferred to Secretary of Transportation, remainder to U.S. Postal Service. Termination of *Board* finalized by act of Oct. 4, 1984 (98 Stat. 1703).

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.

Aeronautics and Space Council, National

Established by act of July 29, 1958 (72 Stat. 427). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1973, effective June 30, 1973.

Aging, Administration on

Established by *Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare* on Oct. 1, 1965, to carry out provisions of act of July 14, 1965 (79 Stat. 218). Reassigned to *Social and Rehabilitation Service* by Department reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967. Transferred to Office of Assistant Secretary for Human Development by Secretary's order of June 15, 1973. Transferred to the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services by Secretary's reorganization notice dated Apr. 15, 1991. Transferred to the Administration for Community Living by Department's notice of April 18, 2012 (77 FR 23250).

Aging, Federal Council on

Established by Presidential memorandum of Apr. 2, 1956. Reconstituted at Federal level by Presidential letter of Mar. 7, 1959, to *Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare*. Abolished by EO 11022 of May 15, 1962, which established *President's Council on Aging*.

Aging, Office of

Established by *Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare* June 2, 1955, as *Special Staff on Aging*. Terminated Sept. 30, 1965, and functions assumed by Administration on Aging.

Aging, President's Council on

Established by EO 11022 of May 14, 1962. Terminated by EO 11022, which was revoked by EO 12379 of Aug. 17, 1982.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Established by act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31). Consolidated into *Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration* as *Agricultural Adjustment Agency*, Department of Agriculture, by EO 9069 of

Feb. 23, 1942. Grouped with other agencies to form *Food Production Administration* by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942. Transferred to *War Food Administration* by EO 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943. Administration terminated by EO 9577 of June 29, 1945, and functions transferred to Secretary of Agriculture. Transfer made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946. Functions of *Agricultural Adjustment Agency* consolidated with *Production and Marketing Administration* by Secretary's Memorandum 1118 of Aug. 18, 1945.

Agricultural Adjustment Agency *See Agricultural Adjustment Administration*

Agricultural Advisory Commission, National

Established by EO 10472 of July 20, 1953. Terminated Feb. 4, 1965, on resignation of members.

Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Bureau of *See Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of*

Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration

Established by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, consolidating *Agricultural Adjustment Agency*, *Sugar Agency*, *Federal Crop Insurance Corporation*, and *Soil Conservation Service*. Consolidated into *Food Production Administration* by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942.

Agricultural Conservation Program Service

Established by Secretary of Agriculture Jan. 21, 1953, from part of *Production and Marketing Administration*. Merged with *Commodity Stabilization Service* by Secretary's Memorandum 1446, supp. 2, of Apr. 19, 1961.

Agricultural Developmental Service, International

Established by Secretary of Agriculture memorandum of July 12, 1963. Functions and delegations of authority transferred to Foreign Agricultural Service by Secretary's memorandum of Mar. 28, 1969. Functions transferred by Secretary to *Foreign Economic Development Service* Nov. 8, 1969.

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

Established by act of Feb. 23, 1931 (46 Stat. 1266). Merged with *Bureau of Chemistry and Soils* by Secretarial order of Oct. 16, 1938, to form *Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering*.

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

Established by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 1496 of Mar. 23, 1962. Consolidated into *Science and Education Administration* by Secretary's order of Jan. 24, 1978. Reestablished as National Agricultural Library by Secretary's order of June 16, 1981. Became part of *Agricultural Research Service* in 1994 under Department of Agriculture reorganization.

Agricultural Marketing Administration

Established by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, consolidating *Surplus Marketing Administration*, *Agricultural Marketing Service*, and *Commodity Exchange Administration*. *Division of Consumers' Counsel* transferred to *Administration* by Secretary's memorandum of Feb. 28, 1942. Consolidated into *Food Distribution Administration* in the Department of Agriculture by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942.

Agricultural 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, 1972, under authority of Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1953 (67 Stat. 633).

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 Research Service

Established by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953. Consolidated into *Science and Education Administration* by Secretary's order of Jan. 24, 1978. Reestablished as Agricultural Research Service by Secretarial order of June 16, 1981.

Agricultural Service, Foreign

Established by act of June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 497). Economic research and agricultural attache' activities administered by *Foreign Agricultural Service Division*, *Bureau of Agricultural Economics*, until June 29, 1939. Transferred by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of State. Economic research functions of *Division* transferred to *Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations* June 30, 1939. Functions of *Office* transferred to Foreign Agricultural Service Mar. 10, 1953. Agricultural attache's placed in the Department of Agriculture by act of Aug. 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 908).

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Established June 5, 1961, by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of revised statutes (5 U.S.C. 301) and Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1953 (5 U.S.C. app.). Abolished and functions assumed by the *Farm Service Agency* by Secretary's Memorandum 1010-1 dated Oct. 20, 1994 (59 FR 60297, 60299).

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, National Commission on the Structure of the

Established by act of January 2, 2013 (126 Stat. 1703). Terminated 90 days after submission of final report to President on May 1, 2014.

Air Force Management Engineering Agency

Established in 1975 in Air Force as separate operating unit. Made subordinate unit of Air Force Military

Personnel Center (formerly Air Force Manpower and Personnel Center) in 1978. Reestablished as separate operating unit of Air Force, effective Mar. 1, 1985, by Secretarial order.

Air Force Manpower and Personnel Center

Certain functions transferred on activation of Air Force Management Engineering Agency, which was made separate operating unit from Air Force Manpower and Personnel Center (later Air Force Military Personnel Center) in April 1985 by general order of Chief of Staff.

Air Force Medical Service Center

Renamed Air Force Office of Medical Support by Program Action Directive 85-1 of Mar. 6, 1985, approved by Air Force Vice Chief of Staff.

Air Mail, Bureau of

Established in Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out provisions of act of June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 933). Personnel and property transferred to *Civil Aeronautics Authority* by EO 7959 of Aug. 22, 1938.

Air Patrol, Civil

Established in *Civilian Defense Office* by Administrative Order 9 of Dec. 8, 1941. Transferred to *Department of War* as auxiliary of Army Air Forces by EO 9339 of Apr. 29, 1943. Transferred to the Department of the Air Force by Secretary of Defense order of May 21, 1948. Established as civilian auxiliary of U.S. Air Force by act of May 26, 1948 (62 Stat. 274).

Air Safety Board

Established by act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 973). Functions transferred to *Civil Aeronautics Board* by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

Airways Modernization Board

Established by act of Aug. 14, 1957 (71 Stat. 349). Transferred to *Federal Aviation Agency* by EO 10786 of Nov. 1, 1958.

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, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in

Established by EO 11182 of Oct. 2, 1964. Abolished by EO 11608 of July 19, 1971.

Alaska, Federal Reconstruction and Development Planning Commission for

Established by EO 11150 of Apr. 2, 1964. Abolished by EO 11182 of Oct. 2, 1964, which established *President's Review Committee for Development Planning in Alaska* and *Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska*.

Alaska, President's Review Committee for Development Planning in

Established by EO 11182 of Oct. 2, 1964. Superseded by *Federal Advisory Council on Regional Economic Development* established by EO 11386 of Dec. 28, 1967. EO 11386 revoked by EO 12553 of Feb. 25, 1986.

Alaska Communication System

Operational responsibility vested in Secretary of the Army by act of May 26, 1900 (31 Stat. 206). Transferred to Secretary of the Air Force by Secretary of Defense reorganization order of May 24, 1962.

Alaska Engineering Commission See Alaska Railroad

Alaska Game Commission

Established by act of Jan. 13, 1925 (43 Stat. 740). Expired Dec. 31, 1959, pursuant to act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339).

Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission

Established by act of Aug. 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 888). Terminated June 30, 1961, under terms of act.

Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, Office of Federal Inspector of Construction for the

Established by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1979 (5 U.S.C. app.), effective July 1, 1979. Abolished by act of 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 Natural Gas Transportation Projects by act of Oct. 13, 2004 (118 Stat. 1261).

Alaska Power Administration

Established by the Secretary of the Interior in 1967. Transferred to the Department of Energy by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578).

Alaska Railroad

Built pursuant to act of Mar. 12, 1914 (38 Stat. 305), which created *Alaska Engineering Commission*. Placed under the Secretary of the Interior by EO 2129 of Jan. 26, 1915, and renamed Alaska Railroad by EO 3861 of June 8, 1923. Authority to regulate tariffs granted to Interstate Commerce Commission by EO 11107 of Apr. 25, 1963. Authority to operate Railroad transferred to the Secretary of Transportation by act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 941), effective Apr. 1, 1967. Railroad purchased by State of Alaska, effective Jan. 5, 1985.

Alaska Road Commission *See Alaska, Board of Road Commissioners for***Alcohol, Bureau of Industrial**

Established by act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 427). Consolidated into *Bureau of Internal Revenue* by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Consolidation deferred until May 11, 1934, by EO 6639 of Mar. 10, 1934. Order also transferred to Internal Revenue Commissioner certain functions imposed on Attorney General by act of May 27, 1930, with relation to enforcement of criminal laws concerning intoxicating liquors remaining in effect after repeal of 18th amendment; personnel of, and appropriations for, *Bureau of Industrial Alcohol*; and necessary personnel and appropriations of *Bureau of Prohibition*, Department of Justice.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

Established by the *Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare* by act of May 21, 1972 (88 Stat. 134). Redesignated as an agency of the Public Health Service from the *National Institute of Mental Health* Sept. 25, 1973, by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Functions transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 695). Established as an agency of the Public Health Service by act of Oct. 27, 1986 (100 Stat. 3207–106). Renamed Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration by act of July 10, 1992 (106 Stat. 325).

Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institute on

Established within the National Institute of Mental Health, *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* by act of Dec. 31, 1970 (84 Stat. 1848). Removed from within the National Institute of Mental Health and made an entity within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration by act of May 14, 1974 (88 Stat. 1356). Functions transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 695). (*See also* act of Oct. 27, 1986; 100 Stat. 3207–106.) Abolished by act of July 10, 1992 (106 Stat. 331). Reestablished by act of July 10, 1992 (106 Stat. 359).

Alcohol Administration, Federal *See Alcohol Control Administration, Federal*

Alcohol Control Administration, Federal

Established by EO 6474 of Dec. 4, 1933. Abolished Sept. 24, 1935, on induction into office of Administrator, *Federal Alcohol Administration*, as provided in act of Aug. 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 977). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, and functions consolidated with activities of Internal Revenue Service.

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, Bureau of

Established within Treasury Department by Treasury Order No. 221, eff. July 1, 1972. Transferred to Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives in Justice Department by act of Nov. 25, 2002, except some authorities, functions, personnel, and assets relating to administration and enforcement of certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and title 27 of the U.S. Code (116 Stat. 2275).

Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission

Established by act of Aug. 20, 1954 (68 Stat. 746). Terminated Apr. 30, 1958.

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

Established by Secretary of Defense Directive 5122.10 of March 13, 1989. Dissolved by Secretary's Directive 5105.74 of Dec. 18, 2007 and functions transferred to Defense Media Activity effective Oct. 1, 2008.

American Republics, Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the

Established by *Council of National Defense* order approved by President Aug. 16, 1940. Succeeded by *Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Office for Emergency Management*, established by EO 8840 of July 30, 1941. Renamed *Office of Inter-American Affairs* by EO 9532 of Mar. 23, 1945. Information functions transferred to the Department of State by EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945. Terminated by EO 9710 of Apr. 10, 1946, and functions transferred to the Department of State, functioning as *Institute of Inter-American Affairs*. Transferred to *Foreign Operations Administration* by Reorg. Plan No. 7, effective Aug. 1, 1953.

American Revolution Bicentennial Administration See American Revolution Bicentennial Commission**American Revolution Bicentennial Commission**

Established by act of July 4, 1966 (80 Stat. 259). *American Revolution Bicentennial Administration* established by act of Dec. 11, 1973 (87 Stat. 697), to replace *Commission. Administration* terminated June 30, 1977, pursuant to terms of act. Certain continuing functions transferred to the Secretary of the Interior by EO 12001 of June 29, 1977.

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum

Renamed Anacostia Museum by Smithsonian Institution announcement of Apr. 3, 1987.

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

Previously known as *Federal Committee on Apprentice Training*, established by EO 6750-C of June 27, 1934. Functioned as part of *Division of Labor Standards*, Department of Labor, pursuant to act of Aug. 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 664). Transferred to *Office of Administrator, Federal Security Agency*, by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942. Transferred to *Bureau of Training, War Manpower Commission*, by EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942.

Returned to the Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945.

Archive of Folksong

Renamed Archive of Folk Culture by administrative order of Deputy Librarian of Congress, effective Sept. 21, 1981.

Archives Council, National

Established by act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1122). Transferred to General Services Administration by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 378). Terminated on establishment of Federal Records Council by act of Sept. 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 583).

Archives Establishment, National

Office of Archivist of the U.S. and National Archives created by act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1122). Transferred to General Services Administration by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 381), and incorporated as *National Archives and Records Service* by order of General Services Administrator, together with functions of *Division of the Federal Register*, *National Archives Council*, *National Historical Publications Commission*, National Archives Trust Fund Board, *Trustees of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library*, and Administrative Committee of the Federal Register. Transferred from General Services Administration to National Archives and Records Administration by act of Oct. 19, 1984 (98 Stat. 2283), along with certain functions of Administrator of General Services transferred to Archivist of the United States, effective Apr. 1, 1985.

Archives and Records Service, National *See Archives Establishment, National*

Archives Trust Fund Board, National *See Archives Establishment, National*

Area Redevelopment Administration

Established May 8, 1961, by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to act of May 1, 1961 (75 Stat. 47) and Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. Terminated Aug. 31, 1965, by act of June 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 195). Functions transferred to Economic Development Administration in the Department of Commerce by Department Order 4-A, effective Sept. 1, 1965.

Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission

Established by act of Mar. 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1440). Abolished by act of Sept. 2, 1960 (74 Stat. 739), and functions transferred to the Secretary of Defense.

Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission

Established by act of Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 885; D.C. Code (1951 ed.) 8-158). Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, and functions transferred to *Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations*.

Armed Forces, U.S. Court of Appeals for the *See Military Appeals, United States Court of*

Armed Forces, Industrial College of the

Established by Department of War memorandum of April 11, 1946. Renamed Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy by act of Dec. 31, 2011 (125 Stat. 1701).

Armed Forces Medical Library

Founded in 1836 as *Library of the Surgeon General's Office*, U.S. Army. Later known as *Army Medical Library*, then *Armed Forces Medical Library* in 1952. Personnel and property transferred to National Library of Medicine established in Public Health Service by act of Aug. 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 960).

Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, National

Established by act of Aug. 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 414). Functions discontinued due to lack of funding.

Armed Forces Staff College

Renamed Joint Forces Staff College by act of Oct. 30, 2000 (144 Stat. 165A-230).

Armed Services Renegotiation Board

Established by Secretary of Defense directive of July 19, 1948. Abolished by Secretary's letter of Jan. 18, 1952, and functions transferred to *Renegotiation Board*.

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, U.S.

Established by act of Sept. 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 631). Abolished by act of Oct. 21, 1998 (112 Stat. 2681– 767) and functions transferred to the Secretary of State.

Army Communications Command, U.S.

Renamed U.S. Army Information Systems Command by Department General Order No. 26 of July 25, 1984.

Army Industrial College

Established in Department of War by General Order No. 7 of February 25, 1924. Renamed The Industrial College of the Armed Forces by Department of War memorandum of April 11, 1946.

Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command, U.S.

Renamed U.S. Army Materiel Command by Department General Order No. 28 of Aug. 15, 1984.

Army and Navy, Joint Board

Placed under direction of President by military order of July 5, 1939. Abolished Sept. 1, 1947, by joint letter of Aug. 20, 1947, to President from Secretaries of *War* and Navy.

Army and Navy Staff College

Established Apr. 23, 1943, and operated under Joint Chiefs of Staff. Redesignated the National War College, effective July 1, 1946.

Army Specialist Corps

Established in *Department of War* by EO 9078 of Feb. 26, 1942. Abolished by the *Secretary of War* Oct. 31, 1942, and functions merged into central *Officer Procurement Service*.

Arts, National Collection of Fine

Established within Smithsonian Institution by act of Mar. 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51). Renamed *National Museum of American Art* in Smithsonian Institution by act of Oct. 13, 1980 (94 Stat. 1884).

Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institute of See Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, National Institute of**Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, National Institute of**

Renamed *National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases* by Secretary's order of June 15, 1981, pursuant to act of Dec. 19, 1980 (94 Stat. 3184). Renamed National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases and National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases by act of Nov. 20, 1985 (99 Stat. 820).

Arts, Advisory Committee on the

Established under authority of act of Sept. 20, 1961 (75 Stat. 527). Terminated July 1973 by act of Oct. 6, 1972. Formally abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1977, effective Apr. 1, 1978.

Arts, National Council on the

Established in Executive Office of the President by act of Sept. 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 905). Transferred to National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities by act of Sept. 29, 1965 (79 Stat. 845).

Assay Commission, Annual

Established initially by act of Apr. 2, 1792 (1 Stat. 250) and by act of Feb. 12, 1873 (Revised Statute sec. 3647; 17 Stat. 432). Terminated and functions transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury by act of Mar. 14, 1980 (94 Stat. 98).

Assistance, Bureau of Public

Renamed *Bureau of Family Services* by order of the *Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare*, effective Jan. 1, 1962. Functions redelegated to *Social and Rehabilitation Service* by Secretary's reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967.

Assistance Coordinating Committee, Adjustment

Established by act of Jan. 3, 1975 (88 Stat. 2040). Inactive since 1981.

Assistance Payments Administration Established by

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967. Transferred by *Secretary's* reorganization of Mar. 8, 1977 (42 FR 13262), from *Social and Rehabilitation Service* to Social Security Administration.

Athletics, Interagency Committee on International

Established by EO 11117 of Aug. 13, 1963. Terminated by EO 11515 of Mar. 13, 1970.

Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission

Established by act of Sept. 22, 1964 (78 Stat. 990). Terminated Dec. 1, 1970, pursuant to terms of act.

Atomic Energy Commission

Established by act of Aug. 1, 1946 (60 Stat. 755). Abolished by act of Oct. 11, 1974 (88 Stat. 1237) and functions transferred to *Energy Research and Development Administration* and Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Aviation, Interdepartmental Committee on Civil International

Established by Presidential letter of June 20, 1935. Terminated on organization of *Civil Aeronautics Authority*.

Aviation Agency, Federal

Established by act of Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 731). Transferred to Secretary of Transportation by act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931). *Agency* reestablished as Federal Aviation Administration by act of Jan 12, 1983 (96 Stat. 2416).

Aviation Commission, Federal

Established by act of June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 938). Terminated Feb. 1, 1935 under provisions of act.

Aviation Consumer Protection, Advisory Committee for

Established by act of Feb. 14, 2012 (126 Stat. 88). Terminated Sept. 30, 2015 under provisions of act.

B**TOP OF PAGE****Beltsville Research Center**

Established to operate with other agencies of the Department of Agriculture under *Agricultural Research Administration*. Consolidated into *Agricultural Research Administration*, the Department of Agriculture, by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942.

Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Office of

Renamed Office of English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement for Limited English Proficient Students by act of Jan. 8, 2002 (115 Stat. 2089).

Biobased Products and Bioenergy, Advisory Committee on

Established by EO 13134 of June 3, 1999. Abolished by EO 13423 of Jan. 24, 2007.

Biobased Products and Bioenergy, Interagency Council on

Established by EO 13134 of June 3, 1999. Abolished by EO 13423 of Jan. 24, 2007.

Biobased Products and Bioenergy Coordination Office, National

Established by EO 13134 of June 3, 1999. Abolished by EO 13423 of Jan. 24, 2007.

Biological Service, National

Established in the Department of the Interior in 1995 by Secretarial order. Transferred to U.S. Geological Survey as new Biological Resources Division by Secretarial Order No. 3202, Sept. 30, 1996.

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.

Biological Survey, National

Established in the Department of the Interior by Secretarial Order 3173 of Sept. 29, 1993. Renamed *National Biological Service* by Secretarial order in 1995.

Blind, Inc., American Printing House for the

Established in 1858 as privately owned institution in Louisville, KY. Functions of the Secretary of the Treasury, except that relating to perpetual trust funds, transferred to *Federal Security Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions performed by *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* transferred to the Department of Education.

Blind-made Products, Committee on Purchases of

Established by act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1196). Renamed *Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped* by act of June 23, 1971 (85 Stat. 77). Renamed *Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped* by act of July 25, 1974 (88 Stat. 392). Renamed Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled by act of Oct. 29, 1992 (106 Stat. 4486).

Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the See Blind-made Products, Committee on Purchases of

Board. *See other part of title*

Bond and Spirits Division

Established as *Taxes and Penalties Unit*, as announced by Assistant to Attorney General in departmental circular of May 25, 1934, pursuant to EO 6639 of May 10, 1934. Abolished by administrative order of October 1942, and functions transferred to Tax, Claims, and Criminal Divisions, Department of Justice.

Bonneville Power Administration

Established by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to act of Aug. 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731). Transferred to the Department of Energy by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578).

Boston National Historic Sites Commission

Established by joint resolution of June 16, 1955 (69 Stat. 137). Terminated June 16, 1960, by act of Feb. 19, 1957 (71 Stat. 4).

Brazil-U.S. Defense Commission, Joint

Established in May 1942 by agreement between the U.S. and Brazil. Terminated in September 1977 at direction of Brazilian Government.

Broadcast Bureau

Merged with *Cable Television Bureau* to form Mass Media Bureau by Federal Communications Commission order, effective Nov. 30, 1982.

Broadcast Intelligence Service, Foreign See Broadcast Monitoring Service, Foreign**Broadcast Monitoring Service, Foreign**

Established in Federal Communications Commission by Presidential directive of Feb. 26, 1941. Renamed *Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service* by FCC order of July 28, 1942. Transferred to *Department of War* by Secretarial order of Dec. 30, 1945. Act of May 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 110), provided for liquidation 60 days after Japanese armistice. Transferred to *Central Intelligence Group* Aug. 5, 1946, and renamed *Foreign Broadcast Information Service*.

Budget, Bureau of the

Established by act of June 10, 1921 (42 Stat. 20), in the Department of the Treasury under immediate direction of President. Transferred to Executive Office of the President by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Reorganized by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1970, effective July 1, 1970, and renamed Office of Management and Budget.

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 Branch, Public

Organized in *Procurement Division*, established in the Department of the Treasury by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Consolidated with *Branch of Buildings Management*, National Park Service, to form *Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency*, under Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Buildings Commission, Public

Established by act of July 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 328). Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, and functions transferred to *Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations*, Department of the Interior. Functions transferred to *Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency*, under Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

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.

Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, Office of Public

Established by act of Feb. 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 983), by consolidation of *Office of Public Buildings and Grounds* under Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, and *Office of Superintendent of State, War, and Navy Department Buildings*. Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, and functions transferred to *Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations*, Department of the Interior.

Bureau. See other part of title

Business, Cabinet Committee on Small

Established by Presidential letter of May 31, 1956. Dissolved January 1961.

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 Economics, Office of

Established by the Secretary of Commerce Jan. 17, 1946. Renamed *Office of Economic Analysis* Dec. 1, 1953. Transferred to the *Administration of Social and Economic Statistics* along with Bureau of the Census and renamed Bureau of Economic Analysis on Jan. 1, 1972.

Business Operations, Bureau of International

Established by the Secretary of Commerce Aug. 8, 1961, by Departmental Orders 173 and 174. Abolished by Departmental Order 182 of Feb. 1, 1963, which established *Bureau of International Commerce*. Functions transferred to *Domestic and International Business Administration*, effective Nov. 17, 1972.

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Cable Television Bureau

Merged with *Broadcast Bureau* by Federal Communications Commission order to form Mass Media Bureau, effective Nov. 30, 1982.

California Debris Commission

Established by act of Mar. 1, 1893 (27 Stat. 507). Abolished by act of Nov. 17, 1986 (100 Stat. 4229), and functions transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

Canal Zone Government

Established by act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 561). Abolished by act of Sept. 27, 1979 (93 Stat. 454).

Capital Housing Authority, National

Established by act of June 12, 1934 (48 Stat. 930). Made agency of District of Columbia government by act of Dec. 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 779), effective July 1, 1974.

Capital Park Commission, National

Established by act of June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 463). *National Capital Park and Planning Commission* named successor by act of Apr. 30, 1926 (44 Stat. 374). Functions transferred to National Capital Planning Commission by act of July 19, 1952 (66 Stat. 781).

Capital Park and Planning Commission, National *See* **Capital Park Commission, National**

Capital Regional Planning Council, National

Established by act of July 19, 1952 (66 Stat. 785). Terminated by Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1966, effective Sept. 8, 1966.

Capital Transportation Agency, National

Established by act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat 537). Authorized to establish rapid rail transit system by act of Sept. 8, 1965 (79 Stat. 663). Functions transferred to Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority by EO 11373 of Sept. 20, 1967.

Career Executive Board

Established by EO 10758 of Mar. 4, 1958. Terminated July 1, 1959, and EO 10758 revoked by EO 10859 of Feb. 5, 1960.

Caribbean Organization

Act of June 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 194), provided for acceptance by President of Agreement for the

Establishment of the Caribbean Organization, signed at Washington, June 21, 1960. Article III of Agreement provided for termination of *Caribbean Commission*, authorized by Agreement signed Oct. 30, 1946, on first meeting of Caribbean Council, governing body of *Organization*. Terminated, effective Dec. 31, 1965, by resolution adopted by Council.

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.

Cemetery System, National

Established in the *Veterans' Administration* by act of June 18, 1973 (87 Stat. 75). Redesignated as the National Cemetery Administration by act of Nov. 11, 1998 (112 Stat. 3337).

Censorship, Office of

Established by EO 8985 of Dec. 19, 1941. Terminated by EO 9631 of Sept. 28, 1945.

Censorship Policy Board

Established by EO 8985 of Dec. 19, 1941. Terminated by EO 9631 of Sept. 28, 1945.

Census, Bureau of the See Census Office

Census Office

Established temporarily within the Department of the Interior in accordance with act of Mar. 3, 1899. Established as a permanent office by act of Mar. 6, 1902. Transferred from the Department of the Interior to *Department of Commerce and Labor* by act of Feb. 14, 1903. Remained in the Department of Commerce under provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 5 of May 24, 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

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 Information Officers Council

Established by EO 13011 of July 16, 1996. Abolished by EO 13403 of May 12, 2006.

Chief People Officer, Office of the

Renamed Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer by administrative order 5440.597 of June 16, 2006.

Chief Strategic Officer, Office of the

Established by the Commissioner of Social Security Dec. 20, 2002. Abolished by Commissioner's memorandum of Jan. 14, 2008, and functions transferred to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Budget, Finance, and Management.

Child Development, Office of See Children's Bureau

Children's Bureau

Established by act of Apr. 9, 1912 (37 Stat. 79). Placed in the Department of Labor by act of Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 737). Transferred, with exception of child labor functions, to *Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency*, by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946. Continued under *Administration* when *Agency* functions assumed by the *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*. Reassigned to *Welfare Administration* by Department reorganization of Jan. 28, 1963. Reassigned to *Social and Rehabilitation Service* by Department reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967. Reassigned to *Office of Child Development* by Department reorganization order of Sept. 17, 1969.

Child Health and Human Development, National Institute of

Established by act of Oct. 17, 1962 (76 Stat. 1072). Renamed Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development by act of Dec. 21, 2007 (121 Stat. 1826).

China, U.S. Court for

Established by act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 814). Transferred to the Department of Justice by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934. Act of June 30, 1906, repealed effective Sept. 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 992).

Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission

Established by act of Aug. 7, 1984 (98 Stat. 1257). Terminated pursuant to terms of act.

Civil defense. See Defense**Civil Rights, Commission on**

Established by act of Sept. 9, 1957 (71 Stat. 634). Terminated in 1983 and reestablished by act of Nov. 30, 1983 (97 Stat. 1301). Renamed United States Commission on Civil Rights by act of Nov. 2, 1994 (108 Stat. 4683).

Civil Service Commission, U.S.

Established by act of Jan. 16, 1883 (22 Stat. 403). Redesignated as Merit Systems Protection Board and functions transferred to Board and Office of Personnel Management by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1978, effective Jan. 1, 1979.

Civil War Centennial Commission

Established by act of Sept. 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626). Terminated May 1, 1966, pursuant to terms of act.

Civilian Conservation Corps

Established by act of June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 319). Made part of *Federal Security Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Liquidation provided for by act of July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 569), not later than June 30, 1943.

Civilian Health and Medical Program of the United States, Office of

Established as field activity in the Department of Defense in 1974. Functions consolidated into the TRICARE Management Activity in November 1997 by Defense Reform Initiative.

Civilian Production Administration

Established by EO 9638 of Oct. 4, 1945. Consolidated with other agencies to form *Office of Temporary Controls, Office for Emergency Management*, by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946.

Civilian Service Awards Board, Distinguished

Established by EO 10717 of June 27, 1957. Terminated by EO 12014 of Oct. 19, 1977, and functions transferred to *U.S. Civil Service Commission*.

Claims, U.S. Court of

Established Feb. 25, 1855 (10 Stat. 612). Abolished by act of Apr. 2, 1982 (96 Stat. 26) and trial jurisdiction transferred to *U.S. Claims Court* and appellate functions merged with those of *U.S. Court of Customs and*

Patent Appeals to form U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. *U.S. Claims Court* renamed U.S. Court of Federal Claims by act of Oct. 29, 1992 (106 Stat. 4516).

Claims Commission of the United States, International

Established in the Department of State by act of Mar. 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 12). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1954, effective July 1, 1954, and functions transferred to Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States.

Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Foreign

Established by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1954, effective July 1, 1954. Transferred to the Department of Justice by act of Mar. 14, 1980 (94 Stat. 96).

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.

Classification Review Committee, Interagency

Established by EO 11652 of Mar. 8, 1972. Abolished by EO 12065 of June 28, 1978.

Clemency Board, Presidential

Established in Executive Office of the President by EO 11803 of Sept. 16, 1974. Final recommendations submitted to President Sept. 15, 1975, and *Board* terminated by EO 11878 of Sept. 10, 1975.

Coal Commission, National Bituminous

Established under authority of act of Aug. 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 992). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and functions transferred to *Bituminous Coal Division*, Department of the Interior.

Coal Consumers' Counsel, Office of the Bituminous

Established by act of Apr. 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 134), renewing provisions of act of Apr. 23, 1937 (50 Stat. 72) for 2 years to continue functions of *Consumers' Counsel Division*, Department of the Interior. Functions continued by acts of Apr. 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 68), and May 21, 1943 (57 Stat. 82). Terminated Aug. 24, 1943.

Coal Division, Bituminous

Established July 1, 1939, by Secretary of the Interior Order 1394 of June 16, 1939, as amended by Order 1399, of July 5, 1939, pursuant to act of Apr. 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 562) and Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Administered functions vested in *National Bituminous Coal Commission* by act of Apr. 23, 1937 (50 Stat. 72). Act extended to Aug. 24, 1943, on which date it expired.

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 Mine Safety Board of Review, Federal

Established by act of July 16, 1952 (66 Stat. 697). Inactive after Mar. 30, 1970, pursuant to act of Dec. 30, 1969 (83 Stat. 803).

Coal Mines Administration

Established by the Secretary of the Interior July 1, 1943. Abolished by Secretary's Order 1977 of Aug. 16, 1944, as amended by Order 1982 of Aug. 31, 1944, and functions assumed by *Solid Fuels Administration for War. Administration* reestablished in the Department of the Interior by EO 9728 of May 21, 1946. Terminated June 30, 1947, by act of Mar. 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 176).

Coal Research, Office of

Established in the Department of the Interior by act of July 7, 1960 (74 Stat. 336). Functions transferred to *Energy Research and Development Administration* by act of Oct. 11, 1974 (88 Stat. 1237).

Coalition Provisional Authority, Inspector General of the

Established by act of Nov. 6, 2003 (117 Stat. 1234). Renamed Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction by act of Oct. 28, 2004 (118 Stat. 2078.)

Coalition Provisional Authority, Office of the Inspector General of the

Established by act of Nov. 6, 2003 (117 Stat. 1234). Renamed Office of the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction by act of Oct. 28, 2004 (118 Stat. 2078).

Coast and Geodetic Survey *See* **Coast Survey****Coast Guard, U.S.**

Established by act of Jan. 28, 1915 (38 Stat. 800) as a military service and branch of the U.S. Armed Forces at all times and as a service in Treasury Department, except when operating as a service in the Navy. Transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Navy by EO 8929 of Nov. 1, 1941. Returned to the Department of the Treasury by EO 9666 of Dec. 28, 1945. Transferred to the Department of Transportation by act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931). Transferred to Homeland Security Department by act of Nov. 25, 2002 (116 Stat. 2249) with related authorities and functions of the Secretary of Transportation.

Coast Survey

Established by act of Feb. 10, 1807 (2 Stat. 413). Redesignated as *Coast and Geodetic Survey* by act of June 20, 1878 (20 Stat. 206). Transferred to *Environmental Science Services Administration* by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1965, effective July 13, 1965.

Codification Board

Established by act of June 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 304). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and functions transferred to *Division of the Federal Register*.

Coinage, Joint Commission on the

Established by act of July 23, 1965 (79 Stat. 258). Expired Jan. 4, 1975, pursuant to act of Oct. 6, 1972 (88 Stat. 776).

Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind

Established by act of Feb. 16, 1857 (11 Stat. 161). Renamed *Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb* by act of Feb. 23, 1865 (13 Stat. 436). Renamed *Columbia Institution for the Deaf* by act of Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1422). Renamed *Gallaudet College* by act of June 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 265). Functions of the *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* transferred to the Department of Education by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 695). Renamed Gallaudet University by act of Aug. 4, 1986 (100 Stat. 781).

Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations

Duties of two positions prescribed by EO 8984 of Dec. 18, 1941. Combined under one officer by EO 9096 of Mar. 12, 1942.

Commerce, Bureau of Domestic *See* **Business and Defense Services Administration****Commerce, Bureau of Foreign**

Established by the Secretary of Commerce Oct. 12, 1953, by Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. Abolished by department order of Aug. 7, 1961, and functions vested in *Bureau of International Programs* and *Bureau of International Business Operations*.

Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic

Established by act of Aug. 23, 1912 (37 Stat. 407). Functions reassigned to other offices of the Department of Commerce due to internal reorganizations.

Commerce, Bureau of International *See* **Business Operations, Bureau of International**

Commerce Service, Foreign

Established in *Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*, Department of Commerce, by act of Mar. 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1394). Transferred to the Department of State as part of Foreign Service by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Commercial Company, U.S.

Established Mar. 27, 1942, as subsidiary of *Reconstruction Finance Corporation*. Transferred to *Office of Economic Warfare* by EO 9361 of July 15, 1943. *Office* consolidated into *Foreign Economic Administration* by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943. Functions returned to *Corporation* by EO 9630 of Sept. 27, 1945, until June 30, 1948.

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*

Committee Management Secretariat

Established in the Office of Management and Budget Jan. 5, 1973, by act of Oct. 6, 1972 (86 Stat. 772). Functions transferred to General Services Administrator by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Apr. 1, 1978. Reassigned to the *National Archives and Records Service* by GSA order of Feb. 22, 1979. Transferred in Archives to Office of the Federal Register by GSA order of Oct. 14, 1980. Transferred to Office of the Archivist of the United States by GSA order of Sept. 24, 1982. Reassigned to Office of Program Initiatives, GSA, by GSA order of May 18, 1984. Transferred to Office of Management Services, GSA, by GSA order of Apr. 7, 1986.

Commodities Corporation, Federal Surplus *See Relief 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. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Commodity Exchange Administration *See Grain Futures Administration*

Commodity Exchange Authority *See Grain Futures Administration*

Commodity Exchange Commission

Established by act of Sept. 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 998). Functions transferred to Commodity Futures Trading Commission by act of Oct. 23, 1974 (88 Stat. 1414).

Commodity Stabilization Service

Established in the Department of Agriculture Nov. 2, 1953, by Secretary's Memorandum 1320, supp. 4. Renamed Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service by Secretary's Memorandum 1458 of June 14, 1961, effective June 5, 1961.

Communication Agency, International *See Information Agency, U.S.*

Communications Program, Joint Tactical

Combined with *Joint Interoperability of the Tactical Command and Control Systems Programs* to form Joint Tactical Command, Control, and Communications Agency in July 1984, pursuant to DOD Directive 5154.28.

Community Development Corporation

Established in the Department of Housing and Urban Development by act of Dec. 31, 1970 (84 Stat. 1791). Renamed *New Community Development Corporation* by act of Aug. 22, 1974 (88 Stat. 725). Abolished Nov. 30, 1983, by act of Nov. 30, 1983 (97 Stat. 1238), and functions transferred to Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Community Development Corporation, New See Community Development Corporation**Community Facilities, Bureau of**

Established in 1945 by *Federal Works Administrator*. Transferred by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380), to General Services Administration, functioning as *Community Facilities Service*. Certain functions transferred to various agencies, including the Department of the Interior, *Housing and Home Finance Agency*, and *Federal Security Agency* by Reorg. Plans Nos. 15, 16, and 17 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Community Facilities Administration

Established in *Housing and Home Finance Agency* by Administrator's Organizational Order 1 of Dec. 23, 1954. Terminated by act of Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667), and functions transferred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Community Organization, Committee on

Established in *Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services* Sept. 10, 1941. Functions transferred to *Federal Security Agency* by EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943.

Community Relations Service

Established in the Department of Commerce by act of July 2, 1964 (78 Stat. 241). Transferred to the Department of Justice by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1966, effective Apr. 22, 1966.

Community Service, Commission on National and

Established by act of Nov. 16, 1990 (104 Stat. 3168). Abolished by act of Sept. 21, 1993, and functions vested in the Board of Directors or the Executive Director prior to Oct. 1, 1993, transferred to the Corporation for National and Community Service (107 Stat. 873, 888).

Community Services Administration

Established by act of Jan. 4, 1975 (88 Stat. 2291) as successor to *Office of Economic Opportunity*. Abolished as independent agency through repeal of act of Aug. 20, 1964 (except titles VIII and X of such act) by act of Aug. 13, 1981 (95 Stat. 519).

Community Services Administration

Functions concerning Legal Services Program transferred to Legal Services Corporation by act of July 25, 1974 (88 Stat. 389). Renamed *Public Services Administration* by *Health, Education, and Welfare* departmental notice of Nov. 3, 1976. Transferred to *Office of Human Development* by Secretary's reorganization of Mar. 8, 1977 (42 FR 13262).

Community War Services

Established in *Office of the Administrator* under EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943, and *Federal Security Agency* order. Terminated Dec. 31, 1946, by act of July 26, 1946 (60 Stat. 695).

Conciliation Service, U.S.

Established by act of Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 738). Functions transferred to Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, established by act of June 23, 1947 (61 Stat. 153).

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

Renamed Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe by EO 13029, Dec. 3, 1996 (61 FR 64591).

Consolidated Farm Service Agency

Established by act of Oct. 13, 1994 (108 Stat. 3214). Renamed Farm Service Agency (61 FR 1109), effective Jan. 16, 1996.

Constitution, Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States

Established by act of Sept. 29, 1983, as amended (97 Stat. 722). Terminated by act of Dec. 3, 1991 (105 Stat. 1232).

Constitution, transfer of functions *See Statutes at Large and other matters***Construction, Collective Bargaining Committee in**

Established by EO 11849 of Apr. 1, 1975. Inactive since Jan. 7, 1976. Formally abolished by EO 12110 of Dec. 28, 1978.

Construction, Equipment and Repairs, Bureau of

Established in the Department of the Navy by act of Aug. 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579). Abolished by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510), and functions distributed among *Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting*, *Bureau of Construction and Repair*, and *Bureau of Steam Engineering*.

Construction Branch

Established in the Department of the Treasury in 1853 and designated *Bureau of Construction* under control of *Office of Supervising Architect* by Sept. 30, 1855. *Office* incorporated into *Public Buildings Branch, Procurement Division*, by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Transferred to *Federal Works Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, when *Public Buildings Branch of Procurement Division, Bureau of Buildings Management*, National Park Service, Department of the Interior—so far as latter concerned with operation of public buildings for other departments or agencies—and *U.S. Housing Corporation* consolidated with *Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency*.

Construction Industry Stabilization Committee

Established by EO 11588 of Mar. 29, 1971. Abolished by EO 11788 of June 18, 1974.

Construction and Repair, Bureau of

Established by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510), replacing *Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs*. Abolished by act of June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 492), and functions transferred to *Bureau of Ships*.

Consumer Advisory Council

Established by EO 11136 of Jan. 3, 1964. *Office of Consumer Affairs* established in Executive Office of the President by EO 11583 of Feb. 24, 1971, and Council reestablished in *Office*.

Consumer Affairs, Office of

Established by EO 11583 of Feb. 24, 1971. Transferred to the *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* by EO 11702 of Jan. 25, 1973.

Consumer Affairs Staff, National Business Council for

Established in the Department of Commerce by departmental organization order of Dec. 16, 1971. Terminated by departmental order of Dec. 6, 1973, due to lack of funding.

Consumer agencies

Consumer agencies of *National Emergency Council* and *National Recovery Administration* reorganized and functions transferred, together with those of *Consumers' Advisory Board*, *NRA*, and *Cabinet Committee on Price Policy*, to *Consumers' Division, NRA*, by EO 7120 of July 30, 1935. *Division* transferred to the Department of Labor by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935. Transferred to *Division of Consumers' Counsel*,

Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, by Secretary of Labor letter of Aug. 30, 1938, to the Secretary of Agriculture. Continued as *Consumer Standards Project* until June 30, 1941. Research on consumer standards continued by *Consumer Standards Section*, *Consumers' Counsel Division*, transferred to *Agricultural Marketing Administration* by administrative order of Feb. 28, 1942. Other project activities discontinued.

Consumer Cooperative Bank, National

Established by act of Aug. 20, 1978 (92 Stat. 499). Removed from mixed-ownership, Government corporation status by acts of Sept. 13, 1982 (96 Stat. 1062) and Jan. 12, 1983 (96 Stat. 2478).

Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight, Office of

Established by Health and Human Services Secretary's notice of April 19, 2010 (75 FR 20364). Abolished by Centers for Medicare & Medicaid's notice of Jan. 26, 2011 (76 FR 4703).

Consumer Interests, President's Committee on

Established by EO 11136 of Jan. 3, 1964. Abolished by EO 11583 of Feb. 24, 1971.

Consumer and Marketing Service

Established by the Secretary of Agriculture Feb. 2, 1965. Renamed Agricultural Marketing Service Apr. 2, 1972, by Secretary's order and certain functions transferred to Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Consumers' Counsel

Established in *National Bituminous Coal Commission* by act of Aug. 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 993). Office abolished by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and functions transferred to Office of Solicitor, Department of the Interior, to function as *Consumers' Counsel Division* under direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Functions transferred to *Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel* June 1941 by act of Apr. 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 134).

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 Compliance, Committee on Government

Established by EO 10308 of Dec. 3, 1951. Abolished by EO 10479 of Aug. 13, 1953, which established successor *Government Contract Committee*. Abolished by EO 10925 of Mar. 6, 1961, and records and property transferred to *President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity*.

Contract Settlement, Office of

Established by act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 651). Transferred to *Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion* by act of Oct. 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 785). Terminated by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, and Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947, and functions transferred to the Department of the Treasury. Functions transferred to General Services Administration by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380).

Contract Settlement Advisory Board

Established by act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 651). Transferred to the Department of the Treasury by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, and by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947. Transferred to General Services Administration by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380) and established as *Contract Review Board*.

Renamed Board of Contract Appeals in 1961 by Administrator's order. Board established as independent entity within General Services Administration Feb. 27, 1979, pursuant to act of Nov. 1, 1978 (92 Stat. 2383).

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 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, and by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947. Functions transferred to General Services Administration by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380). Abolished by act of July 14, 1952 (66 Stat. 627).

Contract Termination Board, Joint

Established Nov. 12, 1943, by *Director of War Mobilization*. Functions assumed by *Office of Contract Settlement*.

Contracts Division, Public

Established in the Department of Labor to administer act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036). Consolidated with Wage and Hour Division by Secretarial order of Aug. 21, 1942. Absorbed by Wage and Hour Division by Secretarial order of May 1971.

Cooperation Administration, International

Established by Department of State Delegation of Authority 85 of June 30, 1955, pursuant to EO 10610 of May 9, 1955. Abolished by act of Sept. 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 446), and functions redelegated to Agency for International Development pursuant to Presidential letter of Sept. 30, 1961, and EO 10973 of Nov. 3, 1961.

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

Established by act of Oct. 13, 1994 (108 Stat. 3178). Reorganized into the National Institute of Food and Agriculture by Secretary's Memorandum 1062-001 of Sept. 17, 2009.

Cooperative State Research Service

Established in the Department of Agriculture. Incorporated into Cooperative State, Research, Education, and Extension Service under Department of Agriculture reorganization in 1995.

Coordinating Council for Comparative Effectiveness Research, Federal

Established by act of Feb. 17, 2009 (123 Stat 187). Terminated by act of Mar. 23, 2010 (124 Stat. 747).

Coordinating Service, Federal

Office of Chief Coordinator created by Executive order promulgated in *Bureau of the Budget* Circular 15, July 27, 1921, and duties enlarged by other *Bureau* circulars. Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Contract form, Federal traffic, and surplus property functions transferred to *Procurement Division* by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by President Oct. 9, 1933, issued pursuant to EO's 6166 of June 10, 1933, and 6224 of July 27, 1933.

Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panels

Established by act of Dec. 17, 1993 (107 Stat. 2304). Replaced by Copyright Royalty Judges under act of Nov. 30, 2004 (118 Stat. 2351).

Copyright Royalty Tribunal

Established as an independent entity within the legislative branch by act of Oct. 19, 1976 (90 Stat. 2594). Abolished by act of Dec. 17, 1993 (107 Stat. 2304), and functions transferred to copyright arbitration royalty panels.

Copyrighted Works, National Commission on New Technological Uses of

Established by act of Dec. 31, 1974 (88 Stat. 1873). Terminated Sept. 29, 1978, pursuant to terms of act.

Corporate Payments Abroad, Task Force on Questionable

Established by Presidential memorandum of Mar. 31, 1976. Terminated Dec. 31, 1976, pursuant to terms of memorandum.

Corporation, Federal Facilities

Established in the Department of the Treasury by EO 10539 of June 22, 1954. Placed under supervision of Director appointed by General Services Administrator by EO 10720 of July 11, 1957. Dissolved by act of Aug. 30, 1961 (75 Stat. 418), and functions transferred to Administrator of General Services.

Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission

Established by act of Aug. 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366). Terminated May 6, 1967, by act of Dec. 23, 1963 (77 Stat. 477).

Cost Accounting Standards Board

Established by act of Aug. 15, 1970 (84 Stat. 796). Terminated Sept. 30, 1980, due to lack of funding. Reestablished by act of Nov. 17, 1988 (102 Stat. 4059).

Cost of Living Council

Established by EO 11615 of Aug. 15, 1971. Abolished by EO 11788 of June 18, 1974.

Cotton Stabilization Corporation

Organized June 1930 under laws of Delaware by *Federal Farm Board* pursuant to act of June 15, 1929 (46 Stat. 11). Certificate of dissolution filed with Corporation Commission of Delaware Dec. 27, 1934.

Cotton Textile Industry, Board of Inquiry for the

Established by EO 6840 of Sept. 5, 1934. Abolished by EO 6858 of Sept. 26, 1934.

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).

Counterintelligence, Office of

Established within the Department of Energy by Public Law 106-65 of Oct. 5, 1999 (113 Stat. 955). Merged with *Office of Intelligence* to form *Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence* by memorandum of March 9, 2006 of the Secretary of Energy.

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***Credit Union System, Federal**

Established by act of June 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 1216), to be administered by *Farm Credit Administration*. Transferred to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation by EO 9148 of Apr. 27, 1942, and Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947. Functions transferred to *Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, Federal Security*

Agency, established by act of June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1091). Functions transferred to the *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1953, effective Apr. 11, 1953. Functions transferred to National Credit Union Administration by act of Mar. 10, 1970 (84 Stat. 49).

Crime, National Council on Organized

Established by EO 11534 of June 4, 1970. Terminated by EO 12110 of Dec. 28, 1978.

Critical Materials Council, National

Established within Executive Office of the President by act of July 31, 1984 (98 Stat. 1250). *Office* abolished in September 1993 due to lack of funding and functions transferred to the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Crop Insurance Corporation, Federal

Established by act of Feb. 16, 1938. Consolidated with the *Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service* and *Farmers' Home Administration* in 1995 to form the *Farm Service Agency* pursuant to act of Oct. 13, 1994 (108 Stat. 3178).

Crop Production Loan Office

Authorized by Presidential letters of July 26, 1918, and July 26, 1919, to the Secretary of Agriculture. Further authorized by act of Mar. 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1347). Transferred to Farm Credit Administration by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933.

Cultural Center, National

Established in Smithsonian Institution by act of Sept. 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1698). Renamed John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts by act of Jan. 23, 1964 (78 Stat. 4).

Customs, Bureau of

Established under sec. 1 of act of Mar. 3, 1927 (19 U.S.C. 2071) in Treasury Department. Functions relating to award of numbers to undocumented vessels, vested in *Collectors of Customs*, transferred to Commandant of Coast Guard by EO 9083 of Feb. 27, 1942. Transfer made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946. Redesignated U.S. Customs Service by the Department of the Treasury Order 165-23 of Apr. 4, 1973. Functions transferred to and agency established within Homeland Security Department by act of Nov. 25, 2002 (116 Stat. 2178).

Customs Court, U.S.

Formerly established as Board of General Appraisers by act of June 10, 1890 (26 Stat. 136). Renamed *U.S. Customs Court* by act of May 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 669). Renamed U.S. Court of International Trade by act of Oct. 10, 1980 (94 Stat. 1727).

Customs and Patent Appeals, U.S. Court of

Established by act of Mar. 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1475). Abolished by act of Apr. 2, 1982 (96 Stat. 28) and functions merged with appellate functions of *U.S. Court of Claims* to form U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

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Dairy Industry, Bureau of

Bureau of Dairying established in the Department of Agriculture by act of May 29, 1924 (43 Stat. 243). *Bureau of Dairy Industry* designation first appeared in act of May 11, 1926 (44 Stat. 499). Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service by Secretary's Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling, The National Commission on the

Established by EO 13543 of May 21, 2010. Terminated March 11, 2011 pursuant to terms of order.

Defense, Advisory Commission to the Council of National *See* **Defense, Council of National**

Defense, Council of National

Established by act of Aug. 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649). *Advisory Commission*—composed of Advisers on Industrial Production, Industrial Materials, Employment, Farm Products, Price Stabilization, Transportation, and Consumer Protection—established by *Council* pursuant to act and approved by President May 29, 1940. *Commission* decentralized by merging divisions with newly created national defense units. Agencies evolved from *Commission*, except *Office of Agricultural War Relations* and *Office of Price Administration*, made units of *Office for Emergency Management*. *Council* inactive.

Defense, Office of Civilian

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 8757 of May 20, 1941. Terminated by EO 9562 of June 4, 1945.

Defense Administration, Federal Civil

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 10186 of Dec. 1, 1950; subsequently established as independent agency by act of Jan. 12, 1951 (64 Stat. 1245). Functions transferred to *Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1958, effective July 1, 1958.

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

Established as a separate agency of the Department of Defense by DOD Directive 5105.41 dated July 25, 1978. Renamed *Advanced Research Projects Agency* by order of the Secretary of Defense dated July 13, 1993. Reestablished by act of Feb. 10, 1996 (110 Stat. 406).

Defense Advisory Council, Civil

Established by act of Jan. 12, 1951 (64 Stat. 1245). Transferred to *Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1958, effective July 1, 1958.

Defense Aid Reports, Division of

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 8751 of May 2, 1941. Abolished by EO 8926 of Oct. 28, 1941, which created *Office of Lend-Lease Administration*.

Defense Air Transportation Administration

Established Nov. 12, 1951, by Department of Commerce Order 137. Abolished by Amendment 3 of Sept. 13, 1962, to Department Order 128 (revised) and functions transferred to *Office of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation*.

Defense Atomic Support Agency

Renamed *Defense Nuclear Agency* by General Order No. 1 of July 1, 1971.

Defense Audiovisual Agency

Established by DOD Directive 5040.1 of June 12, 1979. Abolished by Secretary's memorandum of Apr. 19, 1985, and functions assigned to the military departments.

Defense Audit Service

Established by DOD Directive of Oct. 14, 1976. Abolished by Deputy Secretary's memorandum of Nov. 2, 1982, and functions transferred to Office of the Inspector General.

Defense Civil Preparedness Agency

Functions transferred from the Department of Defense to the Federal Emergency Management Agency by EO 12148 of July 20, 1979.

Defense and Civilian Mobilization Board

Established by EO 10773 of July 1, 1938. Redesignated *Civil and Defense Mobilization Board* by act of Aug.

26, 1958 (72 Stat. 861). Abolished by *Office of Emergency Preparedness* Circular 1200.1 of Oct. 31, 1962.

Defense Communications Agency

Established by direction of the Secretary of Defense on May 12, 1960. Renamed Defense Information Systems Agency by DOD Directive 5105.19 dated June 25, 1991.

Defense Communications Board

Established by EO 8546 of Sept. 24, 1940. Renamed *Board of War Communications* by EO 9183 of June 15, 1942. Abolished by EO 9831 of Feb. 24, 1947, and property transferred to Federal Communications Commission.

Defense Coordinating Board, Civil

Established by EO 10611 of May 11, 1955. EO 10611 revoked by EO 10773 of July 1, 1958.

Defense Electric Power Administration

Established by Order 2605 of Dec. 4, 1950 of the Secretary of the Interior. Abolished June 30, 1953, by Secretary's Order 2721 of May 7, 1953. Reestablished by Departmental Manual Release No. 253 of Aug. 6, 1959. Terminated by Departmental Manual Release No. 1050 of Jan. 10, 1977.

Defense Fisheries Administration

Established by Order 2605 of Dec. 4, 1950 of the Secretary of the Interior. Abolished June 30, 1953, by Secretary's Order 2722 of May 13, 1953.

Defense Health and Welfare Services, Office of

Established by EO 8890 of Sept. 3, 1941. Terminated by EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943, and functions transferred to *Federal Security Agency*.

Defense Homes Corporation

Incorporated pursuant to President's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury of Oct. 18, 1940. Transferred to *Federal Public Housing Authority* by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

Defense Housing Coordinator

Office established July 21, 1940, by *Advisory Commission to Council of National Defense*. Functions transferred to *Division of Defense Housing Coordination, Office for Emergency Management*, by EO 8632 of Jan. 11, 1941.

Defense Housing Division, Mutual Ownership

Established by Administrator of *Federal Works Agency* under provisions of act of June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 361). Functions transferred to *Federal Public Housing Authority, National Housing Agency*, by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

Defense Intelligence College

Established by DOD Directive 3305.1 of January 28, 1983. Renamed Joint Military Intelligence College by DOD Directive 3305.1 of January 14, 1998. *See also Defense Intelligence School*.

Defense Intelligence School

Established by DOD Directive 5105.25 of November 2, 1962. Renamed Defense Intelligence College by DOD Directive 3305.1 of January 28, 1983.

Defense Investigative Service

Established by the Secretary of Defense Jan. 1, 1972. Renamed Defense Security Service in November 1997 by Defense Reform Initiative.

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 Mapping Agency

Established as a the Department of Defense agency in 1972. Functions transferred to the National Imagery and Mapping Agency by act of Sept. 23, 1996 (110 Stat. 2677).

Defense Materials Procurement Agency

Established by EO 10281 of Aug. 28, 1951. Abolished by EO 10480 of Aug. 14, 1953, and functions transferred to General Services Administration.

Defense Materials Service See Emergency Procurement Service**Defense Materiel Readiness Board**

Established by act of Jan. 28, 2008 (122 Stat. 260). Abolished by act of Jan. 2, 2013 (126 Stat. 2362).

Defense Mediation Board, National

Established by EO 8716 of Mar. 19, 1941. Terminated on creation of *National War Labor Board, Office for Emergency Management* by EO 9017 of Jan. 12, 1942. Transferred to the Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945. *Board* terminated by EO 9672 of Dec. 31, 1945, which established *National Wage Stabilization Board* in the Department of Labor. Terminated by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, and functions transferred to the Secretary of Labor and the Department of the Treasury, effective Feb. 24, 1947.

Defense Medical Programs Activity

Functions consolidated into the TRICARE Management Activity in November 1997 by Defense Reform Initiative.

Defense Minerals Administration

Established by Order 2605 of Dec. 4, 1950 of the Secretary of the Interior. Functions assigned to *Defense Materials Procurement Agency*. Functions of exploration for critical and strategic minerals redelegated to the Secretary of the Interior and administered by *Defense Minerals Exploration Administration* by Secretary's Order 2726 of June 30, 1953. Termination of program announced by Secretary June 6, 1958. Certain activities continued in *Office of Minerals Exploration*, Department of the Interior.

Defense Minerals Exploration Administration See Defense Minerals Administration**Defense Mobilization, Office of**

Established in Executive Office of the President by EO 10193 of Dec. 16, 1950. Superseded by *Office of Defense Mobilization* established by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1953, effective June 12, 1953, which assumed functions of former *Office, National Security Resources Board*, and critical materials stockpiling functions of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Interior Secretaries and of *Army and Navy Munitions Board*. Consolidated with *Federal Civil Defense Administration* into *Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1958, effective July 1, 1958, and offices of Director and Deputy Director terminated.

Defense Mobilization Board

Established by EO 10200 of Jan. 3, 1951, and restated in EO 10480 of Aug. 14, 1953. Terminated by EO 10773 of July 1, 1958.

Defense Nuclear Agency

Established in 1971. Renamed *Defense Special Weapons Agency* by DOD Directive 5105.31 of June 14, 1995.

Defense Nuclear Counterintelligence, Office of

Established by act of Oct. 5, 1999 (113 Stat. 960). Abolished by act of Oct. 17, 2006 (120 Stat. 2507) and functions transferred to the Secretary of Energy.

Defense Plant Corporation

Established by act of June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 572). Transferred from *Federal Loan Agency* to the Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to *Federal Loan Agency* pursuant to act of Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5). Dissolved by act of June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310), and functions transferred to *Reconstruction Finance Corporation*.

Defense Plants Administration, Small

Established by act of July 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 131). Terminated July 31, 1953, by act of June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 131). Functions relating to liquidation transferred to Small Business Administration by EO 10504 of Dec. 1, 1953.

Defense Production Administration

Established by EO 10200 of Jan. 3, 1951. Terminated by EO 10433 of Feb. 4, 1953, and functions transferred to *Office of Defense Mobilization*.

Defense Property Disposal Service

Renamed Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service by Defense Logistics Agency General Order 10–85, effective July 1, 1985.

Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Office

Established by DOD Directive 5110.10, July 16, 1993. Renamed Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office by Secretary of Defense memorandum of May 30, 1996.

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 Purchases, Office for the Coordination of National

Established by order of *Council of National Defense*, approved June 27, 1940. Order revoked Jan. 7, 1941, and records transferred to Executive Office of the President.

Defense Research Committee, National

Established June 27, 1940, by order of *Council of National Defense*. Abolished by order of *Council* June 28, 1941, and reestablished in *Office of Scientific Research and Development* by EO 8807 of June 28, 1941. *Office* terminated by EO 9913 of Dec. 26, 1947, and property and records transferred to *National Military Establishment*.

Defense Resources Committee

Established by Administrative Order 1496 of June 15, 1940. Replaced by *War Resources Council* by Administrative Order 1636 of Jan. 14, 1942. Inactive.

Defense Security Assistance Agency

Established on Sept. 1, 1971. Renamed the Defense Security Cooperation Agency by DOD Directive 5105.38.

Defense Solid Fuels Administration

Established by Order 2605 of Dec. 4, 1950 of the Secretary of the Interior. Abolished June 29, 1954, by Secretary's Order 2764.

Defense Special Weapons Agency

Established by General Order No. 1 of July 1, 1971. Functions transferred to the Defense Threat Reduction

Agency by DOD Directive 5105.62 of Sept. 30, 1998.

Defense Stockpile Manager, National

Established by act of Nov. 14, 1986 (100 Stat. 4067). Functions transferred from the Administrator of General Services to the Secretary of Defense by EO 12626 of Feb. 25, 1988.

Defense Supplies Corporation

Established under act of June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 572). Transferred from *Federal Loan Agency* to the Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to *Federal Loan Agency* by act of Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5). Dissolved by act of June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310), and functions transferred to *Reconstruction Finance Corporation*.

Defense Supply Agency

Renamed Defense Logistics Agency by DOD Directive 5105.22 of Jan. 22, 1977.

Defense Supply Management Agency

Established in the Department of Defense by act of July 1, 1952 (66 Stat. 318). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 6 of 1953, effective June 30, 1953, and functions transferred to the Secretary of Defense.

Defense Technology Security Administration

Established on May 10, 1985. Functions transferred to the Defense Threat Reduction Agency by DOD Directive 5105.62 of Sept. 30, 1998.

Defense Transport Administration

Established Oct. 4, 1950, by order of Commissioner of *Interstate Commerce Commission* in charge of *Bureau of Service*, pursuant to EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950. Terminated by DTA Commissioner's order, effective July 1, 1955, and functions transferred to *Bureau of Safety and Service, Interstate Commerce Commission*.

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.

Deficit Reduction, Joint Select Committee on

Established by act of Aug. 2, 2011 (125 Stat. 259). Terminated January 31, 2012, pursuant to the act (125 Stat. 263).

Director. *See other part of title*

Disarmament Administration, U.S.

Established in the Department of State. Functions transferred to *U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency* by act of Sept. 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 638).

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.

Disaster Loan Corporation

Grouped with other agencies to form *Federal Loan Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to the Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to *Federal Loan Agency* by act of Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5). Dissolved by act of June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310), and functions transferred to *Reconstruction Finance Corporation*.

Disease Control, Center for

Established within the Public Health Service by the *Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare* on July 1, 1973. Renamed *Centers for Disease Control* by Health and Human Services Secretary's notice of Oct. 1, 1980 (45 FR 67772). Renamed Centers for Disease Control and Prevention by act of Oct. 27, 1992 (106 Stat. 3504).

Displaced Persons Commission

Established by act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 1009). Terminated Aug. 31, 1952, pursuant to terms of act.

Dispute Resolution, Office of

Transferred to the Office of Legal Policy by the Attorney General on August 24, 2011.

District of Columbia

Established by acts of July 16, 1790 (1 Stat. 130), and Mar. 3, 1791. *Corporations of Washington and Georgetown and levy court of Washington County* abolished in favor of territorial form of government in 1871. Permanent commission government established July 1, 1878. District Government created as municipal corporation by act of June 11, 1878 (20 Stat. 102). Treated as branch of U.S. Government by various statutory enactments of Congress. District Government altered by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1967, effective Nov. 3, 1967. Charter for local government in District of Columbia provided by act of Dec. 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 774).

District of Columbia, Highway Commission of the

Established by act of Mar. 2, 1893 (27 Stat. 532). *National Capital Park and Planning Commission* named successor by act of Apr. 30, 1926 (44 Stat. 374). Functions transferred to National Capital Planning Commission by act of July 19, 1952 (66 Stat. 781).

District of Columbia, Reform-School of the

Established by act of May 3, 1876 (19 Stat. 49). Renamed *National Training School for Boys* by act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 380). Transferred to the Department of Justice by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, to be administered by Director of Bureau of Prisons.

District of Columbia Auditorium Commission

Established by act of July 1, 1955 (69 Stat. 243). Final report submitted to Congress Jan. 31, 1957, pursuant to act of Apr. 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 115).

District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency

Established by act of Aug. 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 790). Agency established as instrumentality of District Government by act of Dec. 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 774), effective July 1, 1974.

District of Columbia-Virginia Boundary Commission

Established by act of Mar. 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 453). Terminated Dec. 1, 1935, to which date it had been extended by Public Resolution 9 (49 Stat. 67).

Division. *See other part of title*

Domestic Council

Established in Executive Office of the President by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1970, effective July 1, 1970. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Mar. 26, 1978, and functions transferred to President and staff designated as *Domestic Policy Staff*. Pursuant to EO 12045 of Mar. 27, 1978, *Staff* assisted President in performance of transferred functions. Renamed Office of Policy Development in 1981. Abolished in February 1992 by President's reorganizational statement, effective May 1992.

Domestic Policy Staff *See Domestic Council*

Dominican Customs Receivership

Transferred from *Division of Territories and Island Possessions*, Department of the Interior, to the Department of State by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

Drug Abuse, National Institute on

Established within the National Institute of Mental Health, *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* by act of Mar. 21, 1972 (86 Stat. 85). Removed from within the National Institute of Mental Health and made an entity within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration by act of May 14, 1974 (88 Stat. 136). Functions transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 695). (*See also* act of Oct. 27, 1986; 100 Stat. 3207–106.) Abolished by act of July 10, 1992 (106 Stat. 331). Reestablished by act of July 10, 1992 (106 Stat. 361).

Drug Abuse, President's Advisory Commission on Narcotic and

Established by EO 11076 of Jan. 15, 1963. Terminated November 1963 under terms of order.

Drug Abuse Control, Bureau of

Established in Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, to carry out functions of act of July 15, 1965 (79 Stat. 226). Functions transferred to *Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs*, Department of Justice, by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1968, effective Apr. 8, 1968. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1973, effective July 1, 1973, and functions transferred to Drug Enforcement Administration.

Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, Office of

Established by EO 11641 of Jan. 28, 1972. Terminated by EO 11727 of July 6, 1973, and functions transferred to Drug Enforcement Administration.

Drug Abuse Policy, Office of

Established in Executive Office of the President by act of Mar. 19, 1976 (90 Stat. 242). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Mar. 26, 1978, and functions transferred to President.

Drug-Free Schools, Office of Safe

Abolished by the Secretary of Education on Sept. 25, 2011. Programs transferred to *Office of Safe and Healthy Students* within the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation, Cabinet Committee on

Established Apr. 27, 1976, by Presidential announcement. Terminated by Presidential memorandum of Mar. 14, 1977.

Drug Intelligence Center, National

Abolished on May 2, 2012. Functions performed by National Drug Intelligence Center ordered transferred to such division in the Department of Justice as deemed desirable by Attorney General.

Drug Law Enforcement, Cabinet Committee for

Established Apr. 27, 1976, pursuant to Presidential message to Congress of Apr. 27, 1976. Abolished by Presidential memorandum of Mar. 14, 1977.

Drug Law Enforcement, Cabinet Committee for

Established Apr. 27, 1976, pursuant to Presidential message to Congress of Apr. 27, 1976. Abolished by Presidential memorandum of Mar. 14, 1977.

Drugs, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous See Drug Abuse Control, Bureau of

Drugs and Biologics, National Center for

Renamed *Center for Drugs and Biologics* by Food and Drug Administration notice of Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR 10166). Reestablished as Center for Drug Evaluation and Research and Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research by Secretary's notice of Oct. 6, 1987 (52 FR 38275).

Drunk Driving, Presidential Commission on

Established by EO 12358 of Apr. 14, 1982. Terminated Dec. 31, 1983, by EO 12415 of Apr. 5, 1983.

Dryden Research Center, Hugh L.

Formerly separate field installation of National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Made component of Ames Research Center by NASA Management Instruction 1107.5A of Sept. 3, 1981.

E**TOP OF PAGE****Economic Administration, Foreign**

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943. Functions of *Office of Lend-Lease Administration*, *Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations*, *Office of Economic Warfare* (together with *U.S. Commercial Company*, *Rubber Development Corporation*, *Petroleum Reserves Corporation*, and *Export-Import Bank of Washington* and functions transferred thereto by EO 9361 of July 15, 1943), and foreign economic operations of *Office of Foreign Economic Coordination* transferred to *Administration*. Foreign procurement activities of *War Food Administration* and Commodity Credit Corporation transferred by EO 9385 of Oct. 6, 1943. Terminated by EO 9630 of Sept. 27, 1945, and functions redistributed to the Departments of State, Commerce, and Agriculture and the *Reconstruction Finance Corporation*.

Economic Analysis, Office of See Business Economics, Office of**Economic Cooperation Administration**

Established by act of Apr. 3, 1948 (62 Stat. 138). Abolished by act of Oct. 10, 1951 (65 Stat. 373), and functions transferred to *Mutual Security Agency* pursuant to EO 10300 of Nov. 1, 1951.

Economic Coordination, Office of Foreign See Board of Economic Operations**Economic Defense Board**

Established by EO 8839 of July 30, 1941. Renamed *Board of Economic Warfare* by EO 8982 of Dec. 17, 1941. *Board* terminated by EO 9361 of July 15, 1943, and *Office of Economic Warfare* established in *Office for Emergency Management*. *Office of Economic Warfare* consolidated with *Foreign Economic Administration* by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943.

Economic Development, Office of Regional

Established by the Secretary of Commerce Jan. 6, 1966, pursuant to act of Aug. 26, 1965 (79 Stat. 552). Abolished by Department Order 5A, Dec. 22, 1966, and functions vested in Economic Development Administration.

Economic Development Service, Foreign

Established by order of the Secretary of Agriculture Nov. 8, 1969. Abolished by order of Secretary Feb. 6, 1972, and functions transferred to Economic Research Service.

Economic Growth and Stability, Advisory Board on

Established by Presidential letter to Congress of June 1, 1953. Superseded by *National Advisory Board on Economic Policy* by Presidential direction Mar. 12, 1961. *Cabinet Committee on Economic Growth* established by President Aug. 21, 1962, to succeed *Board*.

Economic Management Support Center

Established by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 1836 of Jan. 9, 1974. Consolidated with other Department units into *Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service* by Secretary's Memorandum 1927, effective Dec. 23, 1977.

Economic Operations, Board of

Established by Department of State order of Oct. 7, 1941. Abolished by departmental order of June 24, 1943, and functions transferred to *Office of Foreign Economic Coordination* established by same order. *Office* abolished by departmental order of Nov. 6, 1943, pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943.

Economic Opportunity, Office of

Established in Executive Office of the President by act of Aug. 20, 1964 (78 Stat. 508). All OEO programs except three transferred by administrative action to the Departments of *Health, Education, and Welfare*, Labor, and Housing and Urban Development July 6, 1973. Community Action, Economic Development, and Legal Services Programs transferred to *Community Services Administration* by act of Jan. 4, 1975 (88 Stat. 2310).

Economic Policy, Council on

Established by Presidential memorandum of Feb. 2, 1973. Functions absorbed by *Economic Policy Board* Sept. 30, 1974.

Economic Policy, Council on Foreign

Established Dec. 22, 1954, by Presidential letter of Dec. 11, 1954. Abolished by President Mar. 12, 1961, and functions transferred to Secretary of State.

Economic Policy, Council on International

Established in Executive Office of the President by Presidential memorandum of January 1971. Reestablished by act of Aug. 29, 1972 (86 Stat. 646). Terminated Sept. 30, 1977, on expiration of statutory authority.

Economic Policy, National Advisory Board on See Economic Growth and Stability, Advisory Board on

Economic Policy Board, President's

Established by EO 11808 of Sept. 30, 1974. Terminated by EO 11975 of Mar. 7, 1977.

Economic Recovery Advisory Board, President's

Established by EO 13501 of February 6, 2009. Terminated February 12, 2011 pursuant to terms of order.

Economic Research Service

Established by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 1446, supp. 1, of Apr. 3, 1961. Consolidated with other Department of Agriculture units into *Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service* by Secretary's Memorandum 1927, effective Dec. 23, 1977. Redesignated as Economic Research Service by Secretarial order of Oct. 1, 1981.

Economic Security, Advisory Council on

Established by EO 6757 of June 29, 1934. Terminated on approval of act of Aug. 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 620) Aug. 14, 1935.

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 Stabilization, Office of

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 9250 of Oct. 3, 1942. Terminated by EO 9620 of Sept. 20, 1945, and functions transferred to *Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion*. Reestablished in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 9699 of Feb. 21, 1946. Transferred by EO 9762 of July 25, 1946, to *Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion*. Consolidated with other agencies to form *Office of Temporary Controls* by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946.

Economic Stabilization Agency

Established by EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, and EO 10276 of July 31, 1951. Terminated, except for liquidation purposes, by EO 10434 of Feb. 6, 1953. Liquidation completed Oct. 31, 1953, pursuant to EO

10480 of Aug. 14, 1953.

Economic Stabilization Board

Established by EO 9250 of Oct. 3, 1942. Transferred to *Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion* by EO 9620 of Sept. 20, 1945. Returned to *Office of Economic Stabilization* on reestablishment by EO 9699 of Feb. 21, 1946. *Board* returned to *Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion* by EO 9762 of July 25, 1946. Functions terminated by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946.

Economic Warfare, Board of *See Economic Defense Board*

Economic Warfare, Office of *See Economic Defense Board*

Economics, Bureau of Industrial

Established by the Secretary of Commerce Jan. 2, 1980, in conjunction with Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1979, effective Oct. 1, 1980, and operated under Department Organization Order 35–5B. Abolished at bureau level by Secretarial order, effective Jan. 22, 1984 (49 FR 4538). Industry-related functions realigned and transferred from Under Secretary for Economic Affairs to Under Secretary for International Trade. Under Secretary for Economic Affairs retained units to support domestic macroeconomic policy functions.

Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service

Renamed *Economics and Statistics Service* by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 2025 of Sept. 17, 1980. Redesignated as Economic Research Service and *Statistical Reporting Service* by Secretarial order of Oct. 1, 1981.

Economy Board, Joint

Placed under direction of President by military order of July 5, 1939. Abolished Sept. 1, 1947, by joint letter of Aug. 20, 1947, from Secretaries of War and Navy to President.

Education, Federal Board for Vocational

Established by act of Feb. 23, 1917 (39 Stat. 929). Functions transferred to the Department of the Interior by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Functions assigned to *Commissioner of Education* Oct. 10, 1933. *Office of Education* transferred from the Department of the Interior to the *Federal Security Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. *Board* abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

Education, National Institute of

Established by act of June 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 327). Transferred to Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Department of Education, by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678), effective May 4, 1980.

Education, Office of

Established as independent agency by act of Mar. 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 434). Transferred to the Department of the Interior by act of July 20, 1868 (15 Stat. 106). Transferred to *Federal Security Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions of *Federal Security Administrator* administered by *Office of Education* relating to student loans and defense-related education transferred to *War Manpower Commission* by EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942.

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 Beyond the High School, President's Committee on

Established by act of July 26, 1956 (70 Stat. 676). Terminated Dec. 31, 1957. Certain activities continued by *Bureau of Higher Education*, *Office of Education*.

Education Division

Established in the *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* by act of June 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 327). Functions transferred to the Department of Education by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 677).

Education Goals Panel, National

Terminated by Congressional mandate, March 15, 2002.

Education Statistics, National Center for

Established in the Office of the Assistant Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, by act of Aug. 21, 1974 (88 Stat. 556). Transferred to the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Department of Education, by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678), effective May 4, 1980. Renamed *Center for Education Statistics* by act of Oct. 17, 1986 (100 Stat. 1579). Renamed National Center for Education Statistics by act of Apr. 28, 1988 (102 Stat. 331).

Educational and Cultural Affairs, Bureau of

Established by Secretary of State in 1960. Terminated by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1977, effective July 1, 1978, and functions transferred to *International Communication Agency*, effective Apr. 1, 1978.

Educational and Cultural Affairs, Interagency Council on International

Established Jan. 20, 1964, by Foreign Affairs Manual Circular, under authority of act of Sept. 21, 1961 (75 Stat. 527). Terminated Oct. 1973 following creation of Subcommittee on International Exchanges by National Security Council directive.

Educational Exchange, U.S. Advisory Commission on

Established by act of Jan. 27, 1948 (62 Stat. 10). Abolished by act of Sept. 21, 1961 (75 Stat. 538), and superseded by U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Efficiency, Bureau of

Organized under act of Feb. 28, 1916 (39 Stat. 15). Abolished by act of Mar. 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1519), and records transferred to *Bureau of the Budget*.

Elderly, Committee on Mental Health and Illness of the

Established by act of July 29, 1975 (89 Stat. 347). Terminated Sept. 30, 1977.

Electoral votes for President and Vice President, transfer of functions See State, Department of

Electric Home and Farm Authority

Incorporated Aug. 1, 1935, under laws of District of Columbia. Designated as U.S. agency by EO 7139 of Aug. 12, 1935. Continued by act of June 10, 1941 (55 Stat. 248). Grouped with other agencies in *Federal Loan Agency* by Reorg. Plan. No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to the Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Terminated by EO 9256 of Oct. 13, 1942.

Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc.

Organized Jan. 17, 1934, under laws of State of Delaware by EO 6514 of Dec. 19, 1933. Dissolved Aug. 1, 1935, and succeeded by *Electric Home and Farm Authority*.

Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, Office of

Established by Secretary of Energy announcement of June 9, 2005. Position of director elevated to Assistant Secretary of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability by Secretary's memorandum EXEC-2007-010607 of Oct. 24, 2007.

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 Administration of Public Works, Federal

Established by act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200). Operation continued by subsequent legislation, including act of June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 816). Consolidated with *Federal Works Agency as Public Works Administration* by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to *Office of Federal Works Administrator* by EO 9357 of June 30, 1943.

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 Council, Office of Economic Adviser to National

Established by EO 6240 of Aug. 3, 1933, in connection with *Executive Council*, which later consolidated with *National Emergency Council*. Records and property used in preparation of statistical and economic summaries transferred to *Central Statistical Board* by EO 7003 of Apr. 8, 1935.

Emergency Management, Office for

Established in Executive Office of the President by administrative order of May 25, 1940, in accordance with EO 8248 of Sept. 8, 1939. Inactive.

Emergency Management Agency, Federal

Established in EO 12127 of Mar. 31, 1979. Functions transferred to Department of Homeland Security by act of Nov. 25, 2002 (116 Stat. 2213). Established as a distinct entity with the Department of Homeland Security by act of Oct. 4, 2006 (120 Stat. 1400).

Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Board

Established Dec. 17, 1981, by the President. Abolished by Presidential directive of Sept. 16, 1985.

Emergency Planning, Office of

Established as successor to *Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization* by act of Sept. 22, 1961 (75 Stat. 630). Renamed *Office of Emergency Preparedness* by act of Oct. 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 1194). Terminated by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1973, effective July 1, 1973, and functions transferred to the Departments of the Treasury and Housing and Urban Development and the General Services Administration.

Emergency Preparedness, Office of See Emergency Planning, Office of

Emergency Procurement Service

Established Sept. 1, 1950, by Administrator of General Services. Renamed *Defense Materials Service* Sept. 7, 1956. Functions transferred to *Property Management and Disposal Service* July 29, 1966. *Service* abolished July 1, 1973, and functions transferred to Federal Supply Service, Public Buildings Service, and Federal Property Resources Service.

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).

Employee-Management Relations Program, President's Committee on the Implementation of the Federal

Established by EO 10988 of Jan. 17, 1962. Terminated upon submission of report to President June 21, 1963.

Employees' Compensation, Bureau of

Transferred from *Federal Security Agency* to the Department of Labor by Reorg. Plan No. 19 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. Functions absorbed by Employment Standards Administration Mar. 13, 1972.

Employees' Compensation Appeals Board

Transferred from *Federal Security Agency* to the Department of Labor by Reorg. Plan No. 19 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Employees' Compensation Commission, U.S.

Established by act of Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, and functions transferred to *Federal Security Administrator*.

Employment Board, Fair

Established by *U.S. Civil Service Commission* pursuant to EO 9980 of July 26, 1948. Abolished by EO 10590 of Jan. 18, 1955.

Employment of People With Disabilities, President's Committee on

Created by EO 12640 of May 10, 1988. Duties subsumed by the Office of Disability Employment within the Department of Labor as directed by Public Law 106-554 of Dec. 21, 2000.

Employment of the Physically Handicapped, President's Committee on

Established by EO 10640 of Oct. 10, 1955, continuing *Committee* established by act of July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409). Superseded by President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped established by EO 10994 of Feb. 14, 1962.

Employment Policy, President's Committee on Government

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 Practice, Committee on Fair

Established in *Office of Production Management* by EO 8802 of June 25, 1941. Transferred to *War Manpower Commission* by Presidential letter effective July 30, 1942. Committee terminated on establishment of *Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Office for Emergency Management*, by EO 9346 of May 27, 1943. Terminated June 30, 1946, by act of July 17, 1945 (59 Stat. 743).

Employment Security, Bureau of

Transferred from *Federal Security Agency* to the Department of Labor by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949. Abolished by order of Mar. 14, 1969 of the Secretary of Labor, and functions transferred to *Manpower Administration*.

Employment Service, U.S.

Established in the Department of Labor in 1918 by departmental order. Abolished by act of June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113), and created as bureau with same name. Functions consolidated with unemployment compensation functions of *Social Security Board, Bureau of Employment Security*, and transferred to *Federal Security Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. *Service* transferred to *Bureau of Placement, War Manpower Commission*, by EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942. Returned to the Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945. Transferred to *Federal Security Agency* by act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 443), to function as part of *Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Administration. Bureau*, including *U.S. Employment Service*, transferred to the Department of Labor by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949. Abolished by reorganization of *Manpower Administration*, effective Mar. 17, 1969, and functions assigned to *U.S. Training and Employment Service*.

Employment Stabilization Board, Federal

Established by act of Feb. 10, 1931 (46 Stat. 1085). Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Abolition deferred by EO 6623 of Mar. 1, 1934, until functions of *Board* transferred to *Federal Employment Stabilization Office*, established in the Department of Commerce by same order. *Office* abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and functions transferred from the Department of Commerce to *National Resources Planning Board, Executive Office of the President*.

Employment Stabilization Office, Federal. See **Employment Stabilization Board, Federal**

Employment and Training, Office of Comprehensive

Established in the Department of Labor. Terminated due to expiration of authority for appropriations after fiscal year 1982. Replaced by *Office of Employment and Training Programs*.

Employment and Training Programs, Office of

Renamed Office of Job Training Programs by Employment and Training Administration reorganization in the Department of Labor, effective June 1984.

Endangered Species Scientific Authority

Established by EO 11911 of Apr. 13, 1976. Terminated by act of Dec. 28, 1979 (93 Stat. 1228), and functions transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

Energy Administration, Federal

Established by act of May 7, 1974 (88 Stat. 96). Assigned additional responsibilities by acts of June 22, 1974 (88 Stat. 246), Dec. 22, 1975 (89 Stat. 871), and Aug. 14, 1976 (90 Stat. 1125). Terminated by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 577), and functions transferred to the Department of Energy.

Energy Advisory Support Office, Secretary of

Abolished by secretarial decision of Feb. 6, 2006.

Energy Assurance, Office of

Abolished pursuant to Conference Report No. 108-729 on H.R. 4818, Consolidated Appropriations Act. Functions merged with *Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability*.

Energy Conservation, Office of

Established by Interior Secretarial Order 2953 May 7, 1973. Functions transferred to *Federal Energy Administration* by act of May 7, 1974 (88 Stat. 100).

Energy Data and Analysis, Office of

Established by Interior Secretarial Order 2953 of May 7, 1973. Functions transferred to *Federal Energy Administration* by act of May 7, 1974 (88 Stat. 100).

Energy Policy Office

Established in Executive Office of the President by EO 11726 of June 29, 1973. Abolished by EO 11775 of Mar. 26, 1974.

Energy Programs, Office of

Established by Department of Commerce Organization Order 25– 7A, effective Sept. 24, 1975. Terminated by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 581), and functions transferred to the Department of Energy.

Energy Research and Development Administration

Established by act of Oct. 11, 1974 (88 Stat. 1234). Assigned responsibilities by acts of Sept. 3, 1974 (88 Stat. 1069, 1079), Oct. 26, 1974 (88 Stat. 1431), and Dec. 31, 1974 (88 Stat. 1887). Terminated by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 577), and functions transferred to the Department of Energy.

Energy Resources Council

Established in Executive Office of the President by act of Oct. 11, 1974 (88 Stat. 1233). Establishing authority repealed by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 608), and *Council* terminated.

Energy Supplies and Resources Policy, Presidential Advisory Committee on

Established July 30, 1954, by President. Abolished Mar. 12, 1961, by President and functions transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

Enforcement Commission, National

Established by General Order 18 of *Economic Stabilization Administrator*, effective July 30, 1952. Functions transferred to Director, *Office of Defense Mobilization*, and Attorney General by EO 10494 of Oct. 14, 1953.

Engineering, Bureau of *See Steam Engineering, Bureau of*

Entomology, Bureau of *See Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of*

Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of

Bureau of Entomology and *Bureau of Plant Quarantine* created by acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. 276), and July 7, 1932 (47 Stat. 640), respectively. Consolidated with disease control and eradication functions of *Bureau of Plant Industry* into *Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine* by act of Mar. 23, 1934 (48 Stat. 467). Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service by Secretary's Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Environment, Cabinet Committee on the *See Environmental Quality Council*

Environmental Financing Authority

Established by act of Oct. 18, 1972 (86 Stat. 899). Expired June 30, 1975, pursuant to terms of act.

Environmental Quality Council

Established by EO 11472 of May 29, 1969. Renamed *Cabinet Committee on the Environment* by EO 11514 of Mar. 5, 1970. EO 11514 terminated by EO 11541 of July 1, 1970.

Environment, Safety, and Health, Office of

Established by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 570). Abolished by Secretary of Energy memorandum 2006-007929 of Aug. 30, 2006, and functions transferred to Office of Health, Safety, and Security.

Environmental Science Services Administration

Established in the Department of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1965, effective July 13, 1965, by consolidating *Weather Bureau* and *Coast and Geodetic Survey*. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1970, effective Oct. 3, 1970, and functions transferred to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Equal Employment Opportunity, President's Committee on

Established by EO 10925 of Mar. 6, 1961. Abolished by EO 11246 of Sept. 24, 1965, and functions transferred to the Department of Labor and *U.S. Civil Service Commission*.

Equal Opportunity, President's Council on

Established by EO 11197 of Feb. 5, 1965. Abolished by EO 11247 of Sept. 24, 1965, and functions transferred to the Department of Justice.

Equipment, Bureau of

Established as *Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting* by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510), replacing *Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs*. Designated as *Bureau of Equipment* in annual appropriation acts commencing with fiscal year 1892 (26 Stat. 192) after cognizance over enlisted personnel matters transferred, effective July 1, 1889, to *Bureau of Navigation*. Functions distributed among bureaus and offices in the Department of the Navy by act of June 24, 1910 (61 Stat. 613). Abolished by act of June 30, 1914 (38 Stat. 408).

Ethics, Office of Government

Established in the Office of Personnel Management by act of Oct. 26, 1978 (92 Stat. 1862). Became a separate executive agency status by act of Nov. 3, 1988 (102 Stat. 3031).

European Migration, Intergovernmental Committee for

Renamed Intergovernmental Committee for Migration by Resolution 624, passed by Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration Council, effective Nov. 11, 1980.

Evacuation, Joint Committee on *See Health and Welfare Aspects of Evacuation of Civilians, Joint Committee on*

Exchange Service, International

Established in 1849 in Smithsonian Institution. Renamed Office of Publications Exchange by Secretary's internal directive of Jan. 11, 1985.

Executive Branch of the Government, Commission on Organization of the

Established by act of July 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 246). Terminated June 12, 1949, pursuant to terms of act. *Second Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government* established by act of July 10, 1953 (67 Stat. 142). Terminated June 30, 1955, pursuant to terms of act.

Executive Council

Established by EO 6202-A of July 11, 1933. Consolidated with *National Emergency Council* by EO 6889-A of Oct. 29, 1934.

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 on Apr. 5, 1969. Terminated May 7, 1971.

Executive Protective Service *See Secret Service Division*

Executives, Active Corps of

Established in ACTION by act of Oct. 1, 1973 (87 Stat. 404). Transferred to Small Business Administration by EO 11871 of July 18, 1975.

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).

Export Control, Administrator of

Functions delegated to Administrator by Proc. 2413 of July 2, 1940, transferred to *Office of Export Control, Economic Defense Board*, by EO 8900 of Sept. 15, 1941. Renamed *Board of Economic Warfare* by EO 8982 of Dec. 17, 1941. *Board* terminated by EO 9361 of July 15, 1943.

Export Control, Office of *See Export Control, Administrator of*

Export-Import Bank of the United States

Bank's charter expired on June 30, 2015. Reauthorized by act of Dec. 4, 2015 (129 Stat. 1768).

Export-Import Bank of Washington

Organization of District of Columbia banking corporation directed by EO 6581 of Feb. 2, 1934. Certificate of incorporation filed Feb. 12, 1934. Grouped with other agencies to form *Federal Loan Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to the Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Functions transferred to *Office of Economic Warfare* by EO 9361 of July 15, 1943. Established as permanent independent agency by act of July 31, 1945 (59 Stat. 526). Renamed Export-Import Bank of the U.S. by act of Mar. 13, 1968 (82 Stat. 47).

Export-Import Bank of Washington, DC, Second

Authorized by EO 6638 of Mar. 9, 1934. Abolished by EO 7365 of May 7, 1936, and records transferred to *Export-Import Bank of Washington*, effective June 30, 1936.

Export Marketing Service

Established by the Secretary of Agriculture Mar. 28, 1969. Merged with Foreign Agricultural Service by Secretary's memorandum of Dec. 7, 1973, effective Feb. 3, 1974.

Exports and Requirements, Division of

Established in *Office of Foreign Economic Coordination* by the Department of State order of Feb. 1, 1943. Abolished by departmental order of Nov. 6, 1943, pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943.

Extension Service

Established by act of May 14, 1914 (38 Stat. 372). Consolidated into *Science and Education Administration* by Secretary's order of Jan. 24, 1978. Reestablished as *Extension Service* by Secretarial order of June 16, 1981. Became part of Cooperative State, Research, Education, and Extension Service under Department of Agriculture's reorganization in 1995.

F**TOP OF PAGE****Facts and Figures, Office of**

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 8922 of Oct. 24, 1941. Consolidated with *Office of War Information* in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942.

Family Security Committee

Established in *Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services* Feb. 12, 1941, by administrative order. Terminated Dec. 17, 1942.

Family Services, Bureau of See Assistance, Bureau of Public**Family Support Administration**

Established on Apr. 4, 1986, in the Department of Health and Human Services under authority of section 6 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953, effective Apr. 11, 1953 (*see also* 51 FR 11641). Merged into Administration for Children and Families by Secretary's reorganization notice dated Apr. 15, 1991.

Farm Board, Federal

Established by act of June 15, 1929 (46 Stat. 11). Renamed Farm Credit Administration and certain functions abolished by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933. Administration placed under the Department of Agriculture by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Made independent agency in the executive branch of the Government, to be housed in the Department of Agriculture, by act of Aug. 6, 1953 (67 Stat. 390). Removed from the Department of Agriculture by act of Dec. 10, 1971 (85 Stat. 617).

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 Mortgage Corporation, Federal

Established by act of Jan. 31, 1934 (48 Stat. 344). Transferred to the Department of Agriculture by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, to operate under supervision of Farm Credit Administration. Abolished by act of Oct. 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 773).

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***Farm Service Agency**

Established by Secretary's Memorandum 1010-1 dated Oct. 20, 1994, under authority of the act of Oct. 13, 1994 (7 U.S.C. 6901), and assumed certain functions of the *Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service*, the *Farmers' Home Administration*, and the *Federal Crop Insurance Corporation*. Renamed *Consolidated Farm Service Agency* by Acting Administrator on Dec. 19, 1994.

Farmer Cooperative Service

Established by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Dec. 4, 1953. Consolidated with other Department of Agriculture units into *Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service* by Secretary's Memorandum 1927, effective Dec. 23, 1977.

Farmers' Home Administration. *See Resettlement Administration*

Federal. *See also other part of title*

Federal Advisory Council

Established in *Federal Security Agency* by act of June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 116). Transferred to the Department of Labor by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949.

Federal Detention Trustee, Office of the

Transferred to the United States Marshals Service by the Attorney General on November 26, 2012.

Federal Register, Administrative Committee of the *See Archives Establishment, National***Federal Register, Division of the**

Established by act of July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500). Transferred to General Services Administration as part of *National Archives and Records Service* by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 381). Renamed Office of the Federal Register by order of General Services Administrator, Feb. 6, 1959. Transferred to National Archives and Records Administration by act of Oct. 19, 1984 (98 Stat. 2283).

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).

Federal Tax Reform, President's Advisory Panel on

Established by EO 13369 of Jan. 7, 2005. Abolished by EO 13446 of Sept. 28, 2007.

Field Services, Office of

Established by the Secretary of Commerce Feb. 1, 1963, by Department Organization Order 40-3.

Terminated by Department Organization Order 40–1A of Sept. 15, 1970, and functions transferred to *Bureau of Domestic Commerce*.

Filipino Rehabilitation Commission

Established by act of June 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 626). Inactive pursuant to terms of act.

Film Service, U.S.

Established by *National Emergency Council* in September 1938. Transferred to *Office of Education, Federal Security Agency*, by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Terminated June 30, 1940.

Films, Coordinator of Government

Director of *Office of Government Reports* designated *Coordinator of Government Films* by Presidential letter of Dec. 18, 1941. Functions transferred to *Office of War Information* by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942.

Financial Capability, President's Advisory Council on

Established by EO 13530 of January 29, 2010. Terminated on January 29, 2013 by sec. 3 of EO 13591 of November 11, 2011.

Financial Operations, Bureau of Government

Renamed Financial Management Service by Order 145–21 of the Secretary of the Treasury, effective Oct. 10, 1984.

Fire Administration, U.S. See Fire Prevention and Control Administration, National

Fire Council, Federal

Established by EO 7397 of June 20, 1936. Transferred July 1, 1939, to *Federal Works Agency* by EO 8194 of July 6, 1939, with functions under direction of *Federal Works Administrator*. Transferred with *Federal Works Agency* to General Services Administration by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380). Transferred to the Department of Commerce by EO 11654 of Mar. 13, 1972.

Fire Prevention and Control, National Academy for

Established in the Department of Commerce by act of Oct. 29, 1974 (88 Stat. 1537). Transferred to Federal Emergency Management Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1978, effective Apr. 1, 1979.

Fire Prevention and Control Administration, National

Renamed U.S. Fire Administration by act of Oct. 5, 1978 (92 Stat. 932). Transferred to Federal Emergency Management Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1978, effective Apr. 1, 1979.

Fiscal Responsibility and Reform, National Commission on

Established by EO 13531 of Feb. 18, 2010. Terminated 30 days after submission of final report to President on January 31, 2011.

Fish Commission, U.S.

Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries established as head of *U.S. Fish Commission* by joint resolution of Feb. 9, 1871 (16 Stat. 594). *Commission* established as *Bureau of Fisheries* in *Department of Commerce and Labor* by act of Feb. 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 827). Department of Labor created by act of Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736), and *Bureau* remained in the Department of Commerce. Transferred to the Department of the Interior by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Consolidated with *Bureau of Biological Survey* into *Fish and Wildlife Service* by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

Fish and Wildlife Service

Established by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, consolidating *Bureau of Fisheries* and *Bureau of Biological Survey*. Succeeded by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Fisheries, Bureau of See Fish Commission, U.S.

Fisheries, Bureau of Commercial

Organized in 1959 under U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of the Interior. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1970, effective Oct. 3, 1970, and functions transferred to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Fishery Coordination, Office of

Established in the Department of the Interior by EO 9204 of July 21, 1942. Terminated by EO 9649 of Oct. 29, 1945.

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.

Flood Protection Structure Accreditation Task Force

Established by act of July 6, 2012 (126 Stat. 942). Terminated upon submission of final report no later than July 6, 2013.

Food, Cost of Living Council Committee on

Established by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973. Abolished by EO 11788 of June 18, 1974.

Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration

Established by act of Jan. 18, 1927 (44 Stat. 1002). Renamed Food and Drug Administration by act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 422). Transferred from the Department of Agriculture to *Federal Security Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. Transferred to *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1953, effective Apr. 11, 1953.

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**

Established by EO 11627 of Oct. 15, 1971. Abolished by EO 11781 of May 1, 1974.

Food and Nutrition Service

Established Aug. 8, 1969, by Secretary of Agriculture under authority of 5 U.S.C. 301 and Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1953 (5 U.S.C. app.). Abolished by Secretary's Memorandum 1010-1 dated Oct. 20, 1994. Functions assumed by Food and Consumer 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 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943, to form *Administration of Food Production and Distribution*.

Food Production and Distribution, Administration of

Established by consolidation of *Food Production Administration*, *Food Distribution Administration*, *Commodity Credit Corporation*, and *Extension Service*, Department of Agriculture, by EO 9322 of Mar. 26, 1943, under direction of Administrator, directly responsible to President. Renamed *War Food*

Administration by EO 9334 of Apr. 19, 1943. Terminated by EO 9577 of June 29, 1945, and functions transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture. Transfer made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

Food Safety and Quality Service

Renamed Food Safety and Inspection Service by Agriculture Secretary's memorandum of June 19, 1981.

Foods, Bureau of

Renamed Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition by Food and Drug Administration notice of Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR 10166).

Foreign. *See also other part of title*

Foreign Aid, Advisory Committee on Voluntary

Established by President May 14, 1946. Transferred from the Department of State to the Director of the *Mutual Security Agency*, and later to Director of the *Foreign Operations Administration*, by Presidential letter of June 1, 1953.

Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, President's

Established by EO 12863 of Sept. 13, 1993. Abolished by EO 13462 of Feb. 29, 2008.

Foreign Operations Administration

Established by Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953, and functions transferred from *Office of Director of Mutual Security, Mutual Security Agency, Technical Cooperation Administration, Institute of Inter-American Affairs*. Abolished by EO 10610 of May 9, 1955, and functions and offices transferred to the Departments of State and Defense.

Foreign Scholarships, Board of

Renamed J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board by act of Feb. 16, 1990 (104 Stat. 49).

Forest Reservation Commission, National

Established by act of Mar. 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 962). Terminated by act of Oct. 22, 1976 (90 Stat. 2961), and functions transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Forests, Director of

Established by Administrative Order 1283 of May 18, 1938. Made part of *Office of Land Utilization*, Department of the Interior, by Administrative Order 1466 of Apr. 15, 1940.

Freedmen's Hospital

Established by act of Mar. 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 506; T. 32 of D.C. Code). Transferred from the Department of the Interior to *Federal Security Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

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, 1933, effective Mar. 2, 1934.

Fuels Coordinator for War, Office of Solid See Fuels Administration for War, Solid

Fuels Corporation, U.S. Synthetic

Established by act of June 30, 1980 (94 Stat. 636). Terminated Apr. 18, 1986, by act of Dec. 19, 1985 (99 Stat. 1249), and functions transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fund-Raising Within the Federal Service, President's Committee on

Established by EO 10728 of Sept. 6, 1957. Abolished by EO 10927 of Mar. 18, 1961, and functions

transferred to *U.S. Civil Service Commission*.

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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 *Board on Geographic Names*.

Geographical Names, U.S. Board on *See* **Geographic Board, U.S.**

Geography, Office of

Function of standardizing foreign place names placed in the Department of the Interior conjointly with the *Board on Geographic Names* by act of July 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 456). Functions transferred to the Department of Defense by memorandum of understanding by the Departments of the Interior and Defense and the *Bureau of the Budget* Mar. 9, 1968.

Geological Survey

Established in the Department of the Interior by act of Mar. 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394). Renamed United States Geological Survey by acts of Nov. 13, 1991 (105 Stat. 1000) and May 18, 1992 (106 Stat. 172).

Germany, Mixed Claims Commission, U.S. and

Established by agreement of Aug. 10, 1922, between U.S. and Germany. Duties extended by agreement of Dec. 31, 1928. Time limit for filing claims expired June 30, 1928. All claims disposed of by Oct. 30, 1939. Terminated June 30, 1941.

Global Communications, Office of

Established within the White House Office by EO 13283 of Jan. 21, 2003. Abolished by EO 13385 of Sept. 29, 2005

Global Health Affairs, Office of

Renamed Office of Global Affairs by Secretary of Health and Human Services notice of June 22, 2011 (76 FR 36539).

Goethals Memorial Commission

Established by act of Aug. 4, 1935 (49 Stat. 743). Placed under jurisdiction of *Department of War* by EO 8191 of July 5, 1939.

Government. *See other part of title*

Grain Futures Administration

Established in the Department of Agriculture under provisions of act of Sept. 21, 1922 (42 Stat. 998). Superseded by *Commodity Exchange Administration* by order of Secretary, effective July 1, 1936. Consolidated with other agencies into *Commodity Exchange Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration*, by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942. Functions transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture by EO 9577 of June 29, 1945. Transfer made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946. Functions transferred to *Commodity Exchange Authority* by Secretary's Memorandum 1185 of Jan. 21, 1947. Functions transferred to Commodity Futures Trading Commission by act of Oct. 23, 1974 (88 Stat.

1414).

Grain Inspection Service, Federal

Established in the Department of Agriculture by act of Oct. 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2868). Abolished by Secretary's Memorandum 1010-1 dated Oct. 20, 1994, and program authority and functions transferred to the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.

Grain Stabilization Corporation

Organized as Delaware corporation to operate in connection with *Federal Farm Board* pursuant to act of June 15, 1929 (46 Stat. 11). Terminated by filing of certificate of dissolution with Corporation Commission of State of Delaware Dec. 14, 1935.

Grant Administration, Office of

Transferred from the Office of the General Council to the Deputy Director, U.S. Trade and Development Agency by administrative order of Apr. 25, 2007.

Grants and Program Systems, Office of

Abolished and functions transferred to Cooperative State Research Service, Department of Agriculture, by Secretarial Memorandum 1020-26 of July 1, 1986.

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.

Great Lakes Basin Commission

Established by EO 11345 of Apr. 20, 1967. Terminated by EO 12319 of Sept. 9, 1981.

Great Lakes Pilotage Administration

Established in the Department of Commerce to administer act of June 30, 1960 (74 Stat. 259). Administration of act transferred to the Secretary of Transportation by act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931).

Greening the Government through Waste Prevention and Recycling, Steering Committee

Established by EO 13101 of Sept. 14, 1998. Abolished by EO 13423 of Jan. 24, 2007.

Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council Task Force

Established by EO 13554 of Oct. 5, 2010. Terminated by EO 13626 of Sept. 10, 2012.

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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.

Handicapped, National Council on the

Established in the *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* by act of Nov. 6, 1978 (92 Stat. 2977). Transferred to the Department of Education by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 677). Reorganized as independent agency by act of Feb. 22, 1984 (98 Stat. 26).

Handicapped Employees, Interagency Committee on

Alternately renamed Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities by EO 12704 of Feb. 26, 1990.

Handicapped Individuals, White House Conference on

Established by act of Dec. 7, 1974 (88 Stat. 1617). Terminated Dec. 30, 1977, pursuant to terms of act.

Handicapped Research, National Institute of

Renamed National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research by act of Oct. 21, 1986 (100 Stat. 1820).

Health, Cost of Living Council Committee on

Established by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973. Abolished by EO 11788 of June 18, 1974.

Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of

Established by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 (5 U.S.C. app.), effective Apr. 11, 1953. Renamed Department of Health and Human Services by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 695).

Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities, Office of the Coordinator of

Federal Security Administrator designated as Coordinator of health, welfare, and related fields of activity affecting national defense, including aspects of education under *Federal Security Agency*, by *Council of National Defense*, with approval of President, Nov. 28, 1940. Office of Coordinator superseded by *Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services*, established in *Office for Emergency Services* by EO 8890 of Sept. 3, 1941.

Health Care Technology, National Council on

Established by act of July 1, 1944, as amended (92 Stat. 3447). Renamed *Council on Health Care Technology* by act of Oct. 30, 1984 (98 Stat. 2820). Name lowercased by act of Oct. 7, 1985 (99 Stat. 493). Terminated by act of Dec. 19, 1989 (103 Stat. 2205).

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

Established by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973. Abolished by EO 11781 of May 1, 1974.

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

Established by *Council of National Defense* order of Sept. 19, 1940. Transferred to *Federal Security Agency* by *Council* order approved by President Nov. 28, 1940. Reestablished in *Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services*, *Office for Emergency Management*, by EO 8890 of Sept. 3, 1941. *Committee* transferred to *Federal Security Agency* by EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943.

Health Reform, White House Office of

Established by EO 13507 of April 8, 2009. Revoked by EO 13569 of April 5, 2011.

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

Originated by act of July 16, 1798 (1 Stat. 605). Transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the *Federal Security Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

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

Established by EO 11627 of Oct. 15, 1971. Abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973.

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

Established in Public Health Service Apr. 1, 1968. Abolished by *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* reorganization order and functions transferred to *Centers for Disease Control, Health Resources Administration, and Health Services Administration*, effective July 1, 1973.

Health Services Research, National Center for

Established by act of July 23, 1974 (88 Stat. 363). Transferred from *Health Resources Administration* to Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health by *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* reorganization, effective Dec. 2, 1977. Renamed *National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment* by Secretary's order, pursuant to act of Oct. 30, 1984 (98 Stat. 2817). Terminated by act of Dec. 19, 1989 (103 Stat. 2205).

Health Statistics, National Center for

Established by act of July 23, 1974 (88 Stat. 363). Transferred from *Health Resources Administration* to Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health by the *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* reorganization, effective Dec. 2, 1977. Transferred to *Centers for Disease Control* by Secretary's notice of Apr. 2, 1987 (52 FR 13318).

Health and Welfare Activities, Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate

Appointed by President Aug. 15, 1935, and reestablished by EO 7481 of Oct. 27, 1936. Terminated in 1939.

Health and Welfare Aspects of Evacuation of Civilians, Joint Committee on

Established August 1941 as joint committee of *Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services* and *Office of Civilian Defense*. Reorganized in June 1942 and renamed *Joint Committee on Evacuation*. *Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services* abolished by EO 9388 of Apr. 29, 1943, and functions transferred to *Federal Security Agency*. *Committee* terminated.

Heart and Lung Institute, National

Renamed National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute by act of Apr. 22, 1976 (90 Stat. 402).

Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Established by the Secretary of the Interior Jan. 25, 1978. Abolished by Secretarial Order 3060 of Feb. 19, 1981, and functions transferred to National Park Service.

Hemispheric Defense Studies, Center for

Established by Department of Defense Directive 3200.12 of Sept. 3, 1997. Abolished by act of Oct. 17, 2006 (120 Stat. 2353).

Highway Safety Agency, National

Established in the Department of Commerce by act of Sept. 9, 1966 (80 Stat. 731). Functions transferred to the Department of Transportation by act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931). Functions transferred to *National Highway Safety Bureau* by EO 11357 of June 6, 1967. *Bureau* renamed National Highway Traffic Safety Administration by act of Dec. 31, 1970 (84 Stat. 1739).

Highway Safety Bureau, National See Highway Safety Agency, National**Home Economics, Bureau of Human Nutrition and See Home Economics, Office of**

Home Economics, Office of

Renamed *Bureau of Home Economics* by Secretary's Memorandum 436, effective July 1, 1923, pursuant to act of Feb. 26, 1923 (42 Stat. 1289). Redesignated *Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics* February 1943 in accordance with *Research Administration* Memorandum 5 issued pursuant to EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, and in conformity with Secretary's Memorandums 960 and 986. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service by Secretary's Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Home Loan Bank Administration, Federal See Home Loan Bank Board, Federal**Home Loan Bank Board See Home Loan Bank Board, Federal****Home Loan Bank Board, Federal**

Established by acts of July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 725), June 13, 1933 (48 Stat. 128), and June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246). Grouped with other agencies to form *Federal Loan Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to *Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, National Housing Agency*, by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3, effective July 27, 1947, and functions transferred to *Home Loan Bank Board, Housing and Home Finance Agency*. Renamed *Federal Home Loan Bank Board* and made independent agency by act of Aug. 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 640). Abolished by act of Aug. 9, 1989 (103 Stat. 354, 415), and functions transferred to Office of Thrift Supervision, Resolution Trust Corporation, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and Federal Housing Finance Board. (See also **Thrift Supervision, Office of**).

Home Loan Bank System, Federal

Grouped with other agencies to form *Federal Loan Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to *Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, National Housing Agency*, by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Transferred to *Housing and Home Finance Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947.

Home Mortgage Credit Extension Committee, National Voluntary

Established by act of Aug. 2, 1954 (68 Stat 638). Terminated Oct. 1, 1965, pursuant to terms of act.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation

Established by act of June 13, 1933 (48 Stat. 128), under supervision of *Federal Home Loan Bank Board*. Grouped with other agencies to form *Federal Loan Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to *Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, National Housing Agency*, by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Board of Directors abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, and functions transferred, for liquidation of assets, to *Home Loan Bank Board, Housing and Home Finance Agency*. Terminated by order of *Secretary of the Home Loan Bank Board*, effective Feb. 3, 1954, pursuant to act of June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 121).

Homesteads, Division of Subsistence

Established by act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 205). Secretary of the Interior authorized to administer section 208 of act by EO 6209 of July 21, 1933. *Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation* created by Secretary's order of Dec. 2, 1933, and organization incorporated under laws of Delaware. Transferred to *Resettlement Administration* by EO 7041 of May 15, 1935.

Homesteads Corporation, Federal Subsistence See Homesteads, Division of Subsistence**Hospitalization, Board of Federal**

Organized Nov. 1, 1921. Designated as advisory agency to *Bureau of the Budget* May 7, 1943. Terminated June 30, 1948, by Director's letter of May 28, 1948.

Housing, President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in

Established by EO 11063 of Nov. 20, 1962. Inactive as of June 30, 1968.

Housing Administration, Federal

Established by act of June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246). Grouped with other agencies to form *Federal Loan Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions transferred to *Federal Housing Administration, National Housing Agency*, by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Transferred to *Housing and Home Finance Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 3, effective July 27, 1947. Functions transferred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development by act of Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667).

Housing Administration, Public

Established as constituent agency of *Housing and Home Finance Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947. Functions transferred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development by act of Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667).

Housing Agency, National

Established by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942, to consolidate housing functions relating to *Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, U.S. Housing Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, U.S. Housing Authority, Defense Homes Corporation, Division of Defense Housing Coordination, Central Housing Committee, Farm Security Administration* with respect to nonfarm housing, *Public Buildings Administration, Division of Defense Housing, Mutual Ownership Defense Housing Division, Office of Administrator of Federal Works Agency*, and the Departments of War and the Navy with respect to housing located off military installations. Agency dissolved on creation of *Housing and Home Finance Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947.

Housing Authority, Federal Public

Established by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Public housing functions of *Federal Works Agency, the Departments of War* and the Navy (except housing located on military installations), and *Farm Security Administration* (nonfarm housing) transferred to *Authority*, and *Defense Homes Corporation* administered by the Commissioner of the *Authority*. Functions transferred to *Public Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency*, by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947.

Housing Authority, U.S.

Established in the Department of the Interior by act of Sept. 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 888). Transferred to *Federal Works Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to *Federal Public Housing Authority, National Housing Agency*, by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Office of Administrator abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, and functions transferred to *Public Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency*.

Housing Corporation, U.S.

Incorporated July 10, 1918, under laws of New York. Transferred from the Department of Labor to the Department of the Treasury by EO 7641 of June 22, 1937. Transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the *Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency*, by EO 8186 of June 29, 1939. Functions transferred for liquidation to *Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, National Housing Agency*, by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Terminated Sept. 8, 1952, by the *Secretary of the Home Loan Bank Board*.

Housing Council, National

Established in *Housing and Home Finance Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947. Terminated by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1965, effective July 27, 1965, and functions transferred to President.

Housing Division

Established in *Public Works Administration* by act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195). Functions transferred to *U.S. Housing Authority* by EO 7732 of Oct. 27, 1937.

Housing Enterprise Oversight, Office of Federal

Office and positions of Director and Deputy Director established within the Department of Housing and Urban Development by the act of October 28, 1992 (106 Stat. 3944). Abolished by the act of July 30, 2008 (122 Stat. 2794), and functions, personnel, and property transferred to Federal Housing Finance Agency.

Housing Expediter, Office of the

Established in *Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion* by Presidential letter of Dec. 12, 1945, to *Housing Expediter*. Functions of *Housing Expediter* defined by EO 9686 of Jan. 26, 1946. *Housing Expediter* confirmed in position of *National Housing Administrator* Feb. 6, 1946. *Office of the Housing Expediter* established by act of May 22, 1946 (60 Stat. 208). Functions of *Office* and *National Housing Administrator* segregated by EO 9820 of Jan. 11, 1947. Housing functions of *Civilian Production Administration* transferred to *Office* by EO 9836 of Mar. 22, 1947, effective Apr. 1, 1947. Rent control functions of *Office of Temporary Controls* transferred to *Office* by EO 9841 of Apr. 23, 1947. *Office* terminated by EO 10276 of July 31, 1951, and functions transferred to *Economic Stabilization Agency*.

Housing Finance Board, Federal

Established by the act of August 9, 1989 (103 Stat. 354, 415), and certain functions transferred from Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Abolished by the act of July 30, 2008 (122 Stat. 2797), and functions, personnel, and property transferred to Federal Housing Finance Agency.

Housing and Home Finance Agency

Established by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947. Terminated by act of Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667), and functions transferred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Howard University

Established by act of Mar. 2, 1867 (14 Stat. 438). Functions of the Department of the Interior transferred to *Federal Security Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. Functions of the *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* transferred to the Department of Education by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678).

Human Development, Office of

Established in *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*. Renamed Office of Human Development Services and component units transferred to or reorganized under new administrations in Office by Secretary's reorganization order of July 26, 1977. Merged into the Administration for Children and Families by Secretary of Health and Human Services reorganization notice dated Apr. 15, 1991.

Human Development Services, Office of *See* **Human Development, Office of****Human Embryo Stem Cell Registry**

Approved by Presidential announcement of Aug. 9, 2001 and established through National Institute of Health's Departmental Notice NOT-OD-01-058 of Aug. 27, 2001. Renamed Human Pluripotent Stem Cell Registry by EO 13435 of June 20, 2007.

Hydrographic Office

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. Renamed U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office by act of July 10, 1962 (76 Stat. 154).

I**TOP OF PAGE****Imagery and Mapping Agency, National**

Established by act of Sept. 23, 1996 (110 Stat. 2677). Renamed National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency by act of Nov. 24, 2003 (117 Stat. 1568).

Imagery Office, Central

Established as a Department of Defense agency on May 6, 1992. Functions transferred to National Imagery and Mapping Agency by act of Sept. 23, 1996 (110 Stat. 2677).

Immigration, Bureau of

Established as branch of the Department of the Treasury by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1085). Transferred to *Department of Commerce and Labor* by act of Feb. 14, 1903 (34 Stat. 596). Made *Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization* by act of June 29, 1906 (37 Stat. 736). Made separate division after the Department of Labor created by act of Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736). Consolidated into Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Labor, by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Transferred to the Department of Justice by Reorg. Plan No. V of 1940, effective June 14, 1940. Abolished by act of Nov. 25, 2002 (116 Stat. 2205) and functions transferred to Homeland Security Department.

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 Claims Commission

Established by act of Aug. 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1049). Terminated by act of Oct. 8, 1976 (90 Stat. 1990), and pending cases transferred to *U.S. Court of Claims* Sept. 30, 1978.

Indian Commissioners, Board of

Established by section 2039, Revised Statutes. Abolished by EO 6145 of May 25, 1933.

Indian Education Programs, Office of

Established within the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, by act of June 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 343). Renamed Bureau of Indian Education by Departmental Manual Release No. 3721 of Aug. 29, 2006.

Indian Medical Facilities

Functions transferred from the Department of the Interior to the *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*, to be administered by the Surgeon General of Public Health Service, by act of Aug. 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674).

Indian Opportunity, National Council on

Established by EO 11399 of Mar. 6, 1968. Terminated Nov. 26, 1974, by act of Nov. 26, 1969 (83 Stat. 220).

Indian Policy Review Commission, American

Established by act of Jan. 2, 1975 (88 Stat. 1910). Terminated June 30, 1977, pursuant to terms of act.

Industrial Analysis, Committee of

Established by EO 7323 of Mar. 21, 1936. Terminated Feb. 17, 1937.

Industrial Cooperation, Coordinator for

Established by EO 7193 of Sept. 26, 1935. Continued by EO 7324 of Mar. 30, 1936. Terminated June 30, 1937.

Industrial Emergency Committee

Established by EO 6770 of June 30, 1934. Consolidated with *National Emergency Council* by EO 6889–A of Oct. 29, 1934.

Industrial Pollution Control Council Staff, National

Established by Department of Commerce Organization Order 35–3 of June 17, 1970. *Staff* abolished by departmental organization order of Sept. 10, 1973. Council inactive.

Industrial Recovery Board, National

Established by EO 6859 of Sept. 27, 1934. Terminated by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935.

Industrial Recovery Board, Special

Established by EO 6173 of June 16, 1933. Functions absorbed by *National Emergency Council* under terms of EO 6513 of Dec. 18, 1933.

Industrial Relations, Office of

Activated in the Department of the Navy Sept. 14, 1945. Superseded June 22, 1966, by creation of *Office of Civilian Manpower Management*.

Industry and Trade Administration See Business and Defense Services Administration**Information, Committee for Reciprocity**

Established by EO 6750 of June 27, 1934; reestablished by EO 10004 of Oct. 5, 1948, which revoked EO 6750. Superseded by EO 10082 of Oct. 5, 1949; abolished by EO 11075 of Jan. 15, 1963, which revoked EO 10082.

Information, Coordinator of

Established by Presidential order of July 11, 1941. Functions exclusive of foreign information activities transferred by military order of June 13, 1942, to jurisdiction of Joint Chiefs of Staff, *War Department*, as *Office of Strategic Services*. Foreign information functions transferred to *Office of War Information* by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942.

Information, Division of

Established pursuant to Presidential letter of Feb. 28, 1941, to *Liaison Officer, Office of Emergency Management*. Abolished by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942. Functions relating to public information on war effort transferred and consolidated with *Office of War Information*, and publication services relating to specific agencies of OEM transferred to those agencies.

Information, Office of Coordinator of

Transferred, exclusive of foreign information activities, to *Office of War Information* by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942. Designated *Office of Strategic Services* and transferred to jurisdiction of Joint Chiefs of Staff by military order of June 13, 1942. Terminated by EO 9621 of Sept. 20, 1945, and functions distributed to the Departments of State and *War*.

Information Administration, International

Transferred from the Department of State to the *U.S. Information Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 8 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953.

Information Agency, U.S.

Established by Reorg. Plan No. 8 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1977, effective Apr. 1, 1978; replaced by and functions transferred to *International Communication Agency*. Redesignated *U.S. Information Agency* by act of Aug. 24, 1982 (96 Stat. 291). Abolished by act of Oct. 21,

1998 (112 Stat. 2681–761), and functions transferred to the Department of State, effective Oct. 1, 1999.

Information and Public Affairs, Office of

Merged with *Office of Intergovernmental Affairs* to form Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs by Order 1–85 of June 5, 1985 of the Secretary of Labor.

Information Resources Management, Office of *See Telecommunications Service, Automated Data*

Information Resources Management Service

Established in the General Services Administration. Renamed Information Technology Service in 1995.

Information Security Committee, Interagency

Established by EO 12065 of June 28, 1978. Abolished by EO 12356 of Apr. 2, 1982.

Information Security Oversight Office

Established in General Services Administration by EO 12065 of June 28, 1978. EO 12065 revoked by EO 12356 of Apr. 2, 1982, which provided for continuation of Office.

Information Service, Government *See Information Service, U.S.*

Information Service, Interim International

Established in the Department of State by EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945. Abolished Dec. 31, 1945, pursuant to terms of order.

Information Service, U.S.

Established in March 1934 as division of *National Emergency Council*. Transferred to *Office of Government Reports* by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Consolidated, along with other functions of *Office*, into *Division of Public Inquiries, Bureau of Special Services, Office of War Information*, by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942. *Bureau of Special Services* renamed *Government Information Service* and transferred to *Bureau of the Budget* by EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945. *Service* transferred to *Office of Government Reports* by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946.

Information Systems Council

Established by EO 13356 of Aug. 27, 2004. Abolished by EO 13388 of Oct. 25, 2005 (70 FR 62025).

Information Technology Service

Established in General Services Administration. Abolished by General Services Administrative Order No. 5440.492, Aug. 21, 1996, and functions transferred to Federal Telecommunications Service.

Insane, Government Hospital for the

Established by act of Mar. 3, 1855 (10 Stat. 682). Renamed Saint Elizabeth's Hospital by act of July 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 309). Transferred from the Department of the Interior to *Federal Security Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. Transferred to *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1953, effective Apr. 11, 1953. Functions redelegated to National Institute of Mental Health by Secretary's reorganization order of Aug. 9, 1967. Property and administration transferred to District of Columbia Government by act of Nov. 8, 1984 (98 Stat. 3369).

Installations, Director of

Established in the Department of Defense by act of July 14, 1952 (66 Stat. 625). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 6 of 1953, effective June 30, 1953, and functions transferred to the Secretary of Defense.

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.

Insurance Administrator, Federal

Established by act of Aug. 1, 1968 (82 Stat. 567). Functions transferred to Federal Emergency Management Agency by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1978, effective Apr. 1, 1979.

Integrity and Efficiency, President's Council on

Established by EO 12301 of Mar. 26, 1981 (46 FR 19211). Abolished and reestablished by EO 12625 of Jan 27, 1988 (53 FR 2812). Abolished and reestablished by EO 12805 of May 11, 1992 (57 FR 20627).

Intelligence, Office of

Established within the Department of Energy by Public Law 106-65 of Oct. 5, 1999 (113 Stat. 955). Merged with *Office of Counterintelligence* to form Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence by memorandum of March 9, 2006 of the Secretary of Energy.

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 Advisory Board, President's Foreign

Established by EO 11460 of Mar. 20, 1969. Abolished by EO 11984 of May 4, 1977. Reestablished by EO 12331 of Oct. 20, 1981.

Intelligence Authority, National

Established by Presidential directive of Jan. 22, 1946. Terminated on creation of Central Intelligence Agency under National Security Council by act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 497).

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*

Interdepartmental Advisory Council

Established January 1941 to advise *Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities*. Terminated on creation of *Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service* Sept. 3, 1941.

Interest and Dividends, Committee on

Established by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973. Abolished by EO 11781 of May 1, 1974.

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. Renamed Office of Intergovernmental and

External Affairs by Secretary of Health and Human Services notice of July 19, 2011 (76 FR 42710).

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.

Intergovernmental and Public Liaison, Office of

Transferred to the Office of Legislative Affairs by the Attorney General on August 24, 2011.

Intergovernmental Relations, Advisory Commission on

Established by act of Sept. 24, 1959 (73 Stat. 703). Terminated pursuant to act of Nov. 19, 1995 (109 Stat. 480). Continued in existence by act of Oct. 19, 1996 (110 Stat. 4004).

Intergovernmental Relations, Commission on

Established by act of July 10, 1953 (67 Stat. 145). Final report submitted to Congress by June 30, 1955, pursuant to act of Feb. 7, 1955 (69 Stat. 7).

Intergovernmental Relations, Office of

Established by EO 11455 of Feb. 14, 1969. Functions transferred to *Domestic Council* by EO 11690 of Dec. 14, 1972.

Interim Compliance Panel

Established by Dec. 30, 1969 (83 Stat. 774). Terminated June 30, 1976, pursuant to terms of 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.

International Development, Agency for

Transferred from the Department of State to *U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1979, effective Oct. 1, 1979. Continued as agency within *IDCA* by IDCA Delegation of Authority No. 1 of Oct. 1, 1979. By act of Oct. 21, 1998 (112 Stat. 2681–790), became independent agency.

International Development Cooperation Agency, U.S.

Established by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1979, effective Oct. 1, 1979. Abolished by act of Oct. 21, 1998 (112 Stat. 2681–790) and functions transferred to the Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development, and Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

Interstate Commerce Commission

Created by act of Feb. 4, 1887 (24 Stat. 379). Certain functions as cited in act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931) transferred to the Secretary of Commerce. Functions relating to railroad and pipeline safety transferred to Federal Railroad Administrator and motor carrier safety to Federal Highway Administrator by act. Abolished by act of Dec. 29, 1995 (109 Stat. 932) and many functions transferred to the newly created Surface Transportation Board within the Department of Transportation.

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).

Investigation and Research, Board of

Established by act of Sept. 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 952). Extended to Sept. 18, 1944, by Proc. 2559 of June 26, 1942.

Investigations, Division of

Established by administrative order of Apr. 27, 1933. Abolished Jan. 17, 1942, by administrative order and functions transferred to *Branch of Field Examination, General Land Office*, Department of the Interior.

Investments, Office of Foreign Direct

Established in the Department of Commerce Jan. 2, 1968, by Departmental Organization Order 25–3 to carry out provisions of EO 11387 of Jan. 1, 1968. Controls on foreign investments terminated Jan. 29, 1974.

Iraq Reconstruction, Office of the Inspector General for

Established by act of Nov. 6, 2003 (117 Stat. 1234). Abolished by act of Oct. 17, 2006 (120 Stat. 2397).

Iraq Transition Assistance Office

Established by EO 13431 of May 8, 2007 (72 FR 26709). Personnel and administration transferred to Iraq Strategic Partnership Office by EO 13541 of May 7, 2010 (75 FR 26879).

J**TOP OF PAGE****Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown National Celebration Commission**

Established by act of Aug. 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576). Terminated upon submission of final report to Congress Mar. 1, 1958.

Job Corps, Office of

Transferred from the Employment and Training Administration to the Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor by act of Dec. 30, 2005 (119 Stat. 2842). Transferred from the Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor to the Employment and Training Administration by act of Dec. 16, 2009 (123 Stat. 3238).

Joint. *See also other part of title*

Joint Resolutions of Congress *See State, Department of***Judicial Procedure, Commission on International Rules of**

Established by act of Sept. 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1743). Terminated Dec. 31, 1966, by act of Aug. 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 700).

Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics, Office of

Established in the Department of Justice by act of Dec. 27, 1979 (93 Stat. 1201). Abolished by act of Oct. 12, 1984 (98 Stat. 2091).

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Kennedy, Commission To Report Upon the Assassination of President John F.

Established by EO 11130 of Nov. 29, 1963. Report submitted Sept. 24, 1964, and *Commission* discharged by Presidential letter of same date.

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Labor, President's Committee on Migratory

Appointed 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 and Commerce, Department of

Established by act of Feb. 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 825). Reorganized into separate Departments of Labor and Commerce by act of Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736).

Labor Department, Solicitor for

Transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of Labor by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933.

Labor-Management Advisory Committee

Established by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973. Abolished by EO 11788 of June 18, 1974.

Labor-Management Policy, President's Advisory Committee on

Established by EO 10918 of Feb. 16, 1961. Abolished by EO 11710 of Apr. 4, 1973.

Labor-Management Relations Services, Office of

Established by Order 3-84 of May 3, 1984 of the Secretary of Labor. Renamed Bureau of Labor-Management Relations and Cooperative Programs by Secretarial Order 7-84 of Sept. 20, 1984 (49 FR 38374).

Labor-Management Services Administration

Office of Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs transferred from *Administration* and constituted as separate unit by Order 1-84 of Jan. 20, 1984 of the Secretary of Labor (49 FR 4269). Remaining labor-management relations functions reassigned by Secretarial Order 3-84 of May 3, 1984.

Labor Organization, International

Established in 1919 by Treaty of Versailles with U.S. joining in 1934. U.S. membership terminated Nov. 1, 1977, at President's direction. The U.S. rejoined the organization in February 1980.

Labor Relations Council, Federal

Established by EO 11491 of Oct. 29, 1969. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1978, effective Jan. 1, 1979, and functions transferred to Federal Labor Relations Authority.

Labor Standards, Apprenticeship Section, Division of

Transferred to *Federal Security Agency* by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942, functioning as *Apprentice Training Service*. Transferred to *War Manpower Commission* by EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942, functioning in *Bureau of Training*. Returned to the Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945.

Labor Standards, Bureau of

Established by Labor departmental order in 1934. Functions absorbed by Occupational Safety and Health Administration in May 1971.

Land Bank Commissioner See Farm Loan Board, Federal

Land Law Review Commission, Public

Established by act of Sept. 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 982). Terminated Dec. 31, 1970, pursuant to terms of act.

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 Office, Office of Recorder of the General

Created in the Department of the Interior by act of July 4, 1836 (5 Stat. 111). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, and functions transferred to *General Land Office*.

Land Policy Section

Established in 1934 as part of *Program Planning Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration*. Personnel taken over by *Resettlement Administration* in 1935.

Land Problems, Committee on National

Established by EO 6693 of Apr. 28, 1934. Abolished by EO 6777 of June 30, 1934.

Land Program, Director of

Basis of program found in act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200). *Special Board of Public Works* established by EO 6174 of June 16, 1933. Land Program established by *Board* by resolution passed Dec. 28, 1933, and amended July 18, 1934. *Federal Emergency Relief Administration* designated to administer program Feb. 28, 1934. Land Program transferred to *Resettlement Administration* by EO 7028 of Apr. 30, 1935. Functions of *Administration* transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture by EO 7530 of Dec. 31, 1936. Land conservation and land-utilization programs administered by *Administration* transferred to *Bureau of Agricultural Economics* by Secretary's Memorandum 733. Administration of land programs placed under Soil Conservation Service by Secretary's Memorandum 785 of Oct. 6, 1938.

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*.

Land Use and Water Planning, Office of

Established in the Department of the Interior by Secretarial Order No. 2953 of May 7, 1973. Abolished by Secretarial Order No. 2988 of Mar. 11, 1976.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Established by act of June 19, 1968 (82 Stat. 197). Operations closed out by the Department of Justice due to lack of appropriations and remaining functions transferred to *Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics*.

Law Enforcement Training Center, Federal See Law Enforcement Training Center, Consolidated Federal**Law Enforcement Training Center, Consolidated Federal**

Established by Treasury Order No. 217, Mar. 2, 1970. Renamed Federal Law Enforcement Training Center by Amendment No. 1 to Treasury Order No. 217 on Aug. 14, 1975. Transferred to Department of Homeland Security by act of Nov. 25, 2002 (116 Stat. 2178).

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.

Lewis and Clark Trail Commission

Established by act of Oct. 6, 1964 (78 Stat. 1005). Terminated October 1969 by terms of act.

Libraries and Information Science, National Commission on

Established by act of July 20, 1970 (84 Stat. 440). As per close out activities, the Commission was abolished by act of Dec. 26, 2007 (121 Stat. 2204), and functions transferred to the Institute of Museum and Library Services pursuant to instructions set forth in House Report 110–231 and Senate Report 110–107.

Library of Congress Police

Established by act of Aug. 4, 1950 (64 Stat. 411). Personnel transferred to United States Capitol Police by acts of Dec. 26, 2007 (121 Stat. 2228) and Jan. 7, 2008 (121 Stat. 2546).

Lighthouses, Bureau of

Established in the Department of Commerce by act of Aug. 7, 1789 (1 Stat. 53). Consolidated with U.S. Coast Guard by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission

Established by joint resolution of Sept. 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 587). Terminated Mar. 1, 1960, pursuant to terms of joint resolution.

Liquidation, Director of

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 9674 of Jan. 4, 1946. Terminated by EO 9744 of June 27, 1946.

Liquidation Advisory Committee

Established by EO 9674 of Jan. 4, 1946. Terminated by EO 9744 of June 27, 1946.

Literacy, National Institute for

Established by act of July 25, 1991 (105 Stat. 333). Abolished by act of Dec. 16, 2009 (123 Stat. 3267).

Loan Agency, Federal

Established by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, by consolidating *Reconstruction Finance Corporation*— including subordinate units of *RFC Mortgage Company*, *Disaster Loan Corporation*, *Federal National Mortgage Association*, *Defense Plant Corporation*, *Defense Homes Corporation*, *Defense Supplies Corporation*, *Rubber Reserve Company*, *Metals Reserve Company*, and *War Insurance Corporation* (later known as *War Damage Corporation*)—with *Federal Home Loan Bank Board*, *Home Owners' Loan Corporation*, *Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation*, *Federal Housing Administration*, *Electric Home and Farm Authority*, and *Export-Import Bank of Washington*. *Federal Home Loan Bank Board*, *Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation*, *Home Owners' Loan Corporation*, *Federal Housing Administration*, and *Defense Homes Corporation* transferred to *National Housing Agency* by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. *Reconstruction Finance Corporation* and its units (except *Defense Homes Corporation*), *Electric Home and Farm Authority*, and *Export-Import Bank of Washington* transferred to the Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. *RFC* and units returned to *Federal Loan Agency* by act of Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5). *Agency* abolished by act of June 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 202), and all property and records transferred to *Reconstruction Finance Corporation*.

Loan Fund, Development

Established in *International Cooperation Administration* by act of Aug. 14, 1957 (71 Stat. 355). Created as independent corporate agency by act of June 30, 1958 (72 Stat. 261). Abolished by act of Sept. 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 445), and functions redelegated to Agency for International Development.

Loan Policy Board

Established by act of July 18, 1958 (72 Stat. 385). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1965, effective July 27, 1965, and functions transferred to Small Business Administration.

Longshoremen's Labor Board, National

Established in the Department of Labor by EO 6748 of June 26, 1934. Terminated by Proc. 2120 of Mar. 11, 1935.

Low-Emission Vehicle Certification Board

Established by act of Dec. 31, 1970 (84 Stat. 1701). Terminated by act of Mar. 14, 1980 (94 Stat. 98).

Lowell Historic Canal District Commission

Established by act of Jan. 4, 1975 (88 Stat. 2330). Expired January 1977 pursuant to terms of act.

Loyalty Review Board

Established Nov. 10, 1947, by *U.S. Civil Service Commission*, pursuant to EO 9835 of Mar. 21, 1947. Abolished by EO 10450 of Apr. 27, 1953.

M**[TOP OF PAGE](#)****Management, Budget and Evaluation, Office of**

Established within the Department of Energy pursuant to the Conference Report No. 107–258 on H.R. 2311, Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002. Abolished by memorandum of July 28, 2005 of the Secretary of Energy, and various functions transferred within the Department of Energy to the *Office of Management*, *Office of Chief Financial Officer*, and *Office of Human Capital Management*.

Management Improvement, Advisory Committee on

Established by EO 10072 of July 29, 1949. Abolished by EO 10917 of Feb. 10, 1961, and functions transferred to *Bureau of the Budget*.

Management Improvement, President's Advisory Council on

Established by EO 11509 of Feb. 11, 1970. Inactive as of June 30, 1973.

Manpower, President's Committee on

Established by EO 11152 of Apr. 15, 1964. Terminated by EO 11515 of Mar. 13, 1970.

Manpower Administration

Renamed Employment and Training Administration by Order 14–75 of Nov. 12, 1975 of the Secretary of Labor.

Manpower Management, Office of Civilian

Renamed Office of Civilian Personnel by Notice 5430 of Oct. 1, 1976 of the Secretary of the Navy.

Marine Affairs, Office of

Established by the Secretary of the Interior Apr. 30, 1970, to replace *Office of Marine Resources*, created by Secretary Oct. 22, 1968. Abolished by Secretary Dec. 4, 1970.

Marine Corps Memorial Commission, U.S.

Established by act of Aug. 24, 1947 (61 Stat. 724). Terminated by act of Mar. 14, 1980 (94 Stat. 98).

Marine Debris Coordinating Committee

Renamed Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee by act of Dec. 22, 2006 (120 Stat. 3337).

Marine Inspection and Navigation, Bureau of See Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, Bureau of**Marine Resources and Engineering Development, National Council on**

Established in Executive Office of the President by act of June 17, 1966 (80 Stat. 203). Terminated Apr. 30, 1971, due to lack of funding.

Maritime Administration

Established in the Department of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. 21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.
Transferred to the Department of Transportation by act of Aug. 6, 1981 (95 Stat. 151).

Maritime Advisory Committee

Established by EO 11156 of June 17, 1964. Terminated by EO 11427 of Sept. 4, 1968.

Maritime Board, Federal See Maritime Commission, U.S.**Maritime Commission, U.S.**

Established by act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985), as successor agency to *U.S. Shipping Board* and *U.S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation*. Training functions transferred to Commandant of Coast Guard by EO 9083 of Feb. 27, 1942. Functions further transferred to *War Shipping Administration* by EO 9198 of July 11, 1942. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, which established *Federal Maritime Board* and *Maritime Administration* as successor agencies. *Board* abolished, regulatory functions transferred to Federal Maritime Commission, and functions relating to subsidization of merchant marine transferred to the Secretary of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1961, effective Aug. 12, 1961.

Maritime Labor Board

Authorized by act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 968). Mediator duties abolished by act of June 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 259); title expired June 22, 1942.

Marketing Administration, Surplus

Established by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, consolidating functions vested in *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation* and *Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements, Agricultural Adjustment Administration*. Consolidated with other agencies into *Agricultural Marketing Administration* by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942.

Marketing and Marketing Agreements, Division of

Established in the Department of Agriculture by act of June 3, 1937 (50 Stat. 246). Consolidated with *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation* into *Surplus Marketing Administration* by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940.

Mediation, U.S. Board of

Established by act of May 20, 1926 (44 Stat. 577). Abolished by act of June 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 1193), and superseded by National Mediation Board, July 21, 1934.

Medical Information Systems Program Office, Tri-Service

Renamed Defense Medical Systems Support Center by memorandum of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) May 3, 1985.

Medical Services Administration

Established by the *Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare* reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967. Transferred from *Social and Rehabilitation Service* to Health Care Financing Administration by Secretary's reorganization of Mar. 8, 1977 (42 FR 13262).

Medicine and Surgery, Department of

Established in the *Veterans Administration* by act of Sept. 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1243). Renamed *Veterans Health Services and Research Administration* in the Department of Veterans Affairs by act of Oct. 25, 1988 (102 Stat. 2640). Renamed Veterans Health Administration by act of May 7, 1991 (105 Stat. 187).

Memorial Commission, National

Established by Public Resolution 107 of Mar. 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1699). Terminated by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, and functions transferred to *Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations*, Department of

the Interior.

Mental Health, National Institute of

Established by act of July 3, 1946 (60 Stat. 425). Made entity within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration by act of May 14, 1974 (88 Stat. 135). Functions transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 695). (*See also* act of Oct. 27, 1986; 100 Stat. 3207–106.) Abolished by act of July 10, 1992 (106 Stat. 331). Reestablished by act of July 10, 1992 (106 Stat. 364).

Metals Reserve Company

Established June 28, 1940, by act of Jan. 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5). Transferred from *Federal Loan Agency* to the Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to *Federal Loan Agency* by act of Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5). Dissolved by act of June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310), and functions transferred to *Reconstruction Finance Corporation*.

Metric Board, U.S.

Established by act of Dec. 23, 1975 (89 Stat. 1007). Terminated Oct. 1, 1982, due to lack of funding.

Mexican-American Affairs, Interagency Committee on

Established by Presidential memorandum of June 9, 1967. Renamed *Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People* by act of Dec. 30, 1969 (83 Stat. 838). Terminated Dec. 30, 1974, pursuant to terms of act.

Mexican Claims Commission, American

Established by act of Dec. 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 1058). Terminated Apr. 4, 1947, by act of Apr. 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 59).

Mexican Claims Commission, Special

Established by act of Apr. 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 149). Terminated by EO 7909 of June 15, 1938.

Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship, U.S.

Established through exchange of notes of Nov. 30 and Dec. 3, 1966, between U.S. and Mexico. Terminated Nov. 5, 1969.

Micronesian Claims Commission

Established by act of July 1, 1971 (85 Stat. 92). Terminated Aug. 3, 1976, pursuant to terms of act.

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 Adult Sexual Assault Crimes Panel, Response Systems to

Established by act of Jan. 2, 2013 (126 Stat. 1758). Terminated on Jan. 1, 2015 under provisions of act.

Military Air Transport Service aviation

Renamed *Military Airlift Command* in U.S. Air Force by HQ MATS/ MAC Special Order G–164 of Jan. 1, 1966.

Military Airlift Command

Inactivate 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 Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission

Established by act of Jan. 2, 2013 (126 Stat. 1788). Terminated on Dec. 2, 2015 pursuant to sec. 1095(a)(6), by act of Dec. 26, 2013 (127 Stat. 880).

Military Establishment, National

Established as executive department of the Government by act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 495). Designated Department of Defense by act of Aug. 10, 1949 (63 Stat. 579).

Military Intelligence College, Joint

Established by DoD Directive 3305.1 of January 14, 1998. Renamed *National Defense Intelligence College* by DOD Instruction 3305.01 of Dec. 22, 2006. See also Defense Intelligence College.

Military Purchases, Interdepartmental Committee for Coordination of Foreign and Domestic

Informal liaison committee created on Presidential notification of Dec. 6, 1939, to the Secretaries of the Treasury and War and the Acting Secretary of the Navy. Committee dissolved in accordance with Presidential letter to the Secretary of the Treasury Apr. 14, 1941, following approval of act of Mar. 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 31).

Military Renegotiation Policy and Review Board

Established by directive of the Secretary of Defense July 19, 1948. Abolished by Secretary's letter of Jan. 18, 1952, which transferred functions to *Renegotiation Board*.

Military Sea Transportation Service

Renamed Military Sealift Command in U.S. Navy by COMSC notice of Aug. 1, 1970.

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 Feb. 26, 1965 of the Secretary of the Interior.

Minerals Management Service

Established on Jan. 19, 1982 by Secretarial order. Renamed as the *Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement* on June 18, 2010 by Secretarial order 3302. Reorganized into the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement by Secretarial order 3299 of May 19, 2010.

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, and by order of *Office of Defense Mobilization*. Succeeded by *Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels* Nov. 2, 1962. *Office of Minerals Policy 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 Research Analysis*. Abolished Sept. 30, 1981, by Secretarial 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

Established by the Secretary of the Interior Oct. 26, 1962. Abolished and functions assigned to Deputy Assistant Secretary—Minerals and Energy Policy, Office of the Assistant Secretary—Mineral Resources, effective Oct. 22, 1971.

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 of the Interior by EO 6611 of Feb. 22, 1934. Renamed United States Bureau of Mines by act of May 18, 1992 (106 Stat. 172). Terminated pursuant to act of Jan. 26, 1996 (110 Stat. 32). Certain functions transferred to Secretary of Energy by act of Apr. 26, 1996 (110 Stat. 1321–167).

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.

Minority Health and Health Disparities, National Center on

Established by act of Nov. 22, 2000 (114 Stat. 2501). Renamed National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities by act of Mar. 23, 2010 (124 Stat. 973).

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 11374 of Oct. 11, 1967, and functions transferred to Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Missouri Basin Survey Commission

Established by EO 10318 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 10952 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. 512). 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, established by EO 11269 of Feb. 14, 1966.

Monument Commission, National

Established by act of Aug. 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1029). Final report submitted in 1957, and audit of business completed September 1964.

Monuments in War Areas, American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic

Established by President June 23, 1943; announced by Secretary of State Aug. 20, 1943. Activities assumed by the Department of State Aug. 16, 1946.

Morris K. Udall Foundation

Established by act of Mar. 19, 1992 (106 Stat. 79). Renamed Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation by act of Nov. 3, 2009 (123 Stat. 2977).

Mortgage Association, Federal National

Chartered Feb. 10, 1938, by act of June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246). Grouped with other agencies to form *Federal Loan Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to the Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to *Federal Loan Agency* by act of Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5). Transferred to *Housing and Home Finance Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 22 of 1950, effective July 10, 1950. Rechartered by act of Aug. 2, 1954 (68 Stat. 590) and made constituent agency of *Housing and Home Finance Agency*. Transferred with functions of *Housing and Home Finance Agency* to the Department of Housing and Urban Development by act of Sept. 9, 1965 (79 Stat. 667). Made Government-sponsored, private corporation by act of Aug. 1, 1968 (82 Stat. 536).

Motor Carrier Claims Commission

Established by act of July 2, 1948 (62 Stat. 1222). Terminated Dec. 31, 1952, by acts of July 11, 1951 (65 Stat. 116), and Mar. 14, 1952 (66 Stat. 25).

Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission

Established by act of Feb. 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1300). Expenditures ordered administered by the Department of the Interior by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Transferred to National Park Service, Department of the Interior, by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Mounted Horse Unit

Transferred from the United States Capitol Police to the United States Park Police by Public Law 109-55 of Aug. 2, 2005 (119 Stat. 572).

Munitions Board

Established in the Department of Defense by act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 499). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 6 of 1953, effective June 30, 1953, and functions vested in the Secretary of Defense.

Munitions Board, Joint Army and Navy

Organized in 1922. Placed under direction of President by military order of July 5, 1939. Reconstituted Aug. 18, 1945, by order approved by President. Terminated on establishment of *Munitions Board* by act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 505).

Museum of American Art, National

Renamed Smithsonian American Art Museum by Act of October 27, 2000 (114 Stat. 1463).

Museum of History and Technology, National

Renamed National Museum of American History in Smithsonian Institution by act of Oct. 13, 1980 (94 Stat. 1884).

Museum Services, Institute of

Established by act of June 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 327). Transferred to Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Department of Education, by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678), effective May 4, 1980. Transferred to National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities by act of Dec. 23, 1981 (95 Stat. 1414). Functions transferred to the Institute of Museum and Library Services by act of Sept. 30, 1996 (110 Stat. 3009–307).

N**TOP OF PAGE****Narcotics, Bureau of**

Established in the Department of the Treasury by act of June 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 585). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1968, effective Apr. 8, 1968, and functions transferred to *Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs*, Department of Justice.

Narcotics, President's Council on Counter-

Renamed President's Drug Policy Council by EO 13023, Nov. 6, 1996 (61 FR 57767).

Narcotics Control, Cabinet Committee on International

Established by Presidential memorandum of Aug. 17, 1971. Terminated by Presidential memorandum of Mar. 14, 1977.

National. *See other part of title*

Naval Material, Office of

Established by act of Mar. 5, 1948 (62 Stat. 68). Abolished by the Department of Defense reorg. order of Mar. 9, 1966, and functions transferred to the Secretary of the Navy (31 FR 7188).

Naval Material Command *See Naval Material Support Establishment*

Naval Material Support Establishment

Established by Department of the Navy General Order 5 of July 1, 1963 (28 FR 7037). Replaced by *Naval Material Command* pursuant to General Order 5 of Apr. 29, 1966 (31 FR 7188). Functions realigned to form Office of Naval Acquisition Support, and termination of *Command* effective May 6, 1985.

Naval Observatory

Jurisdiction transferred from *Bureau of Navigation* to Chief of Naval Operations by EO 9126 of Apr. 8, 1942, and by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

Naval Oceanography Command

Renamed Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command in 1995.

Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, Office of

Established by the Secretary of the Navy, as required by law (70A Stat. 457). Jurisdiction transferred to the Department of Energy by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 581).

Naval Reserve

Established by act of Mar. 3, 1915 (38 Stat. 940). Redesignated Navy Reserve by Public Law 109–163 of Jan. 6, 2006 (119 Stat. 3233).

Naval Weapons, Bureau of

Established by act of Aug. 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 395), to replace *Bureau of Ordnance and Aeronautics*. Abolished by Department of Defense reorg. order of Mar. 9, 1966, and functions transferred to the Secretary of the Navy (31 FR 7188), effective May 1, 1966.

Navigation, Bureau of

Created by act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. 118), as special service under the Department of the Treasury. Transferred to the *Department of Commerce and Labor* by act of Feb. 4, 1903 (32 Stat. 825). Consolidated with *Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection* by act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 415). Renamed Bureau of Naval Personnel by act of May 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 276).

Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, Bureau of

Renamed *Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation* by act of May 27, 1936 (49 Stat. 1380). Functions transferred to *Bureau of Customs*, Department of the Treasury, and U.S. Coast Guard by EO 9083 of Feb. 28, 1942. Transfer made permanent and *Bureau* abolished by Reorg. Plan. No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946.

Navy, Department of

Defense housing functions transferred to *Federal Public Housing Authority, National Housing Agency*, by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942.

Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Dental Division of

Renamed Dental Corps of the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery by act of Oct. 17, 2006 (120 Stat. 2234).

Navy Commissioners, Board of

Established by act of Feb. 7, 1815 (3 Stat. 202). Abolished by act of Aug. 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579).

Neighborhoods, National Commission on

Established by act of Apr. 30, 1977 (91 Stat. 56). Terminated May 4, 1979, pursuant to terms of act.

Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection, Office of

Abolished and certain functions transferred to Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development. Primary enabling legislation, act of Oct. 31, 1978 (92 Stat. 2119), repealed by act of Aug. 13, 1981 (95 Stat. 398). Abolishment of *Office* and transfer of functions carried out by Housing and Urban Development Secretarial order.

New England River Basins Commission

Established by EO 11371 of Sept. 6, 1967. Terminated by EO 12319 of Sept. 9, 1981.

Nicaró Project

Responsibility for management of Nicaró nickel producing facilities in Oriente Province, Cuba, transferred from *Office of Special Assistant to the Administrator (Nicaró Project)* to *Defense Materials Service* by General Services Administrator, effective July 7, 1959. Facilities expropriated by Cuban Government and nationalized Oct. 26, 1960.

Noble Training Center

Transferred from Public Health Service to the Center for Domestic Preparedness, Department of Homeland Security by act of Oct. 4, 2006 (120 Stat. 1433).

Northern Mariana Islands Commission on Federal Laws

Created by joint resolution of Mar. 24, 1976 (90 Stat. 263). Terminated upon submission of final report in August 1985.

Nuclear Security Enterprise, Congressional Advisory Panel on the Governance of the

Established by act of Jan. 2, 2013 (126 Stat. 2208). Terminated on Sept. 30, 2014 pursuant to sec. 3142, by act of Dec. 26, 2013 (127 Stat. 1069).

Nursing Research, National Center for

Renamed National Institute of Nursing Research by act of June 10, 1993 (107 Stat. 178).

Nutrition Division

Functions transferred from *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* to the Department of Agriculture by EO 9310 of Mar. 3, 1943.

O**TOP OF PAGE****Ocean Mining Administration**

Established by Interior Secretarial Order 2971 of Feb. 24, 1975. Abolished by Department Manual Release 2273 of June 13, 1980.

Oceanography, Interagency Committee on

Established by *Federal Council for Science and Technology* pursuant to EO 10807 of Mar. 13, 1959. Absorbed by *National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development* pursuant to Vice Presidential letter of July 21, 1967.

Office *See also other part of title*

Office Space, President's Advisory Commission on Presidential

Established by act of Aug. 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 979). Terminated June 30, 1957, by act of Jan. 25, 1957 (71 Stat. 4).

Official Register

Function of preparing *Official Register* vested in Director of the Census by act of Mar. 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1105). Function transferred to *U.S. Civil Service Commission* by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Yearly compilation and publication required by act of Aug. 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 956). Act repealed by act of July 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 427), and last *Register* published in 1959.

Ohio River Basin Commission

Established by EO 11578 of Jan. 13, 1971. Terminated by EO 12319 of Sept. 9, 1981.

Oil and Gas, Office of

Established by the Secretary of the Interior May 6, 1946, in response to Presidential letter of May 3, 1946. Transferred to *Federal Energy Administration* by act of May 7, 1974 (88 Stat. 100).

Oil Import Administration

Established in the Department of the Interior by Proc. 3279 of Mar. 10, 1959. Merged into *Office of Oil and Gas* Oct. 22, 1971.

Oil Import Appeals Board

Established by the Secretary of Commerce Mar. 13, 1959, and made part of Office of Hearings and Appeals Dec. 23, 1971.

On-Site Inspection Agency

Established on Jan. 26, 1988. Functions transferred to the Defense Threat Reduction Agency by DOD Directive 5105.62 of Sept. 30, 1998.

Operations Advisory Group

Established by EO 11905 of Feb. 18, 1976. Abolished by Presidential Directive No. 2 of Jan. 20, 1977.

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

Ordnance and Hydrography, Bureau of

Established in the Department of the Navy by act of Aug. 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579). Replaced under act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510), by *Bureau of Ordnance* and *Bureau of Navigation*. Abolished by act of Aug. 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 395), and functions transferred to *Bureau of Naval Weapons*.

Organization, President's Advisory Committee on Government

Established by EO 10432 of Jan. 24, 1953. Abolished by EO 10917 of Feb. 10, 1961, and functions transferred to *Bureau of the Budget* for termination.

Organizations Staff, International

Functions merged with Foreign Agricultural Service by memorandum of Dec. 7, 1973 of , effective Feb. 3, 1974.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

Transferred as separate agency to *U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1979, effective Oct. 1, 1979. Became an independent agency following the abolition of *IDCA* by act of Oct. 21, 1998 (112 Stat. 2681–790).

Oversight Board (for the Resolution Trust Corporation)

Established by act of Aug. 9, 1989 (103 Stat. 363). Renamed *Thrift Depositor Protection Oversight Board* by act of Dec. 12, 1991 (105 Stat. 1767). Abolished by act of July 29, 1998 (112 Stat. 908). Authority and duties transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

P**[TOP OF PAGE](#)****Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission**

Established by EO 11331 of Mar. 6, 1967. Terminated by EO 12319 of Sept. 9, 1981.

Packers and Stockyards Administration

Established by Memorandum 1613, supp. 1, of May 8, 1967 of the Secretary of Agriculture. Certain functions consolidated into Agricultural Marketing Service by Secretary's Memorandum 1927 of Jan. 15, 1978. Remaining functions incorporated into the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration by Secretary's Memorandum 1010–1 dated Oct. 20, 1994.

Panama Canal

Operation of piers at Atlantic and Pacific terminals transferred to *Panama Railroad Company* by EO 7021 of Apr. 19, 1935. Panama Canal reestablished as *Canal Zone Government* by act of Sept. 26, 1950 (64 Stat. 1038).

Panama Canal Commission

Established by act of Oct. 1, 1979, as amended (22 U.S.C. 3611). U.S. responsibility terminated by stipulation of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977, which transferred responsibility for the Panama Canal to the Republic of Panama, effective Dec. 31, 1999. Commission terminated by act of Sept. 30, 2004 (118 Stat. 1140).

Panama Canal Company

Established by act of June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1076). Abolished and superseded by *Panama Canal Commission* (93 Stat. 454).

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. *Panama Railroad Company* reincorporated by act of June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1075) pursuant to requirements of act of Dec. 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 597). Reestablished as *Panama Canal Company* by act of Sept. 26, 1950 (64 Stat. 1038). The Secretary of the Army was directed to discontinue commercial operations of *Company* by Presidential letter of Mar. 29, 1961.

Paperwork, Commission on Federal

Established by act of Dec. 27, 1974 (88 Stat. 1789). Terminated January 1978 pursuant to terms of act.

Park Service, National

Functions in District of Columbia relating to space assignment, site selection for public buildings, and determination of priority in construction transferred to *Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency*, under Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

Park Trust Fund Board, National

Established by act of July 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 477). Terminated by act of Dec. 18, 1967 (81 Stat. 656), and functions transferred to National Park Foundation.

Parks, Buildings, and Reservations, Office of National

Established in the Department of the Interior by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Renamed National Park Service by act of Mar. 2, 1934 (48 Stat. 362).

Parole, Board of

Established by act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 854). Abolished by act of Mar. 15, 1976 (90 Stat. 219), and functions transferred to U.S. Parole Commission.

Patent Office

Provisions of first patent act administered by the Department of State, with authority for granting patents vested in board comprising Secretaries of State and *War* and Attorney General. Board abolished, authority transferred to Secretary of State, and registration system established by act of Feb. 21, 1793 (1 Stat. 318). *Office* made bureau in the Department of State in October 1802, headed by *Superintendent of Patents*. *Office* reorganized in 1836 by act of June 4, 1836 (5 Stat. 117) under *Commissioner of Patents*. *Office* transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849. *Office* transferred to the Department of Commerce by EO 4175 of Mar. 17, 1925.

Patents Board, Government

Established by EO 10096 of Jan. 23, 1950. Abolished by EO 10930 of Mar. 24, 1961, and functions transferred to the Secretary of Commerce.

Pay Board

Established by EO 11627 of Oct. 15, 1971. Abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973.

Payment Limitations, Commission on Application of

Established by act of May 13, 2002 (116 Stat. 216). Abolished by acts of May 22, 2008 (122 Stat. 1025) and June 18, 2008 (122 Stat. 1753).

Peace Corps

Established in the Department of State by EO 10924 of Mar. 1, 1961, and continued by act of Sept. 22, 1961 (75 Stat. 612), and EO 11041 of Aug. 6, 1962. Functions transferred to ACTION by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1971, effective July 1, 1971. Made independent agency in executive branch by act of Dec. 29, 1981 (95 Stat. 1540).

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

Established by act of Oct. 27, 1972 (86 Stat. 1266). Terminated pursuant to act of Jan. 26, 1996 (110 Stat. 32) and act of Apr. 26, 1996 (110 Stat. 1321–198). Functions transferred to General Services Administration, National Capital Planning Commission, and National Park Service (61 FR 11308), effective Apr. 1, 1996.

Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs, Office of *See* Labor-Management Services Administration**Pensions, Commissioner of**

Provided for by act of Mar. 2, 1833 (4 Stat. 668). Continued by act of Mar. 3, 1835 (4 Stat. 779), and other acts as *Office of the Commissioner of Pensions*. Transferred to the Department of the Interior as bureau by act of Mar. 3, 1849 (9 Stat. 395). Consolidated with other bureaus and agencies into *Veterans Administration* by EO 5398 of July 21, 1930.

Pensions, Office of the Commissioner of *See* Pensions, Commissioner of**Perry's Victory Memorial Commission**

Created by act of Mar. 3, 1919 (40 Stat. 1322). Administration of Memorial transferred to National Park Service by act of June 2, 1936 (49 Stat. 1393). *Commission* terminated by terms of act and membership reconstituted as advisory board to the Secretary of Interior.

Personal Property, Office of *See* Supply Service, Federal**Personnel, National Roster of Scientific and Specialized**

Established by *National Resources Planning Board* pursuant to Presidential letter of June 18, 1940, to the Secretary of the Treasury. After Aug. 15, 1940, administered jointly by *Board* and *U.S. Civil Service Commission*. Transferred to *War Manpower Commission* by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942. Transferred to the Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945. Transferred with *Bureau of Employment Security* to *Federal Security Agency* by act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 443). Transferred to the Department of Labor by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949, and became inactive. Roster functions transferred to National Science Foundation by act of May 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 154). Reactivated in 1950 as *National Scientific Register* by *Office of Education, Federal Security Agency*, through *National Security Resources Board* grant of funds, and continued by National Science Foundation funds until December 1952, when *Register* integrated into Foundation's National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel project in Division of Scientific Personnel and Education.

Personnel Administration, Council of

Established by EO 7916 of June 24, 1938, effective Feb. 1, 1939. Made unit in *U.S. Civil Service Commission* by EO 8467 of July 1, 1940. Renamed *Federal Personnel Council* by EO 9830 of Feb. 24, 1947. Abolished by act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 300), and personnel and records transferred to *Office of Executive Director, U.S. Civil Service Commission*.

Personnel Council, Federal *See* Personnel Administration, Council of**Personnel Interchange, President's Commission on**

Established by EO 11451 of Jan. 19, 1969. Continued by EO 12136 of May 15, 1979, and renamed *President's Commission on Executive Exchange*. Continued by EO 12493 of Dec. 5, 1984. Abolished by EO 12760 of May 2, 1991.

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

Established under act of Sept. 8, 1950 (64 Stat. 798) by Order 2591 of Oct. 3, 1950 of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950. Continued by Secretary's Order 2614 of Jan. 25, 1951,

pursuant to EO 10200 of Jan. 3, 1951, and PAD Delegation 1 of Jan. 24, 1951. Abolished by Secretary's Order 2755 of Apr. 23, 1954.

Petroleum Administration for War See Petroleum Coordinator for War, Office of

Petroleum Administrative Board

Established Sept. 11, 1933, by the Secretary of the Interior. Terminated Mar. 31, 1936, by EO 7076 of June 15, 1935. The Secretary of the Interior was authorized to execute functions vested in President by act of Feb. 22, 1935 (49 Stat. 30) by EO 7756 of Dec. 1, 1937. Secretary also authorized to establish *Petroleum Conservation Division* to assist in administering act. Records of *Petroleum Administrative Board* and *Petroleum Labor Policy Board* housed with *Petroleum Conservation Division, Office of Oil and Gas*, acting as custodian for the Secretary of the Interior.

Petroleum Coordinator for War, Office of

Secretary of the Interior designated *Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense* pursuant to Presidential letter of May 28, 1941, and approved *Petroleum Coordinator for War* pursuant to Presidential letter of Apr. 20, 1942. *Office* abolished by EO 9276 of Dec. 2, 1942, and functions transferred to *Petroleum Administration for War*, established by same EO. *Administration* terminated by EO 9718 of May 3, 1946.

Petroleum Labor Policy Board

Established by the Secretary of the Interior, as *Administrator of Code of Fair Competition for Petroleum Industry*, on recommendation of Planning and Coordination Committee Oct. 10, 1933. Reorganized by Secretary Dec. 19, 1933, and reorganization confirmed by order of Mar. 8, 1935. Terminated Mar. 31, 1936, when *Petroleum Administrative Board* abolished by EO 7076 of June 15, 1935.

Petroleum Reserves Corporation

Established June 30, 1943, by *Reconstruction Finance Corporation*. Transferred to *Office of Economic Warfare* by EO 9360 of July 15, 1943. *Office* consolidated into *Foreign Economic Administration* by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943. Functions transferred to *Reconstruction Finance Corporation* by EO 9630 of Sept. 27, 1945. *RFC's* charter amended Nov. 9, 1945, to change name to *War Assets Corporation*. *Corporation* designated by *Surplus Property Administrator* as disposal agency for all types of property for which *Reconstruction Finance 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

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 9789 of Oct. 14, 1946. Abolished by EO 10254 of June 15, 1951, and functions transferred to the Department of Justice.

Philippine War Damage Commission

Established by act of Apr. 30, 1946 (60 Stat. 128). Terminated Mar. 31, 1951, by act of Sept. 6, 1950 (64 Stat. 712).

Photographic Interpretation Center, National

Functions transferred to the National Imagery and Mapping Agency by act of Sept. 23, 1996 (110 Stat. 2677).

Physical Fitness, Committee on

Established in *Office of Federal Security Administrator* by EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943. Terminated June 30, 1945.

Physical Fitness, President's Council on See Youth Fitness, President's Council on

Physician Payment Review Commission

Established by act of Apr. 7, 1986 (100 Stat. 190). Terminated by act of Aug. 5, 1997 (111 Stat. 354).

Assets, staff, and continuing responsibility for reports transferred to the Medicare Payment Advisory 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

Established by act of Mar. 2, 1902 (31 Stat. 922). Soil fertility and soil microbiology work of *Bureau of Chemistry and Soils* transferred to *Bureau* by act of May 17, 1935. Soil chemistry and physics and soil survey work of *Bureau of Chemistry and Soils* transferred to *Bureau* by Secretary's Memorandum 784 of Oct. 6, 1938. In February 1943 engineering research of *Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering* transferred to *Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering* by Research Administration Memorandum 5 issued pursuant to EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, and in conformity with Secretary's Memorandums 960 and 986. Functions transferred to Agricultural Research Service by Secretary's Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of *See Plant Industry, Bureau of*

Plant Quarantine, Bureau of *See Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of*

Policy Development, Office of *See Domestic Council*

Post Office, Department of *See Postal Service*

Postal Rate Commission

Renamed Postal Regulatory Commission by act of Dec. 20, 2006 (120 Stat. 3241).

Postal Savings System

Established by act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 814). System closed by act of Mar. 28, 1966 (80 Stat. 92).

Postal Service

Created July 26, 1775, by Continental Congress. Temporarily established by Congress by act of Sept. 22, 1789 (1 Stat. 70), and continued by subsequent acts. *Department of Post Office* made executive department under act of June 8, 1872 (17 Stat. 283). Offices of First, Second, Third, and Fourth Assistant Postmasters General abolished and Deputy Postmaster General and four Assistant Postmasters General established by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949. Reorganized as U.S. Postal Service in executive branch by act of Aug. 12, 1970 (84 Stat. 719), effective July 1, 1971.

Power Commission, Federal

Established by act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1063). Terminated by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578), and functions transferred to the Department of Energy.

Preparedness, Office of

Renamed *Federal Preparedness Agency* by General Services Administrator's order of June 26, 1975.

Preparedness Agency, Federal

Functions transferred from General Services Administration to Federal Emergency Management Agency by EO 12148 of July 20, 1979.

Presidential. *See other part of title*

Press Intelligence, Division of

Established in August 1933. Made division of *National Emergency Council* July 10, 1935. Continued in *Office of Government Reports* by Reorg. Plan No. 11 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to *Office of War Information* by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942, functioning in *Bureau of Special Services*. *Office* abolished by EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945, and *Bureau* transferred to *Bureau of the Budget*. Upon reestablishment of

Office of Government Reports, by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, *Division of Press Intelligence* made unit of *Office*.

Price Administration, Office of

Established by EO 8734 of Apr. 11, 1941, combining *Price Division* and *Consumer Division* of *National Defense Advisory Commission*. Renamed *Office of Price Administration* by EO 8875 of Aug. 28, 1941, which transferred *Civilian Allocation Division* to *Office of Production Management*. Consolidated with other agencies into *Office of Temporary Controls* by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, except *Financial Reporting Division*, transferred to Federal Trade Commission.

Price Commission

Established by EO 11627 of Oct. 15, 1971. Abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973.

Price Decontrol Board

Established by act of July 25, 1946 (60 Stat. 669). Effective period of act of Jan. 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 23), extended to June 30, 1947, by joint resolution of June 25, 1946 (60 Stat. 664).

Price Stability for Economic Growth, Cabinet Committee on

Established by Presidential letter of Jan. 28, 1959. Abolished by Presidential direction Mar. 12, 1961.

Price Stabilization, Office of

Established by General Order 2 of *Economic Stabilization Administrator* Jan. 24, 1951. *Director of Price Stabilization* provided for in EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950. Terminated Apr. 30, 1953, by EO 10434 of Feb. 6, 1953, and provisions of acts of June 30, 1952 (66 Stat. 296) and June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 131).

Prices and Costs, Committee on Government Activities Affecting

Established by EO 10802 of Jan. 23, 1959. Abolished by EO 10928 of Mar. 23, 1961.

Printing Office, Government

Established by act of June, 23, 1860. Renamed Government Publishing Office by act of Dec. 16, 2014 (128 Stat. 2537).

Priorities Board

Established by order of *Council of National Defense*, approved Oct. 18, 1940, and by EO 8572 of Oct. 21, 1940. EO 8572 revoked by EO 8629 of Jan. 7, 1941.

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

Functioned from Sept. 26, 1935, to Sept. 30, 1940, under authority of act of Apr. 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and of EO's 7194 of Sept. 26, 1935, 7202 of Sept. 28, 1935, and 7649 of June 29, 1937. Terminated due to lack of funding.

Private Sector Programs, Office of

Functions transferred to the Office of Citizen Exchanges within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, USIA, by act of Feb. 16, 1990 (104 Stat. 56).

Processing tax

Agricultural Adjustment Administration's function of collecting taxes declared unconstitutional by U.S. Supreme Court Jan. 6, 1936. Functions under acts of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1275), Apr. 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 598), and Aug. 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 750) discontinued by repeal of these laws by act of Feb. 10, 1936 (49 Stat. 1106).

Processing Tax Board of Review

Established in the Department of the Treasury by act of June 22, (49 Stat. 1652). Abolished by act of Oct. 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 967).

Proclamations See State, Department of

Procurement, Commission on Government

Established by act of Nov. 26, 1969 (83 Stat. 269). Terminated Apr. 30, 1973, due to expiration of statutory authority.

Procurement and Assignment Service

Established by President Oct. 30, 1941. Transferred from *Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services to War Manpower Commission* by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942. Transferred to *Federal Security Agency* by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945, which terminated *Commission*.

Procurement Division

Established in the Department of the Treasury by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Renamed *Bureau of Federal Supply* by Department of the Treasury Order 73 of Nov. 19, 1946, effective Jan. 1, 1947. Transferred to General Services Administration as Federal Supply Service by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380).

Procurement Policy, Office of Federal

Established within Office of Management and Budget by act of Aug. 30, 1974 (88 Stat. 97). Abolished due to lack of funding and functions transferred to Office of Management and Budget by act of Oct 28, 1993 (107 Stat. 1236).

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*

Production Areas, Committee for Congested

Established in Executive Office of the President by EO 9327 of Apr. 7, 1943. Terminated Dec. 31, 1944, by act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 535).

Production Authority, National

Established in the Department of Commerce Sept. 11, 1950, by EO's 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, 10193 of Dec. 16, 1950, and 10200 of Jan. 3, 1951. Abolished by order of Oct. 1, 1953 of the Secretary of Commerce, and functions merged into *Business and Defense Services Administration*.

Production Management, Office of

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 8629 of Jan. 7, 1941. Abolished by EO 9040 of Jan. 24, 1942, and personnel and property transferred to *War Production Board*.

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

Established by EO 12089 of Oct. 23, 1978. EO 12089 revoked by EO 12379 of Aug. 17, 1982.

Programs, Bureau of International

Established by the Secretary of Commerce Aug. 8, 1961, by Departmental Orders 173 and 174. Abolished by Departmental Order 182 of Feb. 1, 1963, which established *Bureau of International Commerce*. Functions transferred to *Domestic and International Business Administration*, effective Nov. 17, 1972.

Programs, Office of Public

Established in the National Archives and Records Administration. Reorganized by Archivist under Notice 96-260, Sept. 23, 1996, effective Jan. 6, 1997. Functions restructured and transferred to Office of Records Services—Washington, DC.

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

Established in *Procurement Division*, Department of the Treasury, by EO 9425 of Feb. 19, 1944, and act of Oct. 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 765), under general direction of *Surplus Property Board* established by same legislation. Transferred to the Department of Commerce by EO 9541 of Apr. 19, 1945. Terminated by EO 9643 of Oct. 19, 1945, and activities and personnel transferred to *Reconstruction Finance Corporation*.

Property Administration, Surplus See War Property Administration, Surplus**Property Board, Surplus See War Property Administration, Surplus****Property Council, Federal**

Established by EO 11724 of June 25, 1973, and reconstituted by EO 11954 of Jan. 7, 1977. Terminated by EO 12030 of Dec. 15, 1977.

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

Established by EO 12348 of Feb. 25, 1982. EO 12348 revoked by EO 12512 of Apr. 29, 1985.

Protective Service, Federal

Functions established in the *Federal Works Agency* by act of June 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 281). Functions transferred to General Services Administrator by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380). Established as an agency within General Services Administration by GSA Administrator on Jan. 11, 1971 (ADM. 5440.46). Transferred to Homeland Security Department by act of Nov. 25, 2002 (116 Stat. 2178).

Prospective Payment Assessment Commission

Established by act of Apr. 20, 1983 (97 Stat. 159). Terminated by act of Aug. 5, 1997 (111 Stat. 354). Assets, staff, and continuing responsibility for reports transferred to the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission.

Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of

Established by acts of Aug. 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579), and July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510). Designated *Bureau of Supplies and Accounts* by act of July 19, 1892 (27 Stat. 243). Abolished by Department of Defense reorg. order of Mar. 9, 1966, and functions transferred to the Secretary of the Navy (31 FR 7188).

Public See other part of title**Publications Commission, National Historical**

Established by act of Oct. 22, 1968 (82 Stat. 1293). Renamed National Historical Publications and Records Commission by act of Dec. 22, 1974 (88 Stat. 1734).

Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission

Established by act of Dec. 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067). No loans made after June 30, 1934, and *Commission* abolished June 3, 1935, by Public Resolution 22 (49 Stat. 320). Functions transferred to *Division of*

Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior. After June 30, 1946, collection work performed in *Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration*. Following termination of *Administration*, remaining collection functions transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture by act of July 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 525).

Puerto Rico, U.S.-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of

Established by act of Feb. 20, 1964 (78 Stat. 17). Terminated by terms of act.

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration

Established in the Department of the Interior by EO 7057 of May 28, 1935. Terminated Feb. 15, 1955, by act of Aug. 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 584).

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Radiation Biology Laboratory *See Radiation and Organisms, Division of*

Radiation Council, Federal

Established by EO 10831 of Aug. 14, 1959, and act of Sept. 23, 1959 (73 Stat. 688). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1970, effective Dec. 2, 1970, and functions transferred to Environmental Protection Agency.

Radiation and Organisms, Division of

Established by Secretarial order of May 1, 1929, as part of Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. Renamed *Radiation Biology Laboratory* by Secretarial order of Feb. 16, 1965. Merged with *Chesapeake Center for Environmental Studies* by Secretarial order of July 1, 1983, to form Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.

Radio Commission, Federal

Established by act of Feb. 23, 1927 (44 Stat. 1162). Abolished by act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1102), and functions transferred to Federal Communications Commission.

Radio Division

Established by *National Emergency Council* July 1, 1938. Transferred to *Office of Education, Federal Security Agency*, by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Terminated June 30, 1940, by terms of act of June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 927).

Radio Propagation Laboratory, Central

Transferred from *National Bureau of Standards* to *Environmental Science Services Administration* by the Department of Commerce Order 2-A, effective July 13, 1965.

Radiological Health, National Center for Devices and

Renamed Center for Devices and Radiological Health by Food and Drug Administration notice of Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR 10166).

Rail Public Counsel, Office of

Established by act of Feb. 5, 1976 (90 Stat. 51). Terminated Dec. 1, 1979, due to lack of funding.

Railroad Administration, U.S. *See Railroads, Director General of*

Railroad and Airline Wage Board

Established by *Economic Stabilization Administrator's* General Order 7 of Sept. 27, 1951, pursuant to act of Sept. 8, 1950 (64 Stat. 816). Terminated Apr. 30, 1953, by EO 10434 of Feb. 6, 1953, and acts of June 30, 1952 (66 Stat. 296), and June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 131).

Railroads, Director General of

Established under authority of act of Aug. 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 645). Organization of *U.S. Railroad Administration* announced Feb. 9, 1918. Office abolished by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and functions transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Railway Association, U.S.

Established by act of Jan. 2, 1974 (87 Stat. 985). Terminated Apr. 1, 1987, by act of Oct. 21, 1986 (100 Stat. 1906).

Railway Labor Panel, National

Established by EO 9172 of May 22, 1942. EO 9172 revoked by EO 9883 of Aug. 11, 1947.

Reagan Centennial Commission, Ronald

Established by act of June 2, 2009 (123 Stat. 1767). Terminated May 31, 2011, by act of May 12, 2011 (125 Stat. 215).

Real Estate Board, Federal

Established by EO 8034 of Jan. 14, 1939. Abolished by EO 10287 of Sept. 6, 1951.

Reclamation, Bureau of *See* Reclamation Service**Reclamation Service**

Established July 1902 in *Geological Survey* by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388). Separated from Survey in 1907 and renamed *Bureau of Reclamation* June 1923. Power marketing functions transferred to the Department of Energy by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578). *Bureau* renamed *Water and Power Resources Service* by Secretarial Order 3042 of Nov. 6, 1979. Renamed Bureau of Reclamation by Secretarial Order 3064 of May 18, 1981.

Reconciliation Service

Established by Director of Selective Service pursuant to EO 11804 of Sept. 16, 1974. Program terminated Apr. 2, 1980.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Established Feb. 2, 1932, by act of Jan. 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5). Grouped with other agencies to form *Federal Loan Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to the Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to *Federal Loan Agency* by act of Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5). *Agency* abolished by act of June 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 202), and functions assumed by *Corporation*. Functions relating to financing houses or site improvements, authorized by act of Aug. 10, 1948 (61 Stat. 1275), transferred to *Housing and Home Finance Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 23 of 1950, effective July 10, 1950. *Corporation* Board of Directors, established by act of Jan. 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1951, effective May 1, 1951, and functions transferred to Administrator and *Loan Policy Board* established by same plan, effective Apr. 30, 1951. Act of July 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 230), provided for *RFC* succession until June 30, 1954, and for termination of its lending powers Sept. 28, 1953. Certain functions assigned to appropriate agencies for liquidation by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1954, effective July 1, 1954. *Corporation* abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1957, effective June 30, 1957, and functions transferred to *Housing and Home Finance Agency*, General Services Administration, Small Business Administration, and the Department of the Treasury.

Records Administration, Office of

Established in the National Archives and Records Administration. Reorganized by Archivist under Notice 96-260, Sept. 23, 1996, effective Jan. 6, 1997. Functions restructured and transferred to Office of Records Services—Washington, DC.

Records Centers, Office of Federal

Established in the National Archives and Records Administration. Reorganized by Archivist under Notice 96-260, Sept. 23, 1996, effective Jan. 6, 1997. Functions restructured and transferred to Office of

Regional Records Services.

Records and Information Management, Office of

Functions transferred from *National Archives and Records Service* to *Automated Data and Telecommunications Service* by General Services Administrator's decision, effective Jan. 10, 1982, regionally and Apr. 1, 1982, in Washington, DC.

Recovery Administration, Advisory Council, National

Established by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935. Transferred to the Department of Commerce by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935, and functions ordered terminated not later than Apr. 1, 1936, by same order. *Committee of Industrial Analysis* created by EO 7323 of Mar. 21, 1936, to complete work of *Council*.

Recovery Administration, National

Established by President pursuant to act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 194). Provisions of title I of act repealed by Public Resolution 26 of June 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 375), and extension of *Administration* in skeletonized form authorized until Apr. 1, 1936. *Office of Administrator, National Recovery Administration*, created by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935. *Administration* terminated by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935, which transferred *Division of Review*, *Division of Business Corporation*, and *Advisory Council* to the Department of Commerce for termination of functions by Apr. 1, 1936. *Consumers' Division* transferred to the Department of Labor by same order.

Recovery Review Board, National

Established by EO 6632 of Mar. 7, 1934. Abolished by EO 6771 of June 30, 1934.

Recreation, Bureau of Outdoor

Established in the Department of the Interior by act of May 28, 1963 (77 Stat. 49). Terminated by Secretary's order of Jan. 25, 1978, and functions assumed by *Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service*.

Recreation and Natural Beauty, Citizens' Advisory Committee on

Established by EO 11278 of May 4, 1966. Terminated by EO 11472 of May 29, 1969.

Recreation and Natural Beauty, President's Council on

Established by EO 11278 of May 4, 1966. Terminated by EO 11472 of May 29, 1969.

Recreation Resources Review Commission, Outdoor

Established by act of June 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 238). Final report submitted to President January 1962 and terminated Sept. 1, 1962.

Regional Action Planning Commissions

Authorized by act of Aug. 26, 1965 (79 Stat. 552). Federal role abolished through repeal by act of Aug. 13, 1981 (95 Stat. 766). At time of repeal, eight commissions—Coastal Plains, Four Corners, New England, Old West Ozarks, Pacific Northwest, Southwest Border, Southwest Border Region, and Upper Great Lakes—affected.

Regional Archives, Office of Special and

Established in the National Archives and Records Administration. Reorganized by Archivist under Notice 96–260, Sept. 23, 1996, effective Jan. 6, 1997. Functions restructured and transferred between Office of Records Services—Washington, DC and Office of Regional Records Services.

Regional Councils, Federal

Established by EO 12314 of July 22, 1981. Abolished by EO 12407 of Feb. 22, 1983.

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.

Regulations and Rulings, Office of

Established in the U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Abolished by act of Oct. 13, 2006 (120 Stat. 1924) and functions transferred to the Office of International Trade.

Regulatory Council, U.S.

Disbanded by Vice Presidential memorandum of Mar. 25, 1981. Certain functions continued in Regulatory Information Service Center.

Regulatory Relief, Presidential Task Force on

Establishment announced in President's remarks Jan. 22, 1981. Disbanded and functions transferred to Office of Management and Budget in August 1983.

Rehabilitation Services Administration

Functions transferred from *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* to Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 678), effective May 4, 1980.

Relief Corporation, Federal Surplus

Organized under powers granted to President by act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195). Charter granted by State of Delaware Oct. 4, 1933, and amended Nov. 18, 1935, changing name to *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation* and naming the Secretary of Agriculture, *Administrator of Agricultural Adjustment Administration*, and *Governor of Farm Credit Administration* as Board of Directors. Continued as agency under the Secretary of Agriculture by acts of June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 323) and Feb. 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 38). Consolidated with *Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements* into *Surplus Marketing Administration* by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. Merged into *Agricultural Marketing Administration* by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942.

Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Office of Foreign

Established in the Department of State as announced by White House Nov. 21, 1942. Consolidated with *Foreign Economic Administration* by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943.

Renegotiation Board

Established by act of Mar. 23, 1951 (65 Stat. 7). Terminated Mar. 31, 1979, by act of Oct. 10, 1978 (92 Stat. 1043).

Rent Advisory Board

Established by EO 11632 of Nov. 22, 1971. Abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973.

Rent Stabilization, Office of

Established by General Order 9 of *Economic Stabilization Administrator* July 31, 1951, pursuant to act of June 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 193), and EO's 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950, and 10276 of July 31, 1951. Abolished by EO 10475 of July 31, 1953, and functions transferred to *Office of Defense Mobilization*. *Office of Research and Development* combined with *Office of Minerals Policy Development* in the Department of the Interior May 21, 1976, under authority of Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950, to form *Office of Minerals Policy and Research Analysis*. Abolished Sept. 30, 1981, by Secretarial Order 3070 and functions transferred to *Bureau of Mines*.

Reports, Office of Government

Established July 1, 1939, to perform functions of *National Emergency Council* abolished by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Established as administrative unit of Executive Office of the President by EO 8248 of Sept. 8, 1939. Consolidated with *Office of War Information*, *Office for Emergency Management*, by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942. Reestablished in Executive Office of the President by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, which transferred to it functions of *Media Programming Division* and *Motion Picture Division*, *Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion*, and functions transferred from *Bureau of Special*

Services, Office of War Information, to Bureau of the Budget by EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945. Subsequent to enactment of act of July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 588), functions of *Office* restricted to advertising and motion picture liaison and operation of library. Terminated June 30, 1948.

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 Development Board

Established in the Department of Defense by act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 499). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 6 of 1953, effective June 30, 1953, and functions vested in the Secretary of Defense.

Research and Development Board, Joint

Established June 6, 1946, by charter of Secretaries of *War* and Navy. Terminated on creation of *Research and Development Board* by act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 506).

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

Established by act of Oct. 24, 1992 (106 Stat. 3310). Abolished and certain duties and powers transferred to both the Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and the Administrator of the Research and Innovative Technology Administration, Department of Transportation, by act of Nov. 30, 2004 (118 Stat. 2424–2426).

Research Resources, Division of

Established in National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services. Renamed National Center for Research Resources by Secretarial notice of Feb. 23, 1990 (55 FR 6455) and act of June 10, 1993 (107 Stat. 178).

Research Service, Cooperative State

Established by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 1462, supp. 1, of Aug. 31, 1961. Consolidated into *Science and Education Administration* by Secretary's order of Jan. 24, 1978. Reestablished as Cooperative State Research Service by Secretarial order of June 16, 1981.

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

Established by EO 7027 of Apr. 30, 1935. Functions transferred to the Department of Agriculture by EO 7530 of Dec. 31, 1936. Renamed *Farm Security Administration* by Secretary's Memorandum 732 of Sept. 1, 1937. Abolished by act of Aug. 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1062) and functions incorporated into the *Farmers' Home Administration*, effective Jan. 1, 1947. *Farmers' Home Administration* abolished, effective Dec. 27, 1994, under authority of Secretary's Memorandum 1010–1 dated Oct. 20, 1994 (59 FR 66441). Functions assumed by the *Consolidated Farm Service Agency* and the *Rural Housing and Community Development Service*.

Resolution Trust Corporation

Established by act of Aug. 9, 1989 (103 Stat. 369). Board of Directors of the Corporation abolished by act of Dec. 12, 1991 (105 Stat. 1769). Corporation functions terminated pursuant to act of Dec. 17, 1993 (107 Stat. 2369).

Resources Board and Advisory Committee, National

Established by EO 6777 of June 30, 1934. Abolished by EO 7065 of June 7, 1935, and functions transferred to *National Resources Committee*.

Resources Committee, National

Established by EO 7065 of June 7, 1935. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and functions transferred to *National Resources Planning Board* in Executive Office of the President. *Board* terminated by act of June 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 169).

Resources Planning Board, National *See Resources Committee, National***Retired Executives, Service Corps of**

Established in ACTION by act of Oct. 1, 1973 (87 Stat. 404). Transferred to Small Business Administration by EO 11871 of July 18, 1975.

Retraining and Reemployment Administration

Established by EO 9427 of Feb. 24, 1944, and act of Oct. 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 788). Transferred from *Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion* to the Department of Labor by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945. Terminated pursuant to terms of act.

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

Established in *National Recovery Administration* by EO 7075 of June 15, 1935. Transferred to the Department of Commerce by EO 7252 of Dec. 21, 1935, and functions terminated Apr. 1, 1936. *Committee of Industrial Analysis* created by EO 7323 of Mar. 21, 1936, to complete work of *Division*.

RFC Mortgage Company

Organized under laws of Maryland Mar. 14, 1935, pursuant to act of Jan. 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5). Grouped with other agencies to form *Federal Loan Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to the Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to *Federal Loan Agency* by act of Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5). Assets and liabilities transferred to *Reconstruction Finance Corporation* by act of June 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 207).

River Basins, Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Nueces, and San Jacinto, and Intervening Areas, U.S. Study Commission on

Established by act of Aug. 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 1058). Terminated June 30, 1962.

River Basins, Savannah, Altamaha, Saint Mary's, Apalachicola-Chattahoochee, and Perdido-Escambia, and Intervening Areas, U.S. Study Commission on

Established by act of Aug. 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 1090). Terminated Dec. 23, 1962.

Road Inquiry, Office of

Established by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of act of Aug. 8, 1894 (28 Stat. 264). Federal aid for highways to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through *Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering* authorized by act of July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), known as *Bureau of Public Roads* after July 1918. Transferred to *Federal Works Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and renamed *Public Roads Administration*. Transferred to General Services Administration as *Bureau of Public Roads* by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380). Transferred to the Department of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949. Transferred to the Secretary of Transportation by act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931), and functions assigned to Federal Highway Administration.

Roads, Bureau of Public *See Road Inquiry, Office of*

Roads Administration, Public *See Road Inquiry, Office of*

Roads and Rural Engineering, Office of Public *See Road Inquiry, Office of*

Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission

Established by act of Mar. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. 885). Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, and functions transferred to *Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations*, Department of the Interior.

Roosevelt Centennial Commission, Theodore

Established by joint resolution of July 28, 1955 (69 Stat. 383). Terminated Oct. 27, 1959, pursuant to terms of act.

Roosevelt Library, Franklin D.

Functions assigned to National Park Service by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, transferred to General Services Administration by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1963, effective July 27, 1963.

Roosevelt Library, Trustees of the Franklin D.

Established by joint resolution of July 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 1063). Transferred to General Services Administration by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 381). Abolished by act of Mar. 5, 1958 (72 Stat. 34), and Library operated by *National Archives and Records Service*, General Services Administration.

Roosevelt Memorial Commission, Franklin Delano

Established by joint resolution of Aug. 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 694). Terminated by act of Nov. 14, 1997 (111 Stat. 1601).

Rubber Development Corporation

Establishment announced Feb. 20, 1943, by the Secretary of Commerce. Organized under laws of Delaware as subsidiary of *Reconstruction Finance Corporation*. Assumed all activities of *Rubber Reserve Company* relating to development of foreign rubber sources and procurement of rubber therefrom. Functions transferred to *Office of Economic Warfare* by EO 9361 of July 15, 1943. *Office* consolidated into *Foreign Economic Administration* by EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943. *Office* returned to *Reconstruction Finance Corporation* by EO 9630 of Sept. 27, 1945. Certificate of incorporation expired June 30, 1947.

Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission

Established by act of Aug. 7, 1953 (67 Stat. 408). Functions transferred to *Federal Facilities Corporation* by EO 10678 of Sept. 20, 1956.

Rubber Reserve Company

Established June 28, 1940, under act of Jan. 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5). Transferred from *Federal Loan Agency* to the Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to *Federal Loan Agency* by act of Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5). Dissolved by act of June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 310), and functions transferred to *Reconstruction Finance Corporation*.

Rural Areas Development, Office of

Established by Secretary of Agriculture memorandum in 1961 (revised Sept. 21, 1962). Renamed *Rural Community Development Service* by Secretary's Memorandum 1570 of Feb. 24, 1965.

Rural Business and Cooperative Development Service

Established within the Department of Agriculture by Secretary's Memorandum 1020-34 dated Dec. 31, 1991. Renamed Rural Business-Cooperative Service (61 FR 2899), effective Jan. 30, 1996.

Rural Community Development Service

Established by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 1570 of Feb. 25, 1965, to supersede *Office of Rural Areas Development*. Abolished Feb. 2, 1970, by Secretary's Memorandum 1670 of Jan. 30, 1970, and functions transferred to other agencies in the Department of Agriculture.

Rural Development Administration

Established within the Department of Agriculture by Secretary's Memorandum 1020-34 dated Dec. 31, 1991. Abolished Dec. 27, 1994 (59 FR 66441) under authority of Secretary's Memorandum 1010-1 dated Oct. 20, 1994. Functions assumed by the Rural Business and Cooperative Development Service.

Rural Development Committee *See Rural Development Program, Committee for***Rural Development Policy, Office of**

Established initially as *Office of Rural Development Policy Management and Coordination*, Farmers Home Administration, by Secretary of Agriculture Memorandum 1020-3 of Oct. 26, 1981. Abolished in 1986 due to lack of funding.

Rural Development Program, Committee for

Established by EO 10847 of Oct. 12, 1959. Abolished by EO 11122 of Oct. 16, 1963, which established *Rural Development Committee*. *Committee* superseded by EO 11307 of Sept. 30, 1966, and functions assumed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Rural Development Service

Established by Agriculture Secretarial order in 1973. Functions transferred to *Office of Rural Development Coordination and Planning*, Farmers Home Administration, by Secretarial order in 1978.

Rural Electrification Administration

Established by EO 7037 of May 11, 1935. Functions transferred by EO 7458 of Sept. 26, 1936, to *Rural Electrification Administration* established by act of May 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1363). Transferred to the Department of Agriculture by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Abolished by Secretary's Memorandum 1010-1 dated Oct. 20, 1994, and functions assumed by Rural Utilities Service.

Rural Housing and Community Development Service

Established by act of Oct. 13, 1994 (108 Stat. 3219). Renamed Rural Housing Service (61 FR 2899), effective Jan. 30, 1996.

Rural Rehabilitation Division

Established April 1934 by act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 55). Functions transferred to *Resettlement Administration* by *Federal Emergency Relief Administrator's* order of June 19, 1935.

S**TOP OF PAGE****Saint Elizabeth's Hospital** *See Insane, Government Hospital for the***Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation**

Established by act of May 13, 1954 (68 Stat. 92). Secretary of Commerce given direction of general policies of *Corporation* by EO 10771 of June 20, 1958. Transferred to the Department of Transportation by act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931).

Salary Stabilization, Office of *See Salary Stabilization Board***Salary Stabilization Board**

Established May 10, 1951, by *Economic Stabilization Administrator's* General Order 8. Stabilization program administered by *Office of Salary Stabilization*. Terminated Apr. 30, 1953, by EO 10434 of Feb. 6, 1953, and acts of June 30, 1952 (66 Stat. 296), and June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 131).

Sales Manager, Office of the General

Established by the Secretary of Agriculture Feb. 29, 1976. Consolidated with Foreign Agricultural Service by Secretary's Memorandum 2001 of Nov. 29, 1979.

Savings Bonds, Interdepartmental Committee for the Voluntary Payroll Savings Plan for the Purchase of U.S.

Established by EO 11532 of June 2, 1970. Superseded by EO 11981 of Mar. 29, 1977, which established Interagency Committee for the Purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds.

Savings and Loan Advisory Council, Federal

Established by act of Oct. 6, 1972 (86 Stat. 770). Continued by act of Dec. 26, 1974 (88 Stat. 1739). Terminated by act of Aug. 9, 1989 (103 Stat. 422).

Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Federal

Established by act of June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1246). Grouped with other agencies to form *Federal Loan Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to *Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, National Housing Agency*, by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Board of Trustees abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1947, effective July 27, 1947, and functions transferred to *Home Loan Bank Board*. Abolished by act of Aug. 9, 1989 (103 Stat. 354).

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, Engineering, and Technology, Federal Coordinating Council for

Established by act of May 11, 1976 (90 Stat. 471). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Feb. 26, 1978, and functions transferred to President. Functions redelegated to Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, established by EO 12039 of Feb. 24, 1978.

Science, Engineering, and Technology Panel, Intergovernmental

Established by act of May 11, 1976 (90 Stat. 465). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Feb. 26, 1978, and functions transferred to President. Functions redelegated to Director of Office of Science and Technology Policy by EO 12039 of Feb. 24, 1978, which established Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel.

Science Advisory Committee, President's

Established by President Apr. 20, 1951, and reconstituted Nov. 22, 1957. Terminated with *Office of Science and Technology*, effective July 1, 1973.

Science Exhibit-Century 21 Exposition, U.S.

Established Jan. 20, 1960, by Department of Commerce Order 167. Abolished by revocation of order on June 5, 1963.

Science and Technology, Federal Council for See Scientific Research and Development, Interdepartmental Committee on

Science and Technology, Office of

Established by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1962, effective June 8, 1962. *Office* abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1973, effective June 30, 1973, and functions transferred to National Science Foundation.

Science and Technology, President's Committee on

Established by act of May 11, 1976 (90 Stat. 468). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Feb. 26, 1978, and functions transferred to President.

Scientific and Policy Advisory Committee

Established by act of Sept. 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 631). Terminated Apr. 30, 1996 under terms of act.

Scientific Research and Development, Interdepartmental Committee on

Established by EO 9912 of Dec. 24, 1947. EO 9912 revoked by EO 10807 of Mar. 13, 1959, which established *Federal Council for Science and Technology*. Abolished by act of May 11, 1976 (90 Stat. 472).

Scientific Research and Development, Office of

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 8807 of June 28, 1941. Terminated by EO 9913 of Dec. 26, 1947, and property transferred to *National Military Establishment* for liquidation.

Scientists and Engineers, National Committee for the Development of

Established by President Apr. 3, 1956. Renamed *President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers* May 7, 1957. Final report submitted Dec. 17, 1958, and expired Dec. 31, 1958.

Scientists and Engineers, President's Committee on See Scientists and Engineers, National Committee for the Development of**Screw Thread Commission, National**

Established by act of July 18, 1918 (40 Stat. 912). Terminated by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, and records transferred to the Department of Commerce, effective Mar. 2, 1934. Informal Interdepartmental Screw Thread Committee established on Sept. 14, 1939, consisting of representatives of the Departments of War, the Navy, and Commerce.

Sea Grant Review Panel, National

Established by act of Oct. 8, 1976 (90 Stat. 1967). Renamed National Sea Grant Advisory Board by act of Oct. 13, 2008 (122 Stat. 4207).

Secret Service, United States See Secret Service Division**Secret Service Division**

Established July 5, 1865, as a Bureau under Treasury Department. Acknowledged as distinct agency within Treasury Department in 1883. *White House Police Force* created on October 1, 1922, and placed under supervision of *Secret Service Division* in 1930. *White House Police Force* renamed *Executive Protective Service* by act of June 30, 1970 (84 Stat. 358). *Executive Protective Service* renamed U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division by act of Nov. 15, 1977 (91 Stat. 1371). *Treasury Police Force* merged into Secret Service on Oct. 5, 1986. U.S. Secret Service transferred to Homeland Security Department by act of Nov. 25, 2002 (116 Stat. 2224).

Security and Safety Performance Assurance, Office of

Established by Secretary of Energy memorandum of December 2, 2003. Abolished by Secretary's Memorandum 2006-007929 of Aug. 30, 2006 and functions transferred to the Office of Health, Safety and Security.

Security, Commission on Government

Established by act of Aug. 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 595). Terminated Sept. 22, 1957, pursuant to terms of act.

Security, Office of the Director for Mutual See Security Agency, Mutual**Security Agency, Federal**

Established by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, grouping under one administration *Office of Education*, *Public Health Service*, *Social Security Board*, *U.S. Employment Service*, *Civilian Conservation Corps*, and *National Youth Administration*. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1953, effective Apr. 11, 1953, and functions and units transferred to *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*.

Security Agency, Mutual

Established and continued by acts of Oct. 10, 1951 (65 Stat. 373) and June 20, 1952 (66 Stat. 141). *Agency* and *Office of Director for Mutual Security* abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953, and functions transferred to *Foreign Operations Administration*, established by same plan.

Security and Individual Rights, President's Commission on Internal

Established by EO 10207 of Jan. 23, 1951. Terminated by EO 10305 of Nov. 14, 1951.

Security Resources Board, National

Established by act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 499). Transferred to Executive Office of the President by Reorg. Plan No. 4 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949. Functions of *Board* transferred to Chairman and *Board* made advisory to him by Reorg. Plan No. 25 of 1950, effective July 10, 1950. Functions delegated by Executive order transferred to *Office of Defense Mobilization* by EO 10438 of Mar. 13, 1953. *Board* abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1953, effective June 12, 1953, and remaining functions transferred to *Office of Defense Mobilization*.

Security Training Commission, National

Established by act of June 19, 1951 (65 Stat. 75). Expired June 30, 1957, pursuant to Presidential letter of Mar. 25, 1957.

Seed Loan Office

Authorized by Presidential letters of July 26, 1918, and July 26, 1919, to the Secretary of Agriculture. Further authorized by act of Mar. 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1347). Office transferred to Farm Credit Administration by EO 6084 of Mar. 27, 1933.

Selective Service Appeal Board, National

Established by EO 9988 of Aug. 20, 1948. Inactive as of Apr. 11, 1975.

Selective Service Records, Office of See Selective Service System**Selective Service System**

Established by act of Sept. 16, 1940 (54 Stat. 885). Placed under jurisdiction of *War Manpower Commission* by EO 9279 of Dec. 5, 1942, and designated *Bureau of Selective Service*. Designated Selective Service System, separate agency, by EO 9410 of Dec. 23, 1943. Transferred for liquidation to *Office of Selective Service Records* established by act of Mar. 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 31). Transferred to Selective Service System by act of June 24, 1948 (62 Stat. 604).

Self-Help Development and Technical Development, Office of

Established in *National Consumer Cooperative Bank* by act of Aug. 20, 1978 (92 Stat. 499). Abolished by act of Aug. 13, 1981 (95 Stat. 437), and assets transferred to Consumer Cooperative Development Corporation, Department of Commerce, Dec. 30, 1982.

Services, Bureau of Special See Office of War Information**Services, Division of Central Administrative**

Established by *Liaison Officer for Emergency Management* pursuant to Presidential letter of Feb. 28, 1941. Terminated by EO 9471 of Aug. 25, 1944, and functions discontinued or transferred to constituent agencies of *Office for Emergency Management* and other agencies.

Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee

Originally organized by *National Defense Advisory Commission* in 1940. Established August 1942 by *War Production Board*. Transferred to the Department of Labor from *Civilian Production Administration*, successor agency to *Board*, by EO 9656 of Nov. 15, 1945. Terminated June 30, 1947.

Shipping Board, U.S.

Established by act of Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 729). Abolished by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933, and functions, including those with respect to *U.S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation*, transferred to *U.S. Shipping Board Bureau*, Department of Commerce, effective Mar. 2, 1934. Separation of employees deferred until Sept. 30, 1933, by EO 6245 of Aug. 9, 1933. Functions assumed by *U.S. Maritime Commission* Oct. 26, 1936, pursuant to act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985).

Shipping Board Bureau, U.S. *See Shipping Board, U.S.*

Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, U.S.

Established Apr. 16, 1917, under authority of act of Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 729). Renamed *U.S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation* by act of Feb. 11, 1927 (44 Stat. 1083). Terminated Oct. 26, 1936, under provisions of act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1985), and functions transferred to *U.S. Maritime Commission*.

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.

Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Office of

Established within certain Defense Departments by act of Oct. 24, 1978 (92 Stat. 1770). Renamed Office of Small Business Programs by Public Law 109–163 of Jan. 6, 2006 (119 Stat. 3399).

Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars, Office of

Renamed Office of Interdisciplinary Studies by Smithsonian Institution announcement of Mar. 16, 1987.

Social Development Institute, Inter-American

Established by act of Dec. 30, 1969 (83 Stat. 821). Renamed Inter-American Foundation by act of Feb. 7, 1972 (86 Stat. 34).

Social Protection, Committee on

Established in *Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services* by administrative order June 14, 1941. Functions transferred to *Federal Security Agency* by EO 9338 of Apr. 29, 1943.

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Established by the *Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare* reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967. Abolished by Secretary's reorganization of Mar. 8, 1977 (42 FR 13262), and constituent units—*Medical Services Administration*, *Assistance Payments Administration*, *Office of Child Support Enforcement*, and *Public Services Administration*—transferred.

Social Security Administration *See Social Security Board*

Social Security Board

Established by act of Aug. 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 620). Incorporated into *Federal Security Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. *Social Security Board* abolished and Social Security Administration established by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1946 (5 U.S.C. app.), effective July 16, 1946, and functions of the *Board* transferred to *Federal Security Administrator*. Social Security Administration transferred from the *Federal Security Agency* by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 (5 U.S.C. app.), effective Apr. 11, 1953, to the *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*. Social Security Administration became an independent agency in the executive branch by act of Aug. 15, 1994 (108 Stat. 1464), effective Mar. 31, 1995.

Soil Conservation Service *See Soil Erosion Service*

Soil Erosion Service

Established in the Department of the Interior following allotment made Aug. 25, 1933. Transferred to the Department of Agriculture by Secretary of Interior administrative order of Mar. 25, 1935. Made *Soil Conservation Service* by order of the Secretary of Agriculture, Apr. 27, 1935, pursuant to provisions of act of Apr. 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 163). Certain functions of *Soil Conservation Service* under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. *Soil Conservation Service* abolished by act of Oct. 13, 1994 (108 Stat. 3225) and functions assumed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Soils, Bureau of *See* **Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Bureau of** and **Plant Industry, Bureau of**

Solicitor General, Office of Assistant

Established in the Department of Justice by act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 307). Terminated by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Southeastern Power Administration

Established by the Secretary of the Interior in 1943 to carry out functions under act of Dec. 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 890). Transferred to the Department of Energy by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578).

Southwestern Power Administration

Established by the Secretary of the Interior in 1943 to carry out functions under act of Dec. 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 890). Transferred to the Department of Energy by act of Aug. 4, 1977 (91 Stat. 578).

Space Access and Technology, Office of

Established in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Abolished by Administrator's order of Feb. 24, 1997.

Space Communications, Office of

Established in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Abolished by Administrator's order of Feb. 24, 1997.

Space Payload Technology Organization, Joint Operationally Responsive

Established by act of Jan. 6, 2006 (119 Stat. 3408). Abolished by acts of Oct. 17, 2006 (120 Stat. 2358) and Dec. 20, 2006 (120 Stat. 3286).

Space Science, Office of *See* **Space and Terrestrial Applications, Office of**

Space Science Board

Renamed Space Studies Board by authority of the National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, effective May 8, 1989.

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 Technology Laboratories, National

Renamed John C. Stennis Space Center by EO 12641 of May 20, 1988.

Space and Terrestrial Applications, Office of

Combined with *Office of Space Science* to form Office of Space Science and Applications by National Aeronautics and Space Administrator's announcement of Sept. 29, 1981.

Space Tracking and Data Systems, Office of

Renamed Office of Space Operations by National Aeronautics and Space Administrator's announcement of Jan. 9, 1987.

Space Transportation Operations, Office of

Combined with *Office of Space Transportation Systems* to form Office of Space Transportation Systems, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, effective July 1982.

Space Transportation Systems, Office of *See* **Space Transportation Operations, Office of****Spanish-Speaking People, Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for** *See* **Mexican-American Affairs, Interagency Committee on**

Special. *See other part of title*

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

Established in the Department of the Interior by act of Aug. 8, 1956 (70 Stat. 1119). *Bureau* replaced by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to act of Apr. 22, 1974 (88 Stat. 92).

Standards, National Bureau of *See* **Weights and Measures, Office of Standard****State, Department of**

Duty of Secretary of State of procuring copies of all statutes of the States, as provided for in act of Sept. 28, 1789 (R.S. 206), abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 20 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. Functions of numbering, editing, and distributing proclamations and Executive orders transferred from the Department of State to the *Division of the Federal Register, National Archives*, by EO 7298 of Feb. 18, 1936. Duty of Secretary of State of publishing Executive proclamations and treaties in newspapers in District of Columbia, provided for in act of July 31, 1876 (19 Stat. 105), abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 20 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950. Functions concerning publication of U.S. Statutes at Large, acts and joint resolutions in pamphlet form known as slip laws, and amendments to the Constitution; electoral votes for President and Vice President; and Territorial papers transferred from the Department of State to the Administrator of the General Services Administration by Reorg. Plan No. 20 of 1950. (*See also Archives Establishment, National*)

State and Local Cooperation, Division of

Established by *Advisory Commission to Council of National Defense* Aug. 5, 1940. Transferred to *Office of Civilian Defense*.

State and Local Government Cooperation, Committee on

Established by EO 11627 of Oct 15, 1971. Abolished by EO 11695 of Jan. 11, 1973.

State Technical Services, Office of

Established by the Secretary of Commerce Nov. 19, 1965, pursuant to act of Sept. 14, 1965 (79 Stat. 697). Abolished by Secretary, effective June 30, 1970.

Statistical Board, Central

Organized Aug. 9, 1933, by EO 6225 of July 27, 1933. Transferred to *Bureau of the Budget* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Expired July 25, 1940, and functions taken over by *Division of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget*.

Statistical Committee, Central

Established by act of July 25, 1935 (49 Stat. 498). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, and functions transferred to *Bureau of the Budget*.

Statistical Policy Coordination Committee

Established by EO 12013 of Oct. 7, 1977. Abolished by EO 12318 of Aug. 21, 1981.

Statistical Reporting Service

Established by Memorandum 1446, supp. 1, part 3, of 1961 of the Secretary of Agriculture. Consolidated with other departmental units into *Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service* by Secretary's Memorandum 1927, effective Dec. 23, 1977. Redesignated as *Statistical Reporting Service* by Secretary's order of Oct. 1, 1981. Renamed National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Statistics Administration, Social and Economic

Established Jan. 1, 1972, by the Secretary of Commerce. Terminated by Department of Commerce Organization Order 10-2, effective Aug. 4, 1975 (40 FR 42765). Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census restored as primary operating units of the Department of Commerce by Organization Orders 35-1A and 2A, effective Aug. 4, 1975.

Statutes at Large See State, Department of**Statutes of the States See State, Department of****Steam Engineering, Bureau of**

Established in the Department of the Navy by act of July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510). Redesignated as *Bureau of Engineering* by act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 828). Abolished by act of June 20, 1940 (54 Stat. 492), and functions transferred to *Bureau of Ships*.

Steamboat Inspection Service

President authorized to appoint *Service* by act of June 28, 1838 (5 Stat. 252). Secretary of Treasury authorized to establish boards of local inspectors at enumerated ports throughout the U.S. by act of Feb. 28, 1871 (16 Stat. 440). Authority to appoint boards of local inspectors delegated to *Secretary of Commerce and Labor* by act of Mar. 4, 1905 (33 Stat. 1026). Consolidated with *Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection* by act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 415).

Stock Catalog Board, Federal Standard

Originated by act of Mar. 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1461). Transferred from *Federal Coordinating Service* to *Procurement Division* by order of Oct. 9, 1933 of the Secretary of the Treasury.

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 Posture of the United States, Commission on the Implementation of the New

Established by act of Jan. 6, 2006 (119 Stat. 3431). Terminated by act of Jan. 28, 2009 (122 Stat. 328)

Strategic Services, Office of See Information, Office of Coordinator of**Strategic Trade, Office of**

Established in the U.S. Customs and Border Protection pursuant to Customs Service Reorganization plan, effective Sept. 30, 1995. Abolished by act of Oct. 13, 2006 (120 Stat. 1924) and functions transferred to the Office of International Trade.

Subversive Activities Control Board

Established by act of Sept. 23, 1950 (64 Stat. 987). Terminated June 30, 1973, due to lack of funding.

Sugar Division

Created by act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 31), authorized by act of Sept. 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 903). Taken from *Agricultural Adjustment Administration* and made independent division of the Department of Agriculture by Secretary's Memorandum 783, effective Oct. 16, 1938. Placed under *Agricultural Conservation and*

Adjustment Administration by EO 9069 of Feb. 23, 1942, functioning as *Sugar Agency*. Functions transferred to *Food Distribution Administration* by EO 9280 of Dec. 5, 1942.

Sugar Rationing Administration

Established by Memorandum 1190 of Mar. 31, 1947, of the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of act of Mar. 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 35). Terminated Mar. 31, 1948, on expiration of authority.

Supplies and Accounts, Bureau of *See* Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of

Supplies and Shortages, National Commission on

Established by act of Sept. 30, 1974 (88 Stat. 1168). Terminated Mar. 31, 1977, pursuant to terms of act.

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.

Supply Priorities and Allocations Board

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 8875 of Aug. 28, 1941. Abolished by EO 9024 of Jan. 16, 1942, and functions transferred to *War Production Board*.

Supply Service, Federal

Renamed *Office of Personal Property* by General Services Administration (GSA) order, effective Sept. 28, 1982; later renamed *Office of Federal Supply and Services* by GSA order of Jan. 22, 1983; then redesignated *Federal Supply Service*. Merged with *Federal Technology Service* to form Federal Acquisition Service by GSA Order No. 5440.591 of Sept. 9, 2005. *See also* act of Oct. 6, 2006 (120 Stat. 1735).

Surveys and Maps, Federal Board of *See* Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government, Board of

Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government, Board of

Established by EO 3206 of Dec. 30, 1919. Renamed *Federal Board of Surveys and Maps* by EO 7262 of Jan. 4, 1936. Abolished by EO 9094 of Mar. 10, 1942, and functions transferred to Director, *Bureau of the Budget*.

Space System Development, Office of

Established in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Renamed Office of Space Access and Technology in 1995.

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Tariff Commission, U.S.

Established by act of Sept. 8, 1916 (39 Stat. 795). Renamed U.S. International Trade Commission by act of Jan. 3, 1975 (88 Stat. 2009).

Tax Appeals, Board of

Established as an independent agency within the executive branch by act of June 2, 1924 (43 Stat. 336). Continued by acts of Feb. 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 105) and Feb. 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 158). Renamed *Tax Court of the United States* by act of Aug. 16, 1954 (68A Stat. 879). Renamed United States Tax Court by act of Dec. 30, 1969 (83 Stat. 730).

Technical Advisory Board for First Responder Interoperability

Established by act of Feb. 22, 2012 (126 Stat. 208). Terminated on July 6, 2012 by operation of law.

Technical Cooperation Administration

Transferred from the Department of State to *Mutual Security Agency* by EO 10458 of June 1, 1953.

Transferred to *Foreign Operations Administration* by Reorg. Plan No. 7 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953.

Technical Services, Office of

Designated unit of Office of the Secretary of Commerce by Department Order 179, July 23, 1962.

Functions transferred to *National Bureau of Standards* by Order 90 of Jan. 30, 1964.

Technology Administration

Established by act of Oct. 24, 1988 (102 Stat. 2593). Abolished by act of Aug. 9, 2007 (121 Stat. 587) and functions absorbed by National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce.

Technology Assessment, Office of

Created by act of Oct. 13, 1972 (86 Stat. 797). Office inactive as of Sept. 30, 1995.

Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress, National Commission on

Established by act of Aug. 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 463). Terminated January 1966 pursuant to terms of act.

Technology Service, Federal

Merged with *Federal Supply Service* to form Federal Acquisition Service by General Services

Administration Order No. 5440.591 of Sept. 9, 2005. *See also* act of Oct. 6, 2006 (120 Stat. 1735).

Telecommunications Adviser to the President

Established in Executive Office of the President by EO 10297 of Oct. 9, 1951. EO 10297 revoked by EO 10460 of June 16, 1953, and functions transferred to Director of *Office of Defense Mobilization*.

Telecommunications Management, Director of

Established in *Office of Emergency Planning* by EO 10995 of Feb. 16, 1962. Assignment of radio frequencies delegated to Government agencies and foreign diplomatic establishments by EO 11084 of Feb. 16, 1963. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1970, effective Apr. 20, 1970.

Telecommunications Policy, Office of

Established in Executive Office of the President by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1970, effective Apr. 20, 1970.

Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977, effective Mar. 26, 1978, and certain functions transferred to President with all other functions transferred to the Department of Commerce.

Telecommunications Service, Automated Data

Renamed *Office of Information Resources Management* by General Services Administration order of Aug. 17, 1982. Later renamed Information Resources Management Service.

Temporary Controls, Office of

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946, consolidating *Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion*, *Office of Economic Stabilization*, *Office of Price Administration*, and *Civilian Production Administration*. Functions with respect to Veterans' Emergency Housing Program transferred to *Housing Expediter* by EO 9836 of Mar. 22, 1947. Functions with respect to distribution and price of sugar products transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture by act of Mar. 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 36). Office terminated by EO 9841 of Apr. 23, 1947, and remaining functions redistributed.

Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals

Established by act of Dec. 22, 1971 (85 Stat. 749). Abolished by act of Oct. 29, 1992, effective Apr. 30, 1993 (106 Stat. 4507). Court's jurisdiction and pending cases transferred to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Territorial Affairs, Office of

Established by Interior Secretarial Order 2951 of Feb. 6, 1973. Abolished by Departmental Manual Release 2270 of June 6, 1980, and functions transferred to Office of Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs.

Territorial papers See State, Department of**Territories, Office of**

Established by the Secretary of the Interior July 28, 1950. Functions reassigned to *Deputy Assistant Secretary for Territorial Affairs* in *Office of the Assistant Secretary—Public Land Management*, Department of the Interior, by Secretarial Order 2942, effective July 1, 1971.

Terrorism, Cabinet Committee To Combat

Established by Presidential memorandum of Sept. 25, 1972. Terminated by National Security Council memorandum of Sept. 16, 1977.

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.

Textile National Industrial Relations Board, Cotton

Established by original Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry, as amended July 10, 1934. Abolished by EO 6858 of Sept. 26, 1934.

Textile Work Assignment Board, Cotton

Amendments to Code of Fair Competition for Cotton Textile Industry approved by EO 6876 of Oct. 16, 1934, and *Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board* appointed by *Textile Labor Relations Board*. *Board* expired June 15, 1935.

Textile Work Assignment Board, Silk

Appointed by *Textile Labor Relations Board* following President's approval of amendments to Code of Fair Competition for Silk Textile Industry by EO 6875 of Oct. 16, 1934. Terminated June 15, 1935.

Textile Work Assignment Board, Wool

Established by EO 6877 of Oct. 16, 1934. Terminated June 15, 1935.

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).**Thrift Supervision, Office of**

Established by act of August 9, 1989 (103 Stat. 352). Abolished by act of July 21, 2010, (124 Stat. 1522), and functions transferred to Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Reserve Board of Governors, and Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

Trade, Special Adviser to the President on Foreign

Established by EO 6651 of Mar. 23, 1934. Terminated on expiration of *National Recovery Administration*.

Trade Administration, International See Business and Defense Services Administration

Trade Agreements, Interdepartmental Committee on

Established by Secretary of State in 1934 and reestablished by EO 9832 of Feb. 25, 1947. Abolished by EO 11075 of Jan. 15, 1963.

Trade and Development Program

Established by act of Sept. 4, 1961, as amended (88 Stat. 1804). Designated separate entity within the *U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency* by act of Sept. 4, 1961, as amended (102 Stat. 1329). Renamed Trade and Development Agency by act of Oct. 28, 1992 (106 Stat. 3657).

Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee

Established by EO 11075 of Jan. 15, 1963. Abolished by EO 11846 of Mar. 27, 1975, and records transferred to Trade Policy Committee established by same EO.

Trade Negotiations, Office of the Special Representative for

Renamed Office of the U.S. Trade Representative by EO 12188 of Jan. 4, 1980.

Trade Policy Committee

Established by EO 10741 of Nov. 25, 1957. Abolished by EO 11075 of Jan. 15, 1963.

Traffic Safety, President's Committee for

Established by Presidential letter of Apr. 14, 1954. Continued by EO 10858 of Jan. 13, 1960. Abolished by EO 11382 of Nov. 28, 1967.

Traffic Safety Agency, National

Established in the Department of Commerce by act of Sept. 9, 1966 (80 Stat. 718). Activity transferred to the Department of Transportation by act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931). Responsibility placed in *National Highway Safety Bureau* by EO 11357 of June 6, 1967.

Training and Employment Service, U.S.

Established in *Manpower Administration*, Department of Labor, Mar. 17, 1969. Abolished by Secretary's letter of Dec. 6, 1971, and functions assigned to *Office of Employment Development Programs* and *U.S. Employment Service*.

Training School for Boys, National See District of Columbia, Reform-School of the**Transportation, Federal Coordinator of**

Established by act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 211). Expired June 16, 1936, under provisions of Public Resolution 27 (49 Stat. 376).

Transportation, Office of

Established in the Department of Agriculture by Secretary's Memorandum 1966 dated Dec. 12, 1978. Abolished by Secretary's Memorandum 1030-25 dated Dec. 28, 1990.

Transportation and Communications Service

Established by General Services Administrator Oct. 19, 1961. Abolished by Administrator's order, effective July 15, 1972. Motor equipment, transportation, and public utilities responsibilities assigned to Federal Supply Service; telecommunications function assigned to *Automated Data Telecommunications Service*.

Transportation and Public Utilities Service

Abolished by General Services Administration order of Aug. 17, 1982. Functions transferred to various GSA organizations.

Transportation Safety Board, National

Established in the Department of Transportation by act of Oct. 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 935). Abolished by act of

Jan. 3, 1975 (88 Stat. 2156), which established independent National Transportation Safety Board.

Transportation Security Administration

Established by act of Nov. 19, 2001 (115 Stat. 597). Functions transferred from Department of Transportation to Department of Homeland Security by act of Nov. 25, 2002 (116 Stat. 2178).

Transportation Statistics, Bureau of

Established by act of Dec. 18, 1991 (105 Stat. 2172). Transferred to Research and Innovative Technology Administration, Transportation Department, by act of Nov. 30, 2004 (118 Stat. 2424).

Travel Service, U.S.

Replaced by *U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration*, Department of Commerce, pursuant to act of Oct. 16, 1981 (95 Stat. 1014).

Travel and Tourism Administration, U.S.

Established by act of Oct. 16, 1981 (95 Stat. 1014). Abolished by act of Oct. 11, 1996 (110 Stat. 3407).

Travel and Tourism Advisory Board

Established by act of Oct. 16, 1981 (95 Stat. 1017). Abolished by act of Oct. 11, 1996 (110 Stat. 3407).

Treasury, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the— Electronics and Information Technology

Established by Secretary's Order 114–1 of Mar. 14, 1983. Abolished by Secretary's Order 114–3 of May 17, 1985, and functions transferred to Office of the Assistant Secretary for Management. Certain provisions effective Aug. 31, 1985 (50 FR 23573).

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.

Treasury Under Secretary for Enforcement, Office of

Established by act of Oct. 28, 1993 (107 Stat. 1234). Office abolished by act of Dec. 8, 2004 (118 Stat. 3245), and functions transferred to the Office of the Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Crimes, Department of the Treasury.

Treaties *See State, Department of*

Typhus Commission, U.S. of America

Established in *Department of War* by EO 9285 of Dec. 24, 1942. Abolished June 30, 1946, by EO 9680 of Jan. 17, 1946.

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U.S. *See other part of title*

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, School of Medicine of the

Renamed F. Edward Herbert School of Medicine by act of Sept. 24, 1983 (97 Stat. 704).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

U.S. membership in UNESCO authorized by act of July 30, 1946 (60 Stat. 712). Announcement of U.S. intention to withdraw made Dec. 28, 1983, in accordance with UNESCO constitution. Official U.S. withdrawal effective Dec. 31, 1984, by Secretary of State's letter of Dec. 19, 1984. The U.S. maintained status as an observer mission in UNESCO from 1984-2003, and rejoined the organization in October 2003.

Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission

Established by EO 11659 of Mar. 22, 1972. Terminated by EO 12319 of Sept. 9, 1981.

Urban Affairs, Council for

Established in Executive Office of the President by EO 11452 of Jan. 23, 1969. Terminated by EO 11541 of July 1, 1970.

Urban Mass Transportation Administration

Functions regarding urban mass transportation established in the Department of Housing and Urban Development by act of July 9, 1964 (78 Stat. 302). Most functions transferred to the Department of Transportation by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1968, effective June 30, 1968 (82 Stat. 1369), and joint responsibility assigned to the Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development for functions relating to research, technical studies, and training. Transportation and Housing and Urban Development Under Secretaries agreed in November 1969 that the Department of Transportation should be focal point for urban mass transportation grant administration; at which time functions transferred to the Department of Transportation. Renamed Federal Transit Administration by act of Dec. 18, 1991 (105 Stat. 2088).

Urban Renewal Administration

Established in *Housing and Home Finance Agency* by Administrator's Organizational Order 1 of Dec. 23, 1954. Functions transferred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development by act of Sept. 9, 1965 (78 Stat. 667), and *Administration* terminated.

Utilization and Disposal Service

Established July 1, 1961, by Administrator of General Services and assigned functions of Federal Supply Service and Public Buildings Service. Functions transferred to *Property Management and Disposal Service* July 29, 1966.

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Veterans Administration

Legal work in defense of suits against the U.S. arising under act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 607), transferred to the Department of Justice by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Transfer deferred to Sept. 10, 1933, by EO 6222 of July 27, 1933. Established as an independent agency under the President by Executive Order 5398 of July 21, 1930, in accordance with the act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 1016) and the act of Sept. 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1114). Made an executive department in the executive branch and redesignated the Department of Veterans Affairs by act of Oct. 25, 1988 (102 Stat. 2635).

Veterans Appeals, U.S. Court of

Established by act of Nov. 18, 1988 (102 Stat. 4113). Renamed U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims by act of Nov. 11, 1998 (112 Stat. 3341).

Veterans Education Appeals Board See Veterans Tuition Appeals Board

Veterans Employment and Training, Advisory Committee on

Renamed Advisory Committee on Veterans Employment, Training, and Employer Outreach by act of June 15, 2006 (120 Stat. 403).

Veterans Employment Service

Renamed Veterans' Employment and Training Service by Order 4–83 of Mar. 24, 1983 of the Secretary of Labor (48 FR 14092).

Veterans Health Administration *See* **Medicine and Surgery, Department of**

Veterans Health Services and Research Administration *See* **Medicine and Surgery, Department of**

Veterans Placement Service Board

Established by act of June 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 293). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1949, effective Aug. 20, 1949, and functions transferred to the Secretary of Labor.

Veterans Tuition Appeals Board

Established by act of Aug. 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 654). Functions assumed by *Veterans Education Appeals Board* established by act of July 13, 1950 (64 Stat. 336). *Board* terminated by act of Aug. 28, 1957 (71 Stat. 474).

Veterinary Medicine, Bureau of

Established in Food and Drug Administration, *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*. Renamed Center for Veterinary Medicine by FDA notice of Mar. 9, 1984 (49 FR 10166).

Virgin Islands

Public works programs under act of Dec. 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), transferred from General Services Administrator to the Secretary of the Interior by Reorg. Plan No. 15 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950.

Virgin Islands Company

Established in 1934. Reincorporated as Government corporation by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 350). Program terminated June 30, 1965, and *Corporation* dissolved July 1, 1966.

Virgin Islands Corporation *See* **Virgin Islands Company**

Visitor Facilities Advisory Commission, National

Established by act of Mar. 12, 1968 (82 Stat. 45). Expired Jan. 5, 1975, pursuant to act of Oct. 6, 1972 (86 Stat. 776).

Vocational and Adult Education, Office of

Established by act of Oct. 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 674). Renamed Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education by act of Jan. 17, 2014 (128 Stat. 399).

Vocational Rehabilitation, Office of

Established to administer provisions of act of July 6, 1943 (57 Stat. 374). Other duties delegated by acts of Aug. 3, 1954 (68 Stat. 652), Nov. 8, 1965 (79 Stat. 1282), July 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 364), and July 10, 1954 (68 Stat. 454). Redesignated *Vocational Rehabilitation Administration* Jan. 28, 1963. Made component of newly created *Social and Rehabilitation Service* as *Rehabilitation Services Administration* by *Department of Health, Education, and Welfare* reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967.

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration *See* **Vocational Rehabilitation, Office of**

Voluntary Citizen Participation, State Office of

Renamed State Office of Volunteerism in ACTION by notice of Apr. 18, 1986 (51 FR 13265), effective May 18, 1986.

Volunteer Service, International, Secretariat for

Established in 1962 by International Conference on Middle Level Manpower called by President.
Terminated Mar. 31, 1976, due to insufficient funding.

Volunteers in Service to America

Established by act of Nov. 8, 1966 (80 Stat. 1472). *Service* administered by *Office of Economic Opportunity* and functions transferred to ACTION by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1971, effective July 1, 1971.

W**TOP OF PAGE****Wage Adjustment Board**

Established May 29, 1942, by the Secretary of Labor at Presidential direction of May 14, 1942, to accomplish purpose of act of Mar. 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1494), as amended by acts of Aug. 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1011), and Jan. 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 23). Disbanded on termination of *National Wage Stabilization Board*.

Wage and Price Stability, Council on

Established in Executive Office of the President by act of Aug. 24, 1974 (88 Stat. 750). Abolished by EO 12288 of Jan. 29, 1981. Funding ceased beyond June 5, 1981, by act of June 5, 1981 (95 Stat. 74), and authorization for appropriations repealed by act of Aug. 13, 1981 (95 Stat. 432).

Wage and Price Stability Program See Wage and Price Stability, Council on**Wage Stabilization Board**

Established by EO 10161 of Sept. 9, 1950. Reconstituted by EO 10377 of July 25, 1952. Terminated Apr. 30, 1953, by EO 10434 of Feb. 6, 1953, and acts of June 30, 1952 (66 Stat. 296), and June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 131).

Wage Stabilization Board, National See Defense Mediation Board, National**Wallops Flight Center, Wallops Island, VA**

Formerly separate field installation of National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Made component of Goddard Space Flight Center by NASA Management Instruction 1107.10A of Sept. 3, 1981.

War, Solid Fuels Administration for

Established in the Department of the Interior by EO 9332 of Apr. 19, 1943. Absorbed *Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War* (originally established as *Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for National Defense*) pursuant to Presidential letter of Nov. 5, 1941; later changed by Presidential letter of May 25, 1942. Terminated by EO 9847 of May 6, 1947.

War Assets Administration

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 9689 of Jan. 31, 1946. Functions transferred to *Surplus Property Administration* by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947, and agency renamed *War Assets Administration*. Abolished by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 738), and functions transferred for liquidation to General Services Administration.

War Assets Corporation See Petroleum Reserves Corporation**War Claims Commission**

Established by act of July 3, 1948 (62 Stat. 1240). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1954, effective July 1, 1954, and functions transferred to Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the U.S.

War Commodities Division

Established in *Office of Foreign Economic Coordination* by Department of State Order of Aug. 27, 1943. *Office* abolished by departmental order of Nov. 6, 1943, pursuant to EO 9380 of Sept. 25, 1943, which

established *Foreign Economic Administration* in *Office for Emergency Management*.

War Communications, Board of *See* **Defense Communications Board**

War Contracts Price Adjustment Board

Established by act of Feb. 25, 1944 (58 Stat. 85). Abolished by act of Mar. 23, 1951 (65 Stat. 7), and functions transferred to *Renegotiation Board*, established by same act, and General Services Administrator.

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. 5, 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 Information, Office of

Established in *Office of Emergency Management* by EO 9182 of June 13, 1942, consolidating *Office of Facts and Figures*; *Office of Government Reports*; *Division of Information*, *Office for Emergency Management*; and *Foreign Information Service—Outpost, Publications, and Pictorial Branches, Coordinator of Information*. Abolished by EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945. *Bureau of Special Services* and functions with respect to review of publications of Federal agencies transferred to *Bureau of the Budget*. Foreign information activities transferred to the Department of State.

War Insurance Corporation

Established Dec. 13, 1941, by act of June 10, 1941 (55 Stat. 249). Charter filed Mar. 31, 1942. Renamed *War Damage Corporation* by act of Mar. 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 175). Transferred from *Federal Loan Agency* to the Department of Commerce by EO 9071 of Feb. 24, 1942. Returned to *Federal Loan Agency* by act of Feb. 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 5). *Agency* abolished by act of June 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 202), and functions assumed by *Reconstruction Finance Corporation*. Powers of *War Damage Corporation*, except for purposes of liquidation, terminated as of Jan. 22, 1947.

War Labor Board, National *See* **Defense Mediation Board, National**

War Manpower Commission

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942. Terminated by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945, and functions, except *Procurement and Assignment Service*, transferred to the Department of Labor.

War Mobilization, Office of

Established by EO 9347 of May 27, 1943. Transferred to *Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion* by EO 9488 of Oct. 3, 1944.

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 Mobilization and Reconversion Advisory Board, Office of

Established by act of Oct. 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 788). Transferred to *Office of Temporary Controls* by EO 9809 of Dec. 12, 1946.

War Plants Corporation, Smaller

Established by act of June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 351). Functions transferred by EO 9665 of Dec. 27, 1945, to *Reconstruction Finance Corporation* and the Department of Commerce. Abolished by act of June 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 202), and functions transferred for liquidation to General Services Administration by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1957, effective July 1, 1957.

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 Property Administration, Surplus

Established in *Office of War Mobilization* by EO 9425 of Feb. 19, 1944. Terminated on establishment of *Surplus Property Board* by act of Oct. 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 768). *Surplus Property Administration* established in *Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion* by act of Sept. 18, 1945 (59 Stat. 533), and *Board* abolished. Domestic functions of *Administration* merged into *War Assets Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation*, by EO 9689 of Jan. 31, 1946. Foreign functions transferred to the Department of State by same order. Transfers made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947.

War Refugee Board

Established in Executive Office of the President by EO 9417 of Jan. 22, 1944. Terminated by EO 9614 of Sept. 14, 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 Relocation Authority**

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 9102 of Mar. 18, 1942. Transferred to the Department of the Interior by EO 9423 of Feb. 16, 1944. Terminated by EO 9742 of June 25, 1946.

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**War Shipping Administration**

Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 9054 Feb. 7, 1942. Terminated by act of July 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 501), and functions transferred to *U.S. Maritime Commission*, effective Sept. 1, 1946.

Water, Office of Saline

Established to perform functions vested in the Secretary of the Interior by act of July 29, 1971 (85 Stat. 159). Merged with *Office of Water Resources Research* to form *Office of Water Research and Technology* by Secretary's Order 2966 of July 26, 1974.

Water Commission, National

Established by act of Sept. 26, 1968 (82 Stat. 868). Terminated Sept. 25, 1973, pursuant to terms of act.

Water Policy, Office of

Established by Department of the Interior Manual Release 2374 of Dec. 29, 1981, under authority of Assistant Secretary. Abolished by Secretarial Order No. 3096 of Oct. 19, 1983, and functions transferred to *Geological Survey* and *Office of Policy Analysis*.

Water Pollution Control Administration, Federal

Established under the *Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare* by act of Oct. 2, 1965 (79 Stat. 903). Transferred to the Department of the Interior by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1966, effective May 10, 1966. Renamed *Federal Water Quality Administration* by act of Apr. 3, 1970. Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1970, effective Dec. 2, 1970, and functions transferred to Environmental Protection Agency.

Water and Power Resources Service

Renamed Bureau of Reclamation May 18, 1981, by Interior Secretarial Order 3064.

Water Quality Administration, Federal See Water Pollution Control Administration, Federal Water Research and Technology, Office of

Established by Interior Secretarial Order 2966 of July 26, 1974. Abolished by Secretarial order of Aug. 25, 1982, and functions transferred to Bureau of Reclamation, Geological Survey, and *Office of Water Policy*.

Water Resources Council

Established by act of July 22, 1965 (89 Stat 575). Inactive as of Oct. 1, 1982.

Water Resources Research, Office of

Established to perform functions vested in the Secretary of the Interior by act of July 17, 1964 (78 Stat. 329). Merged with *Office of Saline Water* to form *Office of Water Research and Technology* by Secretary's Order 2966 of July 26, 1974.

Watergate Special Prosecution Force

Established by Attorney General order, effective May 25, 1973. Terminated by Attorney General order, effective June 20, 1977.

Waterways Corporation, Inland

Incorporated under act of June 3, 1924 (43 Stat. 360). Transferred from the *Department of War* to the Department of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. II of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. *Corporation* sold to *Federal Waterways Corporation* under contract of July 24, 1953. Renamed *Federal Barge Lines, Inc.* Liquidated by act of July 19, 1963 (77 Stat. 81).

Weather Bureau

Established in the Department of Agriculture by act of Oct. 1, 1890 (26 Stat. 653). Transferred to the Department of Commerce by Reorg. Plan No. IV of 1940, effective June 30, 1940. Functions transferred to *Environmental Science Services Administration* by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1965, effective July 13, 1965.

Weather Control, Advisory Committee on

Established by act of Aug. 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 559). Act of Aug. 28, 1957 (71 Stat. 426), provided for termination by Dec. 31, 1957.

Weed and Seed, Executive Office of

Abolished by Public Law 109-162 of Jan. 5, 2006 (119 Stat. 3107). Functions transferred to Office of Weed

and Seed Strategies, Office of Justice Programs, within the Department of Justice.

Weights and Measures, Office of Standard

Renamed *National Bureau of Standards* by act of Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449). *Bureau* transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the *Department of Commerce and Labor* by act of Feb. 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 825). *Bureau* established within the Department of Commerce by act of Mar. 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 736). Renamed National Institute of Standards and Technology by act of Aug. 23, 1988 (102 Stat. 1827).

Welfare Administration

Established by the *Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare* reorganization of Jan. 28, 1963. Components consisted of *Bureau of Family Services*, *Children's Bureau*, *Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development*, and *Cuban Refugee Staff*. These functions reassigned to *Social and Rehabilitation Service* by Department reorganization of Aug. 15, 1967.

White House Police Force See Secret Service Division

Wilson Memorial Commission, Woodrow

Established by act of Oct. 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 783). Terminated on submittal of final report to President and Congress Sept. 29, 1966.

Women, Interdepartmental Committee on the Status of

Established by EO 11126 of Nov. 1, 1963. Terminated by EO 12050 of Apr. 4, 1978.

Women, President's Commission on the Status of

Established by EO 10980 of Dec. 14, 1961. Submitted final report to President Oct. 11, 1963.

Women's Army Auxiliary Corps

Established by act of May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 278). Repealed in part and superseded by act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371), which established *Women's Army Corps*. *Corps* abolished by the Secretary of Defense Apr. 24, 1978, pursuant to provisions of 10 U.S.C. 125A.

Women's Business Enterprise Division

Renamed *Office of Women's Business Enterprise* by Small Business Administrator's reorganization, effective Aug. 19, 1981. Renamed Office of Women's Business Ownership Aug. 19, 1982.

Women's Reserve

Established in U.S. Coast Guard by act of Nov. 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020).

Women's Year, 1975, National Commission on the Observance of International

Established by EO 11832 of Jan. 9, 1975. Continued by act of Dec. 23, 1975 (89 Stat. 1003). Terminated Mar. 31, 1978, pursuant to terms of act.

Wood Utilization, National Committee on

Established by Presidential direction in 1925. Abolished by EO 6179-B of June 16, 1933.

Work Projects Administration See Works Progress Administration

Work-Training Programs, Bureau of

Abolished by reorganization of *Manpower Administration* and functions assigned to *U.S. Training and Employment Service*, effective Mar. 17, 1969.

Working Group on Streamlining Paperwork for Executive Nominations

Established by act of Aug. 10, 2012 (126 Stat. 1292). Terminated July 7, 2013, pursuant to terms of act.

Working Life, Productivity and Quality of, National Center for

Established by act of Nov. 28, 1975 (89 Stat. 935). Authorized appropriations expired Sept. 30, 1978, and functions assumed by *National Productivity Council*.

Works, Advisory Committee on Federal Public

Established by President Oct. 5, 1955. Abolished by President Mar. 12, 1961, and functions assigned to *Bureau of the Budget*.

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 Agency, Federal

Established by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Functions relating to defense housing transferred to *Federal Public Housing Authority, National Housing Agency*, by EO 9070 of Feb. 24, 1942. Abolished by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 380), and functions transferred to General Services Administration.

Works Emergency Housing Corporation, Public

Established by EO 6470 of Nov. 29, 1933. Incorporated under laws of State of Delaware. Abolished and liquidated as of Aug. 14, 1935, by filing of certificate of surrender of corporate rights.

Works Emergency Leasing Corporation, Public

Incorporated Jan. 3, 1934, under laws of Delaware by direction of Administrator of Public Works. Terminated with filed certificate of dissolution with secretary of state of Delaware Jan. 2, 1935.

Works Progress Administration

Established by EO 7034 of May 6, 1935, and continued by subsequent yearly emergency relief appropriation acts. Renamed *Work Projects Administration* by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, which provided for consolidation of *Works Progress Administration* into *Federal Works Agency*. Transferred by President to *Federal Works Administrator* Dec. 4, 1942.

Works, Special Board of Public See Land Program, Director of

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Yards and Docks, Bureau of

Established by acts of Aug. 31, 1842 (5 Stat. 579), and July 5, 1862 (12 Stat. 510). Abolished by Department of Defense reorg. order of Mar. 9, 1966, and functions transferred to the Secretary of the Navy (31 FR 7188).

Youth Administration, National

Established in *Works Progress Administration* by EO 7086 of June 26, 1935. Transferred to *Federal Security Agency* by Reorg. Plan No. I of 1939, effective July 1, 1939. Transferred to *Bureau of Training, War Manpower Commission*, by EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942. Terminated by act of July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 539).

Youth Crime, President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and

Established by EO 10940 of May 11, 1961. Terminated by EO 11529 of Apr. 24, 1970.

Youth Fitness, President's Council on

Established by EO 10673 of July 16, 1956. Renamed *President's Council on Physical Fitness* by EO 11074 of Jan. 8, 1963. Renamed President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports by EO 11398 of Mar. 4, 1968. Abolished and reestablished by EO 13265 of June 6, 2002. Renamed President's Council on Fitness, Sports,

and Nutrition by EO 13545 of June 22, 2010.

Youth Opportunity, President's Council on

Established by EO 11330 of Mar. 5, 1967. Inactive as of June 30, 1971; EO 11330 revoked by EO 12379 of Aug. 17, 1982.

Youth Programs, Office of

Established in the Department of the Interior by Secretarial Order No. 2985 of Jan. 7, 1965. Functions moved to Office of Historically Black College and University Programs and Job Corps, Office of the Secretary, by Departmental Manual Release 2788 of Mar. 22, 1988.

Revised: 31 December 2015

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MANUAL

Boards, Commissions, and Committees

Below is a list 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. E-mail, fedreg.info@nara.gov. Internet, www.ofr.gov.

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

Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Phone, 202-741-6000. E-mail, fedreg.info@nara.gov. Internet, www.ofr.gov.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

401 F. Street NW., Suite 308, Washington, DC 20001-2637. Phone, 202-517-0200. E-mail, achp@achp.gov. Internet, www.achp.gov.

American Battle Monuments Commission

2300 Clarendon Boulevard, Court House Plaza 2, Suite 500, Arlington, VA 22201. Phone, 703-696-6900. E-mail, info@abmc.gov. Internet, www.abmc.gov.

Appalachian Regional Commission

1666 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20009-1068. Phone, 202-884-7700. E-mail, info@arc.gov. Internet, www.arc.gov.

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board¹

1331 F Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20004-1111. Phone, 202-272-0080, toll free, 800-872-2253 or TTY, 202-272-0082, toll free, 800-993-2822. Fax, 202-272-0081. E-mail, info@access-board.gov. Internet, www.access-board.gov.

Arctic Research Commission

4350 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 510, Arlington, VA 22203. Phone, 703-525-0111. Fax, 703-525-0114. E-mail, info@arctic.gov. Internet, www.arctic.gov.

Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee

1 AMS Circle, Bethesda, MD 20892-3675. Phone, 301-495-4484. Fax, 301-480-2814. E-mail, NIAMSInfo@mail.nih.gov. Internet, www.niams.nih.gov.

Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Program

Phone, 319-688-4335. Internet, www.act.org/goldwater.

Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board

2175 K Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20037-1809. Phone, 202-261-7600. Fax, 202-261-7650. Internet, www.csb.gov.

Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee

United States Postal Service c/o Stamp Development, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Room 3300, Washington, DC 20260-3501. Internet, <http://about.usps.com/who-we-are/csac>.

U.S. Commission of Fine Arts

National Building Museum, 401 F Street NW., Suite 312, Washington, DC 20001-2728. Phone, 202-504-2200. Fax, 202-504-2195. E-mail, cfastaff@cfa.gov. Internet, www.cfa.gov.

¹ Also known as the Access Board.

Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States

Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-622-1860. E-mail, CFIUS@treasury.gov. Internet, <http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/international/Pages/Committee-on-Foreign-Investment-in-US.aspx>

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-482-5078. Fax, 202-482-2331. E-mail, OTEXA@trade.gov. Internet, otexa.ita.doc.gov/cita.htm.

Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled

1401 S. Clark Street, Suite 10800, Arlington, VA 22202-3259. Phone, 703-603-7740. Fax, 703-608-0655. E-mail, info@abilityone.gov. Internet, www.abilityone.gov.

Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 810 7th Street NW., Washington, DC 20531. Phone, 202-616-7567. Fax, 202-307-2819. E-mail, ddunston@aeioonline.com. Internet, www.juvenilecouncil.gov.

Delaware River Basin Commission

25 State Police Drive, P.O. Box 7360, West Trenton, NJ 08628-0360. Phone, 609-883-9500. Fax, 609-883-9522. E-mail, clarke.rupert@drbc.state.nj.us. Internet, www.nj.gov/drbc.

Endangered Species Program

5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041. Phone, 703-358-2171. Internet, www.fws.gov/endangered.

Export Administration Operating Committee

Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-482-4811. Internet, www.bis.doc.gov/index.htm.

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council

3501 Fairfax Drive, D8073a, Arlington, VA 22226. Phone, 703-516-5590. Internet, www.ffeic.gov.

Federal Financing Bank

Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220. Phone, 202-622-2470. Fax, 202-622-0707. E-mail, ffb@do.treas.gov. Internet, www.treasury.gov/ffb.

Federal Interagency Committee on Education

Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20202. Phone, 202-401-3673. Internet, ed.gov/about/bdscomm/list/com.html.

Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer

Washington, DC Liaison Office. Phone, 240-444-1383. E-mail, gkjones.ctr@federallabs.org. Internet, www.federallabs.org.

Federal Library and Information Center Committee

Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540-4935. Phone, 202-707-4800. Internet, www.loc.gov/flicc/.

Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation

712 Jackson Place NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-395-4831. Fax, 202-395-6995. E-mail, office@truman.gov. Internet, www.truman.gov.

Indian Arts and Crafts Board

U.S. Department of the Interior, Room MS 2528-MIB, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-208-3773. E-mail, iacb@ios.doi.gov. Internet, www.iacb.doi.gov.

J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board

Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, 2200 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20522-0500. Phone, 202-203-7010. E-mail, fulbright@state.gov. Internet, fulbright.state.gov.

James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation

1613 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314. Phone, 571-858-4200. Internet, www.jamesmadison.com.

Japan-US Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange (CULCON)

1201 15th Street NW., Suite 330, Washington, DC 20005. Phone, 202-653-9800. Fax, 202-653-9802. E-mail, culcon@jusfc.gov. Internet, culcon.jusfc.gov.

Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries

Internal Revenue Service, SE: RPO, REFM, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Park 4, Floor 4, Washington, DC 20224. Fax, 703-414-2225. E-mail, nhqjbea@irs.gov. Internet, www.irs.gov/taxpros/actuaries/index.html.

Marine Mammal Commission

4340 East-West Highway, Suite 700, Bethesda, MD 20814. Phone, 301-504-0087. Fax, 301-504-0099. E-mail, mmc@mmc.gov. Internet, www.mmc.gov.

Medicare Payment Advisory Commission

425 Eye St., N.W. Suite 701 Washington, DC 20001. Phone, 202-220-3700. Fax, 202-220-3759. Internet, www.medpac.gov.

Migratory Bird Conservation Commission

Secretary, Migration Bird Conservation Commission, Mail Code: ARLSQ-622, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203-1610. Phone, 703-358-1713. Fax, 703-358-2223. Email, realty@fws.gov. Internet, www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/mbcc.html.

Mississippi River Commission

Mississippi River Commission, 1400 Walnut Street, Vicksburg, MS 39180-0080. Phone, 601-634-5757. E-mail, cemvd-pa@usace.army.mil. Internet, www.mvd.usace.army.mil/

Morris K. and Stewart L. Udall Foundation

130 South Scott Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85701-1922. Phone, 520-901-8500. Fax, 520-670-5530. Internet, www.udall.gov.

National Council on Disability

1331 F Street NW., Suite 850, Washington, DC 20004. Phone, 202-272-2004. TTY, 202-272-2074. Fax, 202-272-2022. E-mail, ncd@ncd.gov. Internet, www.ncd.gov.

National Indian Gaming Commission

90 K Street NE., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20002. Phone, 202-632-7003. Fax, 202-632-7066. E-mail, contactus@nigc.gov. Internet, www.nigc.gov.

National Park Foundation

1201 Eye Street NW., Suite 550B, Washington, DC 20005. Phone, 202-354-6460. Fax, 202-371-2066. E-mail, ask-npf@nationalparks.org. Internet, www.nationalparks.org.

Northwest Power and Conservation Council

851 SW. Sixth Avenue, Suite 1100, Portland, OR 97204. Phone, 503-222-5161 or 800-452-5161. Fax, 503-820-2370. E-mail, info@nwcouncil.org. Internet, www.nwcouncil.org.

Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation

201 East Birch Avenue, Flagstaff, AZ 86001. Phone, 928-779-2721. TTY, 800-877-8339. Fax, 928-774-1977. E-mail, webmaster@onhir.gov. Internet, <http://onhir.gov>

Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise

Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, 101 Independence Avenue SE., #102, Washington, DC 20540. Phone, 202-707-5383.

President's Intelligence Advisory Board

New Executive Office Building, Room 5020, Washington, DC 20502. Phone, 202-456-2352. Fax, 202-395-3403. Internet, www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/piab.

Presidio Trust

103 Montgomery Street, P.O. Box 29052, San Francisco, CA 94129-0052. Phone, 415-561-5300. TTY, 415-561-5301. Fax, 415-561-5315. E-mail, presidio@presidiotrust.gov. Internet, www.presidio.gov.

Social Security Advisory Board

400 Virginia Avenue SW., Suite 625, Washington, DC 20024. Phone, 202-475-7700. Fax, 202-475-7715. E-mail, ssab@ssab.gov. Internet, www.ssab.gov.

Susquehanna River Basin Commission

4423 North Front Street, Harrisburg, PA 17110. Phone, 717-238-0423. Fax, 717-238-2436. E-mail, srbc@srbc.net. Internet, www.srbc.net.

Trade Policy Staff Committee

Office of the United States Trade Representative, 600 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20508. Phone, 202-395-3475. Fax, 202-395-4549. Internet, www.ustr.gov.

United States Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board

2300 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 1300, Arlington, VA 22201. Phone, 703-235-4473. Fax, 703-235-4495. Internet, www.nwtrb.gov.

Veterans Day National Committee

Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Mail Code 002C, Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202-461-5386. E-mail, vetsday@va.gov. Internet, www1.va.gov/opa/vetsday.

White House Commission on Presidential Scholars

Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20202-8173. Phone, 202-401-0961. Fax, 202-260-7464. E-mail, presidential.scholars@ed.gov. Internet, www.ed.gov/programs/psp/index.html.

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Other International Organizations

Below is a list of other international organizations that do not have separate entries elsewhere in the *Manual*. The United States participates in these organizations 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 Organization Affairs. Phone, 202-647-9600. Internet, <http://go.usa.gov/UjzR>.

I. Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and Related Organizations

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 (UNESCO)
Universal Postal Union
World Health Organization
World Intellectual Property Organization
World Meteorological Organization

II. Peacekeeping and Political Missions Administered by the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations

Africa

African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)

United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)
United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)
United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)
United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

Americas

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

Middle East

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

Europe

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

III. Inter-American Organizations

Border Environment Cooperation Commission
Caribbean Postal Union
Inter-American Center of Tax Administrators
Inter-American Children's Institute
Inter-American Commission of Human Rights
Inter-American Commission of Women
Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism
Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction
Inter-American Council for Integral Development
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture
Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research
Inter-American Investment Corporation
Inter-American Telecommunications Commission
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
Pan American Health Organization

Pan American Institute of Geography and History
Postal Union of the Americas, 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
NATO Parliamentary 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

Bioversity International
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
Community of Democracies
Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
COSPAS-SARSAT (Search and Rescue Satellite System)
Global Biodiversity Information Facility
Global Environment Facility
Hague Conference on Private International Law)
Human Frontier Science Program
International Ocean Discovery Program
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
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 the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property

International Coffee Organization
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
International Cotton Advisory Committee
International Council for the Exploration of the Seas
International Court of Justice
International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
International Customs Tariffs Bureau
International Development Law Organization
International Energy Agency
International Energy Forum
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 Organization of Legal Metrology
International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
International Science and Technology Center
International Seed Testing Association
International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
International Tropical Timber Organization
International Union of Credit and Investment Insurers (Berne Union)
International Whaling Commission
Iran-United States Claims Tribunal
Multinational Force and Observers
Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty
Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe
Science and Technology Center in Ukraine
Standards and Trade Development Facility
Wassenaar Arrangement
World Association for Waterborne Transport Infrastructure
World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies
World Customs Organization
World Heritage Fund
World Organization for Animal Health
World Trade Organization (WTO)

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
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
United Nations Capital Development Fund
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
United Nations Democracy Fund
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
United Nations Development Program
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
United Nations Environment Program
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Programs
United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN HABITAT)
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights
United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture
United Nations World Food Program
World Agroforestry Center

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Selected Bilateral Organizations

Below is a list of bilateral organizations in which the United States participates with its two neighbors, Mexico and Canada. This listing is for reference purposes only and should not be considered exhaustive.

Border Environment Cooperation Commission

United States Section: P.O. Box 221648, El Paso, TX 79913. Phone, 877-277-1703. Fax, 915-975-8280. E-mail, becc@cocef.org. Internet, www.becc.org.

Mexican Section: Bulevar Tomas Fernandez 8069, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, 32470. Phone, 011-52-656-688-4600. Fax, 011-52-656-625-6180. Internet, www.cocef.org.

Great Lakes Fishery Commission

2100 Commonwealth Boulevard, Suite 100, Ann Arbor, MI 48105. Telephone, 734-662-3209. Fax, 734-741-2010. Email, info@glfc.org. Internet, www.glfc.org.

International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada

United States Section: 2000 L Street NW., Suite 615, Washington, DC 20036. Phone, 202-736-9102. Fax, 202-632-2008. E-mail, hipsleyk@ibcusca.org. Internet, www.internationalboundarycommission.org.

Canadian Section: 575-615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9 Canada. Phone, (613) 944-4515. Fax, (613) 992-1122. E-mail, ibc-cfi@nrcan.gc.ca. Internet, www.internationalboundarycommission.org.

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico

United States Section: Suite C-100, 4171 North Mesa Street, El Paso, TX 79902. Phone, 800-262-8857. Internet, www.ibwc.state.gov.

Mexican Section: Avenue Universidad 2180, Zona Chamizal, C.P. 32310, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, 32310. Phone, 011-52-656-639-7951 or 011-52-656-613-7311. Fax, 011-52-656-613-9943. E-mail, cilamex@cila.gob.mx. Internet, www.sre.gob.mx/cila.

International Joint Commission—United States and Canada

United States Section: 2000 L Street NW., Suite 615, Washington, DC 20440. Phone, 202-736-9009. Fax, 202-632-2007. E-mail: commission@washington.ijc.org. Internet, www.ijc.org.

Canadian Section: 234 Laurier Avenue West, 22d Floor, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6K6. Phone, 613-995-2984. Fax, 613-993-5583. E-mail: commission@ottawa.ijc.org. Internet, www.ijc.org.

Great Lakes Regional Office: 100 Ouellette Avenue, 8th Floor, Windsor, Ontario N9A 6T3. Phone, 519-257-6700. Fax, 519-257-6740. E-mail: commission@windsor.ijc.org. Internet, www.ijc.org.

International Pacific Halibut Commission

2320 W. Commodore Way, Suite 300, Seattle, WA 98199-1287. Phone, 206-634-1838. Fax, 206-632-2983. Internet, www.iphc.int.

Joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission

United States Section: Room 2E773, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20318. Phone, 703-695-8164.

Mexican Section: 6th Floor, 1911 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Mexican Embassy, Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-728-1748.

Permanent Joint Board on Defense—United States and Canada

United States Section: Room 2E773, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20318. Phone, 703-695-8164.

Canadian Section: Director of Western Hemisphere, 101 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, ON K1A 0K2. Phone, 613-992-4423.

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Commonly Used Agency Acronyms

ABMC	AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION
ACF	ADMINISTRATION OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
ACFR	ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER
ADF	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
AFRH	ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME
AHRQ	AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY
AMS	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
AMTRAK	NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION
AOA	ADMINISTRATION ON AGING
APHIS	ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
APPAL	APPALACHIAN STATES LOW LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMMISSION
ARCTIC	ARCTIC RESEARCH COMMISSION
ARS	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
ARTS	NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES
ATBCB	ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD
ATF	ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS, AND EXPLOSIVES BUREAU
ATSDR	AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY
BBG	BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS
BEA	BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
BGSEEF	BARRY M. GOLDWATER SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION FOUNDATION
BIA	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
BIS	BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY
BLM	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BLS	BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
BOP	FEDERAL PRISONS BUREAU
BOR	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
BPA	BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
BPD	BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT
CBO	CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
CCC	COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
CCJDP	COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
CDC	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
CDFI	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND
CEQ	COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

CFTC	COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION
CFPB	CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU
CIA	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
CITA	COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS
CMS	CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES
CNCS	CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE
COE	CORPS OF ENGINEERS
COFA	COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
COLC	COPYRIGHT OFFICE, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
COPS	COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
CORP	CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE
CPPBSD	COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED
CPSC	CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION
CRB	COPYRIGHT ROYALTY BOARD, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
CRC	CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION
CSB	CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD
CSEO	CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT OFFICE
CSOSA	COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CSREES	COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
DARPA	DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY
DARS	DEFENSE ACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM
DC	DENALI COMMISSION
DCAA	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY
DEA	DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
DEPO	DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY OFFICE
DFAS	DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICES
DHS	DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
DIA	DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DISA	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY
DLA	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
DNFSB	DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
DOC	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DOE	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
DOI	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOJ	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DOL	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DOS	DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DOT	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DRBC	DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

DSCA	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY
DSS	DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE
DTRA	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
EAB	BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
EAC	ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION
EBSA	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
ECAB	EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD
ECSA	ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
ED	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
EDA	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
EEOC	EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
EERE	ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY OFFICE
EIA	ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION
EIB	EXPORT IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
EOA	ENERGY OFFICE, AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT
EOIR	EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
EOP	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
ERS	ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
ESA	EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
ETA	EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
FAA	FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
FAR	FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION
FAS	FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
FASAB	FEDERAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADVISORY BOARD
FBI	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FCA	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
FCC	FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
FCIC	FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION
FCSIC	FARM CREDIT SYSTEM INSURANCE CORPORATION
FDA	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
FDIC	FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
FEC	FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
FEMA	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
FERC	FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
FFIEC	FEDERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS EXAMINATION COUNCIL
FHEO	FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
FHFA	FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY
FHFB	FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD
FHWA	FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
FINCEN	FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK
FINCIC	FINANCIAL CRISIS INQUIRY COMMISSION

FISCAL	FISCAL SERVICE
FLETC	FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER
FLRA	FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY
FMC	FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION
FMCS	FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE
FMCSA	FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION
FNS	FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE
FPPO	FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY OFFICE
FR	OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER
FRA	FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
FRS	FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
FRTIB	FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD
FS	FOREST SERVICE
FSA	FARM SERVICE AGENCY
FSIS	FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE
FTA	FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION
FTC	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
FTZB	FOREIGN TRADE ZONES BOARD
FWS	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
GAO	GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE
GEO	GOVERNMENT ETHICS OFFICE
GIPSA	GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION
GPO	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
GSA	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
HHS	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
HHSIG	INSPECTOR GENERAL OFFICE, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT
HOPE	BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HOPE FOR HOMEOWNERS PROGRAM
HPAC	HISTORIC PRESERVATION, ADVISORY COUNCIL
HRSA	HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
HST	HARRY S. TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION
HUD	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
IAF	INTER AMERICAN FOUNDATION
ICEB	IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT BUREAU
IHS	INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE
IIO	INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT OFFICE
IRS	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
ISOO	INFORMATION SECURITY OVERSIGHT OFFICE
ITA	INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION
ITC	INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
JBEA	JOINT BOARD FOR ENROLLMENT OF ACTUARIES
LMSO	LABOR MANAGEMENT STANDARDS OFFICE

LOC	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
LSC	LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
MARAD	MARITIME ADMINISTRATION
MBDA	MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
MCC	MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION
MDA	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY
MISS	MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION
MKU	MORRIS K. UDALL SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE IN NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY FOUNDATION
MMC	MARINE MAMMALCOMMISSION
MMS	MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE
MSHA	MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
MSHFRC	FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION
MSPB	MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD
NARA	NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
NASA	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
NASS	NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE
NCA	NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION
NCD	NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY
NCLIS	NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
NCPPCC	NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION AND PRIVACY COMPACT COUNCIL
NCS	NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM
NCUA	NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
NEC	NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL
NEIGHBOR	NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION
NHTSA	NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION
NIFA	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
NIGC	NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION
NIH	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
NIL	NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LITERACY
NIST	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY
NLRB	NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD
NMB	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD
NNSA	NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
NOAA	NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NPREC	NATIONAL PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION COMMISSION
NPS	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NRC	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
NRCS	NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
NSA	NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY/CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE
NSF	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
NTIA	NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION

	ADMINISTRATION
NTSB	NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD
NWTRB	NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD
OCC	COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
ODNI	OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE
OEPNU	OFFICE OF ENERGY POLICY AND NEW USES
OFAC	OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL
OFCCP	OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS
OFHEO	FEDERAL HOUSING ENTERPRISE OVERSIGHT OFFICE
OFPP	OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY
OJJDP	JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION OFFICE
OJP	JUSTICE PROGRAMS OFFICE
OMB	OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
ONDCP	OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
ONHIR	OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION
OPIC	OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION
OPM	OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
OPPM	OFFICE OF PROCUREMENT AND POLICY MANAGEMENT
OSC	OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL
OSHA	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
OSHRC	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION
OSM	OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
OSTP	OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
OTS	OFFICE OF THRIFT SUPERVISION
PACIFIC	PACIFIC NORTHWEST ELECTRIC POWER AND CONSERVATION PLANNING COUNCIL
PBGC	PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION
PC	PEACE CORPS
PHMSA	PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION
PHS	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
PRC	POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION
PRES	PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS
PT	PRESIDIO TRUST
PTO	PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
RATB	RECOVERY ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY BOARD
RBS	RURAL BUSINESS COOPERATIVE SERVICE
RHS	RURAL HOUSING SERVICE
RISC	REGULATORY INFORMATION SERVICE CENTER
RITA	RESEARCH AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION
RMA	RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
RRB	RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD
RTB	RURAL TELEPHONE BANK

RUS	RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE
SAMHSA	SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
SBA	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
SEC	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SIGIR	SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION
SJI	STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE
SLSDC	SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
SRBC	SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION
SSA	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
SSS	SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
STB	SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD
SWPA	SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION
TA	TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION
TREAS	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
TSA	TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
TTB	ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU
TVA	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
URMCC	UTAH RECLAMATION MITIGATION AND CONSERVATION COMMISSION
USA	ARMY DEPARTMENT
USAF	AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT
USAID	UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
USBC	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
USCBP	CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION BUREAU
USCC	U.S. CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION
USCERT	UNITED STATES COMPUTER EMERGENCY READINESS TEAM
USCG	COAST GUARD
USCIS	U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES
USDA	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
USEIB	EXPORT IMPORT BANK
USGS	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
USHMM	UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM
USIP	UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE
USJC	JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES
USMINT	UNITED STATES MINT
USN	NAVY DEPARTMENT
USPC	PAROLE COMMISSION
USPS	POSTAL SERVICE
USSC	UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION
USSS	SECRET SERVICE
USTR	OFFICE OF UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
USUHS	UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES
VA	DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VCNP	VALLES CALDERA TRUST
VETS	VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICE
WAPA	WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION
WCPO	WORKERS COMPENSATION PROGRAMS OFFICE
WHD	WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

(Last Revised: September 16, 2015)

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LINKS TO EXTERNAL RESOURCES

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Government Publishing Office

[Agencies in the Code of Federal Regulations](#)

GovSpeak

[Government Acronyms and Abbreviations](#)

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[Federal Agency Directory](#)

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[A-Z Index of State and Federal Websites](#)

REVISED ON 10 FEB 2017

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Contact Information and News

Welcome to the Office of the Federal Register's Government Manual Web site, home of *The United States Government Manual* (USGM). The USGM contains agency leadership tables, descriptions of agency activities and programs, and sources of information.

The Office of the Federal Register (OFR) and Government Publishing Office collaborate to produce a digital edition of the USGM. Printed editions of the USGM stopped after 2013. Today, the USGM is an annually updated, online publication.

For USGM-related questions, contact the OFR's Daily Issue unit. Phone, 202-741-6050. Email, govman@gpo.gov.

7 AUG 2017

The production of the USGM is no longer tied to an annual cycle of updating agency information. Henceforth, the USGM's content will be updated on a year-round basis.

2 AUG 2017

Agency entries have been updated for the 2017 edition.

The editors of the Daily Issue unit continue a long-term overhaul of the USGM. Changes are being introduced piecemeal, some here and a few there, giving the USGM's content and style an unevenness. As these editors generally improve and bring uniformity to the publication, feedback from the public—comments, constructive criticism, ideas, and suggestions—is valued and thoughtfully considered. Email, govman@gpo.gov. Phone, 202-741-6050.

10 FEB 2017

In response to a suggestion received from a representative of the news media, USGM editors added the "Archives of USGM Editions" to the list of resources available on the home page.

REVISED: 7 AUG 2017



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About the U.S. Government Manual

The United States Government Manual is the official handbook of the Federal Government. This current edition of the *Government Manual* provides comprehensive information on the legislative, judicial, and executive branches. It also includes information on quasi-official agencies, international organizations with U.S. membership, and Federal boards, commissions, and committees.

A typical agency descriptions includes:

- A list of officials heading major operating units
- A summary of the agency's mission and role in the Federal Government
- A brief history of the agency, including its legislative or executive authority
- A description of agency programs and activities
- A set of Web sites, street addresses, and phone numbers for services, benefits, and other public information

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2. Browse by category using the drop-down menu in the middle of the home page.
3. Use "The Government of the United States" site map at the top right of the home page for an overview of the Government.

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The current *Government Manual* database relies on information submitted to the OFR by Federal agencies and organizations, as required under 1 CFR part 20. OFR editors review and edit the submissions to produce organized and concise descriptions of Federal agency programs and activities. Agency liaison officers are consulted to verify the currency of the *Government Manual's* content at least once a year. The OFR exercises final editorial control over all editions of the *Government Manual*. To keep pace with changes in Government programs and leadership, OFR editors may amend the current edition throughout the year, using information verified by them or by the liaison officers.

Official Edition and Legal Status

The United States Government Manual is a special edition of the *Federal Register*, issued under the authority of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register (See 1 CFR part 9.). In addition to the current edition, previous editions of the *Government Manual* are accessible on the [govinfo](#) website, and some previous editions are available in hardcopy from the [GPO Bookstore](#).

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More information about Section 508 can be found on: <http://www.section508.gov>.

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The Freedom of Information Act, or FOIA (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended), generally provides any person with the statutory right, enforceable in court, to obtain access to Government information in executive branch agency records. This right to access is limited when information is protected from disclosure by one of FOIA's nine statutory exemptions.

Federal Register publications, including The United States Government Manual, daily Federal Register, the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Federal Register/CFR indexes, and the Public Laws are not subject to the request for records provisions of the FOIA. Under the FOIA, our publications are made available to the public through numerous sources, including this website, GPO's [govinfo](#) website, the GPO book sales program, and most of the 1,300 Government depository libraries located throughout the Nation.

For more information, see the National Archives and Records Administration [Freedom of Information Act Reference Guide](#). This Guide provides instructions for obtaining information from us using the Freedom of Information Act, both operational and historical records.

Learn more about our [FOIA Regulations](#) (36 CFR 1250).

Read the text of the [Freedom of Information Act](#) (5 U.S.C. 552)

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Equal Employment Opportunity

Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) is the right of all persons to work and advance on the basis of merit, ability, and potential. Federal fair employment laws prohibit discrimination and require the Government to provide equal employment opportunity without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disabling condition, or reprisal.

EEO Complaint Data Posted Pursuant to the No Fear Act

The National Archives posts summary statistical Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) complaint data as required by the Notification Federal Employee Administration and Retaliation Act of 2002 (The No Fear Act). The NO FEAR Act requires Federal Agencies to post cumulative year-to-date summary statistical EEO complaint data on a quarterly basis during each Fiscal Year (FY) as follows: January 31; April 30; July 31; and October 31. View the most recent data at: <http://www.archives.gov/eo/policy/complaint-activity.html>.

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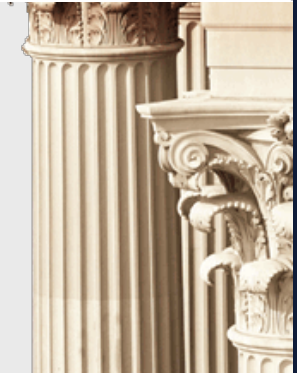
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[The Senate](#)

[The House of Representatives](#)



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CONGRESS

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS

<http://www.congress.gov>

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 20 Senators and 59 Representatives.**

* New York ratified the Constitution on July 26, 1788, but did not elect its Senators until July 15 and 16, 1789. North Carolina did not ratify the Constitution until November 21, 1789; Rhode Island ratified it on May 29, 1790.

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.

Congressional Record (Bound), 1873–2016

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/crecb>

Congressional Record (Daily), 1994–Present

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/CREC>

Sessions

Article I, section 4, 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 20th 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. . . ."

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript#toc-section-4->

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."

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript#toc-section-8->

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.

Prohibitions Upon Congress

Article I, section 9, 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.

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript#toc-section-9->

Rights of Members

According to Article I, section 6, 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.

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript#toc-section-6->

Enactment of Laws

In order to become law, all bills and joint resolutions, except those proposing a constitutional amendment, must pass both the House of Representatives and the Senate and either be signed by the President 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.

The Senate

The Capitol, Washington, DC 20510

202-224-3121

<http://www.senate.gov>

Constitutionally Mandated Officers

President of the Senate / Vice President of the United States	Kamala D. Harris

President pro tempore	Patrick J. Leahy

<http://www.senate.gov/senators/leadership.htm>

Political Party Leaders

Majority Leader—Democrat	Charles E. Schumer

Minority Leader—Republican	A. Mitchell McConnell

https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/briefing/Majority_Minority_Leaders.htm#3

Senate-Elected Officers and Officials

Chaplain	Barry C. Black

Parliamentarian	Elizabeth C. MacDonough

SECRETARIES

for the Majority	Gary B. Myrick

for the Minority	Robert M. Duncan

for the Senate	Sonceria Berry

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2021.

[Organizational Chart](#)

Overview

The Senate comprises 100 Members, 2 from each State. Senators are elected to serve for a term of 6 years. There are three classes of Senators, and a new class is elected every 2 years. Senators were originally chosen by the State legislatures. The 17th amendment, which became part of the Constitution in 1913, made their election a function of the people.

A Senator must be a resident of the State that he or she represents. A Senator also must be at least 30 years of age and have been a U.S. citizen for at least 9 years.

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 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 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.

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. The standing committees of the Senate 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.

http://www.senate.gov/general/common/generic/about_committees.htm

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

https://www.senate.gov/committees/membership_assignments.htm

Committee	Chair	Website
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	Deborah A. Stabenow	http://www.agriculture.senate.gov
Appropriations	Patrick J. Leahy	http://www.appropriations.senate.gov
Armed Services	John F. Reed	http://www.armed-services.senate.gov
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	Sherrod C. Brown	http://www.banking.senate.gov
Budget	Bernard Sanders	http://www.budget.senate.gov
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	Maria E. Cantwell	http://www.commerce.senate.gov
Energy and Natural Resources	Joseph A. Manchin III	https://www.energy.senate.gov

Environment and Public Works	Thomas R. Carper	https://www.epw.senate.gov
Finance	Ronald L. Wyden	https://www.finance.senate.gov
Foreign Relations	Robert Menendez	http://www.foreign.senate.gov
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	Patricia L. Murray	http://www.help.senate.gov
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	Gary C. Peters	https://www.hsgac.senate.gov
Indian Affairs	Brian E. Schatz	https://www.indian.senate.gov
Judiciary	Richard J. Durbin	https://www.judiciary.senate.gov
Rules and Administration	Amy J. Klobuchar	http://www.rules.senate.gov
Small Business and Entrepreneurship	Benjamin L. Cardin	http://www.sbc.senate.gov
Veterans' Affairs	R. Jon Tester	https://www.veterans.senate.gov

https://www.senate.gov/committees/committees_home.htm

The above list of committee chairs was updated 2–2021.

Special Powers

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.

List of U.S. Senators

Information on Senate.gov web pages may be more accurate and current.

<https://www.senate.gov/senators/index.htm>https://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm?OrderBy=state&Sort=ASC

STATE	EXPIRATION OF TERM—PARTY AFFILIATION	CONTACT INFORMATION
Alabama		
Richard C. Shelby	2023—Republican	http://www.shelby.senate.gov
Thomas H. Tuberville	2027—Republican	https://www.tuberville.senate.gov
Alaska		
Lisa A. Murkowski	2023—Republican	https://www.murkowski.senate.gov

Daniel S. Sullivan	2027—Republican	http://www.sullivan.senate.gov
Arizona		
Mark E. Kelly	2023—Democrat	https://www.kelly.senate.gov
Kyrsten Sinema	2025—Democrat	https://www.sinema.senate.gov
Arkansas		
John N. Boozman	2023—Republican	https://www.boozman.senate.gov
Thomas B. Cotton	2027—Republican	https://www.cotton.senate.gov
California		
Dianne Feinstein	2025—Democrat	http://www.feinstein.senate.gov
Alejandro Padilla	2023—Democrat	https://www.padilla.senate.gov
Colorado		
Michael F. Bennet	2023—Democrat	https://www.bennet.senate.gov
John W. Hickenlooper	2027—Democrat	https://www.hickenlooper.senate.gov
Connecticut		
Richard L. Blumenthal	2023—Democrat	https://www.blumenthal.senate.gov
Christopher S. Murphy	2025—Democrat	https://www.murphy.senate.gov
Delaware		
Thomas R. Carper	2025—Democrat	https://www.carper.senate.gov
Christopher A. Coons	2027—Democrat	https://www.coons.senate.gov
Florida		
Marco A. Rubio	2023—Republican	http://www.rubio.senate.gov
Richard L. Scott	2025—Republican	https://www.rickscott.senate.gov
Georgia		
T. Jonathan Ossoff	2027—Democrat	https://www.ossoff.senate.gov
Raphael G. Warnock	2023—Democrat	https://www.warnock.senate.gov
Hawaii		
Mazie Hirono	2025—Democrat	https://www.hirono.senate.gov
Brian E. Schatz	2023—Democrat	http://www.schatz.senate.gov
Idaho		
Michael D. Crapo	2023—Republican	http://www.crapo.senate.gov

James E. Risch	2027—Republican	http://www.risch.senate.gov
Illinois		
L. Tammy Duckworth	2023—Democrat	https://www.duckworth.senate.gov
Richard J. Durbin	2027—Democrat	http://www.durbin.senate.gov
Indiana		
Michael K. Braun	2025—Republican	https://www.braun.senate.gov
Todd C. Young	2023—Republican	https://www.young.senate.gov
Iowa		
Joni K. Ernst	2027—Republican	http://www.ernst.senate.gov
Charles E. Grassley	2023—Republican	http://www.grassley.senate.gov
Kansas		
Roger W. Marshall	2027—Republican	https://www.marshall.senate.gov
Gerald W. Moran	2023—Republican	http://www.moran.senate.gov
Kentucky		
A. Mitchell McConnell	2027—Republican	http://www.mcconnell.senate.gov
Randal H. Paul	2023—Republican	https://www.paul.senate.gov
Louisiana		
William M. Cassidy	2027—Republican	http://www.cassidy.senate.gov
John N. Kennedy	2023—Republican	https://www.kennedy.senate.gov
Maine		
Susan M. Collins	2027—Republican	https://www.collins.senate.gov
Angus S. King, Jr.	2025—Independent	http://www.king.senate.gov
Maryland		
Benjamin L. Cardin	2025—Democrat	https://www.cardin.senate.gov
Christopher Van Hollen, Jr.	2023—Democrat	https://www.vanhollen.senate.gov
Massachusetts		
Edward J. Markey	2027—Democrat	http://www.markey.senate.gov
Elizabeth A. Warren	2025—Democrat	https://www.warren.senate.gov
Michigan		
Gary C. Peters	2027—Democrat	https://www.peters.senate.gov

Deborah A. Stabenow	2025—Democrat	http://www.stabenow.senate.gov
Minnesota		
Amy J. Klobuchar	2025—Democrat	https://www.klobuchar.senate.gov
Tina F. Smith	2027—Democrat	https://www.smith.senate.gov
Mississippi		
Cindy Hyde-Smith	2027—Republican	https://www.hydesmith.senate.gov
Roger F. Wicker	2025—Republican	https://www.wicker.senate.gov
Missouri		
Roy D. Blunt	2023—Republican	http://www.blunt.senate.gov
Joshua D. Hawley	2025—Republican	https://www.hawley.senate.gov/
Montana		
Steven D. Daines	2027—Republican	https://www.daines.senate.gov
R. Jon Tester	2025—Democrat	http://www.testers.senate.gov
Nebraska		
Debra S. Fischer	2025—Republican	http://www.fischer.senate.gov
Benjamin E. Sasse	2027—Republican	http://www.sasse.senate.gov
Nevada		
Catherine Cortez Masto	2023—Democrat	https://www.cortezmasto.senate.gov
Jacklyn S. Rosen	2025—Democrat	http://www.rosen.senate.gov
New Hampshire		
Margaret Wood Hassan	2023—Democrat	https://www.hassan.senate.gov
C. Jeanne Shaheen	2027—Democrat	https://www.shaheen.senate.gov
New Jersey		
Cory A. Booker	2027—Democrat	http://www.booker.senate.gov
Robert Menendez	2025—Democrat	https://www.menendez.senate.gov
New Mexico		
Martin T. Heinrich	2025—Democrat	http://www.heinrich.senate.gov
Benjamin R. Luján	2027—Democrat	https://www.lujan.senate.gov
New York		
Kirsten E. Gillibrand	2025—Democrat	https://www.gillibrand.senate.gov

Charles E. Schumer	2023—Democrat	https://www.schumer.senate.gov
North Carolina		
Richard M. Burr	2023—Republican	http://www.burr.senate.gov
Thomas R. Tillis	2027—Republican	https://www.tillis.senate.gov
North Dakota		
Kevin Cramer	2025—Republican	http://www.cramer.senate.gov
John H. Hoeven III	2023—Republican	https://www.hoeven.senate.gov
Ohio		
Sherrod C. Brown	2025—Democrat	https://www.brown.senate.gov
Robert J. Portman	2023—Republican	http://www.portman.senate.gov
Oklahoma		
James M. Inhofe	2027—Republican	http://www.inhofe.senate.gov
James Lankford	2023—Republican	https://www.lankford.senate.gov
Oregon		
Jeffrey A. Merkley	2027—Democrat	https://www.merkley.senate.gov
Ronald L. Wyden	2023—Democrat	https://www.wyden.senate.gov
Pennsylvania		
Robert P. Casey, Jr.	2025—Democrat	https://www.casey.senate.gov
Patrick J. Toomey	2023—Republican	http://www.toomey.senate.gov
Rhode Island		
John F. Reed	2027—Democrat	https://www.reed.senate.gov
Sheldon Whitehouse	2025—Democrat	https://www.whitehouse.senate.gov
South Carolina		
Lindsey O. Graham	2027—Republican	https://www.lgraham.senate.gov
Timothy E. Scott	2023—Republican	https://www.scott.senate.gov
South Dakota		
M. Michael Rounds	2027—Republican	https://www.rounds.senate.gov
John R. Thune	2023—Republican	https://www.thune.senate.gov
Tennessee		
Marsha W. Blackburn	2025—Republican	https://www.blackburn.senate.gov

William F. Hagerty IV	2027—Republican	https://www.hagerty.senate.gov
Texas		
John Cornyn III	2027—Republican	https://www.cornyn.senate.gov
R. Edward Cruz	2025—Republican	https://www.cruz.senate.gov
Utah		
Michael S. Lee	2023—Republican	https://www.lee.senate.gov
W. Milton Romney	2025—Republican	http://www.romney.senate.gov
Vermont		
Patrick J. Leahy	2023—Democrat	https://www.leahy.senate.gov
Bernard Sanders	2025—Independent	https://www.sanders.senate.gov
Virginia		
Timothy M. Kaine	2025—Democrat	http://www.kaine.senate.gov
Mark R. Warner	2027—Democrat	http://www.warner.senate.gov
Washington		
Maria E. Cantwell	2025—Democrat	https://www.cantwell.senate.gov
Patricia L. Murray	2023—Democrat	http://www.murray.senate.gov
West Virginia		
Shelley Moore Capito	2027—Republican	https://www.capito.senate.gov
Joseph A. Manchin III	2025—Democrat	http://www.manchin.senate.gov
Wisconsin		
Tammy S. Baldwin	2025—Democrat	https://www.baldwin.senate.gov
Ronald H. Johnson	2023—Republican	https://www.ronjohnson.senate.gov
Wyoming		
John A. Barrasso III	2025—Republican	https://www.barrasso.senate.gov
Cynthia M. Lummis	2027—Republican	https://www.lummis.senate.gov
Information on Senate.gov may be more accurate and current.		

THE ABOVE LIST OF 100 SENATORS WAS UPDATED
2–2021.

Republicans are 50; Democrats are 48; Independents

are 2; and there are no vacancies.

<https://www.senate.gov/senators/index.htm>

https://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm?OrderBy=state&Sort=ASC

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Art

The Senate's collections of ephemera, decorative art, graphic art, paintings, and sculpture can be viewed online.

https://www.senate.gov/art/art_hist_home.htm | Email: curator@sec.senate.gov

Biographical Directory

The online "Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–Present," allows visitors to search for Members of Congress—past and present—by first or last name, political affiliation, position, State, or year or Congress.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch.asp>

Books by Senators

A bibliography of books that Senators who are currently serving in the U.S. Congress have written is available online.

<https://www.senate.gov/senators/BooksWrittenbySittingSenators.htm>

Campaign Finance

The Federal Election Commission maintains a campaign finance database that contains information on candidates, including senatorial candidates, who file reports with the Commission. Users of the online "Candidate and Committee Viewer" can sort data and download them. The data presentations consist of biennial summaries, report summaries, and report images and downloads.

http://www.fec.gov/finance/disclosure/candcmte_info.shtml?tabIndex=1

Campaign Websites

The Library of Congress maintains a database of "Archived Web Sites" that includes thousands of official campaign websites. Former senatorial candidates' websites are part of this collection.

<https://www.loc.gov/websites>

Career Opportunities

Information on fellowships, internships, and job openings is available online.

<http://www.senate.gov/visiting/employment.htm>

Chaplains of the Senate

Nine of the first ten Senate Chaplains were Episcopalian; one was Presbyterian. Based on a simple denominational count, the history of the Senate chaplaincy has been dominated by Episcopalians (19), Methodists (17), and Presbyterians (14). The total number of chaplains who have filled the office of Senate Chaplain to date is 62.

https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/briefing/Senate_Chaplain.htm

Children's Books

Links to educational resources are available on the Senate's website.

<https://www.senate.gov/reference/bibliography/kids/kids.shtml>

Committees

Information on Senate committees is available online.

http://www.senate.gov/committees/committees_home.htm

Congressional Directory

Prepared by the Joint Committee on Printing, the "Congressional Directory" is the official directory of the U.S. Congress. The Directory contains a short biography of each Member of the Senate; committee memberships, terms of service, administrative assistants and secretaries, and room and telephone numbers for Senators; lists of court officials, military establishments, and other Federal departments and agencies, including District of Columbia government officials, governors of States and territories, foreign diplomats, and members of the press, radio, and television galleries.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/CDIR>

Congressional Record

Starting with the year 1995, the official record of the proceedings and debates of the U.S. Congress is available on Congress.gov.

<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record>

Starting with the year 1994, the official record of the proceedings and debates of the U.S. Congress is available on the Government Publishing Office's govinfo website.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/crec>

Contact Information

The address for sending postal correspondence to a Senator or Senate committee is available online. Secretary of the Senate: Phone, 202-224-2115. U.S. Capitol switchboard: Phone, 202-224-3121.

<https://www.senate.gov/general/contacting.htm>

Phone numbers, postal addresses, and online forms are available for contacting a Senator.

<http://www.senate.gov/senators/contact>

An online list of States also provides web forms for contacting a Senator via email.

<http://www.senate.gov/senators/states.htm>

Glossary

A Senate glossary is available online.

<http://www.senate.gov/reference/glossary.htm>

History

The Senate Historical Office has told the history of the Senate, from the First Federal Congress of 1789 through the early 21st century; explained its traditions; described the individuals who served in its Chamber, and examined the major issues that confronted these national leaders.

http://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/history/a_three_section_with_teasers/Explore_Senate_History.htm | Email: historian@sec.senate.gov

How To . . .

Many congressional and other Government documents are available online. The Senate's website has resources that explain how to find materials related to the Senate and the general legislative process.

<https://www.senate.gov/reference/howto.htm>

Legislation / Records

Research guides and resources are available online.

http://www.senate.gov/legislative/legislative_home.htm

Member Profiles

The "Members of the U.S. Congress" database contains profiles for Senators who have held office since 1973 or were still serving in the 93d Congress. Users of the database can filter profiles by chamber, Congress, political affiliation, and State or U.S. Territory. A Member profile includes the following: dates of service, State represented, party affiliation, and a picture when available, as well as a link to the Member's entry in the "Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–Present" and a link to remarks made in the "Congressional Record." A profile also includes the list of legislation that the Member sponsored and cosponsored.

<https://www.congress.gov/members>

Publications

The "Congressional Directory," the "Senate Manual," and telephone directory for the U.S. Senate are available from the Government Publishing Office's bookstore. Phone, 202-512-0132.

<https://bookstore.gpo.gov/agency/congress-legislative-branch> | Email: mainbks@gpo.gov

States Represented by Senators

The "States in the Senate" web page provides a short description of each State's history in the U.S. Senate.

<http://www.senate.gov/states/statesmap.htm>

Statistics / Lists

Statistics on and lists regarding a variety of topics—including cloture, nominations, roll call votes, Senate history, senators, and much more—are available online.

https://www.senate.gov/reference/stats_and_lists.htm

Websites

More information on legislation and the U.S. Senate is available on Congress.gov.

<https://www.congress.gov>

More information also is available on the Government Publishing Office's govinfo website.

<https://www.govinfo.gov>

The above Sources of Information for the Senate were updated 2–2021.

The House of Representatives

The Capitol, Washington, DC 20515

202-225-3121

<http://www.house.gov>

CONSTITUTIONALLY MANDATED OFFICER

Speaker of the House

Nancy P. Pelosi

<https://www.speaker.gov>

POLITICAL PARTY LEADERS

Majority Leader

Steny H. Hoyer

Minority Leader

Kevin O. McCarthy

<https://www.house.gov/leadership>

Appointed Officials

General Counsel

Douglas N. Letter

Historian

Matthew A. Wasniewski

Inspector General

Michael Ptasienski

Parliamentarian

Jason A. Smith

<https://history.house.gov/People/Appointed-Officials/Appointed-Officials/>

Elected Officers

Chaplain

Margaret G. Kibben

Chief Administrative Officer

Catherine L. Szpindor

Clerk

Cheryl L. Johnson

Sergeant at Arms

Timothy P. Blodgett

<https://www.house.gov/the-house-explained/officers-and-organizations>

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2021.

Overview

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. Representatives must be residents of the State from which they are chosen. In addition, 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, the Northern Mariana Islands, 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.

Officers

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 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 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; and the distribution of House documents. 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 19 standing committees in the House of Representatives. The standing committees of the House of Representatives are shown in the list below. In addition, there are two select committees in the 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 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<https://clerk.house.gov/committees>

Committee	Chair	Website
Agriculture	David A. Scott	http://agriculture.house.gov
Appropriations	Rosa L. DeLauro	http://appropriations.house.gov
Armed Services	D. Adam Smith	https://armedservices.house.gov
Budget	John A. Yarmuth	http://budget.house.gov
Education and Labor	Robert C. Scott	https://edlabor.house.gov
Energy and Commerce	Frank J. Pallone, Jr.	https://energycommerce.house.gov
Ethics	Theodore E. Deutch	http://ethics.house.gov
Financial Services	Maxine M. Waters	http://financialservices.house.gov
Foreign Affairs	Gregory W. Meeks	https://foreignaffairs.house.gov
Homeland Security	Bennie G. Thompson	https://homeland.house.gov
House Administration	Zoe Lofgren	https://cha.house.gov

Judiciary	Jerrold L. Nadler	https://judiciary.house.gov
Natural Resources	Raúl M. Grijalva	http://naturalresources.house.gov
Oversight and Reform	Carolyn B. Maloney	https://oversight.house.gov
Rules	James P. McGovern	https://rules.house.gov
Science, Space, and Technology	Eddie B. Johnson	https://science.house.gov
Small Business	Nydia M. Velázquez	http://smallbusiness.house.gov
Transportation and Infrastructure	Peter A. DeFazio	http://transportation.house.gov
Veterans' Affairs	Mark A. Takano	https://veterans.house.gov
Ways and Means	Richard E. Neal	https://waysandmeans.house.gov
https://www.house.gov/committees		

The above list of committee chairs was updated 2–2021.

Special Powers

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.

List of U.S. Representatives

Information on House.gov may be more accurate and current.

<https://www.house.gov/representatives>

Information on the Office of the Clerk's website may be more accurate and current.

<https://clerkpreview.house.gov/Members#MemberProfiles>

STATE / DISTRICT	DISTRICT—PARTY AFFILIATION	CONTACT INFORMATION
Alabama		
Jerry L. Carl, Jr.	01—Republican	https://carl.house.gov
F. Barry Moore	02—Republican	https://barrymoore.house.gov
Michael D. Rogers	03—Republican	https://mikerogers.house.gov
Robert B. Aderholt	04—Republican	https://aderholt.house.gov
Morris J. Brooks, Jr.	05—Republican	https://brooks.house.gov

Gary J. Palmer	06—Republican	https://palmer.house.gov
Terrycina A. Sewell	07—Democrat	https://sewell.house.gov
Alaska		
Donald E. Young	At Large—Republican	http://donyoung.house.gov
American Samoa		
Amata Coleman Radewagen	Delegate—Republican	https://radewagen.house.gov
Arizona		
Thomas C. O'Halleran	01—Democrat	https://ohalleran.house.gov
Ann L. Kirkpatrick	02—Democrat	https://kirkpatrick.house.gov
Raúl M. Grijalva	03—Democrat	https://grijalva.house.gov
Paul A. Gosar	04—Republican	http://gosar.house.gov
Andrew S. Biggs	05—Republican	https://biggs.house.gov
David Schweikert	06—Republican	https://schweikert.house.gov
Ruben M. Gallego	07—Democrat	https://rubengallego.house.gov
Debra Kay Lesko	08—Republican	https://lesko.house.gov
Gregory J. Stanton	09—Democrat	https://stanton.house.gov
Arkansas		
Eric A. Crawford	01—Republican	https://crawford.house.gov
J. French Hill	02—Republican	https://hill.house.gov
Stephen A. Womack	03—Republican	https://womack.house.gov
Bruce E. Westerman	04—Republican	https://westerman.house.gov
California		
Douglas L. LaMalfa	01—Republican	http://lamalfa.house.gov
Jared W. Huffman	02—Democrat	https://huffman.house.gov
John R. Garamendi	03—Democrat	https://garamendi.house.gov
Thomas M. McClintock	04—Republican	https://mcclintock.house.gov
Michael C. Thompson	05—Democrat	https://mikethompson.house.gov

Doris O. Matsui	06—Democrat	https://matsui.house.gov
Amerish B. Bera	07—Democrat	https://bera.house.gov
Jay P. Obernolte	08—Republican	https://obernolte.house.gov
Gerald M. McNerney	09—Democrat	https://mcnerney.house.gov
Joshua K. Harder	10—Democrat	https://harder.house.gov
Mark J. DeSaulnier	11—Democrat	https://desaulnier.house.gov
Nancy P. Pelosi	12—Democrat	https://pelosi.house.gov
Barbara J. Lee	13—Democrat	https://lee.house.gov
K. Jacqueline Speier	14—Democrat	https://speier.house.gov
Eric M. Swalwell	15—Democrat	https://swalwell.house.gov
James M. Costa	16—Democrat	https://costa.house.gov
Ro Khanna	17—Democrat	https://khanna.house.gov
Anna G. Eshoo	18—Democrat	https://eshoo.house.gov
Zoe Lofgren	19—Democrat	https://lofgren.house.gov
James V. Panetta	20—Democrat	https://panetta.house.gov
David G. Valadao	21—Republican	https://valadao.house.gov
Devin G. Nunes	22—Republican	https://nunes.house.gov
Kevin O. McCarthy	23—Republican	https://kevinmccarthy.house.gov
Salud O. Carbajal	24—Democrat	https://carbajal.house.gov
Michael Garcia	25—Republican	https://mikegarcia.house.gov
Julia A. Brownley	26—Democrat	https://juliabrownley.house.gov
Judy M. Chu	27—Democrat	https://chu.house.gov
Adam B. Schiff	28—Democrat	https://schiff.house.gov
Antonio Cárdenas	29—Democrat	https://cardenas.house.gov
Bradley J. Sherman	30—Democrat	https://sherman.house.gov

Peter R. Aguilar	31—Democrat	https://aguilar.house.gov
Grace F. Napolitano	32—Democrat	https://napolitano.house.gov
Ted W. Lieu	33—Democrat	https://lieu.house.gov
Jimmy Gomez	34—Democrat	https://gomez.house.gov
Norma J. Torres	35—Democrat	https://torres.house.gov
Raul Ruiz	36—Democrat	https://ruiz.house.gov
Karen R. Bass	37—Democrat	https://bass.house.gov
Linda T. Sánchez	38—Democrat	https://lindasanchez.house.gov
Young Kim	39—Republican	https://youngkim.house.gov
Lucille Roybal-Allard	40—Democrat	https://roybal-allard.house.gov
Mark A. Takano	41—Democrat	https://takano.house.gov
Kenneth S. Calvert	42—Republican	http://calvert.house.gov
Maxine M. Waters	43—Democrat	https://waters.house.gov
Nanette Diaz Barragán	44—Democrat	https://barragan.house.gov
Katherine M. Porter	45—Democrat	https://porter.house.gov
J. Luis Correa	46—Democrat	https://correa.house.gov
Alan S. Lowenthal	47—Democrat	http://lowenthal.house.gov
Michelle Steel	48—Republican	https://steel.house.gov
Michael T. Levin	49—Democrat	https://mikelevin.house.gov
Darrell Issa	50—Republican	https://issa.house.gov
Juan C. Vargas	51—Democrat	http://vargas.house.gov
Scott H. Peters	52—Democrat	http://scottpeters.house.gov
Sara Jacobs	53—Democrat	https://sarajacobs.house.gov

Colorado

Diana L. DeGette	01—Democrat	http://degette.house.gov
Joseph D. Neguse	02—Democrat	https://neguse.house.gov

Lauren Boebert	03—Republican	https://boebert.house.gov
Kenneth R. Buck	04—Republican	https://buck.house.gov
Douglas L. Lamborn	05—Republican	http://lamborn.house.gov
Jason A. Crow	06—Democrat	https://crow.house.gov
Edwin G. Perlmutter	07—Democrat	https://perlmutter.house.gov
Connecticut		
John B. Larson	01—Democrat	https://larson.house.gov
Joseph D. Courtney	02—Democrat	https://courtney.house.gov
Rosa L. DeLauro	03—Democrat	https://delauro.house.gov
James A. Himes	04—Democrat	https://himes.house.gov
Jahana F. Hayes	05—Democrat	https://hayes.house.gov
Delaware		
Lisa Blunt Rochester	At Large—Democrat	https://bluntrochester.house.gov
District of Columbia		
Eleanor Holmes Norton	Delegate—Democrat	https://norton.house.gov
Florida		
Matthew L. Gaetz II	01—Republican	https://gaetz.house.gov
Neal P. Dunn	02—Republican	https://dunn.house.gov
Kathryn Cammack	03—Republican	https://cammack.house.gov
John H. Rutherford	04—Republican	https://rutherford.house.gov
Alfred J. Lawson, Jr.	05—Democrat	https://lawson.house.gov
Michael G. Waltz	06—Republican	https://waltz.house.gov
Stephanie N. Murphy	07—Democrat	https://stephaniemurphy.house.gov
William J. Posey	08—Republican	http://posey.house.gov
Darren M. Soto	09—Democrat	https://soto.house.gov
Valdez Butler Demings	10—Democrat	https://demings.house.gov
Daniel A. Webster	11—Republican	http://webster.house.gov

Gus M. Bilirakis	12—Republican	https://bilirakis.house.gov
Charlie J. Crist, Jr.	13—Democrat	https://crist.house.gov
Katherine A. Castor	14—Democrat	http://castor.house.gov
C. Scott Franklin	15—Republican	https://franklin.house.gov
Vernon G. Buchanan	16—Republican	https://buchanan.house.gov
W. Gregory Steube	17—Republican	https://steube.house.gov
Brian J. Mast	18—Republican	https://mast.house.gov
Byron Donalds	19—Republican	https://donalds.house.gov
Alcee L. Hastings	20—Democrat	http://alceehastings.house.gov
Lois J. Frankel	21—Democrat	http://frankel.house.gov
Theodore E. Deutch	22—Democrat	http://teddeutch.house.gov
Deborah Wasserman Schultz	23—Democrat	https://wassermanschultz.house.gov
Frederica S. Wilson	24—Democrat	https://wilson.house.gov
Mario R. Díaz-Balart	25—Republican	http://mariodiazbalart.house.gov
Carlos A. Gimenez	26—Republican	https://gimenez.house.gov
Maria E. Salazar	27—Republican	https://salazar.house.gov
Georgia		
Earl L. Carter	01—Republican	http://buddycarter.house.gov
Sanford D. Bishop, Jr.	02—Democrat	http://bishop.house.gov
A. Drew Ferguson IV	03—Republican	https://ferguson.house.gov
Henry C. Johnson, Jr.	04—Democrat	https://hankjohnson.house.gov
Nikema Williams	05—Democrat	https://nikemawilliams.house.gov
Lucia K. McBath	06—Democrat	https://mcbath.house.gov
Carolyn Bourdeaux	07—Democrat	https://bourdeaux.house.gov
J. Austin Scott	08—Republican	https://austinscott.house.gov

Andrew S. Clyde	09—Republican	https://clyde.house.gov
Jody B. Hice	10—Republican	https://hice.house.gov
Barry D. Loudermilk	11—Republican	http://loudermilk.house.gov
Richard W. Allen	12—Republican	http://allen.house.gov
David A. Scott	13—Democrat	http://davidscott.house.gov
Marjorie T. Greene	14—Republican	https://greene.house.gov
Guam		
Michael F.Q. San Nicolas	Delegate—Democrat	https://sannicolas.house.gov
Hawaii		
Edward E. Case	01—Democrat	https://case.house.gov
Kaiali'i Kahele	02—Democrat	https://kahele.house.gov
Idaho		
Russell M. Fulcher	01—Republican	https://fulcher.house.gov
Michael K. Simpson	02—Republican	http://simpson.house.gov
Illinois		
Bobby L. Rush	01—Democrat	http://rush.house.gov
Robin L. Kelly	02—Democrat	https://robinkelly.house.gov
Marie Newman	03—Democrat	https://newman.house.gov
Jesús G. García	04—Democrat	https://chuygarcia.house.gov
Michael B. Quigley	05—Democrat	https://quigley.house.gov
Sean T. Casten	06—Democrat	https://casten.house.gov
Danny K. Davis	07—Democrat	https://davis.house.gov
S. Raja Krishnamoorthi	08—Democrat	https://krishnamoorthi.house.gov
Janice D. Schakowsky	09—Democrat	https://schakowsky.house.gov
Bradley S. Schneider	10—Democrat	https://schneider.house.gov
William G. Foster	11—Democrat	http://foster.house.gov
Michael J. Bost	12—Republican	https://bost.house.gov

Rodney L. Davis	13—Republican	http://rodneydavis.house.gov
Lauren Underwood	14—Democrat	https://underwood.house.gov
Mary E. Miller	15—Republican	https://marymiller.house.gov
Adam D. Kinzinger	16—Republican	http://kinzinger.house.gov
Cheryl C. Bustos	17—Democrat	https://bustos.house.gov
Darin M. LaHood	18—Republican	https://lahood.house.gov
Indiana		
Frank J. Mrvan	01—Democrat	https://mrvan.house.gov
Jacqueline S. Walorski	02—Republican	http://walorski.house.gov
James E. Banks	03—Republican	https://banks.house.gov
James R. Baird	04—Republican	https://baird.house.gov
Victoria Spartz	05—Republican	https://spartz.house.gov
Gregory J. Pence	06—Republican	https://pence.house.gov
André D. Carson	07—Democrat	http://carson.house.gov
Larry D. Bucshon	08—Republican	https://bucshon.house.gov
Joseph A. Hollingsworth III	09—Republican	https://hollingsworth.house.gov
Iowa		
Ashley E. Hinson	01—Republican	https://hinson.house.gov
Mariannette J. Miller-Meeks	02—Republican	https://millermeeks.house.gov
Cynthia L. Axne	03—Democrat	https://axne.house.gov
Randall L. Feenstra	04—Republican	https://feenstra.house.gov
Kansas		
Tracey R. Mann	01—Republican	https://mann.house.gov
Jacob A.J. LaTurner	02—Republican	https://laturner.house.gov
Sharice L. Davids	03—Democrat	https://davids.house.gov
Ronald G. Estes	04—Republican	https://estes.house.gov
Kentucky		

James R. Comer	01—Republican	https://comer.house.gov
S. Brett Guthrie	02—Republican	https://guthrie.house.gov
John A. Yarmuth	03—Democrat	https://yarmuth.house.gov
Thomas H. Massie	04—Republican	https://massie.house.gov
Harold D. Rogers	05—Republican	https://halrogers.house.gov
Garland H. Barr IV	06—Republican	https://barr.house.gov
Louisiana		
Stephen J. Scalise	01—Republican	http://scalise.house.gov
(vacancy)	02—	https://
G. Clay Higgins	03—Republican	https://clayhiggins.house.gov
J. Michael Johnson	04—Republican	https://mikejohnson.house.gov
(Julia Letlow—Representative-elect)	05—Republican	https://
Garret N. Graves	06—Republican	https://garretgraves.house.gov
Maine		
Chellie M. Pingree	01—Democrat	https://pingree.house.gov
Jared F. Golden	02—Democrat	https://golden.house.gov
Maryland		
Andrew P. Harris	01—Republican	http://harris.house.gov
C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger	02—Democrat	http://ruppersberger.house.gov
John P. Sarbanes	03—Democrat	https://sarbanes.house.gov
Anthony G. Brown	04—Democrat	https://anthonybrown.house.gov
Steny H. Hoyer	05—Democrat	https://hoyer.house.gov
David J. Trone	06—Democrat	https://trone.house.gov
Kweisi Mfume	07—Democrat	https://mfume.house.gov
Jamin B. Raskin	08—Democrat	https://raskin.house.gov
Massachusetts		
Richard E. Neal	01—Democrat	https://neal.house.gov

James P. McGovern	02—Democrat	http://mcgovern.house.gov
Lori L. Trahan	03—Democrat	https://trahan.house.gov
Jacob D. Auchincloss	04—Democrat	https://auchincloss.house.gov
Katherine M. Clark	05—Democrat	https://katherineclark.house.gov
Seth W. Moulton	06—Democrat	http://moulton.house.gov
Ayanna S. Pressley	07—Democrat	https://pressley.house.gov
Stephen F. Lynch	08—Democrat	http://lynch.house.gov
William R. Keating	09—Democrat	https://keating.house.gov
Michigan		
John W. Bergman	01—Republican	https://bergman.house.gov
William P. Huizenga	02—Republican	http://huizenga.house.gov
Peter J. Meijer	03—Republican	https://meijer.house.gov
John R. Moolenaar	04—Republican	https://moolenaar.house.gov
Daniel T. Kildee	05—Democrat	http://dankildee.house.gov
Frederick S. Upton	06—Republican	http://upton.house.gov
Timothy L. Walberg	07—Republican	http://walberg.house.gov
Elissa B. Slotkin	08—Democrat	https://slotkin.house.gov
Andrew S. Levin	09—Democrat	https://andylevin.house.gov
Lisa C. McClain	10—Republican	https://mcclain.house.gov
Haley M. Stevens	11—Democrat	https://stevens.house.gov
Deborah A. Dingell	12—Democrat	https://debbiedingell.house.gov
Rashida H. Tlaib	13—Democrat	https://tlaib.house.gov
Brenda L. Lawrence	14—Democrat	https://lawrence.house.gov
Minnesota		
James L. Hagedorn	01—Republican	https://hagedorn.house.gov
Angela D. Craig	02—Democrat	https://craig.house.gov

Dean B. Phillips	03—Democrat	https://phillips.house.gov
Betty L. McCollum	04—Democrat	http://mccollum.house.gov
Ilhan A. Omar	05—Democrat	https://omar.house.gov
Thomas E. Emmer, Jr.	06—Republican	https://emmer.house.gov
Michelle L. Fischbach	07—Republican	https://fischbach.house.gov
Peter A. Stauber	08—Republican	https://stauber.house.gov
Mississippi		
J. Trent Kelly	01—Republican	https://trentkelly.house.gov
Bennie G. Thompson	02—Democrat	https://benniethompson.house.gov
Michael P. Guest	03—Republican	https://guest.house.gov
Steven M. Palazzo	04—Republican	http://palazzo.house.gov
Missouri		
Cori A. Bush	01—Democrat	https://bush.house.gov
Ann L. Wagner	02—Republican	http://wagner.house.gov
W. Blaine Luetkemeyer	03—Republican	http://luetkemeyer.house.gov
Vicky J. Hartzler	04—Republican	https://hartzler.house.gov
Emanuel Cleaver II	05—Democrat	http://cleaver.house.gov
Samuel B. Graves, Jr.	06—Republican	https://graves.house.gov
William H. Long	07—Republican	https://long.house.gov
Jason T. Smith	08—Republican	https://jasonsmith.house.gov
Montana		
Matthew M. Rosendale, Sr.	At Large—Republican	https://rosendale.house.gov
Nebraska		
Jeffrey L. Fortenberry	01—Republican	https://fortenberry.house.gov
Donald J. Bacon	02—Republican	https://bacon.house.gov
Adrian M. Smith	03—Republican	http://adriansmith.house.gov
Nevada		

A. Costandina Titus	01—Democrat	https://titus.house.gov
Mark E. Amodei	02—Republican	https://amodei.house.gov
Suzanne K. Lee	03—Democrat	https://susielee.house.gov
Steven A. Horsford	04—Democrat	https://horsford.house.gov
New Hampshire		
Christopher C. Pappas	01—Democrat	https://pappas.house.gov
Ann McLane Kuster	02—Democrat	http://kuster.house.gov
New Jersey		
Donald W. Norcross	01—Democrat	https://norcross.house.gov
Jefferson H. Van Drew	02—Republican	https://vandrew.house.gov
Andrew Kim	03—Democrat	https://kim.house.gov
Christopher H. Smith	04—Republican	http://chrissmith.house.gov
Joshua S. Gottheimer	05—Democrat	https://gottheimer.house.gov
Frank J. Pallone, Jr.	06—Democrat	https://pallone.house.gov
Tomasz P. Malinowski	07—Democrat	https://malinowski.house.gov
Albio B. Sires	08—Democrat	https://sires.house.gov
William J. Pascrell, Jr.	09—Democrat	http://pascrell.house.gov
Donald M. Payne, Jr.	10—Democrat	http://payne.house.gov
R. Michelle Sherrill	11—Democrat	https://sherrill.house.gov
Bonnie Watson Coleman	12—Democrat	https://watsoncoleman.house.gov
New Mexico		
(vacancy)	01—	https://
S. Yvette Herrell	02—Republican	https://herrell.house.gov
Teresa I. Leger Fernandez	03—Democrat	https://fernandez.house.gov
New York		
Lee M. Zeldin	01—Republican	https://zeldin.house.gov
Andrew R. Garbarino	02—Republican	https://garbarino.house.gov

Thomas R. Suozzi	03—Democrat	https://suozzi.house.gov
Kathleen M. Rice	04—Democrat	http://kathleenrice.house.gov
Gregory W. Meeks	05—Democrat	http://meeks.house.gov
Grace Meng	06—Democrat	http://meng.house.gov
Nydia M. Velázquez	07—Democrat	https://velazquez.house.gov
Hakeem S. Jeffries	08—Democrat	http://jeffries.house.gov
Yvette D. Clarke	09—Democrat	https://clarke.house.gov
Jerrold L. Nadler	10—Democrat	http://nadler.house.gov
Nicole Malliotakis	11—Republican	https://malliotakis.house.gov
Carolyn B. Maloney	12—Democrat	http://maloney.house.gov
Adriano D. Espaillat	13—Democrat	https://espaillat.house.gov
Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez	14—Democrat	https://ocasio-cortez.house.gov
Ritchie J. Torres	15—Democrat	https://ritchietorres.house.gov
Jamaal Bowman	16—Democrat	https://bowman.house.gov
Mondaire Jones	17—Democrat	https://jones.house.gov
Sean P. Maloney	18—Democrat	http://seanmaloney.house.gov
Antonio Delgado	19—Democrat	https://delgado.house.gov
Paul D. Tonko	20—Democrat	https://tonko.house.gov
Elise M. Stefanik	21—Republican	https://stefanik.house.gov
Claudia Tenney	22—Republican	https://tenney.house.gov
Thomas W. Reed II	23—Republican	https://reed.house.gov
John M. Katko	24—Republican	https://katko.house.gov
Joseph D. Morelle	25—Democrat	https://morelle.house.gov
Brian M. Higgins	26—Democrat	http://higgins.house.gov
Christopher L. Jacobs	27—Republican	https://jacobs.house.gov

North Carolina

George K. Butterfield	01—Democrat	http://butterfield.house.gov
Deborah K. Ross	02—Democrat	https://ross.house.gov
Gregory F. Murphy	03—Republican	https://gregmurphy.house.gov
David E. Price	04—Democrat	https://price.house.gov
Virginia A. Foxx	05—Republican	http://foxx.house.gov
Kathy A. Manning	06—Democrat	https://manning.house.gov
David C. Rouzer	07—Republican	https://rouzer.house.gov
Richard L. Hudson, Jr.	08—Republican	https://hudson.house.gov
J. Daniel Bishop	09—Republican	https://danbishop.house.gov
Patrick T. McHenry	10—Republican	http://mchenry.house.gov
D. Madison Cawthorn	11—Republican	https://cawthorn.house.gov
Alma S. Adams	12—Democrat	http://adams.house.gov
Theodore P. Budd	13—Republican	https://budd.house.gov

North Dakota

Kelly Armstrong	At Large—Republican	https://armstrong.house.gov

Northern Mariana Islands

Gregorio K.C. Sablan	Delegate—Democrat	http://sablan.house.gov

Ohio

Steven J. Chabot	01—Republican	http://chabot.house.gov
Brad R. Wenstrup	02—Republican	http://wenstrup.house.gov
Joyce B. Beatty	03—Democrat	http://beatty.house.gov
James D. Jordan	04—Republican	http://jordan.house.gov
Robert E. Latta	05—Republican	http://latta.house.gov
William L. Johnson	06—Republican	http://billjohnson.house.gov
Robert B. Gibbs	07—Republican	https://gibbs.house.gov
Warren E. Davidson	08—Republican	https://davidson.house.gov

Marcia C. Kaptur	09—Democrat	https://kaptur.house.gov
Michael R. Turner	10—Republican	https://turner.house.gov
(vacancy)	11—	https://
W. Troy Balderson	12—Republican	https://balderson.house.gov
Timothy J. Ryan	13—Democrat	http://timryan.house.gov
David P. Joyce	14—Republican	https://joyce.house.gov
Steven E. Stivers	15—Republican	http://stivers.house.gov
Anthony Gonzalez	16—Republican	https://anthonygonzalez.house.gov

Oklahoma

Kevin R. Hern	01—Republican	https://hern.house.gov
Markwayne Mullin	02—Republican	http://mullin.house.gov
Frank D. Lucas	03—Republican	http://lucas.house.gov
Thomas J. Cole	04—Republican	https://cole.house.gov
Stephanie I. Bice	05—Republican	https://bice.house.gov

Oregon

Suzanne M. Bonamici	01—Democrat	http://bonamici.house.gov
Cliff S. Bentz	02—Republican	https://bentz.house.gov
Earl Blumenauer	03—Democrat	https://blumenauer.house.gov
Peter A. DeFazio	04—Democrat	http://defazio.house.gov
W. Kurt Schrader	05—Democrat	http://schrader.house.gov

Pennsylvania

Brian K. Fitzpatrick	01—Republican	https://fitzpatrick.house.gov
Brendan F. Boyle	02—Democrat	https://boyle.house.gov
Dwight E. Evans	03—Democrat	https://evans.house.gov
Madeleine C. Dean	04—Democrat	https://dean.house.gov
Mary Gay Scanlon	05—Democrat	https://scanlon.house.gov

Christina J. Houlahan	06—Democrat	https://houlahan.house.gov
Susan E. Wild	07—Democrat	https://wild.house.gov
Matthew A. Cartwright	08—Democrat	https://cartwright.house.gov
Daniel P. Meuser	09—Republican	https://meuser.house.gov
Scott G. Perry	10—Republican	https://perry.house.gov
Lloyd K. Smucker	11—Republican	https://smucker.house.gov
Frederick B. Keller	12—Republican	https://keller.house.gov
John P. Joyce	13—Republican	https://johnjoyce.house.gov
Guy L. Reschenthaler	14—Republican	https://reschenthaler.house.gov
Glenn W. Thompson	15—Republican	https://thompson.house.gov
George J. Kelly, Jr.	16—Republican	https://kelly.house.gov
Conor J. Lamb	17—Democrat	https://lamb.house.gov
Michael F. Doyle	18—Democrat	https://doyle.house.gov
Puerto Rico		
Jennifer A. González-Colón	Resident Commissioner—Republican	https://gonzalez-colon.house.gov
Rhode Island		
David N. Cicilline	01—Democrat	http://cicilline.house.gov
James R. Langevin	02—Democrat	http://langevin.house.gov
South Carolina		
Nancy R. Mace	01—Republican	https://mace.house.gov
Addison G. Wilson	02—Republican	http://joewilson.house.gov
Jeffrey D. Duncan	03—Republican	http://jeffduncan.house.gov
William R. Timmons	04—Republican	https://timmons.house.gov
Ralph W. Norman, Jr.	05—Republican	https://norman.house.gov
James E. Clyburn	06—Democrat	http://clyburn.house.gov
H. Thompson Rice, Jr.	07—Republican	http://rice.house.gov

South Dakota

Dustin M. Johnson	At Large—Republican	https://dustyjohnson.house.gov

Tennessee

Diana L. Harshbarger	01—Republican	https://harshbarger.house.gov

Timothy F. Burchett	02—Republican	https://burchett.house.gov

Charles J. Fleischmann	03—Republican	http://fleischmann.house.gov

Scott E. DesJarlais	04—Republican	https://desjarlais.house.gov

James H.S. Cooper	05—Democrat	http://cooper.house.gov

John W. Rose	06—Republican	https://johnrose.house.gov

Mark E. Green	07—Republican	https://markgreen.house.gov

David F. Kustoff	08—Republican	https://kustoff.house.gov

Stephen I. Cohen	09—Democrat	https://cohen.house.gov

Texas

Louis B. Gohmert, Jr.	01—Republican	https://gohmert.house.gov

Daniel R. Crenshaw	02—Republican	https://crenshaw.house.gov

N. Vancampen Taylor	03—Republican	https://vantaylor.house.gov

Patrick E. Fallon	04—Republican	https://fallon.house.gov

Lance Gooden	05—Republican	https://gooden.house.gov

(vacancy)	06—	—

Elizabeth P. Fletcher	07—Democrat	https://fletcher.house.gov

Kevin P. Brady	08—Republican	http://kevinbrady.house.gov

Alexander N. Green	09—Democrat	http://algreen.house.gov

Michael T. McCaul	10—Republican	http://mccaul.house.gov

August L. Pfluger	11—Republican	https://pfluger.house.gov

Kay M. Granger	12—Republican	http://kaygranger.house.gov

Ronny L. Jackson	13—Republican	https://jackson.house.gov

Randy K. Weber, Sr.	14—Republican	http://weber.house.gov
Vicente Gonzalez	15—Democrat	https://gonzalez.house.gov
Veronica Escobar	16—Democrat	https://escobar.house.gov
Peter A. Sessions	17—Republican	https://sessions.house.gov
Sheila Jackson Lee	18—Democrat	http://jacksonlee.house.gov
Jodey Cook Arrington	19—Republican	https://arrington.house.gov
Joaquin Castro	20—Democrat	https://castro.house.gov
Charles E. Roy	21—Republican	https://roy.house.gov
Troy E. Nehls	22—Republican	https://nehls.house.gov
E. Anthony Gonzalez	23—Republican	https://gonzales.house.gov
Elizabeth A. Van Duyne	24—Republican	https://vanduyne.house.gov
J. Roger Williams	25—Republican	http://williams.house.gov
Michael C. Burgess	26—Republican	http://burgess.house.gov
Michael J. Cloud	27—Republican	https://cloud.house.gov
Enrique R. Cuellar	28—Democrat	http://cuellar.house.gov
Sylvia R. Garcia	29—Democrat	https://sylvia.garcia.house.gov
Eddie B. Johnson	30—Democrat	http://ebjohnson.house.gov
John R. Carter	31—Republican	https://carter.house.gov
Colin Z. Allred	32—Democrat	https://allred.house.gov
Marc A. Veasey	33—Democrat	http://veasey.house.gov
Filemón B. Vela, Jr.	34—Democrat	https://vela.house.gov
Lloyd A. Doggett II	35—Democrat	https://doggett.house.gov
Brian Babin	36—Republican	http://babin.house.gov
Utah		
Blake D. Moore	01—Republican	https://blakemoore.house.gov
Christopher D. Stewart	02—Republican	http://stewart.house.gov

John R. Curtis	03—Republican	https://curtis.house.gov
C. Burgess Owens	04—Republican	https://owens.house.gov
Vermont		
Peter F. Welch	At Large—Democrat	https://welch.house.gov
Virgin Islands		
Stacey E. Plaskett	Delegate—Democrat	https://plaskett.house.gov
Virginia		
Robert J. Wittman	01—Republican	http://wittman.house.gov
Elaine G. Luria	02—Democrat	https://luria.house.gov
Robert C. Scott	03—Democrat	http://bobbyscott.house.gov
A. Donald McEachin	04—Democrat	https://mceachin.house.gov
Robert G. Good	05—Republican	https://good.house.gov
Benjamin L. Cline	06—Republican	https://cline.house.gov
Abigail D. Spanberger	07—Democrat	https://spanberger.house.gov
Donald S. Beyer, Jr.	08—Democrat	http://beyer.house.gov
H. Morgan Griffith	09—Republican	http://morgangriffith.house.gov
Jennifer L. Wexton	10—Democrat	https://wexton.house.gov
Gerald E. Connolly	11—Democrat	https://connolly.house.gov
Washington		
Suzan K. DelBene	01—Democrat	https://delbene.house.gov
Richard R. Larsen	02—Democrat	http://larsen.house.gov
Jaime L. Herrera Beutler	03—Republican	http://herrerabeutler.house.gov
Daniel M. Newhouse	04—Republican	https://newhouse.house.gov
Cathy A. McMorris Rodgers	05—Republican	http://mcmorris.house.gov
Derek C. Kilmer	06—Democrat	https://kilmer.house.gov
Pramila Jayapal	07—Democrat	https://jayapal.house.gov
Kimberly M. Schrier	08—Democrat	https://schrier.house.gov

D. Adam Smith	09—Democrat	https://adamsmith.house.gov

Marilyn Strickland	10—Democrat	https://strickland.house.gov

West Virginia

David B. McKinley	01—Republican	https://mckinley.house.gov

Alexander X. Mooney	02—Republican	https://mooney.house.gov

Carol D. Miller	03—Republican	https://miller.house.gov

Wisconsin

Bryan G. Steil	01—Republican	https://steil.house.gov

Mark Pocan	02—Democrat	http://pocan.house.gov

Ronald J. Kind	03—Democrat	https://kind.house.gov

Gwendolynne S. Moore	04—Democrat	https://gwenmoore.house.gov

Scott L. Fitzgerald	05—Republican	https://fitzgerald.house.gov

Glenn S. Grothman	06—Republican	http://grothman.house.gov

Thomas P. Tiffany	07—Republican	https://tiffany.house.gov

Michael J. Gallagher	08—Republican	https://gallagher.house.gov

Wyoming

Elizabeth L. Cheney	At Large—Republican	https://cheney.house.gov

Information on House.gov may be more accurate and current.

THE ABOVE LIST OF 435 REPRESENTATIVES WAS
UPDATED 3–2021.

Democrats are 219; Republicans are 211; and 5
districts do not have a Representative.

The Resident Commissioner and Delegates are not
counted as Members.

<https://www.house.gov/representatives>

Information on the Office of the Clerk's website may be more accurate and current.

<https://clerkpreview.house.gov/Members#MemberProfiles>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Additional Resources

The "House of Representatives Resources" web page contains links that allow easy access to calendars, committee assignments, current House floor activities, directories, documents, profiles, statistics, texts of bills, the Office of the Clerk and the House Library, and information on committee meetings, House history, precedents, procedures, rules, salaries, Speakers of the House, vacancies, and information for those who are planning a visit to the U.S. Capitol.

<https://www.congress.gov/help/house-of-representatives>

Art Competition

Each spring, the Congressional Institute sponsors a nationwide high school visual art competition to recognize and encourage artistic talent. Students submit their entries to their Representative's office, and panels of district artists select the winning artwork, which is displayed at the U.S. Capitol for 1 year.

http://www.house.gov/content/educate/art_competition

Campaign Finance

The Federal Election Commission maintains a campaign finance database that contains information on candidates, including congressional candidates, who file reports with the Commission. Users of the online "Candidate and Committee Viewer" can sort data and download them. The data presentations consist of biennial summaries, report summaries, and report images and downloads.

http://www.fec.gov/finance/disclosure/candcmte_info.shtml?tabIndex=1

Campaign Websites

The Library of Congress maintains a "Web Archives" that includes thousands of official campaign websites. Former congressional candidates' websites are part of this collection.

<https://www.loc.gov/websites>

Career Opportunities

The House Vacancy Announcement and Placement Service assists House Members, committees, and leadership by posting job vacancies and maintaining a resume bank. The Service provides confidential referral of resumes when House offices request them. Information on submitting a resume is available online.

http://www.house.gov/content/jobs/members_and_committees.php

To apply for positions with House organizations, read the individual vacancy announcements and follow the instructions.

<http://www.house.gov/content/jobs/vacancies.php>

Committees

Information on House committees is available on House.gov.

<http://www.house.gov/committees>

Additional information is available on the Office of the Clerk's website.

http://clerk.house.gov/committee_info/index.aspx

Congressional Record

Starting with the year 1995, the official record of the proceedings and debates of the U.S. Congress is available on Congress.gov.

<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record>

Starting with the year 1994, the official record of the proceedings and debates of the U.S. Congress is available on the Government Publishing Office's govinfo website.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/crec>

Contact the Clerk

Additional information on the House of Representatives is available from the Clerk, U.S. Capitol, Room H-154, Washington, DC 20515-6601. Phone, 202-225-7000.

<https://clerkpreview.house.gov/About#OverviewContact> | Email: info.clerkweb@mail.house.gov

Directories

The website House.gov has a directory that contains the committee assignment, congressional district, name, phone number, political affiliation, and room number of each Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, as well as the Uniform Resources Locator (URL) that leads to his or her website.

<http://www.house.gov/representatives>

The online "Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–Present," allows visitors to search for Members of Congress—past and present—by first or last name, political affiliation, position, State, or year or Congress.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch.asp>

Present and former Members of Congress have control numbers associated with their records in the "Biographical Directory of the United States Congress." Member IDs or "BioGuide IDs" serve as metadata within Congress.gov and legislative documents that the Government Publishing Office publishes.

<https://www.congress.gov/help/field-values/member-bioguide-ids>

Find a Representative

A Zip code-based search tool is available on House.gov for locating a representative.

<http://www.house.gov/representatives/find>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Office of the Clerk has posted answers to general legislative questions and to more specific questions related to members and committees.

<https://clerkpreview.house.gov/Help#MemberFAQs>

Glossaries

The Office of the Clerk's website has a short glossary for children.

<https://kids-clerk.house.gov/high-school/glossary.html>

House.gov has a glossary of terms for readers of congressional records.

<http://history.house.gov/Records-and-Research/FAQs/Congressional-Glossary/>

House.gov features a glossary of records management terms.

<http://history.house.gov/Records-and-Research/FAQs/Records-Glossary/>

The "Statement of Disbursements" is a quarterly public report of all receipts and expenditures for U.S. House of Representatives committees, leadership, Members, and officers and offices. To help the general public read this report, House.gov maintains an online glossary.

<https://www.house.gov/the-house-explained/open-government/statement-of-disbursements/glossary-of-terms>

History

The House of Representative's "History, Art and Archives" website features resources and a trove of information, including online collections, exhibitions, publications, and records.

<http://history.house.gov> | Email: history@mail.house.gov

In 2015, the "History, Art & Archives" team presented 10 favorite historical highlights and blog posts. Its selection had an eclectic character and includes highlights on a lavalier of diamonds, the protective power of a thrice-folded newspaper, the House gym, an amendment to abolish the U.S. Senate, national weather forecasts, possums, dueling in the House, hunting dogs on the floor, a titanic story of love and courage, and a very kissable man.

<https://history.house.gov/Blog/2015/May/5-20-Top-Ten/>

Learning About the House

The Office of the Clerk's website features educational and entertaining information on the legislative branch of the Government for students of all ages. Its "Kids in the House" site explains the role of the House of Representatives, describes the legislative process, and covers House history.

<https://kids-clerk.house.gov>

Adults seeking to learn about commissions, committees, House history, House leadership, Representatives, rules, or a Representative's schedule may benefit from "The House Explained" section on House.gov.

<http://www.house.gov/content/learn>

Member Profiles

The "Members of the U.S. Congress" database contains profiles for Representatives who have held office since 1973 or were still serving in the 93d Congress. Users of the database can filter profiles by chamber, Congress, political affiliation, and State or U.S. Territory. A Member profile includes the following: dates of service, district number and State, party affiliation, and a picture when available, as well as a link to the Member's entry in the "Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–Present" and a link to remarks made in the "Congressional Record." A profile also includes the list of legislation that the Member sponsored and cosponsored.

<https://www.congress.gov/members>

The Office of the Clerk's website also maintains a database of Member profiles.

<https://clerkpreview.house.gov/Members#MemberProfiles>

Most-Viewed Bills

The top ten most-viewed bills list is compiled each Monday and posted on the Congress.gov website.

<https://www.congress.gov/resources/display/content/Most-Viewed+Bills>

Oath of Office

The constitutional oath of office requires each Member of Congress to swear or affirm that he or she will support and defend the U.S. Constitution against foreign and domestic enemies; bear faith and allegiance to the Constitution; take this obligation freely, with neither mental reservation nor purpose of evasion; and discharge the duties of the office well and faithfully.

<https://clerkpreview.house.gov/Members#MemberOaths>

Party Seats / Vacancies

The Office of the Clerk's "House at a Glance" page keeps a tally of the number of Democratic, Independent, Libertarian, Republican, and vacant seats in the House of Representatives.

<https://clerk.house.gov/#view-at-a-glance>

People Search

The "History, Art, and Archives" section on the House.gov website has a versatile tool that allows users to search a comprehensive database containing biographical information on Members of the House of Representatives and on nonmember officers like chaplains, clerks, parliamentarians, sergeants at arms, and others.

<https://history.house.gov/People/Search>

Publications

The Congressional Directory, Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives, and telephone directory for the House of Representatives are available from the Government Publishing Office's bookstore. Phone, 202-512-0132.

<https://bookstore.gpo.gov/agency/congress-legislative-branch> | Email: mainbks@gpo.gov

Schedule

The House's schedule and related resources are available in the "Legislative Activity" section on House.gov.

<http://www.house.gov/legislative>

Site Map

House.gov features a site map that allows visitors to look for a specific topic or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

http://www.house.gov/content/site_tools/sitemap.php

Vacancies

The Office of the Clerk posts recent resignations, deaths, and other separations from the House of Representatives on its "Current Vacancies" web page. Vacancies are grouped according to congressional session, and the page includes the results of recent special elections that have been held to fill vacancies.

http://clerk.house.gov/member_info/vacancies.aspx?pr=house&%3Bvid=130

The above Sources of Information for the House of Representatives were updated 2–2021.

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Architect of the Capitol



The United States Government Manual

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, DC 20515

202-228-1793

<http://www.aoc.gov>

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Thomas J. Carroll III, Acting

Deputy Architect of the Capitol

(vacancy)

DIRECTORS

Communications and Congressional Relations

Erin Courtney, Acting

Safety, Fire and Environmental Programs

Patricia Williams

General Counsel

Jason Baltimore

<https://www.aoc.gov/organization/acting-architect>

Jurisdictions Reporting to the Architect

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR VISITOR SERVICES

U.S. Capitol Visitor Center

Beth Plemmons

<https://www.aoc.gov/jurisdiction/capitol-visitor-center>

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

U.S. Botanic Garden

Saharah Moon Chapotin

<https://www.aoc.gov/jurisdiction/botanic-garden>

OPERATIONS

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

(vacancy)

CHIEF OFFICERS

Administrative

William R. O'Donnell

Financial

Jonathan Kraft, Acting

DIRECTOR

Planning and Project Management

Peter W. Mueller

Jurisdictions Reporting to the Chief Operating Officer

DIRECTORS

Capitol Grounds and Arboretum

James Kaufmann

Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds and Security

Val Hasberry, Acting

Capitol Power Plant

Christopher Potter

FACILITY MANAGER

Supreme Court Building and Grounds

Joseph A. Campbell

SUPERINTENDENTS

Capitol Building

Mark Reed

House Office Buildings

Michelle Kayon, Acting

Library Buildings and Grounds

Antonio M. Edmonds

Senate Office Buildings

Lawrence Barr, Acting

<https://www.aoc.gov/organizational-directory>

Office of Inspector General

Inspector General

Christopher P. Failla

<https://www.aoc.gov/oig/inspector-general>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2019.

The Architect of the Capitol maintains the U.S. Capitol and the buildings and grounds of the Capitol campus.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The origins of the office of the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) may be traced to the act of July 16, 1790, that established

"the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States" (1 Stat. 130).

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/1st-congress/session-2/c1s2ch28.pdf>

The title Architect of the Capitol is the official title of both the agency and the person who heads it. The act of August 15, 1876, that made "appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government . . . and for other purposes" established permanent authority for the care and maintenance of the U.S. Capitol (19 Stat. 147).

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/44th-congress/session-1/c44s1ch287.pdf>

Prior to 1989, the President selected the Architect for an unlimited term and without any formal action by Congress. An act of November 21, 1989, that made "appropriations for the Legislative Branch . . . and for other purposes" changed the procedure. This statute, which is also cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990," stipulates that the President appoints the Architect of the Capitol for a term of 10 years, by the advice and with the consent of the Senate, from a list of at least three candidates whom a congressional commission recommends (103 Stat. 1068). Upon confirmation by the Senate, the Architect becomes an official of the legislative branch as an officer of Congress. The Architect is eligible for reappointment at the end of his or her 10-year term. While overseeing the agency, the Architect also serves as the Acting Director of the U.S. Botanic Garden.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-103/pdf/STATUTE-103-Pg1041.pdf>

The Congressional Research Service prepared the report "Architect of the Capitol: Appointment, Duties, and Current Issues," which includes a section on the statutory evolution of the Architect's office. Mildred Amer, a specialist on the Congress, of the Government and Finance Division, prepared the report in October of 2008.

<https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/RL32820.html>

An organizational directory is available online.

<https://www.aoc.gov/organizational-directory>

ACTIVITIES

The Architect of the Capitol serves the Congress and Supreme Court in its capacity as the builder and steward of the landmark buildings and grounds of Capitol Hill. AOC employees preserve and maintain the art, historic buildings, monuments, and gardens on the Capitol campus. Comprising more than 2,000 employees and providing around-the-clock service, the AOC team creates a safe environment and inspiring experiences for those who visit or work on Capitol Hill.

The agency oversees the operations and care of more than 17.4 million square feet of facilities, 580 acres of grounds, and thousands of works of art. The Capitol campus accommodates 30,000 daily occupants and hosts more than 3 million visitors annually.

<https://www.aoc.gov/defining-aoc>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Architecture

A trove of information on columns, materials, styles, and more is available on the "Buildings and Grounds" web page.

<https://www.aoc.gov/explore-capitol-campus/buildings-grounds>

Art

The AOC website includes pages on AOC art stories, artists, art by State, decorative arts, paintings and murals, and sculptures, as well as on African Americans, Native Americans, and women in art.

<https://www.aoc.gov/explore-capitol-campus/art>

Blog

AOC experts write on the architecture, art, and work on the Capitol Hill.

<https://www.aoc.gov/explore-capitol-campus/blog>

Business Opportunities

Information for contractors and small businesses—delivery instructions, procedures, procurement opportunities, and programs—is accessible online.

<https://www.aoc.gov/about-us/work-with-us/procurement-contracting>

Opportunities are available for small businesses.

<https://www.aoc.gov/about-us/work-with-us/small-business-opportunities>

Career Opportunities

The AOC relies heavily on architects, carpenters, electricians, engineers, gardeners, masons, mechanics, painters and plasterers, plumbers, and sheet metal workers to maintain the U.S. Capitol and the buildings and grounds of the surrounding campus.

<https://www.aoc.gov/about-us/work-with-us>

Events

The AOC website contains pages of events associated with the U.S. Capitol and Botanic Garden. Events include Christmas tree displays, concerts, lying in state, Presidential Inaugurations, and State of the Union addresses.

<https://www.aoc.gov/what-we-do/programs-ceremonies>

Facts

Capitol Hill facts are posted on the AOC website.

<https://www.aoc.gov/explore-capitol-campus/capitol-hill-facts>

Grounds

Frederick L. Olmsted planned the late 19th-century expansion and landscaping of the Capitol Grounds. Olmsted, who also designed Central Park in New York City, was regarded as the most talented American landscape architect of his day. The "About the Grounds" web page features an informative 4-minute video on his plan for the U.S. Capitol.

<https://www.aoc.gov/explore-capitol-campus/buildings-grounds/capitol-building/capitol-grounds>

History

President George Washington appointed commissioners to provide buildings and accommodations for Congress. The commissioners hired the French artist and engineer Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a Revolutionary War veteran, to lay

out the new city. They also staged a competition for the design of the Capitol. Dr. William Thornton's entry won the competition. To learn more about the first "architect of the capitol" and the Architects that followed, visit the AOC's history web pages.

<https://www.aoc.gov/about-us/history>

Map

A map of Capitol Hill is available online.

<https://www.aoc.gov/map>

News

The AOC posts news and notices on its website.

<https://www.aoc.gov/about-us/news-notice>

Oversight

The Office of the Inspector General from the AOC posts reports and data on Oversight.gov, a text-searchable repository of reports that Federal Inspectors General publish. The Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency operates and maintains the website to increase public access to independent and authoritative information on the Federal Government.

<https://oversight.gov>

Planning a Visit

Information on accessibility services, activities, tours, visiting hours, and where to shop and eat is available online.

<https://www.visitthecapitol.gov/plan-visit>

Projects

The AOC never lacks things to preserve or restore. Visit the "Projects" web page to learn about ongoing work.

<https://www.aoc.gov/what-we-do/projects>

Publications

The AOC publishes a variety of publications that are accessible online.

<https://www.aoc.gov/what-we-do/publications>

Social Media

The AOC has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/ArchitectoftheCapitol>

The AOC tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/uscapitol>

The AOC posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/AOCgov>

Trees

Approximately 890 trees surround the Capitol Building on Capitol Square, and more than 4,300 trees grow throughout

the 274-acre Capitol Grounds. A tree map is available on the "Trees on Capitol Grounds" web page.

<https://www.aoc.gov/explore-capitol-campus/buildings-grounds/capitol-building/capitol-grounds/trees>

The Sources of Information were updated 3–2022.

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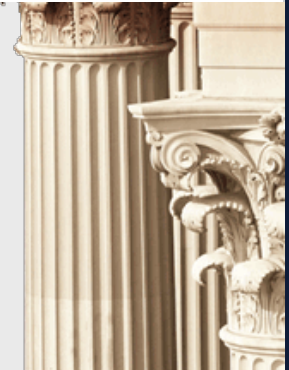
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Congressional Budget Office



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CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

Second and D Streets SW., Washington, DC 20515

202-226-2600

<http://www.cbo.gov>

Office of the Director

DIRECTOR	Phillip L. Swagel
Deputy Director	Mark P. Hadley
General Counsel	(vacancy)
Senior Advisor	Robert A. Sunshine
ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS	
Communications	Deborah Kilroe
Economic Analysis	Wendy Edelberg
	Jeffrey Kling
Legislative Affairs	Leigh Angres

Other Divisions

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS	
Budget Analysis	Theresa A. Gullo
Financial Analysis	Sebastien Gay
Health, Retirement, and Long-Term Analysis	David Weaver
Macroeconomic Analysis	Jeffrey F. Werling
Assistant Director, Microeconomic Studies	Joseph Kile
National Security	David E. Mosher
Tax Analysis	John McClelland
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	
Management, Business, and Information Services	Joseph E. Evans, Jr.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/organization-and-staffing>

The Congressional Budget Office independently analyzes budgetary and economic issues to support 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 Congress considers and acts on the annual Federal budget. This process enables the Congress to have an overview of the Federal budget and to make overall decisions on spending and taxation levels and on the deficit or surplus these levels generate.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/founding>

ACTIVITIES

The CBO assists the congressional budget committees with drafting and enforcing the annual budget resolution, which serves as a blueprint for total levels of Government spending and revenues in a fiscal year. Once completed, the budget resolution guides the action of other congressional committees in drafting subsequent spending and revenue legislation within their jurisdiction.

To support this process, the CBO makes budgetary and economic projections, analyzes the proposals set forth in the President's budget request, and details alternative spending and revenue options for lawmakers to consider. The CBO also provides cost estimates of bills approved by congressional committees and tracks the progress of spending and revenue legislation in a scorekeeping system. CBO cost estimates and scorekeeping help the budget committees determine whether the budgetary effects of individual proposals are consistent with the most recent spending and revenue targets.

Upon congressional request, the CBO also produces reports analyzing specific policy and program issues that are significant for the budget. In keeping with the Office's nonpartisan role, its analyses do not include policy recommendations, and they routinely disclose their underlying assumptions and methods. This open and nonpartisan stance has been instrumental in preserving the credibility of the Office's analyses.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/products/RecurringReports>

Analysis of the President's Budget

The CBO estimates the budgetary impact of the proposals in the President's budget using its own economic forecast and assumptions. The CBO's independent reestimate allows Congress to compare the administration's spending and revenue proposals with the CBO's baseline projections and other proposals using a consistent set of economic and technical assumptions.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/products#2>

Baseline Budget Projections and Economic Forecasts

Each year, the CBO issues reports on the budget and economic outlook that cover the 10-year period used in the congressional budget process. Those reports present and explain the CBO's baseline budget projections and economic forecast, which are generally based on current law regarding Federal spending and revenues. The reports

also describe the differences between the current projections and previous ones, compare the CBO's economic forecast with those of other forecasters, and show the budgetary impact of some alternative policy assumptions.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/products#1>

Budgetary and Economic Policy Issues

The CBO also analyzes specific program and policy issues that affect the Federal budget and the economy. Generally, requests for these analyses come from the chair or ranking minority member of a committee or subcommittee or from the leadership of either party in the House or Senate.

<https://www.cbo.gov/topics/reports-policy-options>

Cost Estimates for Bills

The CBO provides cost estimates of every bill to show how it would affect spending or revenues over the next 5 or 10 years, depending on the type of spending involved. The CBO also provides informal estimates at the committee level and other stages in the legislative process.

<https://www.cbo.gov/publication/54437>

Federal Mandates

As required by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, the CBO analyzes the costs that proposed legislation would impose on State, local, and tribal governments and on the private sector. The CBO produces mandate statements with its cost estimates for each committee-approved bill.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/products#7>

Scorekeeping

The CBO provides the budget and appropriations committees with frequent tabulations of congressional action affecting spending and revenues. Those scorekeeping reports provide information on whether legislative actions are consistent with the spending and revenue levels set by the budget resolution.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/products#9>

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Blog

The CBO maintains an active blog.

<https://www.cbo.gov/blog>

Business Opportunities

The CBO posts answers to questions that vendors frequently ask.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/business-opportunities> | Email: procurementservices@cbo.gov

Career Opportunities

CBO employees and interns analyze public policies and their budgetary and economic effects, work with policy analysis experts, support the Congress, and provide nonpartisan and objective analysis. To carry out these activities,

the agency relies on professionals with superior academic backgrounds and experience in defense, environmental and resource, financial, health, and labor economics; industrial organization; macroeconomics; public finance; and public-policy analysis.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/careers> | Email: careers@cbo.gov

According to the Partnership for Public Service, the CBO is an outstanding place to work in the Federal Government. Among 29 small agencies, it placed 3d in the 2018 Best Places To Work rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/CB00>

Climate

In "Expected Costs of Damage From Hurricane Winds and Storm-Related Flooding" (April 2019), the CBO reports: "Without limits on emissions, the rise in sea levels is predicted to accelerate in the second half of this century Those increases, along with other changes caused by warming (such as increases in droughts and the spread of certain invasive species), will adversely affect economic output in the future and have other negative effects that are not captured by change in GDP (such as decreases in biodiversity)."

<https://www.cbo.gov/topics/climate-and-environment/climate-change>

Contact Information

The nature of the inquiry determines the best way to contact the agency. The "Contact Information" page has specific contact information for Members of Congress and congressional staff, members of the public, representatives of the media, job candidates, vendors and contractors, and for those wanting to leave a comment about the CBO website.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/contact>

Cost Estimates

The Congress relies on CBO cost estimates for implementing budget enforcement rules and procedures.

<https://www.cbo.gov/cost-estimates>

Defense Budget

The CBO analyzes the possible consequences of planned reductions in funding for the military's force structure and acquisitions. It also studies the budgetary implications of Department of Defense plans, including military personnel, weapon systems, and operations plans.

<https://www.cbo.gov/topics/defense-and-national-security/defense-budget>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The CBO posts answers to the most common questions that people ask.

<https://www.cbo.gov/faqs>

Glossary

The glossary is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF). It defines terms that are commonly used in CBO reports. Many of the entries conform to those published in "A Glossary of Terms Used in the Federal Budget Process" (Government Accountability Office, 2005).

<https://www.cbo.gov/publication/42904>

History

The CBO was birthed in the crucible of conflict: President Richard M. Nixon had threatened to withhold congressional appropriations for programs whose activities diverged from his policies. Members of Congress responded by enacting the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. This law reasserted Congress's constitutional control over the budget and created new legislative institutions for implementing the new budget process. One of these institutions was a new legislative-branch agency. To learn more, visit the CBO "History" web page.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/history>

Information Products

CBO informational, nonpartisan products include baseline projections for selected programs, budget and economic data, and major recurring reports.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/products>

Interactive Tools / Workbooks

The "Interactives" web page allows visitors to simulate a variety of budget-relevant scenarios and explore their potential costs. For example, the "Force Structure Tool" determines the costs and capabilities of customized plans for the Armed Forces.

<https://www.cbo.gov/interactives>

Nuclear Forces Costs

The CBO projects the 10-year costs of nuclear forces every 2 years. The report of January 2019 contains projections for the period from 2019 to 2028.

<https://www.cbo.gov/publication/54914>

Organizational Chart

The CBO posts its organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2019-07/CBO-Organization-Chart-2019-07.pdf>

Press Center

The most recent CBO news is available online. Each Thursday, the agency posts a list of key publications that are likely to be released during the coming week or soon thereafter.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/press-center>

Social Media

The CBO has a SlideShare account.

<https://www.slideshare.net/cbo>

The CBO tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/uscbo>

The CBO posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/uscbo>

Ten Things To Know

The CBO has posted the 10 most important things that it wants people to know about the agency.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/10-things-to-know>

Topics

The Topics web page allows visitors to browse subjects ranging from agriculture to veterans' issues.

<https://www.cbo.gov/topics>

Transparency

By prioritizing its commitment to transparency, the CBO seeks to promote better understanding of its work, to help people gauge the potential change in estimates when policies or circumstances differ, and to enhance the credibility of its analyses and processes.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/transparency>

Visiting Scholars

The CBO welcomes applications from analysts and scholars in all fields; however, it has a special interest in collaborating with experts in macroeconomics and financial, health, and public economics.

<https://www.cbo.gov/about/careers/visiting-scholars> | Email: careers@cbo.gov

The Sources of Information were updated 7–2019.

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Government Accountability Office



The United States Government Manual

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

441 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20548

202-512-3000

<http://www.gao.gov>

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Gene L. Dodaro

STAFF OFFICES—Managing Directors

Congressional Relations	Orice Williams Brown
Opportunity and Inclusiveness	Edda Emmanuelli-Perez
Public Affairs	Charles Young
Strategic Planning and External Liaison	James-Christian Blockwood
http://www.gao.gov/cghome/gdbiog.html	
CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER	Katherine A. Siggerud
Chief Quality Officer	Timothy P. Bowling
Managing Director of the Continuous Process Improvement Office	Patricia McClure
MISSION TEAMS—Managing Directors	
Applied Research and Methods	Nancy Kingsbury
Contracting and National Security Acquisitions	Michele Mackin
Defense Capabilities and Management	Cathleen A. Berrick
Education, Workforce, and Income Security	Barbara D. Bovbjerg
Financial Management and Assurance	J. Lawrence Malenich
Financial Markets and Community Investment	Lawrance Evans, Jr.
Forensic Audits and Investigative Service	Johana R. Ayers
Health Care	A. Nicole Clowers
Homeland Security and Justice	Charles M. Johnson, Jr.
Information Technology and Cybersecurity	Valerie Melvin
International Affairs and Trade	Thomas Melito
Natural Resources and Environment	Mark E. Gaffigan
Physical Infrastructure	Daniel Bertoni
Strategic Issues	J. Christopher Mihm

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER / CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Karl J. Maschino

Deputy Chief Administrative Officer

Paul R. Johnson

GENERAL COUNSEL

Thomas H. Armstrong

Deputy General Counsel / Ethics Counselor

(vacancy)

Inspector General

Adam Trzeciak

<http://www.gao.gov/about/workforce/igbio.html>

The key personnel table was updated 2–2019.

<https://www.gao.gov/about/careers/our-teams/>

The Government Accountability Office helps the Congress fulfill its constitutional responsibilities and heightens the Federal Government's accountability and performance.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) is an independent, nonpartisan agency that works for the Congress. The agency is known as the "congressional watchdog" because it investigates how the Federal Government spends taxpayer dollars. The Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 (31 U.S.C. 702) established the General Accounting Office. Eighty three years later, it was renamed the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the GAO Capital Reform Act of 2004 (31 U.S.C. 702 note).

ACTIVITIES

The GAO gathers information that the Congress uses to determine how effective executive branch agencies are at carrying out their missions. Its efforts routinely center on answering basic questions: Are Government programs meeting their objectives? Are they providing services of value to the public? Ultimately, the GAO ensures that the Government is accountable to the American people.

To help Senators and Representatives make informed policy decisions, the GAO provides them with accurate, balanced, and timely information. The Office supports congressional oversight by evaluating Government policies and programs; auditing agency operations to ensure effective, efficient, and appropriate spending of Federal funds; investigating allegations of illegal and improper activities; and issuing legal decisions and opinions.

With virtually the entire Federal Government subject to its review, the GAO issues a steady stream of products, including hundreds of reports and testimonies by GAO officials each year. Its reports, which are often called "blue books," meet short-term, immediate needs for information on a wide range of Government operations. These reports help Members of Congress better understand emerging, long-term issues whose effects are far-reaching. The GAO saves billions of American tax dollars by supporting improvements in Government operations and thoughtfulness in legislative actions.

<http://www.gao.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

At a Glance

The "GAO at a Glance" web page offers a profile of the agency, including information on the scope and nature of its activities.

<http://www.gao.gov/about/gglance.html>

Bid Protests

Bidders or other interested parties may protest Federal Government procurement contracts. The GAO provides an inexpensive and expeditious forum for the resolution of these protests. Two search tools are available on the "Bid Protests" web page. One allows users to search and access all published bid protest decisions; the other allows users to search the bid protest docket to find status information on cases filed within the past 12 months.

<http://www.gao.gov/legal/bid-protests/search> | Email: ProtestFinder@gao.gov

Blog

The GAO's website features "WatchBlog: Following the Federal Dollar." To receive electronic notifications of new posts, sign up by entering an email address in the appropriate text box on the "WatchBlog" web page.

<https://blog.gao.gov>

Career Opportunities

The GAO relies on attorneys, communications analysts, criminal investigators, economists, financial auditors, information technology analysts, and other professionals to carry out its mission.

<http://www.gao.gov/careers/index.html>

The GAO offers an intern program for students. Appointments for intern positions are 10–16 weeks in length and normally held during summer months. A student must be enrolled on at least a half-time basis, as determined by his or her college or university. A GAO student intern receives an appointment on a nonpermanent basis; however, after completing 400 hours of service and meeting degree requirements, he or she may be eligible for a permanent position. Internships are open to undergraduate and graduate students.

<http://www.gao.gov/careers/student.html>

According to the Partnership for Public Service, the GAO is an outstanding place to work in the Federal Government. Among 27 midsize agencies, it placed fourth in the 2018 Best Places To Work rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/GA00>

Find an Expert

The "Find an Expert" web page is useful for identifying a subject matter expert as a potential speaker for an organizational event. The list of experts includes names, as well as areas of expertise, email addresses, and telephone numbers.

<https://www.gao.gov/about/contact-us/find-an-expert>

FraudNet

FraudNet helps people report suspicion of abuse, fraud, waste, or mismanagement of Federal funds to the appropriate authorities. It refers allegations to Federal, State, and local law enforcement, and to Offices of Inspector General, when appropriate; it supports congressional investigation and audit requests; it provides audit and investigative leads to GAO staff; and it offers support to government at all levels for establishing and operating hotlines. Phone, 800-424-5454. Fax, 202-512-3086.

<http://www.gao.gov/fraudnet> | Email: fraudnet@gao.gov

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The GAO is not subject to the FOIA; however, it discloses information in accordance with the spirit of the Act, while remaining true to its duties and functions as an agency whose primary responsibility is to the Congress. Fax, 202-512-5806.

http://www.gao.gov/about/freedom_of_information_act | Email: RecordsRequest@gao.gov

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The GAO posts answers to general questions about its legal decisions.

<http://www.gao.gov/legal/more/about>

Good Governance

The Center for Audit Excellence promotes good governance and builds the capacity of domestic and international accountability organizations. It provides high-quality training, technical assistance, and related products and services.

<http://www.gao.gov/resources/centerforauditexcellence/overview>

History

After the signing of the armistice agreement of November 11, 1918, the hostilities of the First World War ended. Although the United States had entered the war late as a combatant, it transported millions of troops and their equipment to the Western Front to support the Allies. Wartime spending inflated the national debt, and Congress needed reliable information and enhanced expenditure control. In 1921, to improve managing the Nation's affairs, Congress passed the Budget and Accounting Act. To learn more about this piece of legislation and the role that a new agency was playing in Federal financial management, visit "The History of GAO" web pages.

<http://www.gao.gov/about/history>

Key Issues

The "Key Issues" web pages allow visitors to explore the GAO's work on a range of national issues by agency or topic. The agency's most relevant reports are highlighted on these web pages.

http://www.gao.gov/key_issues/overview#t=0

Organizational Chart

The GAO's organizational chart is available on its website.

<http://www.gao.gov/about/workforce/orgchart.html>

Podcast Gallery

Recorded, hosted, and produced by GAO staff, the "Watchdog Report" features interviews with agency officials on significant issues and new reports.

<http://www.gao.gov/multimedia/podcast>

Press Releases

The GAO posts press releases online.

<https://www.gao.gov/about/press-center/press-releases/>

Publications

Most GAO products and publications are available online, free of charge. Charges for printed copies cover the printing, shipping, and handling costs. Phone, 202-512-6000 or 866-801-7077. TDD, 202-512-2537.

<http://www.gao.gov/ordering.htm>

The GAO's website allows visitors to browse reports and testimonies by date and topic and by agency alphabetically or hierarchically.

<http://www.gao.gov/browse/date/week>

The "Principles of Federal Appropriations Law," also known as the "Red Book," is a multivolume treatise on Federal fiscal law. It provides text discussions with references to specific legal authorities to illustrate legal principles, their applications, and exceptions. These references include GAO decisions and judicial decisions, opinions, statutory provisions, and other relevant sources.

<http://www.gao.gov/legal/red-book/overview>

Recommendations Database

The recommendations database contains report recommendations that still need to be addressed. GAO's recommendations help congressional and agency leaders prepare for appropriations and oversight activities, as well as improve Government operations. Recommendations remain open until designated as "closed-implemented" or "closed-not implemented." The general public may browse or search open recommendations online.

<http://www.gao.gov/recommendations>

Reports / Testimonies

The GAO posts an alphabetical listing of significant reports and testimonies each month.

<https://www.gao.gov/reports-testimonies/month-in-review/top-ten/>

Resources

The GAO website features resources that auditors and others promoting accountability may find useful.

<http://www.gao.gov/resources/auditors/overview>

The GAO website features resources that Members of Congress and their staff may find useful.

<http://www.gao.gov/resources/congress/overview>

The GAO website features resources that Federal agency managers may find useful.

http://www.gao.gov/resources/federal_managers/overview

The GAO website features resources that journalists may find useful.

<http://www.gao.gov/resources/journalists/overview>

The GAO website features resources—search tips for locating GAO products on its website, information on using the data and images contained in them, suggestions for additional informational sources—that researchers may find useful.

<http://www.gao.gov/resources/researchers/overview>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<http://www.gao.gov/sitemap.html>

Social Media

The GAO uses social media tools—Facebook, Flickr, LinkedIn, Twitter, YouTube—to make its work more accessible to both Congress and the general public.

<https://www.gao.gov/about/contact-us/stay-connected/>

Telephone Directory

The "Organizational Telephone Directory" (January 2019), a resource that the agency updates often, contains GAO personnel contact information. It is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<http://www.gao.gov/about.gao/phonebook/orgphonebook.pdf>

Updates

A subscription form is available on the GAO's website to sign up for email updates on the latest reports. Daily or monthly electronic updates are options, too, as well as notifications about correspondence, reports, and testimony that fall within a specific topic area.

<http://www.gao.gov/subscribe/index.php>

Video Gallery

The GAO website features a video collection that is diverse and extensive, educational and informative.

http://www.gao.gov/multimedia/video/#video_id=679942

Widgets

Snippets of HTML code for embedding small news widgets that refresh automatically are available on the GAO website. Pasting the code into the desired location on a website makes the most recent reports and testimonies and legal decisions from GAO locally accessible.

http://www.gao.gov/widgets_reports_and_legal.html

<http://www.gao.gov/about/contact.html> | Email: contact@gao.gov

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Government Accountability Office, 441 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20548. Phone, 202-512-4800.

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Getting Started

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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



Government Publishing Office



The United States Government Manual

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

732 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, DC 20401

202-512-1800

<http://www.gpo.gov>

DIRECTOR

Hugh N. Halpern

Deputy Director

Patricia Collins

Equal Employment Opportunity Managing Director

S. Denise Hendricks

<https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/our-agency/leadership>

Administration

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

(vacancy)

CHIEF OFFICERS

Acquisition

Timothy J. Matthews

Human Capital

Dan M. Mielke

Information

Wesam Musa

Finance

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

William L. Boesch, Jr.

Legal

GENERAL COUNSEL

Kerry L. Miller

Associate General Counsel—Labor Relations

Melissa Hatfield

Operations

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Patricia Collins

MANAGING DIRECTORS

Official Journals of Government	Gregory Estep, Acting
Plant Operations	John W. Crawford
Security and Intelligent Documents	Stephen G. LeBlanc
Customer Services	Sandra K. MacAfee

Public Access

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS	Laurie Hall
Library Services and Content Management Managing Director	Laurie Hall
Publications and Information Sales Chief	Lisa L. Williams

Security Services

CHIEF SECURITY OFFICER	LaMont R. Vernon

Strategy

CHIEF OF STAFF	(vacancy)
CHIEF OFFICERS	
Technology	Richard G. Davis
Public Relations	Gary Somerset
SPECIALISTS	
Congressional Relations	James McCarthy

<https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/our-agency/inspector-general/overview-and-hotline>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Government Publishing Office produces, procures, and disseminates printed and electronic publications of the Congress, executive departments, and Federal agencies and establishments

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 23, 1860, the U.S. Congress passed Joint Resolution 25 in "Relation to the Public Printing" (12 Stat. 117). It empowered the Superintendent of Public Printing to execute the printing and binding that the Senate and House of Representatives, the executive and judicial departments, and the Court of Claims authorized. It also directed the Superintendent "to contract for the erection or purchase of the necessary buildings, machinery, and materials for that purpose." The Government Printing Office opened for business on March 4, 1861, the same day that President Abraham Lincoln was sworn into office and a few weeks after the first salvo of the American Civil War.

<https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/ljllsl/ljllsl-c36/ljllsl-c36.pdf>

On December 17, 2014, President Barack Obama approved Public Law 113–235, which is commonly cited as the "Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015." Section 1301 of that law (128 Stat. 2537) redesignated the Government Printing Office as the Government Publishing Office (GPO). Congress changed the name to reflect the prominent role that the GPO plays in providing access to Government information in digital formats.

<https://www.congress.gov/113/plaws/publ235/PLAW-113publ235.pdf>

By the advice of the Senate, the President nominates "a suitable person" as the Director; with its consent, the President appoints him or her "to take charge of and manage" the agency (44 U.S.C. 301).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title44-section301&num=0&edition=prelim>

The agency's organizational chart is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading on the "Leadership" web page.

<https://www.gpo.gov/docs/default-source/leadership-pdf-file/gpo-organizational-chart-2022-01-25.pdf>

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Duties of the GPO are defined in 44 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title44&edition=prelim>

ACTIVITIES

Headquartered in Washington, DC, with a total employment of approximately 1,580, the Office is responsible for the production and distribution of information products and services for the three branches of the Federal Government. It is the Federal Government's primary centralized resource for producing, procuring, cataloging, indexing, authenticating, disseminating, and preserving the official information products of the U.S. Government in digital and tangible forms.

While many of the informational products, such as the "Congressional Record" and "Federal Register," are produced at the main GPO plant, most of the Government's printing is done in partnership with America's printing industry. The Office procures 75 percent of all printing orders through private sector vendors across the country, competitively buying products and services from thousands of businesses in all 50 States. The contracts cover the entire spectrum of printing and publishing services and are suitable for companies of all sizes.

The agency disseminates Federal information products through a sales program, a nationwide distribution network of Federal depository libraries, the Federal Digital System (FDsys), and the free U.S. Government information service known as govinfo, which is replacing FDsys. The public can already access hundreds of thousands of Federal Government document titles by visiting the govinfo website.

<https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/our-agency/mission-vision-and-goals>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Annual Reports / Budget Submissions

An annual report archives and budget submission archives are available on the "Congressional Relations" web page.

<https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/our-agency/congressional-relations>

Archived Records

The records of the GPO are referenced in the "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States."

The Guide is accessible online, and GPO records have been assigned to Record Group 149.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/149.html>

Ben's Guide

An educational website for children and young adults, Ben's Guide has learning adventures for the apprentice level (ages 4–8), journeyman level (ages 9–13), and master level (ages 14 and older).

<https://bensguide.gpo.gov>

Blog

"Government Book Talk" offers reviews of new and popular publications, talking about forthcoming and out-of-print books. The blog spotlights the variety of Government publications that are available and the scope of their influence.

<https://govbooktalk.gpo.gov>

Bookstore

Printed copies of many documents, ranging from Supreme Court opinions to reports from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, may be purchased. To order in person, visit the GPO Main Bookstore at 710 North Capitol Street NW.,

Washington, DC (corner of North Capitol Street NW. and G Street), 8 a.m.–4 p.m. To order online, use the link below. To order by phone or inquire about an order, call 866-512-1800 or 202-512-1800 (Washington, DC–metropolitan area), 8 a.m.–5:30 p.m., eastern standard time. All orders require prepayment by an American Express, Discover/NOVUS, MasterCard, or VISA credit card; check or money order; or Superintendent of Documents (SOD) deposit account, which customers who purchase Government products on a recurring basis can open with the GPO. Fax, 202-512-2104.

<https://bookstore.gpo.gov> | Email: contactcenter@gpo.gov

Business Opportunities

GPO procurement services teams post open term contract and one-time bid solicitations online.

<https://www.gpo.gov/how-to-work-with-us/vendors/contract-opportunities>

Small purchase solicitations are posted on the "Quick Quote" website.

<https://contractorconnection.gpo.gov/OpenJobs.aspx>

Career Opportunities

The GPO provides other Government agencies with services for the printing, publishing, distribution, and storage of digital content. To deliver these services successfully, it relies on creative, energetic, and talented professionals representing diverse trades and administrative fields.

<https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/careers/how-to-apply>

Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP)

The CGP is a searchable Federal publications catalog that contains descriptive information on recent and historical publications, as well as links to some complete documents. Users may search the catalog by agency, keywords, subject, and title.

<https://catalog.gpo.gov/F?RN=785806650>

Congressional Record

The "Congressional Record" (CR) is the official record of the proceedings and debates of the U.S. Congress. When the U.S. Congress is in session, it is published daily. The CR's publication history started in 1873 and continues to the present. The first link leads to CR bound editions from 1873 to 2016.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/crecb>

CR electronic editions 1994–2022

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/CREC>

Congressional Relations

The Office of Congressional Relations responds to congressional inquiries and requests. Phone, 202-512-1991. Fax, 202-512-1293.

<https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/our-agency/congressional-relations>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page is laden with hyperlinked resources. An electronic form allows various categories of online visitors to submit an inquiry to GPO staff.

<https://ask.gpo.gov/s/>

Contact information for nationwide offices and the Laurel, MD, and Pueblo, CO, distribution centers is available on the GPO website.

<https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/our-agency/office-locations>

Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP)

Libraries that participate in the FDLP maintain a basic collection of key sources of information for supporting the general public's right to know about the essential activities and workings of the Federal Government.

<https://ask.gpo.gov/s/FDLD>

Federal Lawmaking

An outline of the Federal lawmaking process—starting with the introduction of a bill by a Member of the Congress, continuing through its passage by both Chambers, and culminating in the President's approval—is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.gpo.gov/docs/default-source/media-kit-files/how-a-bill-becomes-a-Law.pdf>

Federal Register

Documents that the GPO recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/government-publishing-office>

Govinfo

Free public access to the full text of official publications from the three branches of the Federal Government is available at govinfo. The website also serves as a standards-compliant preservation repository, offers advanced search engine capabilities, and functions as a content management system to control digital content throughout its lifecycle.

<https://www.govinfo.gov>

History

The GPO opened for business several weeks before Confederate artillery opened fire on a Federal fort in Charleston Harbor. Within 18 months of the first salvo, the GPO had readied one of the most significant documents in American history for President Abraham Lincoln's signature. To learn more about the 1862 war order that acted as a precursor to the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, watch the video "Lincoln and His Printers: GPO in the Civil War."

<https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/our-agency/history>

A GPO timeline and short history of making electronic Government information accessible to the public is available online.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/about/history>

Media Kit

The GPO media kit contains links to access resources and to download information that may be useful for reporters and Federal agency customers. It also has a list of links providing easy access to the agency's social media sites. For additional information, contact the Public Relations team. Phone, 202-512-1957.

<https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/news-media/media-kit>

News / Press Releases

The GPO posts the latest news and maintains a news archive, from 1997 to the present, on its website. Phone, 202-512-1957. Fax, 202-512-1998.

<https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/news-media/news-and-press-releases>

Oversight

The Office of the Inspector General from the GPO posts reports and data on Oversight.gov, a text-searchable repository of reports that Federal Inspectors General publish. The Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency operates and maintains the website to increase public access to independent and authoritative information on the Federal Government.

<https://oversight.gov>

Social Media

The GPO maintains a presence on six social media sites: Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, LinkedIn, Instagram, and Pinterest. Links to these sites are listed together in one location on the "Media Kit" web page.

<https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/news-media/media-kit>

Style Manual

An official guide to the form and style of Federal Government publishing is available online.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-STYLEMANUAL-2016/pdf/GPO-STYLEMANUAL-2016.pdf>

The Sources of Information were updated 5–2022.

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Getting Started

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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



Library of Congress
Congressional Research Service



The United States Government Manual

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540

202-707-5000

<http://www.loc.gov>

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

Carla D. Hayden

Deputy Librarian for Institutional Advancement

Robert R. Newlen

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Director of National International Outreach	Jane McAuliffe
Law Librarian of Congress	Jane F. Sánchez
Acting Register of Copyrights	Karyn A. Temple Claggett

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

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Member	Christopher G. Long
Member	Sheila Marcelo
Member	George Marcus
Member	John Miller
Member	(vacancy)
Member	(vacancy)
Member	(vacancy)

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 areas such as American history, music, and law.

Organizational Chart

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. Its Congressional Research Service provides Congress with legislative research and analysis that is authoritative, confidential, objective, and timely during all stages of the legislative process. The Library's Congress.gov Web site serves as a source of legislative information for both Congress and the general public.

<https://www.congress.gov>

As the Library has developed, its range of service has expanded to include the entire governmental establishment and the public at large. The Library serves as a national library for the United States, and its online presence makes it a global resource.

<https://www.loc.gov/about>

ACTIVITIES

Collections

The Library's extensive collections are universal in scope. They include books, serials, and pamphlets on every subject and in more than 470 languages, and research materials in many formats, including maps, photographs, manuscripts, motion pictures, and sound recordings. Among them are the most comprehensive collections of books outside Asia and the former Soviet Union; the largest collection of published aeronautical literature; and the most extensive collection of books in the Western Hemisphere.

The manuscript collections relate to various aspects of American history and civilization and include the personal papers of most of the Presidents from George Washington to 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; recordings, prints, drawings, and posters; government documents, newspapers, and periodicals; and motion pictures, microforms, audio and video tapes, and digital and online materials.

<https://www.loc.gov/discover>

Reference Resources

Admission to the various research facilities of the Library is free. The Library's reading rooms are open to persons age 16 and older. Readers must register by presenting valid photo identification with a current address. For some collections, there are additional requirements. While priority is given to inquiries about special materials or to unique resources, the Library provides helpful responses to all inquirers. Online reference service is also available through the "Ask a Librarian" Web page.

<http://www.loc.gov/rr>

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 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.

The Copyright Office serves as a National registry for creative works, registering more than 500,000 claims annually. It is also a major source of acquisitions for the Library's collections. Most paper information is also accessible on its Web site.

<http://www.copyright.gov>

Extension of Service

The Library offers duplication services; the sale of sound recordings, cataloging data and tools; the exchange of duplicates with other institutions; development of classification schemes; preparation of bibliographic lists for Government and research; maintenance and publication of cooperative publications; and publication of catalogs, bibliographic guides, and lists, and texts of original manuscripts and rare books. It has items for circulation in traveling exhibitions; books in Braille, as well as "talking books on the Internet, and books on tape. The Library distributes electronic materials and provides research and analytical services for a fee. The Library also manages the following programs: centralized and cooperative cataloging; cataloging-in-publication for unpublished books; interlibrary loan system; and the U.S. International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) Center.

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 more than 100 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.

<https://www.loc.gov/services>

American Folklife Center

The American Folklife 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 administers the Veterans History Project, which records and preserves the first-person accounts of war veterans. It collaborates with the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of African American History and Culture to maintain the Civil Rights History Project and its resulting collection of interviews with leaders and participants in the Civil Rights movement. The Center also maintains and administers the American Folklife Center Archive, which is an extensive multi-format collection of ethnographic materials from this country and around the world, and serves as the national repository for folk-related field recordings, manuscripts, and other unpublished materials. The Archive also contains the collections of StoryCorps, a program to record and collect oral histories from people from all walks of life.

The Center's reading room contains over 4,000 books and periodicals; a sizable collection of magazines, newsletters, unpublished theses, and dissertations; field notes; and many textual and some musical transcriptions and recordings. Information on the Center's blog, social media, publications, and collections is available online.

<https://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 promotes and explores 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 80 national education and civic organizations participate in the Center's annual reading promotion campaign.

The Center provides leadership for 52 affiliated State—including the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands—centers for the book and nonprofit reading-promotion partners. It oversees the Library's read.gov Web site, administers the Library's Young Readers Center and its Poetry and Literature Center, and plays a key role in the

Library's annual National Book Festival. The Center also administers the position of Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, as well as, in collaboration with the Children's Book Council, the position of the National Ambassador for Young People's Literature.

<http://www.read.gov/cfb> | Email: cfbook@loc.gov

For further information, contact the Center for the Book. Phone, 202-707-5221. Fax, 202-707-0269.

National Film Preservation Board

The National Film Preservation Board, established by the National Film Preservation Act of 1988 (102 Stat. 1785) and reauthorized by the National Film Preservation Act of 2005 (2 U.S.C. 179I note), 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.

<https://www.loc.gov/programs/national-film-preservation-board/about-this-program>

For further information, call 202-707-5912.

National Sound Recording Preservation Board

The National Recording Preservation Board, established by the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000 (2 U.S.C. 1701 note) reviews nominated sound recordings for inclusion in the National Recording Registry and advises the Librarian on the inclusion of such recordings in the Registry to preserve sound recordings that are culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant. The Board comprises 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 Board implements a national plan for the long-term preservation and accessibility of the Nation's audio heritage. The national recording preservation program sets standards for future private and public preservation efforts in conjunction with the Library's National Audio-Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, VA.

<https://www.loc.gov/programs/national-recording-preservation-board/about-this-program>

For further information, call 202-707-5856.

Preservation

The Library provides technical information related to the preservation of library and archival material. The Library's Preservation Directorate includes three preservation science laboratories, a Center for the Library's Analytical Science Samples, and a Collections Recovery Room. Information on publications and various preservation and conservation topics is available online.

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/askalib/ask-preserv.html>

For further information, call 202-707-1840.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Braille and talking books and magazines, including music materials, are distributed through more than 100 regional and subregional libraries to residents of the United States and its territories who are blind or have a physical disability. Eligible Americans living abroad are also able to participate. Users may also register for the Braille and Audio Reading Download (BARD) online service, enabling them to use the BARD mobile app to read on smart devices. Information is available from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, 1291 Taylor Street NW., Washington, DC 20542-4960. Phone, 202-707-5100 or 1-888-NLS-READ (1-888-657-7323).

<http://www.loc.gov/ThatAllMayRead> | Email: nls@loc.gov

Business Opportunities

To learn about business opportunities, visit the "Doing Business With the Library" Web page.

<http://www.loc.gov/about/doing-business-with-the-library>

Cataloging Distribution Services

Cataloging and bibliographic information in the form of microfiche catalogs, book catalogs, magnetic tapes, CD-ROM cataloging tools, bibliographies, and other technical publications is distributed to libraries and other institutions. Information about ordering materials is available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541-4910. Phone, 202-707-6100. TDD, 202-707-0012. Fax, 202-707-1334. Email, [cgsinfo@mail.loc.gov](mailto:cdsinfo@mail.loc.gov). Card numbers for new publications and Electronic Preassigned Control Numbers for publishers are available from the Cataloging in Publication Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541-4910. Phone, 202-707-6345.

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. 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 online at <http://cocatalog.loc.gov/>. 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.

<http://www.loc.gov/copyright>

Employment

The Library offers many opportunities for those seeking employment, fellowships or internships, or volunteer positions. Job vacancy announcements and application information are posted online and also available from the Employment

Office, Room LM-107, 101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540. Phone, 202-707-4315.

<http://www.loc.gov/hr/employment>

Duplication Services

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 Duplication Services, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540-4570. Phone, 202-707-5640.

<http://www.loc.gov/duplicationservices>

Exhibitions

Throughout the year, the Library offers free exhibitions featuring items from its collections. Library exhibitions may be viewed Monday through Saturday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., in the Thomas Jefferson Building. For more information, call 202-707-4604. To view current and past exhibitions online, use the link below.

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits>

Federal Agency Research Services

Federal agencies can procure research and analytical products on foreign and domestic topics using the collections of the Library of Congress through the Federal Research Division. Science, technology, humanities, and social science research are conducted by staff specialists exclusively on behalf of Federal agencies on a fee-for-service basis. Research requests should be directed to the Federal Research Division, Marketing Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4840. Phone, 202-707-9133. Fax, 202-707-3920.

<https://www.loc.gov/rr/frd>

Publications

Library of Congress publications are available online. The Library of Congress Magazine (LCM) is published 6 times a year and may be viewed online at <http://www.loc.gov/lcm/>. The calendar of public events is also available online at www.loc.gov/loc/events and is available by mail to persons within 100 miles of Washington, DC. To be added to the calendar mailing list, send a request to Office Systems Services, Mail and Distribution Management Section, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540-9441 or send an email to pao@loc.gov.

<http://www.loc.gov/visit/shopping>

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. Questions may also be submitted online at the "Ask a Librarian" Web site.

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/askalib>

Research and Reference Services in Science and Technology

Requests for reference services should be directed to the Science, Technology, and Business Division, Library of

Congress, Science Reference Section, 101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540-4750. Phone, 202-707-5639.

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/scitech>

Tours

Guided tours of the Library are available on weekdays, 10:30 a.m.–3:30 p.m., and on Saturdays at 10:30 and 11:30 a.m. and at 1:30 and 2:30 p.m. For more information on scheduling a tour for a group of 10 or more, contact the Visitor Services Office. Phone, 202-707-0919.

<https://www.loc.gov/visit/tours>

<http://www.loc.gov> | Email: pao@loc.gov

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540-8610. Phone, 202-707-2905. Fax, 202-707-2905. Fax, 202-707-9199.

Congressional Research Service

101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540

202-707-5000

DIRECTOR

Mary B. Mazanec

Deputy Director

T.J. Halstead

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about/ofc-dir.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Congressional Research Service provides high quality research, analysis, information, and confidential consultation to help the U.S. Congress carry out its legislative, representational and oversight duties.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson approved a law to establish a separate department within the Library of Congress. That department was named the Legislative Reference Service, and its purpose was to serve the legislative needs of the U.S. Congress.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about/history.html>

With the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, the U.S. Congress changed the name of the Legislative Reference Service to the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and expanded its statutory obligations.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about/history.html>

The CRS is organized into five research divisions: American Law; Domestic Social Policy; Foreign Affairs, Defense and Trade; Government and Finance; and Resources, Science and Industry. Research support services are given to the policy experts in each of the five divisions by the Knowledge Services Group.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/research/>

The Office of the Director and other infrastructure offices oversee long-term goals and provide management and administrative support.

The CRS has about 600 employees who are based in Washington, DC. More than 400 of them are attorneys, information professionals, and policy analysts working in one of the five research divisions.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about/structure.html>

ACTIVITIES

The CRS provides comprehensive research and analysis on all legislative and oversight issues of interest to the U.S. Congress. The CRS assists Congress by responding to specific questions and by preparing reports on legislative topics in anticipation of questions and emerging issues. The CRS works with Members, committees, and congressional staff to identify and clarify policy problems and assess the implications of proposed policy alternatives. CRS experts play a role in every stage of the legislative process.

<http://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Annual Reports

The CRS posts its annual reports on the "About CRS" webs page.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about/>

Career Opportunities

The CRS hires motivated and talented individuals who can contribute to its unique role in supporting the U.S. Congress. To carry out the CRS's mission, the research divisions rely on attorneys, information professionals, and policy analysts, whose expertise falls within a variety of disciplines. Those disciplines include defense, economics, education, energy, environmental protection, foreign affairs, healthcare, homeland security, immigration, law, public administration, science, and technology.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/opportunities/>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page contains an electronic comment and question form. CRS staff responds to questions about employment and specific job listings. CRS staff works exclusively for the U.S. Congress; therefore, they do not respond to inquiries pertaining to other subjects.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/contact/>

History

To mark the centennial of the CRS, communications specialist Cory V. Langley compiled the article "CRS at 100—Informing the Legislative Debate Since 1914." The article was published in the May and June 2014 issue of "Library of Congress Magazine," pages 14–18. Accompanying the article is a CRS timeline that runs from 1914 through 2014.

https://www.loc.gov/lcm/pdf/LCM_2014_0506.pdf

Reports

CRS reports are accessible on the website Congress.gov. A search tool is available on the "Search CRS Reports" web page.

<https://crsreports.congress.gov/>

Values

All queries from Members of Congress and exchanges between them and CRS staff are confidential; all CRS services and products are authoritative; and to the maximum extent that human nature allows, CRS analyses are objective and nonpartisan.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about/values.html>

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2020.

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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



United States Botanic Garden



The United States Government Manual

UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN

Office of Executive Director, 245 First Street SW., Washington, DC 20024

202-226-8333

<http://www.usbg.gov> | Email: usbg@aoc.gov

Conservatory, 100 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20001

Production Facility, 4700 Shepherd Parkway SW., Washington, DC 20032

202-226-4780

ACTING DIRECTOR

(vacancy)

<https://www.aoc.gov/organization/acting-architect>

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Saharah Moon Chapotin

<https://www.usbg.gov/staff/saharah-moon-chapotin-phd>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2019.

The United States Botanic Garden demonstrates the essential contribution that plants make aesthetically, culturally, ecologically, economically, and therapeutically, to the well-being of humankind, and it supports partnerships, nationally and internationally, by fostering exchanges of information and ideas.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The U.S. Botanic Garden (USBG) has a long root that runs deep in the soil of the Nation's history. On October 21, 1796, while addressing some gentlemen in a letter from Mount Vernon, President George Washington conceived that "a Botanical Garden would be a good appendage to the Institution of a University" in the "Federal City." Twenty-four years later, that conception blossomed, when President James Madison helped establish a botanic garden in the U.S. Capital under the auspices of the Columbian Institute, a society dedicated to promoting the arts and sciences. This early botanic collection served as the core of what would grow to become the Nation's future botanic garden.

<https://founders.archives.gov/?q=%20Author%3A%22Washington%2C%20George%22&s=1211311113&r=2118>

The U.S. Congress also supported establishing a national botanic garden. By an act of August 26, 1842, it made provision for the safekeeping and arrangement of dried and living specimens that Lieutenant Charles Wilkes's expedition had collected while exploring the Pacific Rim. Congress enacted that the enlarged collection should be placed under the stewardship of its Joint Committee on the Library and that it should be kept in the upper room of the Patent Office (5 Stat. 534).

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/27th-congress/session-2/c27s2ch205.pdf>

When the old Patent Office was expanded in 1849, a new location for the plants and greenhouse had to be found. Congress again intervened and, by an act of May 15, 1850, funded the construction of a new greenhouse and the collection's removal and relocation to a "suitable site on the public grounds" of the Capitol. The Joint Committee on the Library, with supervision from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, managed the project (9 Stat. 427). A new national botanic garden opened on the National Mall, at the west end of the Capitol Grounds, later that year.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/31st-congress/session-1/c31s1ch10.pdf>

By 1856—the collection had been named officially the United States Botanic Garden, Congress was providing an annual appropriation for its upkeep, and the Joint Committee on the Library had assumed responsibility for both its direction and maintenance. To satisfy the McMillan Commission's plan for a large, open mall, the USBG relocated one block south, to its present site, in 1933. The Joint Committee on the Library maintains oversight of the USBG through the Architect of the Capitol, who holds the title of Acting Director.

<https://www.usbg.gov/brief-history-us-botanic-garden>

ACTIVITIES

The USBG highlights botanical diversity worldwide and informs people about plants' aesthetic, cultural, ecological, economic, and therapeutic significance. The agency promotes appreciation of plants and stimulates interest in botany through artistic plant displays, education programs, exhibits, and curation of a large plant collection. It supports conservation by serving as a repository for endangered plant species. It also encourages the exchange of ideas and disseminates mission-relevant information to national and international visitors and policymakers.

<https://www.usbg.gov/about-us>

Three USBG sites are open year-round to the public: the Conservatory, the National Garden, and Bartholdi Park. The production facility is periodically open for public programs and tours.

<https://www.usbg.gov/hours-and-location-0>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

America's Agricultural Experience

Based on a meeting that the U.S. Botanic Garden helped to organize of the Nation's leading agricultural and botanical educators, "Agriculture and the Future of Food: The Role of Botanic Gardens" presents a series of educational narratives that promote the reconnection of people and plants through the American agricultural experience. The document is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

https://www.usbg.gov/sites/default/files/attachments/agriculture_and_the_future_of_food_-_the_role_of_botanic_gardens.pdf

Calendar of Events

The USBG offers children and family programs, lectures, special tours, and workshops, as well as free theater, concerts, cooking demonstrations, and more. An events calendar is posted on the "Programs and Events" page, and a Portable Document Format (PDF) version is available for downloading.

<https://www.usbg.gov/programs-and-events>

Carbon Footprint

A small step can lead to a big change. A carbon, or ecological, footprint helps demonstrate the effect that lifestyle has on Earth systems. Most people can reduce their carbon footprint (i.e., the amount of emitted greenhouse gases that lifestyle governs) by shifting to sustainable practices and products. The USBG posted a list of suggestions for developing a more sustainable lifestyle, a lifestyle that leaves behind a smaller carbon footprint. The list includes suggestions for bottled water, coffee grounds, driving less, eating locally, junk mail, planting trees, plastic bags, and

washing clothes.

<https://www.usbg.gov/know-your-impact>

Career Opportunities

Information on career and volunteer opportunities is available online.

<https://www.usbg.gov/opportunities-us-botanic-garden>

Contact Information

The USBG welcomes feedback: comments, concerns, and questions. Got a growing plant question? Select the "Plant Hotline" option in the "Inquiry Type" field of the electronic comment form.

<https://www.usbg.gov/contact-us-botanic-garden>

Exhibits

The USBG creates exhibits that not only delight and educate visitors, but that inspire them to become more active and better stewards of the plants supporting life on Earth. It posts Information on current and upcoming exhibits online.

<https://www.usbg.gov/exhibits>

Factsheets

Gardening factsheets are available online.

<https://www.usbg.gov/gardening-fact-sheets-0>

Kids

The USBG is a child-friendly living plant museum.

<https://www.usbg.gov/kids-are-welcome-us-botanic-garden>

Land Development and Management

An interdisciplinary partnership led by the USBG, American Society of Landscape Architects, and the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center, the Sustainable Sites Initiative™ improves land development and management practices with a voluntary rating system for sustainable land design, construction, and maintenance practices. Architects, designers, developers, engineers, landscape architects, policymakers, and others use SITES to align land development and management with sustainable design. SITES supports the creation of ecologically resilient communities, and it benefits property owners, local and regional communities and their economies, as well as the environment. Certification covers development projects on land where buildings are absent or present.

<http://www.sustainablesites.org>

Landscaping

A collaboration between the USBG and the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center, Landscape For Life™ promotes an approach to landscaping that respects nature. Irrespective of location—downtown, suburbia, or the farm—every landscape or garden can protect and even restore the environment, without sacrificing visual appeal. The Landscape for Life website contains a trove of information—getting started, materials, human health, plants, soil, and water—for transforming an environmentally ambivalent landscape into a healthy, sustainable one.

<http://landscapeforlife.org>

Living Collections Database

An online tool is available to search the USBG's living collections database.

<https://www.usbg.gov/search-collection>

Native Plant Recommendations

The USBG posts lists of selected plants to grow in the garden. The lists are available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for downloading.

<https://www.usbg.gov/national-garden-native-plant-recommendations>

Plant Hotline

Questions about a garden plant? Call the Plant Hotline. Phone, 202-226-4785.

Pollinators

Learn about the role birds and bees, as well as other creatures like bats, beetles, butterflies, flies, moths, and even wasps, play in the life cycle of plants.

<https://www.usbg.gov/pollinator-information>

Production Facility

The production facility opens periodically for public programs and tours. An annual open house allows visitors to meet the gardeners, ask questions, and explore the facility.

<https://www.usbg.gov/us-botanic-garden-production-facility>

Rare and Endangered Plants

USBG experts bank seeds of rare plants, introduce rare plants to the horticultural trade, maintain live specimens, and study wild plants at risk of endangerment or extinction. The website maintains a gallery of plants whose threat levels are vulnerable, threatened, and endangered.

<https://www.usbg.gov/gardens/rare-and-endangered-plants-gallery>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.usbg.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The USBG has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/usbotanicgarden>

Staff Directory

Approximately 65 employees work at the USBG in four divisions: Administration, Horticulture, Operations, and Public Programs.

<https://www.usbg.gov/staff-directory>

Visitor Guide

More than a million visitors come to see the USBG each year. A visitor guide is available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Russian, and Spanish.

<https://www.usbg.gov/visit>

The Sources of Information were updated 10–2019.

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Legislative Branch

Congress

☐ The Senate☐ The House of Representatives

Architect of the Capitol

Congressional Budget Office

Government Accountability Office

Government Publishing Office

Library of Congress

☐ Congressional Research Service

United States Botanic Garden

Judicial Branch

The Supreme Court of the United States

Lower Courts

- ☐ United States Courts of Appeals
- ☐ United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit
- ☐ United States District Courts
- ☐ Territorial Courts
- ☐ United States Court of International Trade
- ☐ Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation

Special Courts

- ☐ United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
- ☐ United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims
- ☐ United States Court of Federal Claims
- ☐ United States Tax Court

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

Federal Judicial Center

United States Sentencing Commission

Executive Branch: The President

The President

The Vice President

The Executive Office of the President

- ☐ White House Office
- ☐ Office of the Vice President
- ☐ Council of Economic Advisers
- ☐ Council on Environmental Quality
- ☐ National Security Council
- ☐ Office of Administration

- ☐ Office of Management and Budget
- ☐ Office of National Drug Control Policy
- ☐ Office of Policy Development
 - ☐ Domestic Policy Council
 - ☐ National Economic Council
- ☐ Office of Science and Technology Policy
- ☐ Office of the United States Trade Representative

Executive Branch: Departments

Department of Agriculture

Department of Commerce

- ☐ Bureau of Industry and Security
- ☐ Economic Development Administration
- ☐ Economics and Statistics Administration
- ☐ International Trade Administration
- ☐ Minority Business Development Agency
- ☐ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- ☐ National Telecommunications and Information Administration
- ☐ National Institute of Standards and Technology
- ☐ National Technical Information Service
- ☐ United States Patent and Trademark Office

Department of Defense

- ☐ Department of the Air Force
- ☐ Department of the Army
- ☐ Department of the Navy
 - ☐ United States Marine Corps
 - ☐ United States Naval Academy
- ☐ Defense Agencies

◇ Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

◇ Defense Commissary Agency

◇ Defense Contract Audit Agency

◇ Defense Contract Management Agency

◇ Defense Finance and Accounting Service

◇ Defense Information Systems Agency

◇ Defense Intelligence Agency

◇ Defense Legal Services Agency

◇ Defense Logistics Agency

◇ Defense Security Cooperation Agency

◇ Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency

◇ Defense Threat Reduction Agency

◇ Missile Defense Agency

◇ National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

◇ National Security Agency / Central Security Service

◇ Pentagon Force Protection Agency

◇ Joint Service Schools

□ Defense Acquisition University

□ National Intelligence University

□ National Defense University

□ Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

Department of Education

□ Federally Aided Corporations

◇ American Printing House for the Blind

◇ Gallaudet University

◇ Howard University

◇ National Technical Institute for the Deaf / Rochester Institute of Technology

Department of Energy

□ Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Department of Health and Human Services

☐ Administration for Children and Families

☐ Administration for Community Living

☐ Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

☐ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

☐ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

☐ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

☐ Food and Drug Administration

☐ Health Resources and Services Administration

☐ Indian Health Service

☐ National Institutes of Health

☐ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Department of Homeland Security

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Department of Justice

☐ Bureaus

☐ Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

☐ Bureau of Prisons

☐ Drug Enforcement Administration

☐ Federal Bureau of Investigation

☐ International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)–Washington

☐ Office of Justice Programs

☐ United States Marshals Service

☐ Offices / Boards

☐ Executive Office for Immigration Review

☐ Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States

☐ Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

☐ Office on Violence Against Women

☐ United States Parole Commission

Department of Labor

☐ Bureau of International Labor Affairs

☐ Bureau of Labor Statistics

☐ Employee Benefits Security Administration

☐ Employment and Training Administration

☐ Mine Safety and Health Administration

☐ Occupational Safety and Health Administration

☐ Veterans' Employment and Training Service

☐ Wage and Hour Division

☐ Women's Bureau

Department of State

Department of Transportation

☐ Federal Aviation Administration

☐ Federal Highway Administration

☐ Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

☐ Federal Railroad Administration

☐ Federal Transit Administration

☐ Great Lakes Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

☐ Maritime Administration

☐ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

☐ Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Department of Veterans Affairs

Department of the Interior

☐ Bureau of Indian Affairs

☐ Bureau of Indian Education

☐ Bureau of Land Management

☐ Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

☐ Bureau of Reclamation

☐ Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

☐ National Park Service

☐ Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

☐ United States Fish and Wildlife Service

☐ United States Geological Survey

Department of the Treasury

☐ Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau

☐ Bureau of Engraving and Printing

☐ Bureau of the Fiscal Service

☐ Internal Revenue Service

☐ Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

☐ United States Mint

Executive Branch: Independent Agencies and Government Corporations

Administrative Conference of the United States

Central Intelligence Agency

Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

Consumer Product Safety Commission

Corporation for National and Community Service

Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board

Environmental Protection Agency

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Export-Import Bank of the United States

Farm Credit Administration

Federal Communications Commission

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Federal Election Commission

Federal Housing Finance Agency

Federal Labor Relations Authority

Federal Maritime Commission

Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

Federal Reserve System

Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board

Federal Trade Commission

General Services Administration

Inter-American Foundation

Merit Systems Protection Board

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

National Archives and Records Administration

National Capital Planning Commission

National Credit Union Administration

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities

☐ National Endowment for the Arts

☐ National Endowment for the Humanities

☐ Institute of Museum and Library Services

National Labor Relations Board

National Mediation Board

National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)

National Science Foundation

National Transportation Safety Board

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission

Office of Government Ethics

Office of Personnel Management

Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

Peace Corps

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation

Postal Regulatory Commission

Railroad Retirement Board

Securities and Exchange Commission

Selective Service System

Small Business Administration

Social Security Administration

Surface Transportation Board

Tennessee Valley Authority

Trade and Development Agency

United States African Development Foundation

United States Agency for Global Media

United States Agency for International Development

United States Commission on Civil Rights

United States International Trade Commission

United States Office of Special Counsel

United States Postal Service

Quasi-Official Agencies

Legal Services Corporation

Smithsonian Institution

□ John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

□ National Gallery of Art

□ Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

State Justice Institute

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

United States Institute of Peace

International Organizations

African Development Bank

Asian Development Bank

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Inter-American Defense Board

Inter-American Development Bank

Inter-American Investment Corporation

International Monetary Fund

International Organization for Migration

Organization of American States

United Nations

World Bank Group

☐ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

☐ International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

☐ International Development Association

☐ International Finance Corporation

☐ Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

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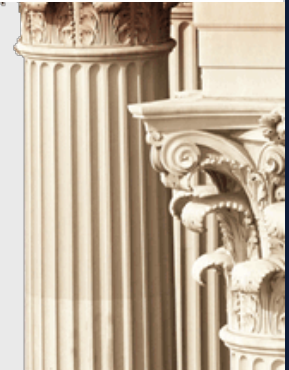
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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL

The Senate



The United States Government Manual

THE SENATE

The Capitol, Washington, DC 20510

202-224-3121

<http://www.senate.gov>

Constitutionally Mandated Officers

President of the Senate / Vice President of the United States

Kamala D. Harris

President pro tempore

Patrick J. Leahy

<http://www.senate.gov/senators/leadership.htm>

Political Party Leaders

Majority Leader—Democrat

Charles E. Schumer

Minority Leader—Republican

A. Mitchell McConnell

https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/briefing/Majority_Minority_Leaders.htm#3

Senate-Elected Officers and Officials

Chaplain

Barry C. Black

Parliamentarian

Elizabeth C. MacDonough

SECRETARIES

for the Majority

Gary B. Myrick

for the Minority

Robert M. Duncan

for the Senate

Sonceria Berry

Sergeant at Arms

Jennifer A. Hemingway,
Acting

<https://www.senate.gov/history/officers.htm>

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2021.

[Organizational Chart](#)

Overview

The Senate comprises 100 Members, 2 from each State. Senators are elected to serve for a term of 6 years. There are three classes of Senators, and a new class is elected every 2 years. Senators were originally chosen by the State legislatures. The 17th amendment, which became part of the Constitution in 1913, made their election a function of the people.

A Senator must be a resident of the State that he or she represents. A Senator also must be at least 30 years of age and have been a U.S. citizen for at least 9 years.

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 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 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.

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. The standing committees of the Senate 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.

http://www.senate.gov/general/common/generic/about_committees.htm

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

https://www.senate.gov/committees/membership_assignments.htm

Committee	Chair	Website
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	Deborah A. Stabenow	http://www.agriculture.senate.gov
Appropriations	Patrick J. Leahy	http://www.appropriations.senate.gov
Armed Services	John F. Reed	http://www.armed-services.senate.gov
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	Sherrod C. Brown	http://www.banking.senate.gov
Budget	Bernard Sanders	http://www.budget.senate.gov
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	Maria E. Cantwell	http://www.commerce.senate.gov
Energy and Natural Resources	Joseph A. Manchin III	https://www.energy.senate.gov
Environment and Public Works	Thomas R. Carper	https://www.epw.senate.gov
Finance	Ronald L. Wyden	https://www.finance.senate.gov
Foreign Relations	Robert Menendez	http://www.foreign.senate.gov
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	Patricia L. Murray	http://www.help.senate.gov
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	Gary C. Peters	https://www.hsgac.senate.gov

Indian Affairs	Brian E. Schatz	https://www.indian.senate.gov
Judiciary	Richard J. Durbin	https://www.judiciary.senate.gov
Rules and Administration	Amy J. Klobuchar	http://www.rules.senate.gov
Small Business and Entrepreneurship	Benjamin L. Cardin	http://www.sbc.senate.gov
Veterans' Affairs	R. Jon Tester	https://www.veterans.senate.gov
https://www.senate.gov/committees/committees_home.htm		

The above list of committee chairs was updated 2–2021.

Special Powers

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.

List of U.S. Senators

Information on Senate.gov web pages may be more accurate and current.

<https://www.senate.gov/senators/index.htm>https://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm?OrderBy=state&Sort=ASC

STATE	EXPIRATION OF TERM—	CONTACT
	PARTY AFFILIATION	INFORMATION
Alabama		
Richard C. Shelby	2023—Republican	http://www.shelby.senate.gov
Thomas H. Tuberville	2027—Republican	https://www.tuberville.senate.gov
Alaska		
Lisa A. Murkowski	2023—Republican	https://www.murkowski.senate.gov
Daniel S. Sullivan	2027—Republican	http://www.sullivan.senate.gov
Arizona		
Mark E. Kelly	2023—Democrat	https://www.kelly.senate.gov
Kyrsten Sinema	2025—Democrat	https://www.sinema.senate.gov
Arkansas		
John N. Boozman	2023—Republican	https://www.boozman.senate.gov
Thomas B. Cotton	2027—Republican	https://www.cotton.senate.gov
California		

Dianne Feinstein	2025—Democrat	http://www.feinstein.senate.gov
Alejandro Padilla	2023—Democrat	https://www.padilla.senate.gov
Colorado		
Michael F. Bennet	2023—Democrat	https://www.bennet.senate.gov
John W. Hickenlooper	2027—Democrat	https://www.hickenlooper.senate.gov
Connecticut		
Richard L. Blumenthal	2023—Democrat	https://www.blumenthal.senate.gov
Christopher S. Murphy	2025—Democrat	https://www.murphy.senate.gov
Delaware		
Thomas R. Carper	2025—Democrat	https://www.carper.senate.gov
Christopher A. Coons	2027—Democrat	https://www.coons.senate.gov
Florida		
Marco A. Rubio	2023—Republican	http://www.rubio.senate.gov
Richard L. Scott	2025—Republican	https://www.rickscott.senate.gov
Georgia		
T. Jonathan Ossoff	2027—Democrat	https://www.ossoff.senate.gov
Raphael G. Warnock	2023—Democrat	https://www.warnock.senate.gov
Hawaii		
Mazie Hirono	2025—Democrat	https://www.hirono.senate.gov
Brian E. Schatz	2023—Democrat	http://www.schatz.senate.gov
Idaho		
Michael D. Crapo	2023—Republican	http://www.crapo.senate.gov
James E. Risch	2027—Republican	http://www.risch.senate.gov
Illinois		
L. Tammy Duckworth	2023—Democrat	https://www.duckworth.senate.gov
Richard J. Durbin	2027—Democrat	http://www.durbin.senate.gov
Indiana		
Michael K. Braun	2025—Republican	https://www.braun.senate.gov
Todd C. Young	2023—Republican	https://www.young.senate.gov
Iowa		

Joni K. Ernst	2027—Republican	http://www.ernst.senate.gov
Charles E. Grassley	2023—Republican	http://www.grassley.senate.gov
Kansas		
Roger W. Marshall	2027—Republican	https://www.marshall.senate.gov
Gerald W. Moran	2023—Republican	http://www.moran.senate.gov
Kentucky		
A. Mitchell McConnell	2027—Republican	http://www.mcconnell.senate.gov
Randal H. Paul	2023—Republican	https://www.paul.senate.gov
Louisiana		
William M. Cassidy	2027—Republican	http://www.cassidy.senate.gov
John N. Kennedy	2023—Republican	https://www.kennedy.senate.gov
Maine		
Susan M. Collins	2027—Republican	https://www.collins.senate.gov
Angus S. King, Jr.	2025—Independent	http://www.king.senate.gov
Maryland		
Benjamin L. Cardin	2025—Democrat	https://www.cardin.senate.gov
Christopher Van Hollen, Jr.	2023—Democrat	https://www.vanhollen.senate.gov
Massachusetts		
Edward J. Markey	2027—Democrat	http://www.markey.senate.gov
Elizabeth A. Warren	2025—Democrat	https://www.warren.senate.gov
Michigan		
Gary C. Peters	2027—Democrat	https://www.peters.senate.gov
Deborah A. Stabenow	2025—Democrat	http://www.stabenow.senate.gov
Minnesota		
Amy J. Klobuchar	2025—Democrat	https://www.klobuchar.senate.gov
Tina F. Smith	2027—Democrat	https://www.smith.senate.gov
Mississippi		
Cindy Hyde-Smith	2027—Republican	https://www.hydesmith.senate.gov
Roger F. Wicker	2025—Republican	https://www.wicker.senate.gov
Missouri		

Roy D. Blunt	2023—Republican	http://www.blunt.senate.gov
Joshua D. Hawley	2025—Republican	https://www.hawley.senate.gov/
Montana		
Steven D. Daines	2027—Republican	https://www.daines.senate.gov
R. Jon Tester	2025—Democrat	http://www.testersenate.gov
Nebraska		
Debra S. Fischer	2025—Republican	http://www.fischer.senate.gov
Benjamin E. Sasse	2027—Republican	http://www.sasse.senate.gov
Nevada		
Catherine Cortez Masto	2023—Democrat	https://www.cortezmasto.senate.gov
Jacklyn S. Rosen	2025—Democrat	http://www.rosen.senate.gov
New Hampshire		
Margaret Wood Hassan	2023—Democrat	https://www.hassan.senate.gov
C. Jeanne Shaheen	2027—Democrat	https://www.shaheen.senate.gov
New Jersey		
Cory A. Booker	2027—Democrat	http://www.bookersenate.gov
Robert Menendez	2025—Democrat	https://www.menendez.senate.gov
New Mexico		
Martin T. Heinrich	2025—Democrat	http://www.heinrich.senate.gov
Benjamin R. Luján	2027—Democrat	https://www.lujan.senate.gov
New York		
Kirsten E. Gillibrand	2025—Democrat	https://www.gillibrand.senate.gov
Charles E. Schumer	2023—Democrat	https://www.schumer.senate.gov
North Carolina		
Richard M. Burr	2023—Republican	http://www.burr.senate.gov
Thomas R. Tillis	2027—Republican	https://www.tillis.senate.gov
North Dakota		
Kevin Cramer	2025—Republican	http://www.cramersenate.gov
John H. Hoeven III	2023—Republican	https://www.hoeven.senate.gov
Ohio		

Sherrod C. Brown	2025—Democrat	https://www.brown.senate.gov
Robert J. Portman	2023—Republican	http://www.portman.senate.gov
Oklahoma		
James M. Inhofe	2027—Republican	http://www.inhofe.senate.gov
James Lankford	2023—Republican	https://www.lankford.senate.gov
Oregon		
Jeffrey A. Merkley	2027—Democrat	https://www.merkley.senate.gov
Ronald L. Wyden	2023—Democrat	https://www.wyden.senate.gov
Pennsylvania		
Robert P. Casey, Jr.	2025—Democrat	https://www.casey.senate.gov
Patrick J. Toomey	2023—Republican	http://www.toomey.senate.gov
Rhode Island		
John F. Reed	2027—Democrat	https://www.reed.senate.gov
Sheldon Whitehouse	2025—Democrat	https://www.whitehouse.senate.gov
South Carolina		
Lindsey O. Graham	2027—Republican	https://www.lgraham.senate.gov
Timothy E. Scott	2023—Republican	https://www.scott.senate.gov
South Dakota		
M. Michael Rounds	2027—Republican	https://www.rounds.senate.gov
John R. Thune	2023—Republican	https://www.thune.senate.gov
Tennessee		
Marsha W. Blackburn	2025—Republican	https://www.blackburn.senate.gov
William F. Hagerty IV	2027—Republican	https://www.hagerty.senate.gov
Texas		
John Cornyn III	2027—Republican	https://www.cornyn.senate.gov
R. Edward Cruz	2025—Republican	https://www.cruz.senate.gov
Utah		
Michael S. Lee	2023—Republican	https://www.lee.senate.gov
W. Milton Romney	2025—Republican	http://www.romney.senate.gov
Vermont		

Patrick J. Leahy	2023—Democrat	https://www.leahy.senate.gov
Bernard Sanders	2025—Independent	https://www.sanders.senate.gov
Virginia		
Timothy M. Kaine	2025—Democrat	http://www.kaine.senate.gov
Mark R. Warner	2027—Democrat	http://www.warner.senate.gov
Washington		
Maria E. Cantwell	2025—Democrat	https://www.cantwell.senate.gov
Patricia L. Murray	2023—Democrat	http://www.murray.senate.gov
West Virginia		
Shelley Moore Capito	2027—Republican	https://www.capito.senate.gov
Joseph A. Manchin III	2025—Democrat	http://www.manchin.senate.gov
Wisconsin		
Tammy S. Baldwin	2025—Democrat	https://www.baldwin.senate.gov
Ronald H. Johnson	2023—Republican	https://www.ronjohnson.senate.gov
Wyoming		
John A. Barrasso III	2025—Republican	https://www.barrasso.senate.gov
Cynthia M. Lummis	2027—Republican	https://www.lummis.senate.gov

Information on [Senate.gov](https://www.senate.gov) may be more accurate and current.

THE ABOVE LIST OF 100 SENATORS WAS UPDATED 2–2021.

Republicans are 50; Democrats are 48; Independents are 2; and there are no vacancies.

<https://www.senate.gov/senators/index.htm>

https://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm?OrderBy=state&Sort=ASC

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Art

The Senate's collections of ephemera, decorative art, graphic art, paintings, and sculpture can be viewed online.

https://www.senate.gov/art/art_hist_home.htm | Email: curator@sec.senate.gov

Biographical Directory

The online "Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–Present," allows visitors to search for Members

of Congress—past and present—by first or last name, political affiliation, position, State, or year of Congress.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch.asp>

Books by Senators

A bibliography of books that Senators who are currently serving in the U.S. Congress have written is available online.

<https://www.senate.gov/senators/BooksWrittenbySittingSenators.htm>

Campaign Finance

The Federal Election Commission maintains a campaign finance database that contains information on candidates, including senatorial candidates, who file reports with the Commission. Users of the online "Candidate and Committee Viewer" can sort data and download them. The data presentations consist of biennial summaries, report summaries, and report images and downloads.

http://www.fec.gov/finance/disclosure/candcmte_info.shtml?tabIndex=1

Campaign Websites

The Library of Congress maintains a database of "Archived Web Sites" that includes thousands of official campaign websites. Former senatorial candidates' websites are part of this collection.

<https://www.loc.gov/websites>

Career Opportunities

Information on fellowships, internships, and job openings is available online.

<http://www.senate.gov/visiting/employment.htm>

Chaplains of the Senate

Nine of the first ten Senate Chaplains were Episcopalian; one was Presbyterian. Based on a simple denominational count, the history of the Senate chaplaincy has been dominated by Episcopalians (19), Methodists (17), and Presbyterians (14). The total number of chaplains who have filled the office of Senate Chaplain to date is 62.

https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/briefing/Senate_Chaplain.htm

Children's Books

Links to educational resources are available on the Senate's website.

<https://www.senate.gov/reference/bibliography/kids/kids.shtml>

Committees

Information on Senate committees is available online.

http://www.senate.gov/committees/committees_home.htm

Congressional Directory

Prepared by the Joint Committee on Printing, the "Congressional Directory" is the official directory of the U.S. Congress. The Directory contains a short biography of each Member of the Senate; committee memberships, terms of service, administrative assistants and secretaries, and room and telephone numbers for Senators; lists of court officials, military establishments, and other Federal departments and agencies, including District of Columbia government

officials, governors of States and territories, foreign diplomats, and members of the press, radio, and television galleries.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/CDIR>

Congressional Record

Starting with the year 1995, the official record of the proceedings and debates of the U.S. Congress is available on Congress.gov.

<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record>

Starting with the year 1994, the official record of the proceedings and debates of the U.S. Congress is available on the Government Publishing Office's govinfo website.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/crec>

Contact Information

The address for sending postal correspondence to a Senator or Senate committee is available online. Secretary of the Senate: Phone, 202-224-2115. U.S. Capitol switchboard: Phone, 202-224-3121.

<https://www.senate.gov/general/contacting.htm>

Phone numbers, postal addresses, and online forms are available for contacting a Senator.

<http://www.senate.gov/senators/contact>

An online list of States also provides web forms for contacting a Senator via email.

<http://www.senate.gov/senators/states.htm>

Glossary

A Senate glossary is available online.

<http://www.senate.gov/reference/glossary.htm>

History

The Senate Historical Office has told the history of the Senate, from the First Federal Congress of 1789 through the early 21st century; explained its traditions; described the individuals who served in its Chamber, and examined the major issues that confronted these national leaders.

http://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/history/a_three_section_with_teasers/Explore_Senate_History.htm

| Email:

historian@sec.senate.gov

How To . . .

Many congressional and other Government documents are available online. The Senate's website has resources that explain how to find materials related to the Senate and the general legislative process.

<https://www.senate.gov/reference/howto.htm>

Legislation / Records

Research guides and resources are available online.

http://www.senate.gov/legislative/legislative_home.htm

Member Profiles

The "Members of the U.S. Congress" database contains profiles for Senators who have held office since 1973 or were still serving in the 93d Congress. Users of the database can filter profiles by chamber, Congress, political affiliation, and State or U.S. Territory. A Member profile includes the following: dates of service, State represented, party affiliation, and a picture when available, as well as a link to the Member's entry in the "Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–Present" and a link to remarks made in the "Congressional Record." A profile also includes the list of legislation that the Member sponsored and cosponsored.

<https://www.congress.gov/members>

Publications

The "Congressional Directory," the "Senate Manual," and telephone directory for the U.S. Senate are available from the Government Publishing Office's bookstore. Phone, 202-512-0132.

<https://bookstore.gpo.gov/agency/congress-legislative-branch> | Email: mainbks@gpo.gov

States Represented by Senators

The "States in the Senate" web page provides a short description of each State's history in the U.S. Senate.

<http://www.senate.gov/states/statesmap.htm>

Statistics / Lists

Statistics on and lists regarding a variety of topics—including cloture, nominations, roll call votes, Senate history, senators, and much more—are available online.

https://www.senate.gov/reference/stats_and_lists.htm

Websites

More information on legislation and the U.S. Senate is available on Congress.gov.

<https://www.congress.gov>

More information also is available on the Government Publishing Office's govinfo website.

<https://www.govinfo.gov>

The above Sources of Information for the Senate were updated 2–2021.

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The House of Representatives



The United States Government Manual

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Capitol, Washington, DC 20515

202-225-3121

<http://www.house.gov>

CONSTITUTIONALLY MANDATED OFFICER

<https://www.speaker.gov>

POLITICAL PARTY LEADERS

Majority Leader

Steny H. Hoyer

Minority Leader

Kevin O. McCarthy

<https://www.house.gov/leadership>

Appointed Officials

General Counsel

Douglas N. Letter

Historian

Matthew A. Wasniewski

Inspector General

Michael Ptasienski

Parliamentarian

Jason A. Smith

<https://history.house.gov/People/Appointed-Officials/Appointed-Officials/>

Elected Officers

Chaplain

Margaret G. Kibben

Chief Administrative Officer

Catherine L. Szpindor

Clerk

Cheryl L. Johnson

Sergeant at Arms

Timothy P. Blodgett

<https://www.house.gov/the-house-explained/officers-and-organizations>

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2021.

Overview

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. Representatives must be residents of the State from which they are

chosen. In addition, 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, the Northern Mariana Islands, 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.

Officers

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 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 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; and the distribution of House documents. 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 19 standing committees in the House of Representatives. The standing committees of the House of Representatives are shown in the list below. In addition, there are two select committees in the 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 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<https://clerk.house.gov/committees>

Committee	Chair	Website
Agriculture	David A. Scott	http://agriculture.house.gov
Appropriations	Rosa L. DeLauro	http://appropriations.house.gov
Armed Services	D. Adam Smith	https://armedservices.house.gov
Budget	John A. Yarmuth	http://budget.house.gov
Education and Labor	Robert C. Scott	https://edlabor.house.gov
Energy and Commerce	Frank J. Pallone, Jr.	https://energycommerce.house.gov
Ethics	Theodore E. Deutch	http://ethics.house.gov
Financial Services	Maxine M. Waters	http://financialservices.house.gov
Foreign Affairs	Gregory W. Meeks	https://foreignaffairs.house.gov
Homeland Security	Bennie G. Thompson	https://homeland.house.gov
House Administration	Zoe Lofgren	https://cha.house.gov
Judiciary	Jerrold L. Nadler	https://judiciary.house.gov
Natural Resources	Raúl M. Grijalva	http://naturalresources.house.gov
Oversight and Reform	Carolyn B. Maloney	https://oversight.house.gov
Rules	James P. McGovern	https://rules.house.gov
Science, Space, and Technology	Eddie B. Johnson	https://science.house.gov
Small Business	Nydia M. Velázquez	http://smallbusiness.house.gov
Transportation and Infrastructure	Peter A. DeFazio	http://transportation.house.gov
Veterans' Affairs	Mark A. Takano	https://veterans.house.gov
Ways and Means	Richard E. Neal	https://waysandmeans.house.gov

<https://www.house.gov/committees>

Special Powers

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.

List of U.S. Representatives

Information on House.gov may be more accurate and current.

<https://www.house.gov/representatives>

Information on the Office of the Clerk's website may be more accurate and current.

<https://clerkpreview.house.gov/Members#MemberProfiles>

STATE / DISTRICT	DISTRICT—PARTY AFFILIATION	CONTACT INFORMATION
Alabama		
Jerry L. Carl, Jr.	01—Republican	https://carl.house.gov
F. Barry Moore	02—Republican	https://barrymoore.house.gov
Michael D. Rogers	03—Republican	https://mikerogers.house.gov
Robert B. Aderholt	04—Republican	https://aderholt.house.gov
Morris J. Brooks, Jr.	05—Republican	https://brooks.house.gov
Gary J. Palmer	06—Republican	https://palmer.house.gov
Terrycina A. Sewell	07—Democrat	https://sewell.house.gov
Alaska		
Donald E. Young	At Large—Republican	http://donyoung.house.gov
American Samoa		
Amata Coleman Radewagen	Delegate—Republican	https://radewagen.house.gov
Arizona		
Thomas C. O'Halleran	01—Democrat	https://ohalleran.house.gov
Ann L. Kirkpatrick	02—Democrat	https://kirkpatrick.house.gov
Raúl M. Grijalva	03—Democrat	https://grijalva.house.gov
Paul A. Gosar	04—Republican	http://gosar.house.gov

Andrew S. Biggs	05—Republican	https://biggs.house.gov
David Schweikert	06—Republican	https://schweikert.house.gov
Ruben M. Gallego	07—Democrat	https://rubengallego.house.gov
Debra Kay Lesko	08—Republican	https://lesko.house.gov
Gregory J. Stanton	09—Democrat	https://stanton.house.gov
Arkansas		
Eric A. Crawford	01—Republican	https://crawford.house.gov
J. French Hill	02—Republican	https://hill.house.gov
Stephen A. Womack	03—Republican	https://womack.house.gov
Bruce E. Westerman	04—Republican	https://westerman.house.gov
California		
Douglas L. LaMalfa	01—Republican	http://lamalfa.house.gov
Jared W. Huffman	02—Democrat	https://huffman.house.gov
John R. Garamendi	03—Democrat	https://garamendi.house.gov
Thomas M. McClintock	04—Republican	https://mcclintock.house.gov
Michael C. Thompson	05—Democrat	https://mikethompson.house.gov
Doris O. Matsui	06—Democrat	https://matsui.house.gov
Amerish B. Bera	07—Democrat	https://bera.house.gov
Jay P. Obernolte	08—Republican	https://obernolte.house.gov
Gerald M. McNerney	09—Democrat	https://mcnerney.house.gov
Joshua K. Harder	10—Democrat	https://harder.house.gov
Mark J. DeSaulnier	11—Democrat	https://desaulnier.house.gov
Nancy P. Pelosi	12—Democrat	https://pelosi.house.gov
Barbara J. Lee	13—Democrat	https://lee.house.gov
K. Jacqueline Speier	14—Democrat	https://speier.house.gov
Eric M. Swalwell	15—Democrat	https://swalwell.house.gov

James M. Costa	16—Democrat	https://costa.house.gov
Ro Khanna	17—Democrat	https://khanna.house.gov
Anna G. Eshoo	18—Democrat	https://eshoo.house.gov
Zoe Lofgren	19—Democrat	https://lofgren.house.gov
James V. Panetta	20—Democrat	https://panetta.house.gov
David G. Valadao	21—Republican	https://valadao.house.gov
Devin G. Nunes	22—Republican	https://nunes.house.gov
Kevin O. McCarthy	23—Republican	https://kevinmccarthy.house.gov
Salud O. Carbajal	24—Democrat	https://carbajal.house.gov
Michael Garcia	25—Republican	https://mikegarcia.house.gov
Julia A. Brownley	26—Democrat	https://juliabrownley.house.gov
Judy M. Chu	27—Democrat	https://chu.house.gov
Adam B. Schiff	28—Democrat	https://schiff.house.gov
Antonio Cárdenas	29—Democrat	https://cardenas.house.gov
Bradley J. Sherman	30—Democrat	https://sherman.house.gov
Peter R. Aguilar	31—Democrat	https://aguilar.house.gov
Grace F. Napolitano	32—Democrat	https://napolitano.house.gov
Ted W. Lieu	33—Democrat	https://lieu.house.gov
Jimmy Gomez	34—Democrat	https://gomez.house.gov
Norma J. Torres	35—Democrat	https://torres.house.gov
Raul Ruiz	36—Democrat	https://ruiz.house.gov
Karen R. Bass	37—Democrat	https://bass.house.gov
Linda T. Sánchez	38—Democrat	https://lindasanchez.house.gov
Young Kim	39—Republican	https://youngkim.house.gov
Lucille Roybal-Allard	40—Democrat	https://roybal-allard.house.gov

Mark A. Takano	41—Democrat	https://takano.house.gov
Kenneth S. Calvert	42—Republican	http://calvert.house.gov
Maxine M. Waters	43—Democrat	https://waters.house.gov
Nanette Diaz Barragán	44—Democrat	https://barragan.house.gov
Katherine M. Porter	45—Democrat	https://porter.house.gov
J. Luis Correa	46—Democrat	https://correa.house.gov
Alan S. Lowenthal	47—Democrat	http://lowenthal.house.gov
Michelle Steel	48—Republican	https://steel.house.gov
Michael T. Levin	49—Democrat	https://mikelevin.house.gov
Darrell Issa	50—Republican	https://issa.house.gov
Juan C. Vargas	51—Democrat	http://vargas.house.gov
Scott H. Peters	52—Democrat	http://scottpeters.house.gov
Sara Jacobs	53—Democrat	https://sarajacobs.house.gov
Colorado		
Diana L. DeGette	01—Democrat	http://degette.house.gov
Joseph D. Neguse	02—Democrat	https://neguse.house.gov
Lauren Boebert	03—Republican	https://boebert.house.gov
Kenneth R. Buck	04—Republican	https://buck.house.gov
Douglas L. Lamborn	05—Republican	http://lamborn.house.gov
Jason A. Crow	06—Democrat	https://crow.house.gov
Edwin G. Perlmutter	07—Democrat	https://perlmutter.house.gov
Connecticut		
John B. Larson	01—Democrat	https://larson.house.gov
Joseph D. Courtney	02—Democrat	https://courtney.house.gov
Rosa L. DeLauro	03—Democrat	https://delauro.house.gov
James A. Himes	04—Democrat	https://himes.house.gov

Jahana F. Hayes	05—Democrat	https://hayes.house.gov
Delaware		
Lisa Blunt Rochester	At Large—Democrat	https://bluntrochester.house.gov
District of Columbia		
Eleanor Holmes Norton	Delegate—Democrat	https://norton.house.gov
Florida		
Matthew L. Gaetz II	01—Republican	https://gaetz.house.gov
Neal P. Dunn	02—Republican	https://dunn.house.gov
Kathryn Cammack	03—Republican	https://cammack.house.gov
John H. Rutherford	04—Republican	https://rutherford.house.gov
Alfred J. Lawson, Jr.	05—Democrat	https://lawson.house.gov
Michael G. Waltz	06—Republican	https://waltz.house.gov
Stephanie N. Murphy	07—Democrat	https://stephaniemurphy.house.gov
William J. Posey	08—Republican	http://posey.house.gov
Darren M. Soto	09—Democrat	https://soto.house.gov
Valdez Butler Demings	10—Democrat	https://demings.house.gov
Daniel A. Webster	11—Republican	http://webster.house.gov
Gus M. Bilirakis	12—Republican	https://bilirakis.house.gov
Charlie J. Crist, Jr.	13—Democrat	https://crist.house.gov
Katherine A. Castor	14—Democrat	http://castor.house.gov
C. Scott Franklin	15—Republican	https://franklin.house.gov
Vernon G. Buchanan	16—Republican	https://buchanan.house.gov
W. Gregory Steube	17—Republican	https://steube.house.gov
Brian J. Mast	18—Republican	https://mast.house.gov
Byron Donalds	19—Republican	https://donalds.house.gov
Alcee L. Hastings	20—Democrat	http://alceehastings.house.gov

Lois J. Frankel	21—Democrat	http://frankel.house.gov
Theodore E. Deutch	22—Democrat	http://teddeutch.house.gov
Deborah Wasserman Schultz	23—Democrat	https://wassermanschultz.house.gov
Frederica S. Wilson	24—Democrat	https://wilson.house.gov
Mario R. Díaz-Balart	25—Republican	http://mariodiazbalart.house.gov
Carlos A. Gimenez	26—Republican	https://gimenez.house.gov
Maria E. Salazar	27—Republican	https://salazar.house.gov

Georgia

Earl L. Carter	01—Republican	http://buddycarter.house.gov
Sanford D. Bishop, Jr.	02—Democrat	http://bishop.house.gov
A. Drew Ferguson IV	03—Republican	https://ferguson.house.gov
Henry C. Johnson, Jr.	04—Democrat	https://hankjohnson.house.gov
Nikema Williams	05—Democrat	https://nikemawilliams.house.gov
Lucia K. McBath	06—Democrat	https://mcbath.house.gov
Carolyn Bourdeaux	07—Democrat	https://bourdeaux.house.gov
J. Austin Scott	08—Republican	https://austinscott.house.gov
Andrew S. Clyde	09—Republican	https://clyde.house.gov
Jody B. Hice	10—Republican	https://hice.house.gov
Barry D. Loudermilk	11—Republican	http://loudermilk.house.gov
Richard W. Allen	12—Republican	http://allen.house.gov
David A. Scott	13—Democrat	http://davidscott.house.gov
Marjorie T. Greene	14—Republican	https://greene.house.gov

Guam

Michael F.Q. San Nicolas	Delegate—Democrat	https://sannicolas.house.gov

Hawaii

Edward E. Case	01—Democrat	https://case.house.gov
Kaiali'i Kahele	02—Democrat	https://kahele.house.gov

Idaho

Russell M. Fulcher	01—Republican	https://fulcher.house.gov

Michael K. Simpson	02—Republican	http://simpson.house.gov

Illinois

Bobby L. Rush	01—Democrat	http://rush.house.gov

Robin L. Kelly	02—Democrat	https://robinkelly.house.gov

Marie Newman	03—Democrat	https://newman.house.gov

Jesús G. García	04—Democrat	https://chuygarcia.house.gov

Michael B. Quigley	05—Democrat	https://quigley.house.gov

Sean T. Casten	06—Democrat	https://casten.house.gov

Danny K. Davis	07—Democrat	https://davis.house.gov

S. Raja Krishnamoorthi	08—Democrat	https://krishnamoorthi.house.gov

Janice D. Schakowsky	09—Democrat	https://schakowsky.house.gov

Bradley S. Schneider	10—Democrat	https://schneider.house.gov

William G. Foster	11—Democrat	http://foster.house.gov

Michael J. Bost	12—Republican	https://bost.house.gov

Rodney L. Davis	13—Republican	http://rodneydavis.house.gov

Lauren Underwood	14—Democrat	https://underwood.house.gov

Mary E. Miller	15—Republican	https://marymiller.house.gov

Adam D. Kinzinger	16—Republican	http://kinzinger.house.gov

Cheryl C. Bustos	17—Democrat	https://bustos.house.gov

Darin M. LaHood	18—Republican	https://lahood.house.gov

Indiana

Frank J. Mrvan	01—Democrat	https://mrvan.house.gov

Jacqueline S. Walorski	02—Republican	http://walorski.house.gov

James E. Banks	03—Republican	https://banks.house.gov

James R. Baird	04—Republican	https://baird.house.gov
Victoria Spartz	05—Republican	https://spartz.house.gov
Gregory J. Pence	06—Republican	https://pence.house.gov
André D. Carson	07—Democrat	http://carson.house.gov
Larry D. Bucshon	08—Republican	https://bucshon.house.gov
Joseph A. Hollingsworth III	09—Republican	https://hollingsworth.house.gov
Iowa		
Ashley E. Hinson	01—Republican	https://hinson.house.gov
Mariannette J. Miller-Meeks	02—Republican	https://millermeeks.house.gov
Cynthia L. Axne	03—Democrat	https://axne.house.gov
Randall L. Feenstra	04—Republican	https://feenstra.house.gov
Kansas		
Tracey R. Mann	01—Republican	https://mann.house.gov
Jacob A.J. LaTurner	02—Republican	https://laturner.house.gov
Sharice L. Davids	03—Democrat	https://davids.house.gov
Ronald G. Estes	04—Republican	https://estes.house.gov
Kentucky		
James R. Comer	01—Republican	https://comer.house.gov
S. Brett Guthrie	02—Republican	https://guthrie.house.gov
John A. Yarmuth	03—Democrat	https://yarmuth.house.gov
Thomas H. Massie	04—Republican	https://massie.house.gov
Harold D. Rogers	05—Republican	https://halrogers.house.gov
Garland H. Barr IV	06—Republican	https://barr.house.gov
Louisiana		
Stephen J. Scalise	01—Republican	http://scalise.house.gov
(vacancy)	02—	https://
G. Clay Higgins	03—Republican	https://clayhiggins.house.gov

J. Michael Johnson	04—Republican	https://mikejohnson.house.gov
(Julia Letlow—Representative-elect)	05—Republican	https://
Garret N. Graves	06—Republican	https://garretgraves.house.gov
Maine		
Chellie M. Pingree	01—Democrat	https://pingree.house.gov
Jared F. Golden	02—Democrat	https://golden.house.gov
Maryland		
Andrew P. Harris	01—Republican	http://harris.house.gov
C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger	02—Democrat	http://ruppersberger.house.gov
John P. Sarbanes	03—Democrat	https://sarbanes.house.gov
Anthony G. Brown	04—Democrat	https://anthonybrown.house.gov
Steny H. Hoyer	05—Democrat	https://hoyer.house.gov
David J. Trone	06—Democrat	https://trone.house.gov
Kweisi Mfume	07—Democrat	https://mfume.house.gov
Jamin B. Raskin	08—Democrat	https://raskin.house.gov
Massachusetts		
Richard E. Neal	01—Democrat	https://neal.house.gov
James P. McGovern	02—Democrat	http://mcgovern.house.gov
Lori L. Trahan	03—Democrat	https://trahan.house.gov
Jacob D. Auchincloss	04—Democrat	https://auchincloss.house.gov
Katherine M. Clark	05—Democrat	https://katherineclark.house.gov
Seth W. Moulton	06—Democrat	http://moulton.house.gov
Ayanna S. Pressley	07—Democrat	https://pressley.house.gov
Stephen F. Lynch	08—Democrat	http://lynch.house.gov
William R. Keating	09—Democrat	https://keating.house.gov
Michigan		
John W. Bergman	01—Republican	https://bergman.house.gov

William P. Huizenga	02—Republican	http://huizenga.house.gov
Peter J. Meijer	03—Republican	https://meijer.house.gov
John R. Moolenaar	04—Republican	https://moolenaar.house.gov
Daniel T. Kildee	05—Democrat	http://dankildee.house.gov
Frederick S. Upton	06—Republican	http://upton.house.gov
Timothy L. Walberg	07—Republican	http://walberg.house.gov
Elissa B. Slotkin	08—Democrat	https://slotkin.house.gov
Andrew S. Levin	09—Democrat	https://andylevin.house.gov
Lisa C. McClain	10—Republican	https://mcclain.house.gov
Haley M. Stevens	11—Democrat	https://stevens.house.gov
Deborah A. Dingell	12—Democrat	https://debbiedingell.house.gov
Rashida H. Tlaib	13—Democrat	https://tlaib.house.gov
Brenda L. Lawrence	14—Democrat	https://lawrence.house.gov
Minnesota		
James L. Hagedorn	01—Republican	https://hagedorn.house.gov
Angela D. Craig	02—Democrat	https://craig.house.gov
Dean B. Phillips	03—Democrat	https://phillips.house.gov
Betty L. McCollum	04—Democrat	http://mccollum.house.gov
Ilhan A. Omar	05—Democrat	https://omar.house.gov
Thomas E. Emmer, Jr.	06—Republican	https://emmer.house.gov
Michelle L. Fischbach	07—Republican	https://fischbach.house.gov
Peter A. Stauber	08—Republican	https://stauber.house.gov
Mississippi		
J. Trent Kelly	01—Republican	https://trentkelly.house.gov
Bennie G. Thompson	02—Democrat	https://benniethompson.house.gov
Michael P. Guest	03—Republican	https://guest.house.gov

Steven M. Palazzo	04—Republican	http://palazzo.house.gov
Missouri		
Cori A. Bush	01—Democrat	https://bush.house.gov
Ann L. Wagner	02—Republican	http://wagner.house.gov
W. Blaine Luetkemeyer	03—Republican	http://luetkemeyer.house.gov
Vicky J. Hartzler	04—Republican	https://hartzler.house.gov
Emanuel Cleaver II	05—Democrat	http://cleaver.house.gov
Samuel B. Graves, Jr.	06—Republican	https://graves.house.gov
William H. Long	07—Republican	https://long.house.gov
Jason T. Smith	08—Republican	https://jasonsmith.house.gov
Montana		
Matthew M. Rosendale, Sr.	At Large—Republican	https://rosendale.house.gov
Nebraska		
Jeffrey L. Fortenberry	01—Republican	https://fortenberry.house.gov
Donald J. Bacon	02—Republican	https://bacon.house.gov
Adrian M. Smith	03—Republican	http://adriansmith.house.gov
Nevada		
A. Costandina Titus	01—Democrat	https://titus.house.gov
Mark E. Amodei	02—Republican	https://amodei.house.gov
Suzanne K. Lee	03—Democrat	https://susielee.house.gov
Steven A. Horsford	04—Democrat	https://horsford.house.gov
New Hampshire		
Christopher C. Pappas	01—Democrat	https://pappas.house.gov
Ann McLane Kuster	02—Democrat	http://kuster.house.gov
New Jersey		
Donald W. Norcross	01—Democrat	https://norcross.house.gov
Jefferson H. Van Drew	02—Republican	https://vandrew.house.gov
Andrew Kim	03—Democrat	https://kim.house.gov

Christopher H. Smith	04—Republican	http://chrissmith.house.gov
Joshua S. Gottheimer	05—Democrat	https://gottheimer.house.gov
Frank J. Pallone, Jr.	06—Democrat	https://pallone.house.gov
Tomasz P. Malinowski	07—Democrat	https://malinowski.house.gov
Albio B. Sires	08—Democrat	https://sires.house.gov
William J. Pascrell, Jr.	09—Democrat	http://pascrell.house.gov
Donald M. Payne, Jr.	10—Democrat	http://payne.house.gov
R. Michelle Sherrill	11—Democrat	https://sherrill.house.gov
Bonnie Watson Coleman	12—Democrat	https://watsoncoleman.house.gov
New Mexico		
(vacancy)	01—	https://
S. Yvette Herrell	02—Republican	https://herrell.house.gov
Teresa L. Leger Fernandez	03—Democrat	https://fernandez.house.gov
New York		
Lee M. Zeldin	01—Republican	https://zeldin.house.gov
Andrew R. Garbarino	02—Republican	https://garbarino.house.gov
Thomas R. Suozzi	03—Democrat	https://suozzi.house.gov
Kathleen M. Rice	04—Democrat	http://kathleenrice.house.gov
Gregory W. Meeks	05—Democrat	http://meeks.house.gov
Grace Meng	06—Democrat	http://meng.house.gov
Nydia M. Velázquez	07—Democrat	https://velazquez.house.gov
Hakeem S. Jeffries	08—Democrat	http://jeffries.house.gov
Yvette D. Clarke	09—Democrat	https://clarke.house.gov
Jerrold L. Nadler	10—Democrat	http://nadler.house.gov
Nicole Malliotakis	11—Republican	https://malliotakis.house.gov
Carolyn B. Maloney	12—Democrat	http://maloney.house.gov

Adriano D. Espaillat	13—Democrat	https://espaillat.house.gov
Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez	14—Democrat	https://ocasio-cortez.house.gov
Ritchie J. Torres	15—Democrat	https://ritchietorres.house.gov
Jamaal Bowman	16—Democrat	https://bowman.house.gov
Mondaire Jones	17—Democrat	https://jones.house.gov
Sean P. Maloney	18—Democrat	http://seanmaloney.house.gov
Antonio Delgado	19—Democrat	https://delgado.house.gov
Paul D. Tonko	20—Democrat	https://tonko.house.gov
Elise M. Stefanik	21—Republican	https://stefanik.house.gov
Claudia Tenney	22—Republican	https://tenney.house.gov
Thomas W. Reed II	23—Republican	https://reed.house.gov
John M. Katko	24—Republican	https://katko.house.gov
Joseph D. Morelle	25—Democrat	https://morelle.house.gov
Brian M. Higgins	26—Democrat	http://higgins.house.gov
Christopher L. Jacobs	27—Republican	https://jacobs.house.gov
North Carolina		
George K. Butterfield	01—Democrat	http://butterfield.house.gov
Deborah K. Ross	02—Democrat	https://ross.house.gov
Gregory F. Murphy	03—Republican	https://gregmurphy.house.gov
David E. Price	04—Democrat	https://price.house.gov
Virginia A. Foxx	05—Republican	http://foxx.house.gov
Kathy A. Manning	06—Democrat	https://manning.house.gov
David C. Rouzer	07—Republican	https://rouzer.house.gov
Richard L. Hudson, Jr.	08—Republican	https://hudson.house.gov
J. Daniel Bishop	09—Republican	https://danbishop.house.gov

Patrick T. McHenry	10—Republican	http://mchenry.house.gov
D. Madison Cawthorn	11—Republican	https://cawthorn.house.gov
Alma S. Adams	12—Democrat	http://adams.house.gov
Theodore P. Budd	13—Republican	https://budd.house.gov
North Dakota		
Kelly Armstrong	At Large—Republican	https://armstrong.house.gov
Northern Mariana Islands		
Gregorio K.C. Sablan	Delegate—Democrat	http://sablan.house.gov
Ohio		
Steven J. Chabot	01—Republican	http://chabot.house.gov
Brad R. Wenstrup	02—Republican	http://wenstrup.house.gov
Joyce B. Beatty	03—Democrat	http://beatty.house.gov
James D. Jordan	04—Republican	http://jordan.house.gov
Robert E. Latta	05—Republican	http://latta.house.gov
William L. Johnson	06—Republican	http://billjohnson.house.gov
Robert B. Gibbs	07—Republican	https://gibbs.house.gov
Warren E. Davidson	08—Republican	https://davidson.house.gov
Marcia C. Kaptur	09—Democrat	https://kaptur.house.gov
Michael R. Turner	10—Republican	https://turner.house.gov
(vacancy)	11—	https://
W. Troy Balderson	12—Republican	https://balderson.house.gov
Timothy J. Ryan	13—Democrat	http://timryan.house.gov
David P. Joyce	14—Republican	https://joyce.house.gov
Steven E. Stivers	15—Republican	http://stivers.house.gov
Anthony Gonzalez	16—Republican	https://anthonygonzalez.house.gov
Oklahoma		
Kevin R. Hern	01—Republican	https://hern.house.gov

Markwayne Mullin	02—Republican	http://mullin.house.gov
Frank D. Lucas	03—Republican	http://lucas.house.gov
Thomas J. Cole	04—Republican	https://cole.house.gov
Stephanie I. Bice	05—Republican	https://bice.house.gov

Oregon

Suzanne M. Bonamici	01—Democrat	http://bonamici.house.gov
Cliff S. Bentz	02—Republican	https://bentz.house.gov
Earl Blumenauer	03—Democrat	https://blumenauer.house.gov
Peter A. DeFazio	04—Democrat	http://defazio.house.gov
W. Kurt Schrader	05—Democrat	http://schrader.house.gov

Pennsylvania

Brian K. Fitzpatrick	01—Republican	https://fitzpatrick.house.gov
Brendan F. Boyle	02—Democrat	https://boyle.house.gov
Dwight E. Evans	03—Democrat	https://evans.house.gov
Madeleine C. Dean	04—Democrat	https://dean.house.gov
Mary Gay Scanlon	05—Democrat	https://scanlon.house.gov
Christina J. Houlahan	06—Democrat	https://houlahan.house.gov
Susan E. Wild	07—Democrat	https://wild.house.gov
Matthew A. Cartwright	08—Democrat	https://cartwright.house.gov
Daniel P. Meuser	09—Republican	https://meuser.house.gov
Scott G. Perry	10—Republican	https://perry.house.gov
Lloyd K. Smucker	11—Republican	https://smucker.house.gov
Frederick B. Keller	12—Republican	https://keller.house.gov
John P. Joyce	13—Republican	https://johnjoyce.house.gov
Guy L. Reschenthaler	14—Republican	https://reschenthaler.house.gov
Glenn W. Thompson	15—Republican	https://thompson.house.gov

George J. Kelly, Jr.	16—Republican	https://kelly.house.gov
Conor J. Lamb	17—Democrat	https://lamb.house.gov
Michael F. Doyle	18—Democrat	https://doyle.house.gov
Puerto Rico		
Jenniffer A. González-Colón	Resident Commissioner— Republican	https://gonzalez-colon.house.gov
Rhode Island		
David N. Cicilline	01—Democrat	http://cicilline.house.gov
James R. Langevin	02—Democrat	http://langevin.house.gov
South Carolina		
Nancy R. Mace	01—Republican	https://mace.house.gov
Addison G. Wilson	02—Republican	http://joewilson.house.gov
Jeffrey D. Duncan	03—Republican	http://jeffduncan.house.gov
William R. Timmons	04—Republican	https://timmons.house.gov
Ralph W. Norman, Jr.	05—Republican	https://norman.house.gov
James E. Clyburn	06—Democrat	http://clyburn.house.gov
H. Thompson Rice, Jr.	07—Republican	http://rice.house.gov
South Dakota		
Dustin M. Johnson	At Large—Republican	https://dustyjohnson.house.gov
Tennessee		
Diana L. Harshbarger	01—Republican	https://harshbarger.house.gov
Timothy F. Burchett	02—Republican	https://burchett.house.gov
Charles J. Fleischmann	03—Republican	http://fleischmann.house.gov
Scott E. DesJarlais	04—Republican	https://desjarlais.house.gov
James H.S. Cooper	05—Democrat	http://cooper.house.gov
John W. Rose	06—Republican	https://johnrose.house.gov
Mark E. Green	07—Republican	https://markgreen.house.gov
David F. Kustoff	08—Republican	https://kustoff.house.gov

Stephen I. Cohen	09—Democrat	https://cohen.house.gov
Texas		
Louis B. Gohmert, Jr.	01—Republican	https://gohmert.house.gov
Daniel R. Crenshaw	02—Republican	https://crenshaw.house.gov
N. Vancampen Taylor	03—Republican	https://vantaylor.house.gov
Patrick E. Fallon	04—Republican	https://fallon.house.gov
Lance Gooden	05—Republican	https://gooden.house.gov
(vacancy)	06—	—
Elizabeth P. Fletcher	07—Democrat	https://fletcher.house.gov
Kevin P. Brady	08—Republican	http://kevinbrady.house.gov
Alexander N. Green	09—Democrat	http://algreen.house.gov
Michael T. McCaul	10—Republican	http://mccaul.house.gov
August L. Pfluger	11—Republican	https://pfluger.house.gov
Kay M. Granger	12—Republican	http://kaygranger.house.gov
Ronny L. Jackson	13—Republican	https://jackson.house.gov
Randy K. Weber, Sr.	14—Republican	http://weber.house.gov
Vicente Gonzalez	15—Democrat	https://gonzalez.house.gov
Veronica Escobar	16—Democrat	https://escobar.house.gov
Peter A. Sessions	17—Republican	https://sessions.house.gov
Sheila Jackson Lee	18—Democrat	http://jacksonlee.house.gov
Jodey Cook Arrington	19—Republican	https://arrington.house.gov
Joaquin Castro	20—Democrat	https://castro.house.gov
Charles E. Roy	21—Republican	https://roy.house.gov
Troy E. Nehls	22—Republican	https://nehls.house.gov
E. Anthony Gonzalez	23—Republican	https://gonzales.house.gov
Elizabeth A. Van Duyne	24—Republican	https://vanduyne.house.gov

J. Roger Williams	25—Republican	http://williams.house.gov
Michael C. Burgess	26—Republican	http://burgess.house.gov
Michael J. Cloud	27—Republican	https://cloud.house.gov
Enrique R. Cuellar	28—Democrat	http://cuellar.house.gov
Sylvia R. Garcia	29—Democrat	https://sylviagarcia.house.gov
Eddie B. Johnson	30—Democrat	http://ebjohnson.house.gov
John R. Carter	31—Republican	https://carter.house.gov
Colin Z. Allred	32—Democrat	https://allred.house.gov
Marc A. Veasey	33—Democrat	http://veasey.house.gov
Filemón B. Vela, Jr.	34—Democrat	https://vela.house.gov
Lloyd A. Doggett II	35—Democrat	https://doggett.house.gov
Brian Babin	36—Republican	http://babin.house.gov
Utah		
Blake D. Moore	01—Republican	https://blakemoore.house.gov
Christopher D. Stewart	02—Republican	http://stewart.house.gov
John R. Curtis	03—Republican	https://curtis.house.gov
C. Burgess Owens	04—Republican	https://owens.house.gov
Vermont		
Peter F. Welch	At Large—Democrat	https://welch.house.gov
Virgin Islands		
Stacey E. Plaskett	Delegate—Democrat	https://plaskett.house.gov
Virginia		
Robert J. Wittman	01—Republican	http://wittman.house.gov
Elaine G. Luria	02—Democrat	https://luria.house.gov
Robert C. Scott	03—Democrat	http://bobbyscott.house.gov
A. Donald McEachin	04—Democrat	https://mceachin.house.gov
Robert G. Good	05—Republican	https://good.house.gov

Benjamin L. Cline	06—Republican	https://cline.house.gov
Abigail D. Spanberger	07—Democrat	https://spanberger.house.gov
Donald S. Beyer, Jr.	08—Democrat	http://beyer.house.gov
H. Morgan Griffith	09—Republican	http://morgangriffith.house.gov
Jennifer L. Wexton	10—Democrat	https://wexton.house.gov
Gerald E. Connolly	11—Democrat	https://connolly.house.gov
Washington		
Suzan K. DelBene	01—Democrat	https://delbene.house.gov
Richard R. Larsen	02—Democrat	http://larsen.house.gov
Jaime L. Herrera Beutler	03—Republican	http://herrerabeutler.house.gov
Daniel M. Newhouse	04—Republican	https://newhouse.house.gov
Cathy A. McMorris Rodgers	05—Republican	http://mcmorris.house.gov
Derek C. Kilmer	06—Democrat	https://kilmer.house.gov
Pramila Jayapal	07—Democrat	https://jayapal.house.gov
Kimberly M. Schrier	08—Democrat	https://schrier.house.gov
D. Adam Smith	09—Democrat	https://adamsmith.house.gov
Marilyn Strickland	10—Democrat	https://strickland.house.gov
West Virginia		
David B. McKinley	01—Republican	https://mckinley.house.gov
Alexander X. Mooney	02—Republican	https://mooney.house.gov
Carol D. Miller	03—Republican	https://miller.house.gov
Wisconsin		
Bryan G. Steil	01—Republican	https://steil.house.gov
Mark Pocan	02—Democrat	http://pocan.house.gov
Ronald J. Kind	03—Democrat	https://kind.house.gov
Gwendolynne S. Moore	04—Democrat	https://gwenmoore.house.gov

Scott L. Fitzgerald	05—Republican	https://fitzgerald.house.gov
Glenn S. Grothman	06—Republican	http://grothman.house.gov
Thomas P. Tiffany	07—Republican	https://tiffany.house.gov
Michael J. Gallagher	08—Republican	https://gallagher.house.gov

Wyoming

Elizabeth L. Cheney	At Large—Republican	https://cheney.house.gov

Information on House.gov may be more accurate and current.

THE ABOVE LIST OF 435 REPRESENTATIVES WAS UPDATED 3–2021.

Democrats are 219; Republicans are 211; and 5 districts do not have a Representative.

The Resident Commissioner and Delegates are not counted as Members.

<https://www.house.gov/representatives>

Information on the Office of the Clerk's website may be more accurate and current.

<https://clerkpreview.house.gov/Members#MemberProfiles>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Additional Resources

The "House of Representatives Resources" web page contains links that allow easy access to calendars, committee assignments, current House floor activities, directories, documents, profiles, statistics, texts of bills, the Office of the Clerk and the House Library, and information on committee meetings, House history, precedents, procedures, rules, salaries, Speakers of the House, vacancies, and information for those who are planning a visit to the U.S. Capitol.

<https://www.congress.gov/help/house-of-representatives>

Art Competition

Each spring, the Congressional Institute sponsors a nationwide high school visual art competition to recognize and encourage artistic talent. Students submit their entries to their Representative's office, and panels of district artists select the winning artwork, which is displayed at the U.S. Capitol for 1 year.

http://www.house.gov/content/educate/art_competition

Campaign Finance

The Federal Election Commission maintains a campaign finance database that contains information on candidates, including congressional candidates, who file reports with the Commission. Users of the online "Candidate and

Committee Viewer" can sort data and download them. The data presentations consist of biennial summaries, report summaries, and report images and downloads.

http://www.fec.gov/finance/disclosure/candcmte_info.shtml?tabIndex=1

Campaign Websites

The Library of Congress maintains a "Web Archives" that includes thousands of official campaign websites. Former congressional candidates' websites are part of this collection.

<https://www.loc.gov/websites>

Career Opportunities

The House Vacancy Announcement and Placement Service assists House Members, committees, and leadership by posting job vacancies and maintaining a resume bank. The Service provides confidential referral of resumes when House offices request them. Information on submitting a resume is available online.

http://www.house.gov/content/jobs/members_and_committees.php

To apply for positions with House organizations, read the individual vacancy announcements and follow the instructions.

<http://www.house.gov/content/jobs/vacancies.php>

Committees

Information on House committees is available on House.gov.

<http://www.house.gov/committees>

Additional information is available on the Office of the Clerk's website.

http://clerk.house.gov/committee_info/index.aspx

Congressional Record

Starting with the year 1995, the official record of the proceedings and debates of the U.S. Congress is available on Congress.gov.

<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record>

Starting with the year 1994, the official record of the proceedings and debates of the U.S. Congress is available on the Government Publishing Office's govinfo website.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/crec>

Contact the Clerk

Additional information on the House of Representatives is available from the Clerk, U.S. Capitol, Room H-154, Washington, DC 20515-6601. Phone, 202-225-7000.

<https://clerkpreview.house.gov/About#OverviewContact> | Email: info.clerkweb@mail.house.gov

Directories

The website House.gov has a directory that contains the committee assignment, congressional district, name, phone number, political affiliation, and room number of each Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, as well as the Uniform Resources Locator (URL) that leads to his or her website.

<http://www.house.gov/representatives>

The online "Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–Present," allows visitors to search for Members of Congress—past and present—by first or last name, political affiliation, position, State, or year of Congress.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch.asp>

Present and former Members of Congress have control numbers associated with their records in the "Biographical Directory of the United States Congress." Member IDs or "BioGuide IDs" serve as metadata within Congress.gov and legislative documents that the Government Publishing Office publishes.

<https://www.congress.gov/help/field-values/member-bioguide-ids>

Find a Representative

A Zip code-based search tool is available on House.gov for locating a representative.

<http://www.house.gov/representatives/find>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Office of the Clerk has posted answers to general legislative questions and to more specific questions related to members and committees.

<https://clerkpreview.house.gov/Help#MemberFAQs>

Glossaries

The Office of the Clerk's website has a short glossary for children.

<https://kids-clerk.house.gov/high-school/glossary.html>

House.gov has a glossary of terms for readers of congressional records.

<http://history.house.gov/Records-and-Research/FAQs/Congressional-Glossary/>

House.gov features a glossary of records management terms.

<http://history.house.gov/Records-and-Research/FAQs/Records-Glossary/>

The "Statement of Disbursements" is a quarterly public report of all receipts and expenditures for U.S. House of Representatives committees, leadership, Members, and officers and offices. To help the general public read this report, House.gov maintains an online glossary.

<https://www.house.gov/the-house-explained/open-government/statement-of-disbursements/glossary-of-terms>

History

The House of Representative's "History, Art and Archives" website features resources and a trove of information, including online collections, exhibitions, publications, and records.

<http://history.house.gov> | Email: history@mail.house.gov

In 2015, the "History, Art & Archives" team presented 10 favorite historical highlights and blog posts. Its selection had an eclectic character and includes highlights on a lavalier of diamonds, the protective power of a thrice-folded newspaper, the House gym, an amendment to abolish the U.S. Senate, national weather forecasts, possums, dueling in the House, hunting dogs on the floor, a titanic story of love and courage, and a very kissable man.

<https://history.house.gov/Blog/2015/May/5-20-Top-Ten/>

Learning About the House

The Office of the Clerk's website features educational and entertaining information on the legislative branch of the Government for students of all ages. Its "Kids in the House" site explains the role of the House of Representatives, describes the legislative process, and covers House history.

<https://kids-clerk.house.gov>

Adults seeking to learn about commissions, committees, House history, House leadership, Representatives, rules, or a Representative's schedule may benefit from "The House Explained" section on House.gov.

<http://www.house.gov/content/learn>

Member Profiles

The "Members of the U.S. Congress" database contains profiles for Representatives who have held office since 1973 or were still serving in the 93d Congress. Users of the database can filter profiles by chamber, Congress, political affiliation, and State or U.S. Territory. A Member profile includes the following: dates of service, district number and State, party affiliation, and a picture when available, as well as a link to the Member's entry in the "Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–Present" and a link to remarks made in the "Congressional Record." A profile also includes the list of legislation that the Member sponsored and cosponsored.

<https://www.congress.gov/members>

The Office of the Clerk's website also maintains a database of Member profiles.

<https://clerkpreview.house.gov/Members#MemberProfiles>

Most-Viewed Bills

The top ten most-viewed bills list is compiled each Monday and posted on the Congress.gov website.

<https://www.congress.gov/resources/display/content/Most-Viewed+Bills>

Oath of Office

The constitutional oath of office requires each Member of Congress to swear or affirm that he or she will support and defend the U.S. Constitution against foreign and domestic enemies; bear faith and allegiance to the Constitution; take this obligation freely, with neither mental reservation nor purpose of evasion; and discharge the duties of the office well and faithfully.

<https://clerkpreview.house.gov/Members#MemberOaths>

Party Seats / Vacancies

The Office of the Clerk's "House at a Glance" page keeps a tally of the number of Democratic, Independent, Libertarian, Republican, and vacant seats in the House of Representatives.

<https://clerk.house.gov/#view-at-a-glance>

People Search

The "History, Art, and Archives" section on the House.gov website has a versatile tool that allows users to search a comprehensive database containing biographical information on Members of the House of Representatives and on nonmember officers like chaplains, clerks, parliamentarians, sergeants at arms, and others.

<https://history.house.gov/People/Search>

Publications

The Congressional Directory, Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives, and telephone directory for the House of Representatives are available from the Government Publishing Office's bookstore. Phone, 202-512-0132.

<https://bookstore.gpo.gov/agency/congress-legislative-branch> | Email: mainbks@gpo.gov

Schedule

The House's schedule and related resources are available in the "Legislative Activity" section on House.gov.

<http://www.house.gov/legislative>

Site Map

House.gov features a site map that allows visitors to look for a specific topic or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

http://www.house.gov/content/site_tools/sitemap.php

Vacancies

The Office of the Clerk posts recent resignations, deaths, and other separations from the House of Representatives on its "Current Vacancies" web page. Vacancies are grouped according to congressional session, and the page includes the results of recent special elections that have been held to fill vacancies.

http://clerk.house.gov/member_info/vacancies.aspx?pr=house&%3Bvid=130

The above Sources of Information for the House of Representatives were updated 2–2021.

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Congressional Research Service



The United States Government Manual

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

101 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20540

202-707-5000

DIRECTOR

Mary B. Mazanec

Deputy Director

T.J. Halstead

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about/ofc-dir.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Congressional Research Service provides high quality research, analysis, information, and confidential consultation to help the U.S. Congress carry out its legislative, representational and oversight duties.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson approved a law to establish a separate department within the Library of Congress. That department was named the Legislative Reference Service, and its purpose was to serve the legislative needs of the U.S. Congress.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about/history.html>

With the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, the U.S. Congress changed the name of the Legislative Reference Service to the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and expanded its statutory obligations.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about/history.html>

The CRS is organized into five research divisions: American Law; Domestic Social Policy; Foreign Affairs, Defense and Trade; Government and Finance; and Resources, Science and Industry. Research support services are given to the policy experts in each of the five divisions by the Knowledge Services Group.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/research/>

The Office of the Director and other infrastructure offices oversee long-term goals and provide management and administrative support.

The CRS has about 600 employees who are based in Washington, DC. More than 400 of them are attorneys, information professionals, and policy analysts working in one of the five research divisions.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about/structure.html>

ACTIVITIES

The CRS provides comprehensive research and analysis on all legislative and oversight issues of interest to the U.S. Congress. The CRS assists Congress by responding to specific questions and by preparing reports on legislative topics in anticipation of questions and emerging issues. The CRS works with Members, committees, and congressional staff to identify and clarify policy problems and assess the implications of proposed policy alternatives. CRS experts play a role in every stage of the legislative process.

<http://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Annual Reports

The CRS posts its annual reports on the "About CRS" webs page.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about/>

Career Opportunities

The CRS hires motivated and talented individuals who can contribute to its unique role in supporting the U.S. Congress. To carry out the CRS's mission, the research divisions rely on attorneys, information professionals, and policy analysts, whose expertise falls within a variety of disciplines. Those disciplines include defense, economics, education, energy, environmental protection, foreign affairs, healthcare, homeland security, immigration, law, public administration, science, and technology.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/opportunities/>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page contains an electronic comment and question form. CRS staff responds to questions about employment and specific job listings. CRS staff works exclusively for the U.S. Congress; therefore, they do not respond to inquiries pertaining to other subjects.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/contact/>

History

To mark the centennial of the CRS, communications specialist Cory V. Langley compiled the article "CRS at 100—Informing the Legislative Debate Since 1914." The article was published in the May and June 2014 issue of "Library of Congress Magazine," pages 14–18. Accompanying the article is a CRS timeline that runs from 1914 through 2014.

https://www.loc.gov/lcm/pdf/LCM_2014_0506.pdf

Reports

CRS reports are accessible on the website Congress.gov. A search tool is available on the "Search CRS Reports" web page.

<https://crsreports.congress.gov/>

Values

All queries from Members of Congress and exchanges between them and CRS staff are confidential; all CRS services and products are authoritative; and to the maximum extent that human nature allows, CRS analyses are objective and nonpartisan.

<https://www.loc.gov/crsinfo/about/values.html>

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2020.

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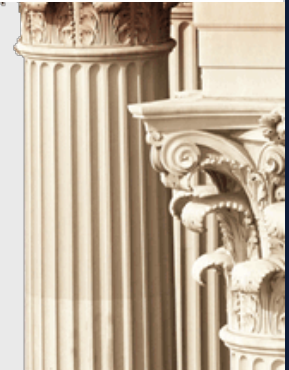
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The Supreme Court of the United States



The United States Government Manual

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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

202-479-3000

<http://www.supremecourt.gov>

MEMBERS

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES

John G. Roberts, Jr.

Associate Justice

Clarence Thomas

Associate Justice

Samuel A. Alito, Jr.

Associate Justice

Sonia M. Sotomayor

Associate Justice

Elena Kagan

Associate Justice

Neil M. Gorsuch

Associate Justice

Brett M. Kavanaugh

Associate Justice

Amy C. Barrett

Associate Justice

Ketanji B. Jackson

The above list of Justices was updated 7–2022.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/about/biographies.aspx>

OFFICERS

COUNSELOR TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE

Jeffrey P. Minear

Clerk

Scott S. Harris

Court Counsel

Ethan V. Torrey

Curator

Catherine E. Fitts

Director of Information Technology

Charles W. Gerald

Librarian

Linda S. Maslow

Marshal

Gail Curley

Public Information Officer

Patricia McCabe

Reporter of Decisions

Rebecca A. Womeldorf

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/about/about.aspx>

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 on the basis of this constitutional provision and by authority of the Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789 (1 Stat. 73), which President George Washington approved. The Supreme Court was organized on February 2, 1790.

<https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsl&fileName=001/llsl001.db&recNum=18>

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

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript#toc-article-iii->

The Supreme Court comprises the Chief Justice of the United States and such number of Associate Justices as may be fixed by Congress (28 U.S.C. 1). Currently, the total number of Associate Justices has been fixed at eight. Six Justices are needed for a quorum. If more than three of the nine Justices are unable to participate in a case, the Supreme Court lacks the authority to render a decision.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title28/part1/chapter1&edition=prelim>

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."

In the performance of its functions, the Court is assisted by nine court officers: the Clerk, the Counselor to the Chief Justice, the Court Counsel, the Curator, the Director of Information Technology, the Librarian, the Marshal, the Public Information Officer, and the Reporter of Decisions.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/about/about.aspx>

Appellate Jurisdiction

The Constitution has given authority to the Congress to pass statutes that confer appellate jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court. The basic statute that is 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.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title28/part4/chapter81&edition=prelim>

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. Over the course of a term, approximately 10,000 petitions are filed for cases to be briefed before the Court. Moreover, each year, about 1,200 applications, which can be acted upon by a single Justice while serving in the capacity of a Circuit Justice, are filed.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov/about/procedures.aspx>

Rulemaking

From time to time, Congress has conferred upon the Supreme Court power to prescribe rules of procedure to be followed by the lower courts of the United States.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that records belonging to the Supreme Court of the United States have been assigned to record group 267.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/267.html>

Art Collections

The Supreme Court has been acquiring artwork since the 1830s. Today, it continues to add to its three collections of decorative art, fine art, and graphic art. These collections include antique furniture, busts, engravings, historic furnishings, lithographs, miniatures, photographs, and portraits.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/about/historicCollections.aspx>

Audio Recordings

Recordings of oral arguments become publicly accessible at the end of each argument week. A listener has the option to download the audio files or to hear the arguments on the Supreme Court's website. Recordings are listed by case name, docket number, and the date of oral argument.

https://www.supremecourt.gov/oral_arguments/argument_audio/2018

Calendars / Lists

Supreme Court calendars and argument calendars, as well as day call and hearing lists, are posted in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://www.supremecourt.gov/oral_arguments/calendarsandlists.aspx

Career Opportunities

The Supreme Court posts vacancy announcements. It also has programs for docents, fellows, and interns.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/jobs/jobs.aspx>

Chief and Associate Justices

A Chief Justices list and Associate Justices list are available on the "Justices 1789 to Present" web page. The lists include all of the Justices who have served on the Supreme Court.

https://www.supremecourt.gov/about/members_text.aspx

A timeline of Chief and Associate Justices is also available.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/about/members.aspx>

Constitutional Interpretation

See the cornerstone address of Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes: "The Republic Endures and This Is the Symbol of Its Faith."

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/about/constitutional.aspx>

Contact Information

General contact information is available on the "Contact Us" web page. The Public Information Office receives general questions that are not time sensitive.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/contact/contactus.aspx> | Email: pio@supremecourt.gov

Docket Search

The online docket database contains information on the status of cases filed since the beginning of the 2001 Term.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/docket/docket.aspx>

The engrossed dockets from 1791 to 1995 have been scanned by the National Archives from its microfilm collection and are available in its catalog.

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/1524561>

Exhibitions

The Office of the Curator creates exhibitions to highlight the work and history of the Nation's highest court, the lives of individual Justices, and the architecture of the Supreme Court building. Exhibitions are self-guided and located on the ground floor of the building.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov/visiting/exhibition.aspx>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Supreme Court posts answers to FAQs online.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/about/faq.aspx>

The Public Information Office has answered questions that reporters often ask in its "Reporter's Guide to Applications Pending Before The Supreme Court of the United States."

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/reportersguide.pdf> | Email: pio@supremecourt.gov

Gift Shop

The Supreme Court Historical Society Gift Shop is accessible online and located on the ground floor of the Supreme Court building. Merchandise ranges from books, folders, statues, and woven throws to jewelry, learning games, scarves, ties, and writing instruments. The shop is open Monday–Friday, from 9 a.m. to 4:25 p.m., excluding Federal Holidays. Phone, 888-539-4438.

<http://supremecourtgifts.org/> | Email: giftshop@supremecourthistory.org

Granted and Noted Cases List

Annual lists are posted in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading. The earliest of the lists starts with the October term of 2007.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/orders/grantednotedlists.aspx>

History

CIRCUIT RIDING—For most of its existence, circuit riding was an unpopular hold-over from the early days of the Republic. Accordingly, the history of circuit riding could be described as the "history to abolish circuit riding." Given circuit riding's practical shortcomings, one marvels at the longevity of the practice, that it lasted for as long as it did. To learn more, see Joshua Glick's Cardozo Law Review article "On the Road: The Supreme Court and the History of Circuit Riding" (APR 2003).

<https://supremecourthistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/SCHS-publications-digitized-volumes-circuit-riding.pdf>

19TH CENTURY DECISIONS AND ARGUMENTS—The dates of Supreme Court decisions and arguments from 1791 through 1882 ("United States Reports," vols. 2–107) were compiled by the staff of the Anne Ashmore Library. The compilation of dates is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/datesofdecisions.pdf>

THE SUPREME COURT HISTORICAL SOCIETY—This private nonprofit organization, collects and preserves the history of the Supreme Court. Incorporated in the District of Columbia in 1974, its founder Chief Justice Warren E. Burger served as the first honorary chairman. The Society is headquartered in the Opperman House in Washington, DC, where it maintains The Goldman Library. The books housed therein comprise one of the finest collections of Court histories, Justices' writings, and judicial biographies. The library also has materials relating to U.S. attorneys general, solicitors, and Presidents.

<https://supremecourthistory.org/supreme-court-historical-society-mission>

Indigent Petitioners

The "Guide for Filing In Forma Pauperis Cases" assists litigants who may lack the financial resources to pay the filing fee or to submit booklet-format documents under Court Rule 33.1.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/casehand/guideforIFPcases2019.pdf>

Landmark Cases

The "United States Courts" website has a web page that is dedicated to "Supreme Court Landmarks." The page presents information on 22 landmark cases.

<https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/educational-resources/supreme-court-landmarks>

ROE ET AL. V. WADE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF DALLAS COUNTY (410 U.S. 113)—The syllabus to this landmark case and the opinion of the Court are available on the Library of Congress website. The 66-page document was posted in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/lj/usrep/usrep410/usrep410113/usrep410113.pdf>

Links

The Supreme Court's website has links to other Internet sources of information on the Federal Government, the Judiciary, and the Supreme Court.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/links/links.aspx>

Minutes of the Court

The "Journal of the Supreme Court" contains the official minutes. It reflects the disposition of each case, identifies the court whose judgment is under review, lists the cases argued that day and the attorneys who presented oral

argument, contains miscellaneous announcements by the Chief Justice from the bench, and names the attorneys who have been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/orders/journal.aspx>

Press Releases

Press releases are posted online.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/press/pressreleases.aspx>

Reports on the Federal Judiciary

"Year-End Reports on the Federal Judiciary," which the current and former Chief Justices have prepared, are posted on the Supreme Court's website. Starting with the year 2000, most of the reports are available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/year-endreports.aspx>

Search Tips

Use the search tips to refine a search and find more specific results on the Supreme Court's website.

https://www.supremecourt.gov/search_help.aspx

Seating To Hear Oral Arguments

All oral arguments are open to the public. Seating is limited and on a first-come, first-seated, basis. Before a session begins, two lines form on the plaza in front of the building. One line is for those attending an entire argument; the other, a 3-minute line, is for those observing the Court in session for a brief period of time.

https://www.supremecourt.gov/oral_arguments/courtroomseating.aspx

Site Map

The site map allows visitors to look for specific information or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/sitemap.aspx>

Slip Opinions

Slip opinions are posted within minutes after the Justices issue their opinions. They remain posted until the opinions for the entire term are published in the bound volumes of the "United States Reports." A slip opinion comprises the majority or principal opinion, concurring or dissenting opinions, and a prefatory syllabus summarizing the decision.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/slipopinion/21>

Speeches

Speeches of current and former Supreme Court Justices are available online.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/speeches/speeches.aspx>

United States Reports

The "United States Reports" contain the official opinions of the Supreme Court. The reports are available online, being accessible on the Library of Congress website. They also are accessible, indirectly, through the govinfo.gov website, which the Government Publishing Office manages.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

<https://www.loc.gov/collections/united-states-reports>

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

<https://www.govinfo.gov/browse-a-z#U>

Visiting the Court

The Supreme Court building is open to the public Monday–Friday, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m, excluding Federal holidays.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov/visiting/visiting.aspx>

Maps and brochures are available online. The visitors' guide and map are available in translation: Chinese, French, German, Japanese, Russian, and Spanish.

<https://www.supremecourt.gov/visiting/mapsandbrochures.aspx>

The Sources of Information were updated 5–2022.

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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).

To obtain a complete list of judges, court officials, and official stations of the United States Courts of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, as well as information on opinions and cases before the court, consult the Judicial Circuit Web sites listed below.

Circuit	URL
District of Columbia Circuit	http://www.cadc.uscourts.gov
First Circuit	http://www.ca1.uscourts.gov

Second Circuit	http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov
Third Circuit	http://www.ca3.uscourts.gov
Fourth Circuit	http://www.ca4.uscourts.gov
Fifth Circuit	http://www.ca5.uscourts.gov
Sixth Circuit	http://www.ca6.uscourts.gov
Seventh Circuit	http://www.ca7.uscourts.gov
Eighth Circuit	http://www.ca8.uscourts.gov
Ninth Circuit	http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov
Tenth Circuit	http://www.ca10.uscourts.gov
Eleventh Circuit	http://www.ca11.uscourts.gov

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 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).

<http://www.cafc.uscourts.gov>

United States District Courts

The Nation's district courts are the trial courts of general Federal jurisdiction. These courts resolve disputes by determining the facts and applying legal principles to decide which party is right. Each State has at least one

district court, and large States have as many as four. There are 89 district courts in the 50 States, plus one in the District of Columbia and another in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Three other U.S. Territories also have courts that hear Federal cases: Guam and the Northern Mariana and Virgin Islands.

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 645 permanent district judgeships in the 50 States and 15 in the District of Columbia. There are seven 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 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.

<http://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/court-role-and-structure>

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 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.

<http://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/court-role-and-structure>

For further information concerning the lower courts, contact the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20544. Phone, 202-502-2600.

United States Court of International Trade

This court was originally established as the Board of United States General Appraisers by act of June 10, 1890, which conferred upon it jurisdiction theretofore held by the district and circuit courts in actions arising under the tariff acts (19 U.S.C. ch. 4). The act of May 28, 1926 (19 U.S.C. 405a), created the United States Customs Court to supersede the Board; by acts of August 7, 1939, and June 25, 1948 (28 U.S.C. 1582, 1583), the court was

integrated into the United States court structure, organization, and procedure. The act of July 14, 1956 (28 U.S.C. 251), established the court as a court of record of the United States under Article III of the Constitution. The Customs Court Act of 1980 (28 U.S.C. 251) constituted the court as the United States Court of International Trade.

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

<http://www.cit.uscourts.gov>

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.

<http://www.jpml.uscourts.gov>

For further information, contact the Clerk, Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, Room G-255, Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20002-8041. Phone, 202-502-2800.

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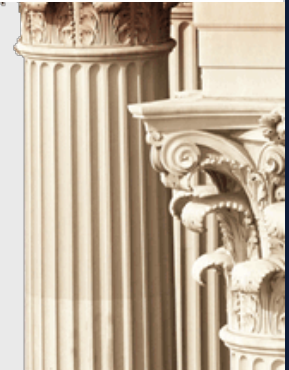
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United States Courts of Appeals



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UNITED STATES COURTS OF APPEALS

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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.

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Third Circuit	http://www.ca3.uscourts.gov
Fourth Circuit	http://www.ca4.uscourts.gov
Fifth Circuit	http://www.ca5.uscourts.gov
Sixth Circuit	http://www.ca6.uscourts.gov
Seventh Circuit	http://www.ca7.uscourts.gov
Eighth Circuit	http://www.ca8.uscourts.gov
Ninth Circuit	http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov
Tenth Circuit	http://www.ca10.uscourts.gov

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United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit



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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

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rulemaking of the Department of Veterans Affairs; review of decisions of the U.S. Senate 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).

<http://www.cafc.uscourts.gov>

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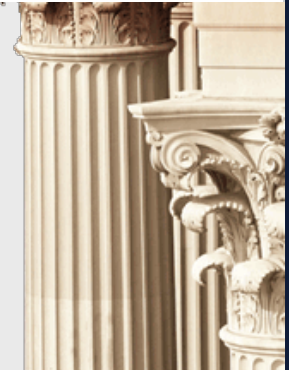
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United States District Courts



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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

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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 645 permanent district judgeships in the 50 States and 15 in the District of Columbia. There are seven 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 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.

<http://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/court-role-and-structure>

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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 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.

<http://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/court-role-and-structure>

For further information concerning the lower courts, contact the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20544. Phone, 202-502-2600.

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United States Court of International Trade



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UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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

The Court of International Trade has jurisdiction over any civil action against the United States arising from Federal

laws governing import transactions. This includes classification and valuation cases, as well as authority to review certain agency determinations under the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501) involving antidumping and countervailing duty matters. In addition, it has exclusive jurisdiction of civil actions to review determinations as to the eligibility of workers, firms, and communities for adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2101). Civil actions commenced by the United States to recover 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.

<http://www.cit.uscourts.gov>

For further information, contact the Clerk, United States Court of International Trade, One Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278-0001. Phone, 212-264-2814.

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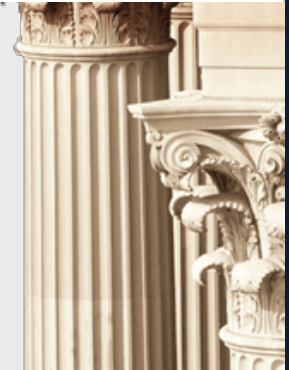
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Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation



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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.

<http://www.jpml.uscourts.gov>

For further information, contact the Clerk, Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, Room G-255, Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20002-8041. Phone, 202-502-2800.

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[United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims](#)

[United States Court of Federal Claims](#)

[United States Tax Court](#)



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SPECIAL COURTS

United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces

450 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20442-0001

202-761-1448

202-761-4672

<http://www.armfor.uscourts.gov>

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

The court is called upon to exercise jurisdiction to review the record in all cases extending to death; certified to the court by a Judge Advocate General of one of the Armed Forces; or petitioned by accused who have received a sentence of confinement for 1 year or more and/or a punitive discharge.

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

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

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

Job openings and available clerkships are posted online.

<http://www.armfor.uscourts.gov/newcaaf/employment.htm>

<http://www.armfor.uscourts.gov/newcaaf/contact.htm>

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

United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims

Suite 900, 625 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20004-2950

202-501-5970

202-501-5848

<http://www.uscourts.cavc.gov>

The United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, a court of record under Article I of the Constitution, was established on November 18, 1988 (38 U.S.C. 7251) and given exclusive jurisdiction to review decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals. Appeals concern veteran disability benefits, dependent educational assistance,

survivor benefits, and pension benefits claims. In addition to its review authority, the Court has contempt authority, as well as the authority to compel action by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the authority to grant a petition for extraordinary relief under the All Writs Act (28 U.S.C. 1651), and the authority to make attorney fee determinations under the Equal Access to Justice Act (28 U.S.C. 2412). Decisions of the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims are subject to review by the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit on questions of law and on writ of certiorari by the United States Supreme Court.

The Court consists of nine judges whom the President appoints with the advice and consent of the Senate for 15-year terms. One of the judges serves as chief judge.

The Chief Judge generally conducts a judicial conference every 2 years. The primary purpose of the conference, which involves the active participation of members of the legal community, attorneys, and practitioners admitted to practice before the Court, is to consider the business of the Court and to recommend means of improving the administration of justice within the Court's jurisdiction.

The Court is located in Washington, DC, but it is a court of national jurisdiction and may sit at any location within the United States.

Opinions issued by the Court, case information, and a current list of judges and officials of the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims are available online.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

Job opportunities are posted online.

<http://www.uscourts.cavc.gov/employment.php>

<http://www.uscourts.cavc.gov/contact.php>

For further information, contact the Clerk, United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, Suite 900, 625 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20004-2950. Phone, 202-501-5970. Fax, 202-501-5848

United States Court of Federal Claims

717 Madison Place NW., Washington, DC 20439

202-357-6400

<http://www.uscfc.uscourts.gov>

The United States Court of Federal Claims has jurisdiction over claims seeking money judgments against the United States. A claim must be founded upon the Constitution, an act of Congress, an Executive order, a contract with the United States, or Federal regulations. Judges 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.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

Information on job opportunities and internships is available online.

<http://www.uscfc.uscourts.gov/job-opportunitiesemployment>

<http://www.uscfc.uscourts.gov/court-directory>

For further information, contact the Clerk's Office, United States Court of Federal Claims, 717 Madison Place NW., Washington, DC 20439. Phone, 202-357-6400.

United States Tax Court

400 Second Street NW., Washington, DC 20217-0002

202-521-0700

<http://www.ustaxcourt.gov>

The United States Tax Court is a court of record under Article I of the Constitution of the United States (26 U.S.C. 7441). The court was created as the United States Board of Tax Appeals by the Revenue Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 336). The name was changed to the Tax Court of the United States by the Revenue Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 957). The Tax Reform Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 730) established the court under Article I and then changed its name to the United States Tax Court.

The court comprises 19 judges who are appointed by the President to 15-year terms and subject to Senate confirmation. The court also has varying numbers of both senior judges (who may be recalled by the chief judge to perform further judicial duties) and special trial judges (who are appointed by the chief judge and may hear and decide a variety of cases). The court's jurisdiction is set forth in various sections of title 26 of the U.S. Code.

The offices of the court and its judges are in Washington, DC. However, the court has national jurisdiction and schedules trial sessions in more than 70 cities in the United States. Each trial session is conducted by one judge, senior judge, or special trial judge. Court proceedings are open to the public and are conducted in accordance with the court's rules of practice and procedure 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 charged for the filing of a petition. Practice before the court is limited to practitioners admitted under the court's rules of practice and procedure.

Decisions entered by the court, other than decisions in small tax cases, may be appealed to the regional courts of appeals and, thereafter, upon the granting of a writ of certiorari, to the Supreme Court of the United States. At the option of petitioners, simplified procedures may be used in small tax cases. Small tax cases are final and not subject to review by any court.

<http://www.ustaxcourt.gov/about.htm>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

Vacancy announcements and information on the court's law clerk program are available online.

<http://www.ustaxcourt.gov/employment.htm>

Forms

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An online guide provides information—not legal advice—that may be helpful for those representing themselves before the Tax Court. It answers frequent questions that taxpayers ask and explains the process of filing a petition to begin a Tax Court case and things that occur before, during, and after trial. It also features a glossary.

http://www.ustaxcourt.gov/taxpayer_info_intro.htm | Email: info@ustaxcourt.gov

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For further information, contact the Office of the Clerk of the Court, United States Tax Court, 400 Second Street NW., Washington, DC 20217-0002. Phone, 202-521-0700.

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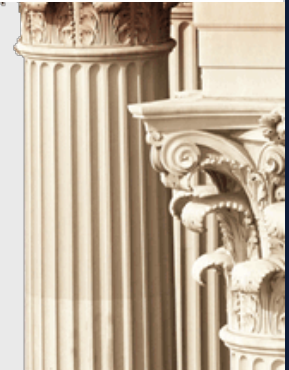
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United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces



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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

450 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20442-0001

202-761-1448

202-761-4672

<http://www.armfor.uscourts.gov>

This court was established under Article I of the Constitution of the United States pursuant to act of May 5, 1950, as amended (10 U.S.C. 867). Subject only to certiorari review by the Supreme Court of the United States in a limited number of cases, the court serves as the final appellate tribunal to review court-martial convictions of all the Armed

Forces. It is exclusively an appellate criminal court, consisting of five civilian judges who are appointed for 15-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The court is called upon to exercise jurisdiction to review the record in all cases extending to death; certified to the court by a Judge Advocate General of one of the Armed Forces; or petitioned by accused who have received a sentence of confinement for 1 year or more and/or a punitive discharge.

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

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

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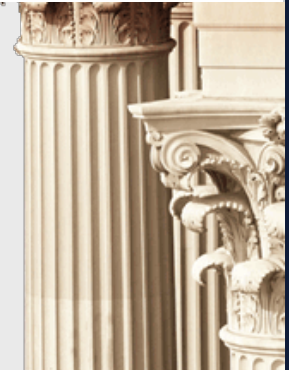
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United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims



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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR VETERANS CLAIMS

Suite 900, 625 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20004-2950

202-501-5970

202-501-5848

<http://www.uscourts.cavc.gov>

The United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, a court of record under Article I of the Constitution, was established on November 18, 1988 (38 U.S.C. 7251) and given exclusive jurisdiction to review decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals. Appeals concern veteran disability benefits, dependent educational assistance, survivor benefits,

and pension benefits claims. In addition to its review authority, the Court has contempt authority, as well as the authority to compel action by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the authority to grant a petition for extraordinary relief under the All Writs Act (28 U.S.C. 1651), and the authority to make attorney fee determinations under the Equal Access to Justice Act (28 U.S.C. 2412). Decisions of the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims are subject to review by the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit on questions of law and on writ of certiorari by the United States Supreme Court.

The Court consists of nine judges whom the President appoints with the advice and consent of the Senate for 15-year terms. One of the judges serves as chief judge.

The Chief Judge generally conducts a judicial conference every 2 years. The primary purpose of the conference, which involves the active participation of members of the legal community, attorneys, and practitioners admitted to practice before the Court, is to consider the business of the Court and to recommend means of improving the administration of justice within the Court's jurisdiction.

The Court is located in Washington, DC, but it is a court of national jurisdiction and may sit at any location within the United States.

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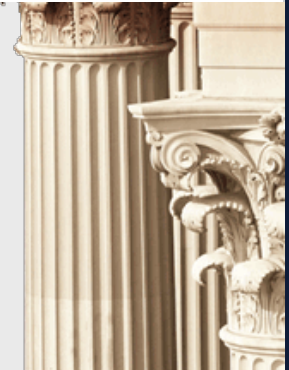
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United States Court of Federal Claims



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UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS

717 Madison Place NW., Washington, DC 20439

202-357-6400

<http://www.uscfc.uscourts.gov>

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United States Tax Court



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UNITED STATES TAX COURT

400 Second Street NW., Washington, DC 20217-0002

202-521-0700

<http://www.ustaxcourt.gov>

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<http://www.ustaxcourt.gov/phone.htm>

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Administrative Office of the United States Courts



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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20544

202-502-2600

<http://www.uscourts.gov>

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Deputy Director

Lee Ann Bennett

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Legislative Affairs	David T. Best
Public Affairs	David A. Sellers
General Counsel	Sheryl L. Walter

<https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/profile-administrative-office-us-courts-annual-report-2019>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2020.

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts supports and serves the nonjudicial, administrative business of the United States Courts.

ESTABLISHMENT

On August 7, 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved Public Law 76–299, which provided "for the administration of the United States courts" (53 Stat. 1223). The new statute included an effective date: 90 days after its approval by the President (53 Stat. 1226). On November 6, 1939, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC) was established.

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/76th-congress/session-1/c76s1ch501.pdf>

On June 25, 1948, President Harry S. Truman approved Public Law 80–773, which "revised, codified, and enacted into law" 28 U.S.C. The law provided for the annual summoning of the chief judges of the judicial circuits by the Chief Justice of the United States to the newly named Judicial Conference of the United States, at which the Chief Justice

presides (62 Stat. 902). It also described the general duties of the AOUSC Director, who serves as "the administrative officer of the courts, and under the supervision and direction of the Judicial Conference of the United States" (62 Stat. 914).

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/80th-congress/session-2/c80s2ch646.pdf>

The Chief Justice of the United States, after consultation with the Judicial Conference, appoints the Director and Deputy Director of the AOUSC.

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Codified statutory material on the "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure" has been assigned to 28 U.S.C. Part III, which deals with court officers and employees, comprises chapters 41–58.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title28/part3&edition=prelim>

"Chapter 41—Administrative Office of United States Courts," which comprises sections 601–613, has been assigned to 28 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title28/part3/chapter41&edition=prelim>

ACTIVITIES

The AOUSC provides a range of administrative, financial, legal, legislative, management, technology, and program support services to Federal courts. Judicial Conference committees, with input from the courts, advise the AOUSC as it develops the annual judiciary budget for approval by the U.S. Congress and the President. The AOUSC also carries out Judicial Conference policies. Providing staff support and counsel to the Judicial Conference and its committees is a primary responsibility of the AOUSC.

<http://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/judicial-administration>

Administering the Courts

The Director is the administrative officer of the courts of the United States—except of the Supreme Court. Under the guidance of the Judicial Conference of the United States, the Director supervises all administrative matters relating to the offices of clerks and other clerical and administrative personnel of the courts; examines the state of the dockets of the courts, secures information as to the courts' need of assistance, and prepares statistical data and reports each quarter and transmits them to the chief judges of the circuits; submits an activities report of the Administrative Office and the courts' state of business to the annual meeting of the Judicial Conference of the United States; fixes the compensation of court employees whose compensation is not otherwise fixed by law; regulates and pays annuities to widows and surviving dependent children of judges; disburses moneys appropriated for the maintenance and operation of the courts; examines accounts of court officers; regulates travel of judicial personnel; provides accommodations and supplies for the courts and their clerical and administrative personnel; establishes and maintains programs for the certification and utilization of court interpreters and the provision of special interpretation services in the courts; and performs such other duties as may be assigned by the Supreme Court or the Judicial Conference of the United States.

The Director also prepares and submits the budget of the courts, which the Office of Management and Budget transmits to Congress without change.

Bankruptcy

According to the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984 (28 U.S.C. 151), the bankruptcy judges for each judicial district constitute a unit of the district court known as the bankruptcy court. The courts of appeals appoint bankruptcy judges in such numbers as authorized by Congress. These judges 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 refer such cases and proceedings to its bankruptcy judges (as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 157).

The Director of the Administrative Office recommends to the Judicial Conference the duty stations of bankruptcy judges and the places they hold court, 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.

<http://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/bankruptcy>

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 magistrate judges. In compliance with the act, the Administrative Office conducts surveys of the conditions in the judicial districts to make recommendations as to the number, location, and salaries of magistrate judges. The Judicial Conference then determines their number, location, and salaries, subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

<https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/about-federal-judges>

Probation / Pretrial Services

The Administrative Office exercises general supervision of the accounts and practices of the Federal probation offices, which are subject to primary control by the respective district courts that they serve. The Administrative Office publishes, in cooperation with the Department of Justice's Bureau of Prisons, the "Federal Probation Journal." This online, quarterly publication presents current thought, research, and practice in corrections, community supervision, and criminal justice.

In accordance with the Pretrial Services Act of 1982 (18 U.S.C. 3152), the Director establishes pretrial services in the district courts. The offices of these district courts report information on pretrial release of persons charged with Federal offenses and supervise such persons who are released to their custody.

<http://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/probation-and-pretrial-services>

Representation

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.

<http://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/defender-services>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Administrative Office records have been assigned to record group 116.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/116.html>

Business Opportunities

The Federal Acquisition Regulation does not apply to procurement within the Federal judiciary. Judiciary procurement policies are the responsibility of the Procurement Management Division within the Administrative Office and are issued in the "Guide to Judiciary Policy" (volume 14—Procurement).

<https://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/business-opportunities>

Career Opportunities

To help carry out its mission, the Federal Judiciary relies on attorneys, interpreters, information technology experts, probation officers, and other skilled professionals.

<https://www.uscourts.gov/careers>

Contact Information

Postal correspondence should be sent to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20544. The "Contact Us" web page also allows online visitors to send an electronic message.

<https://www.uscourts.gov/contact-us>

eJuror Program

The national eJuror program allows a potential juror to respond online to his or her jury qualification questionnaire. Using the eJuror service, a potential juror may revise personal information, check when he or she needs to report for jury service, submit a request for an excuse or deferral, and select an alternate time to serve.

<https://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/jury-service/national-ejuror-program>

Electronic Filing

Attorneys and others may submit files online using the Federal courts' Case Management and Electronic Case Files system.

<http://www.uscourts.gov/courtrecords/electronic-filing-cmecf>

Email Updates

A subscriber receives notifications by email when new information is available, including news, newsletters, specific website content, and other alerts.

<https://www.uscourts.gov/email-updates>

Federal Courts

The Federal court finder search tool allows online visitors to find a Federal court by location or court name, including appellate, bankruptcy, district, probation, and pretrial office, or Federal defender organization.

<https://www.uscourts.gov/federal-court-finder/search>

Federal Register

Documents that the Administrative Office published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/administrative-office-of-united-states-courts>

Forms

National Federal court forms are accessible online. National court forms can be used in all Federal courts. Each Federal court also maintains its own local court forms.

<https://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/forms>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Answers to FAQs on the Federal Judiciary are available online.

<http://www.uscourts.gov/frequently-asked-questions-faqs>

Glossaries

A glossary of legal terms is available online.

<http://www.uscourts.gov/glossary>

A glossary of common legal terms is also available in the 50-page publication "Understanding the Federal Courts," starting on page 29.

<https://www.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/understanding-federal-courts.pdf>

Judicial Vacancies

Judicial vacancies on the U.S. Court of Appeals, U.S. Court of Federal Claims, U.S. Court of International Trade, U.S. District Courts, and U.S. Supreme Court are posted online.

<https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/judicial-vacancies>

Law Day

"Your Vote, Your Voice, Our Democracy: The 19th Amendment at 100" is the theme of Law Day 2020.

<https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/educational-resources/annual-observances/law-day>

News

Judiciary news is available online.

<https://www.uscourts.gov/judiciary-news>

Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER)

The online PACER service allows account holders to search and locate appellate, district, and bankruptcy court case and docket information. A person may register for an account, using the "Find a Case (PACER)" web page.

<https://www.uscourts.gov/court-records/find-case-pacer>

Publications

The Federal judiciary and Administrative Office produce publications for the Congress, the public, and others to educate and inform about the work of the courts.

<http://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/publications>

Social Media

The Administrative Office tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/uscourts>

The Administrative Office posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/uscourts>

Statistical Data

Statistical data on the business of the Federal Judiciary are available online.

<http://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/caseload-statistics-data-tables>

Understanding Federal Courts

The AOUSC developed the 50-page publication "Understanding the Federal Courts" as an introduction to the Federal judicial system, its organization and administration, and its relationship to the legislative and executive branches of the Government. The publication is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/understanding-federal-courts.pdf>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2020.

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Federal Judicial Center



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FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

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

202-502-4000

<http://www.fjc.gov>

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Clara J. Altman

Division Directors

Education

Dana K. Chipman

Research

Elizabeth C. Wiggins

Office Directors

Administration

Nancy Payne

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José Idler

Federal Judicial History

Christine Lamberson

International Judicial Relations

Mira Gur-Arie

Information Technology

Esther DeVries

<https://www.fjc.gov/about/senior-staff>

Board of the Federal Judicial Center

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Judge

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Judge

Nancy D. Freudenthal

Judge

Thomas M. Hardiman

Judge

Raymond A. Jackson

Judge **

Roslynn R. Mauskopf

Chief Bankruptcy Judge

Mildred Cabán

Magistrate Judge

Anthony E. Porcelli

***The Chief Justice of the United States chairs the Board of the Federal Judicial Center. ** Judge Roslynn R. Mauskopf is an ex officio member of the Board because she serves as the Director of the Administrative Office.**

<https://www.fjc.gov/about/board-members>

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2022.

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

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On December 20, 1967, President Lyndon B. Johnson approved Public Law 90–219, "an act to provide for the establishment of a Federal Judicial Center [FJC], and for other purposes." The FJC was established "to further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in the courts of the United States" (81 Stat. 664).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-81/pdf/STATUTE-81-Pg664.pdf>

The FJC's statutory duties are described in chapter 42, sections 620–629, of 28 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/browse/prelim@title28/part3/chapter42&edition=prelim>

The Board of the FJC determines the agency's basic policies and activities. The Board comprises the Chief Justice of the United States, who permanently chairs of the Board by statute; two circuit judges of the U.S. courts of appeals; three judges of the U.S. district courts; one bankruptcy judge; and one magistrate judge. The Judicial Conference of the United States elects these eight members of the Board for 4-year terms. The ninth member is the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, who serves on Board in a permanent capacity. An elected member may serve only for one four-year term on the Board.

<https://www.fjc.gov/about/statute>

The FJC does not post an organizational chart on its website.

ACTIVITIES

The organization of the FJC reflects its primary statutory mandates. The Education Division plans education and produces training—including curriculum packages for in-district training, in-person programs, publications, video programs, and web-based programs and resources—for judges and court staff. The Research Division examines and evaluates current and alternative Federal court practices and policies. Its research assists Judicial Conference committees in developing policy recommendations. The research also supports the FJC's educational programs. The Federal Judicial History Office helps courts and other parties study and preserve Federal judicial history. The International Judicial Relations Office provides information to judicial and legal officials from foreign countries and informs Federal judicial personnel of developments in international law and other court systems that may affect their

work. Two units of the Director's Office—the Editorial and Information Services Office and the Information Technology Office—provide editorial and design assistance, organization and dissemination of FJC resources, and technology.

<https://www.fjc.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Annual Reports

Annual Reports, from 1969 to the present, are available to download as Portable Document Format (PDF) files.

<https://www.fjc.gov/content/annual-reports>

Archived Judicial Records

The FJC record group does not currently have a description associated with it in the "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States." The Guide is accessible online, and FJC records have been assigned to Record Group 516.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/000.html>

The National Archives does maintain a "Judicial Records" web page that contains information and resources for identifying and locating Federal court documents within its holdings. These documents comprise records of hearings and trials of Federal jurisdiction.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/court-records/archives.html>

Biographical Directory of Judges

The directory includes the biographies of judges appointed by the President to serve during good behavior since 1789 on the U.S. district courts, U.S. courts of appeals, Supreme Court of the United States, and U.S. Court of International Trade, as well as the former U.S. circuit courts, Court of Claims, U.S. Customs Court, and U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. Also included are judges who received presidential recess appointments to the above named courts but were not confirmed by the Senate to serve during good behavior.

<https://www.fjc.gov/history/judges>

Career Opportunities

The FJC posts job openings online. Contact the Human Resources Office for more information. Phone, 202-502-4165.

<https://www.fjc.gov/about/job-vacancies> | Email: personnel@fjc.gov

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" page has fax and phone numbers for FJC offices and divisions.

<https://www.fjc.gov/about/contact-us>

Educational Materials

Materials that the FJC produces as part of its educational programs for judges and court employees are accessible online.

<https://www.fjc.gov/education>

Environmental Law

The FJC published "International Environmental Law: A Guide for Judges" (2015) that Roger R. Martella, Jr., and James W. Coleman wrote. The guide introduces judges to some of the major areas of international environmental law and examines how the law might arise in Federal litigation involving climate change, hazardous chemicals and materials, protected species, water pollution, air pollution, environmental disaster response, and transborder enforcement of environmental regulations. It also discusses the sources of international environmental laws, such as bilateral investment treaties, international standards and standard-setting organizations, and multilateral trade agreements. The FJC regards the content of the guide as responsible and valuable, but it does not reflect the policy or recommendations of the FJC Board.

<https://www.fjc.gov/content/309707/international-environmental-law-guide-judges>

History

Questions about the history of the Federal judiciary? Submit them to the experts at the Federal Judicial History Office. Phone, 202-502-4180. Fax, 202-502-4077.

<https://www.fjc.gov/history> | Email: history@fjc.gov

Hundreds of images of historic Federal courthouses and other buildings that have served as the meeting places of Federal courts are available online.

<https://www.fjc.gov/history/courthouses>

Timelines of the structure of the Federal courts, jurisdiction of the Federal courts, administration of the Federal courts, and cases that shaped the them are posted online.

<https://www.fjc.gov/history/timeline>

Integrated Database

Under a working arrangement with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, The FJC provides public access to its Integrated Data Base, which contains data on civil case and criminal defendant filings and terminations in the district courts, as well as bankruptcy court and appellate court case information.

<https://www.fjc.gov/research/idb>

Publications

The online catalog contains records of FJC publications: manuals, monographs, reference guides, and research reports. A bibliographic record, which includes abstract or description, author and title, and additional information, is available for each item. Phone, 202-502-4153. Fax, 202-502-4077.

<https://www.fjc.gov/publications> | Email: publications@fjc.gov

Reports / Studies

The FJC posts studies that were published in the past on its website in Portable Document Format (PDF) for downloading. Its Research Division conducted them. Some Center reports are not published or made publicly available due to restrictions in place from the source of the research request.

<https://www.fjc.gov/research/reports-and-studies>

Resources on Law and Practice

The "Special Topics" web page provides online access to curated collections of FJC resources on discrete areas of law and judicial practice.

<https://www.fjc.gov/research/special-topics>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.fjc.gov/sitemap>

Teaching Resources

Teaching and civic outreach resources are available online.

<https://www.fjc.gov/education/civic-education-about-courts>

Visiting Foreign Judicial Fellows

Foreign judges, court officials, and scholars may apply for the opportunity to conduct research at the FJC on topics concerning the administration of justice in the United States.

<https://www.fjc.gov/content/visiting-foreign-judicial-fellows-program>

The Sources of Information were updated 3–2022.

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United States Sentencing Commission



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UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

Suite 2-500, One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20002-8002

202-502-4500

<http://www.ussc.gov>

CHAIR

William H. Pryor, Jr., Acting

Vice Chair

(vacancy)

Vice Chair	(vacancy)
Vice Chair	(vacancy)
Commissioner	Charles R. Breyer
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Commissioner (ex officio)	J. Patricia Wilson Smoot
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Director, Office of Administration and Planning	Susan M. Brazel
Director, Office of Education and Sentencing Practice	Raquel Wilson
Director, Office of Legislative and Public Affairs	Christine M. Leonard
Director, Office of Research and Data	Glenn R. Schmitt
General Counsel	Kathleen C. Grilli

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

[Organizational Chart](#)

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

The Commission comprises seven voting members and two nonvoting members. The President appoints the voting members with the advice and consent of the Senate for 6-year terms. The President also appoints one of the voting members as the Chair and designates three others as Vice Chairs.

The Commission evaluates the effects of the sentencing guidelines on the criminal justice system, advises Congress on the modification or enactment of statutes pertaining 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 for 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 intended to support the principles 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.

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

<http://www.ussc.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Education

The Commission offers courses that fulfill continuing legal education requirements in several jurisdictions.

<http://www.ussc.gov/education/training-resources/continuing-legal-education>

Career Opportunities

The Commission posts job announcements on its Web site.

<http://www.ussc.gov/employment>

Guidelines Manual

The current "USSC Guidelines Manual" is available in Portable Document Format on the Commission's Web site. An electronic archive of the yearly manual starts with the year 1987.

<http://www.ussc.gov/guidelines/2015-guidelines-manual/archive>

Helpline

Attorneys, judges, and probation officers who have questions may call the Commission's helpline for assistance. The helpline also handles data requests. Its hours of operations are 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m., eastern standard time, Monday–Friday, excluding Federal holidays. Phone, 202-502-4545.

News

Press releases are available on the Commission's Web site.

<http://www.ussc.gov/about/news/press-releases>

The Commission also posts amicus curiae briefs, reports, speeches, statements, and testimonies online.

<http://www.ussc.gov/about/news/testimony-speeches/speeches-and-submissions>

Publications

A topical index of publications is available online.

<http://www.ussc.gov/research/topical-index-publications>

Reports

The Commission posts reports to the Congress on its Web site.

<http://www.ussc.gov/research/reports-congress>

Annual overviews of Federal criminal cases are available online.

<http://www.ussc.gov/topic/year-review>

The Office of Research and Data publishes periodic reports on Federal sentencing practices. The reports include information on the types of crimes committed, offenders who commit those crimes, the punishments imposed, and the manner in which the sentencing guidelines were applied.

<http://www.ussc.gov/topic/data-reports>

Site Map

The Web site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<http://www.ussc.gov/sitemap>

Updates

An online subscription form is available to sign up for regular email updates from the USSC.

<http://www.ussc.gov/sign-regular-updates>

<http://www.ussc.gov> | Email: pubaffairs@ussc.gov

For further information, contact the Office of Legislative and Public Affairs, U.S. Sentencing Commission, Suite 2-500, One Columbus Circle NE., Washington, DC 20002-8002. Phone, 202-502-4500.

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The President



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THE PRESIDENT

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20500

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/president-biden>

First Lady of the United States

Jill T. Biden

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/dr-jill-biden>

ESTABLISHMENT

The U.S. Constitution vests the President with the executive power of the Federal Government. It stipulates that the President will hold his (or her) office for a term of 4 years and will serve the duration of this term together with the Vice President (ART. II, Sec. 1).

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript#toc-section-1--2>

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The second article of the Constitution addresses the "executive Power" and "Office" of the President.

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript#toc-article-ii->

In addition to the powers set forth in the U.S. Constitution, the statutes have conferred specific authority and responsibility covering a range of matters upon the President. Subject matter affecting the President is codified in 3 U.S.C. Title 3 contains four chapters that currently remain in effect: "Presidential Elections and Vacancies"; "Office and Compensation of President"; "Delegation of Functions"; and "Extension of Certain Rights and Protections to Presidential Offices."

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title3&edition=prelim>

ACTIVITIES

The President serves as the administrative head of the Government's executive branch, which includes over 55 permanent independent agencies and Government corporations, as well as the 15 executive departments.

The President is the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy (and Air Force). The President also has the power, by the advice and with the consent of the Senate, to make treaties and to appoint the Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, U.S. Ambassadors, and other consuls, officers, and public ministers (ART. II, Sec. 2).

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript#toc-section-2--2>

The Cabinet comprises the Vice President and the heads of the 15 executive departments. These department heads include 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, plus the Attorney General.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/cabinet>

The Cabinet, which is a creation of custom and tradition and which dates back to the administration of President George Washington, functions at the pleasure of the President. Cabinet members advise the President on topics that relate to the duties of their respective appointments. In the language of the Constitution: The President "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" (ibid.).

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript#toc-section-2--2>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Cabinet

In addition to the Vice President and heads of the 15 executive departments, President Biden's Cabinet includes the White House Chief of Staff, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, the Director of National Intelligence, and the U.S. Trade Representative, as well as the heads of the Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Management and Budget, Council of Economic Advisers, Office of Science and Technology Policy, and Small Business Administration.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/cabinet>

Compilation of Presidential Documents (CPD)

This collection of Presidential documents comprises the official publications of materials that the White House Press Secretary has released. The Office of the Federal Register publishes the CPD, and the Government Publishing Office maintains the collection on its govinfo web site.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/CPD>

Contact the President

An electronic message box is available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/contact>

COVID–19

The "COVID–19" web page contains a description of the response that the Biden–Harris Administration has adopted for mitigating the Nation's ongoing health and economic crisis.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/priorities/covid-19>

Español

A short biography of President Biden is available in Spanish.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/es/administracion/presidente-biden>

Executive Branch

"The Executive Branch" web page includes a section describing the responsibilities and powers of the President.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/our-government/the-executive-branch>

Farewell Addresses

The Our Documents initiative is a cooperative effort in which the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) participates. As part of the initiative, NARA has selected 100 milestone documents from American history. Among those select documents are two Presidential farewell addresses, one of which was given by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1961.

<https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=90&page=transcript>

President George Washington's farewell address to the people of the United States—which he did not publicly deliver, but which was published first on September 19, 1796, in the "Philadelphia Daily American Advertiser"—is among the 100 milestone American documents that the National Archives and Records Administration has compiled. Since 1893,

the Senate has observed the first President's birthday by having one of its Members read his farewell address aloud.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-CDOC-106sdoc21/pdf/GPO-CDOC-106sdoc21.pdf>

First Families

Profiles of former first families and of the Biden family are available online.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/first-families>

Immediate Priorities

The immediate priorities of the Biden-Harris Administration center on relief for American families and other related actions. The agenda of priorities includes bringing the pandemic under control, providing economic assistance, addressing the steadily increasing adverse effects of climate change, and further advancing racial equity and civil rights. President Biden also has prioritized reforming the Nation's immigration system and improving America's international standing.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/priorities>

Legislation

The "Legislation" web page is a convenient resource for seeing recent pieces of legislation that the President signed into law.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/legislation>

Libraries / Museums

The National Archives and Records Administration oversees Presidential libraries and museums, which are repositories for Presidential papers, records, and historical materials.

<https://www.archives.gov/presidential-libraries>

Nominations

The website congress.gov has a large searchable database that allows users to apply filters and limit search results. One of the search options is "Nominations" (i.e., Presidential nominations that require Senate approval for confirmation).

<https://www.congress.gov>

Pardons / Commutations

The Department of Justice's Office of the Pardon Attorney maintains a list of Presidential pardons and commutations on its "Clemency Recipients" web page. The list starts with pardons and commutations that President Richard M. Nixon granted and ends with those that were granted by President Donald J. Trump. .

<https://www.justice.gov/pardon/clemency-recipients>

Policy and Supporting Positions

Published after each Presidential election, by either the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs or the House Committee on Oversight and Reform, the "Plum Book" lists thousands of Federal civil service leadership and support positions that may be subject to noncompetitive appointment, nationwide.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/collection/plum-book?>

[path=/GPO/United%20States%20Government%20Policy%20and%20Supporting%20Positions%20%2528Plum%20Book%2529](#)

Presidential Actions

President Biden's announcements, Executive orders, memorandums, and proclamations are posted online.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions>

Presidents Present and Past

To learn more about the current President and the men who occupied the Oval Office in the past, visit the "Presidents" web page.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/presidents>

Press Briefings

The White House posts press briefings on its website.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/press-briefings>

Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary

The Heritage Education Services of the National Park Service (NPS), in partnership with the NPS Office of Tourism, White House Historical Association, and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, produced the American Presidents "Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary." The travel itinerary helps visitors explore the lives and contributions of 43 American Presidents. It includes places that American Presidents knew during their lifetimes and that now honor their public service.

https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/presidents/list_of_sites.html

Social Media

The White House has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/WhiteHouse>

The White House tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/whitehouse>

Speeches / Remarks

President Biden's speeches and remarks are posted online.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks>

Statements / Releases

Announcements, factsheets, readouts of phone conversations, and statements are posted on the White House website.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases>

Travels Abroad

Starting with President Theodore Roosevelt and his visit to Panama, the Department of State's Office of the Historian maintains a "Travels Abroad of the President" web page.

<https://history.state.gov/departmenthistory/travels/president>

White House Grounds

The White House and the grounds that surround it are the home of the President and First Family and serve as a museum of American history.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/the-grounds>

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2021.

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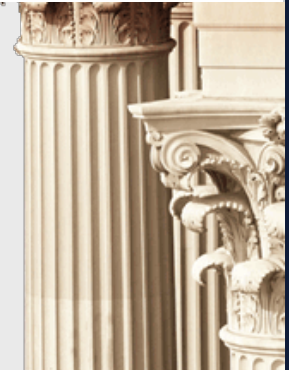
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The Vice President



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THE VICE PRESIDENT

THE VICE PRESIDENT

Kamala D. Harris

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/vice-president-harris>

Second Gentleman of the United States

Douglas C. Emhoff

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/douglas-emhoff>

ESTABLISHMENT

The U.S. Constitution stipulates that while occupying his (or her) office for a term of 4 years, the President will serve the duration of that term together with the Vice President (ART. II, Sec. 1).

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript#toc-section-1--2>

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The Vice President is mentioned in two articles of the U.S. Constitution: Article I, Section 3, and Article II, Sections 1 and 4.

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript>

The contents of the 12th, 20th, and 25th Amendments directly affect the office and responsibilities of the Vice President.

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/amendments-11-27#toc-amendment-xii>

In addition to the powers set forth in the U.S. Constitution, the statutes have conferred specific authority and responsibility, covering a range of matters, upon the President and Vice President. Subject matter affecting both the President and Vice President is codified in 3 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title3&edition=prelim>

ACTIVITIES

The executive functions of the Vice President include participation in Cabinet meetings.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/cabinet>

Public Law 81–216, which is also cited as the National Security Act Amendments of 1949, changed the composition of the National Security Council to include the Vice President (63 Stat. 579).

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/81st-congress/session-1/c81s1ch412.pdf>

By an Act that was approved on August 10, 1846, to establish the Smithsonian Institution, the Vice President serves as a regent on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution (9 Stat. 103).

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/29th-congress/session-1/c29s1ch178.pdf>

Pursuant to Article II, Section 1, the powers and duties of the Presidency devolve on the Vice President in the case of the President's death, inability to discharge the office's powers and duties, or removal from office.

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript#toc-section-1--2>

The Vice President also fills a legislative role as President of the Senate. In this capacity, the Vice President had been expected to preside at regular sessions of the Senate and cast votes only to break ties. From the vice-presidency of John Adams in 1789 to that of Richard Nixon in the 1950s, presiding over the Senate was the chief function of the Vice President. Each one had an office in the Capitol, received staff support and office expenses through the legislative appropriations, and rarely was invited to participate in executive activities, including Cabinet meetings. In 1961, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson moved his chief office from the Capitol to the White House, directed his attention to executive functions, and started attending Senate sessions only at critical times. His actions changed the traditional role of the Vice President, and those changes continue in effect today.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Contact Information

The website of the United States Senates has a "Suite and Telephone List" (JUN 2021) that is accessible from its "Contacting U.S. Senators" web page. The list is posted in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading. Vice President Kamala D. Harris is the first entry on the list. Phone, 202-224-2424.

https://www.senate.gov/general/resources/pdf/senators_phone_list.pdf

Biography

A brief biographical description of Vice President Harris is part of the "Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–Present."

<https://bioguideretro.congress.gov/Home/MemberDetails?memIndex=H001075>

A short biography of Vice President Harris is available in Spanish.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/es/administracion/vicepresidenta-harris>

Executive Branch

"The Executive Branch" web page includes a section describing the responsibilities and powers of the Vice President.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/our-government/the-executive-branch>

Immediate Priorities

The immediate priorities of the Biden-Harris Administration center on relief for American families and other related actions. The agenda of priorities includes bringing the pandemic under control, providing economic assistance, addressing the steadily increasing adverse effects of climate change, and further advancing racial equity and civil rights. Reforming the Nation's immigration system and improving America's international standing are also part of the Biden-Harris Administration's list of priorities.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/priorities>

President of the Senate

Vice President Harris also serves in a constitutionally mandated capacity as the President of the Senate.

<https://www.senate.gov/senators/leadership.htm>

Service Academy Nominations

The Vice President is authorized to nominate candidates to the U.S. Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies, but cannot make nominations to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and does not nominate to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/service-academy-nominations>

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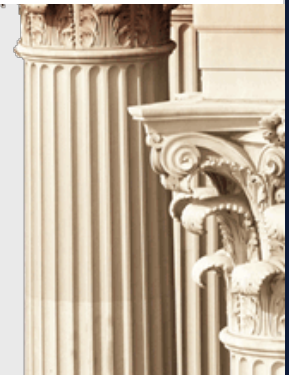
Welcome to the United States Government Manual

Getting Started

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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL

[The Executive Office of the President](#)
[White House Office](#)
[Office of the Vice President](#)
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[Council on Environmental Quality](#)
[National Security Council](#)
[Office of Administration](#)
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[Office of National Drug Control Policy](#)
[Office of Policy Development](#)
[Domestic Policy Council](#)
[National Economic Council](#)
[Office of Science and Technology Policy](#)
[Office of the United States Trade Representative](#)



THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20500

<http://www.whitehouse.gov>

Annual Report to Congress on White House Office Personnel

The report carries a date of July 1, 2021, and it discloses the status (e.g., employee or detailee), salary, pay basis, and title of staff members who are associated with the Executive Office of the President.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/July-1-2021-Report-Final.pdf>

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On April 3, 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved Public Law 76–19, which is also cited as the Reorganization Act of 1939. The Act reorganized Government agencies to save money: "The Congress hereby declares that by reason of continued national deficits beginning in 1931 it is desirable to reduce substantially Government expenditures and that such reduction may be accomplished . . . by proceeding immediately under the provisions of this Act" (53 Stat. 561). The reorganization sought to reduce expenditures and maintain efficient operation of Government; to increase efficiency of the operations of Government as much as possible within the revenues available; to group, coordinate, and consolidate Government agencies according to major purposes; to reduce the number of agencies through consolidation and termination; and to eliminate overlap and duplication.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/76th-congress/session-1/c76s1ch36.pdf>

On June 7, 1939, President Roosevelt approved Public Resolution 76–20, which acknowledged that "reorganization plan numbered I" had been submitted to the U.S. Congress on April 25, 1939, and that "reorganization plan numbered II" had been submitted on May 9, 1939. The joint resolution made the provisions of these two reorganization plans effective on July 1, 1939.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/76th-congress/session-1/c76s1ch193.pdf>

Under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1939, the President's two reorganization plans transferred various agencies to the Executive Office of the President. The contents of Reorganization Plan I and Reorganization Plan II of 1939 are codified in the appendix of 5 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title5/title5a/node84&edition=prelim>

The National Archives published President Roosevelt's two reorganization plans that he had prepared and transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives, the first on April 25 and the second on May 9, in the Federal Register (4 FR 2727–2733) on July 1, 1939.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1939-07-01/pdf/FR-1939-07-01.pdf>

On September 8, 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an order that established five standing divisions of the Executive Office of the President and defined their functions and duties. The National Archives published Executive Order No. 8248 in the Federal Register (4 FR 3864) 4 days later.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1939-09-12/pdf/FR-1939-09-12.pdf>

Presidents have continued to use Executive orders, reorganization plans, and legislative initiatives for reorganizing the Executive Office of the President to make its composition compatible with their administrative goals.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/the-executive-branch>

REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Rules and regulations that are associated with the Executive Office of the President are codified in the first chapter, sections 100–199, of 3 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=6d49df89015aa267bedec9a29f6a2662&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title03/3chapter1.tpl)

[SID=6d49df89015aa267bedec9a29f6a2662&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title03/3chapter1.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=6d49df89015aa267bedec9a29f6a2662&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title03/3chapter1.tpl)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that records of organizations in the Executive Office of the President have been assigned to record group 429.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/429.html>

Career Opportunities

Applicants seeking noncareer positions may contact the Biden-Harris Administration by using an electronic form.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/get-involved/join-us>

Information on the White House Fellows program is available online.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/get-involved/fellows>

Contact Information

Phone numbers for leaving comments and calling the White House switchboard and visitor's office are available on the "How You Can Write or Call the White House" web page. An email link that leads to an electronic message form is also available on the web page, as well as instructions for writing a letter, addressing the envelope, and sending it by postal mail.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/get-involved/write-or-call>

Disclosures

Strict rules govern the conduct of executive branch appointees and require every appointee in an executive branch agency to sign an ethics pledge. A waiver is permitted in cases where the literal application of the pledge is inconsistent with its purposes or is not in the public interest. Waivers that have been granted are posted online.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/disclosures>

On January 20, 2021, President Joseph R. Biden, Jr., signed "Executive Order 13989—Ethics Commitments by Executive Branch Personnel". This Executive Order was published in the Federal Register on January 25, 2021.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/DCPD-202100058/pdf/DCPD-202100058.pdf>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the Executive Office of the President recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/executive-office-of-the-president>

Social Media

The White House has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/WhiteHouse>

The White House tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/whitehouse>

Staff Salaries

In June or July of 2021, the Biden-Harris Administration's first Annual report to Congress on White House Personnel for 2021 should be available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading. The report contains professional information (e.g., name, status, salary, pay basis, and position title) about people who are associated with the Executive Office of the President. A link will be provided below after the report is released to the public.

The above Sources of Information were updated 3–2021.

White House Office

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20500

202-456-1414

<http://www.whitehouse.gov>

CHIEF OF STAFF	Ronald A. Klain
National Security Advisor	Jacob J. Sullivan
White House Counsel	Dana A. Remus
Deputy National Security Advisor	Elizabeth D. Sherwood-Randall
Press Secretary	Jennifer R. Psaki
TO THE FIRST LADY	
Chief of Staff	Julissa Reynoso Pantaleón
Senior Advisor	Anthony Bernal

ADVISORS

Senior Advisors	Michael C. Donilon
	Cedric L. Richmond
Homeland Security	Elizabeth D. Sherwood-Randall
National Climate	Regina A. McCarthy
Science	Eric S. Lander

ASSISTANTS TO THE PRESIDENT

	Katherine J. Bedingfield
	Anthony R. Bernal
	Brian C. Deese
	Jennifer B. Dillon
	Michael C. Donilon
	Anne E. Filipic
	Jonathan J. Finer
	Ronald A. Klain
	Regina A. McCarthy
	Jennifer R. Psaki
	Bruce N. Reed
	Dana A. Remus
	Cedric L. Richmond
Domestic Policy	Susan E. Rice

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS

Climate and Science Agency Personnel	Jeffrey Marootian
Climate Policy	David J. Hayes
Economic Policy	Joelle Gamble
Immigration	Tyler Moran

DEPUTY CHIEFS OF STAFF

Jennifer B. Dillon

Bruce N. Reed

DIRECTORS

Communications	Katherine J. Bedingfield
Intergovernmental Affairs	Julie Rodriguez
Legislative Affairs	Louisa Terrell
Management and Administration	Anne Filipic
Oval Office Operations	Annie Tomasini
Presidential Correspondence	Eva Kemp
Presidential Personnel	Catherine M. Russell
Public Engagement	Cedric L. Richmond
Speechwriting	Vinay Reddy
White House Military Office	Maju Varghese
White House Personnel	Catherine Russell

SPEECHWRITERS

Amber Macdonald

Jeffrey Nussbaum

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2021. The updating process remains in progress.

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

ESTABLISHMENT

On September 8, 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an order that established the divisions of the Executive Office of the President and defined their functions and duties. The National Archives published Executive Order No. 8248 in the Federal Register (4 FR 3864) 4 days later. The President's order established the White House Office as one of five divisions within the Executive Office. It also defined the Office's duties and functions as "to serve the President in an intimate capacity in the performance of the many detailed activities incident to his immediate office."

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1939-09-12/pdf/FR-1939-09-12.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

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 or she may direct.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that White House Office records have been assigned to record group 130.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/130.html>

Career Opportunities

The White House Fellows program offers gifted and highly motivated young Americans firsthand experience with the process of governing the Nation and a sense of personal involvement in the leadership of society.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/get-involved/fellows> | Email: whitehousefellows@who.eop.gov

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19)

The Biden-Harris Administration is responding to the public health and economic crisis that the COVID-19

outbreak continues to cause. The President is pushing for action by the Federal Government to help protect and support caregivers, families, first responders, small-businesses owners, and others whose health or economic stability has been affected adversely.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/priorities/covid-19>

Ethics Pledge

A list of waiver certifications for White House Office employees is posted in Portable Document Format (PDF), for viewing and downloading, at the bottom of the "Disclosures" web page, under the heading "Ethics Pledge Waivers."

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/disclosures>

Federal Register

Documents that the White House Office published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/the-white-house-office>

The above Sources of Information were updated 1–2021.

EDITORIAL NOTE: A DEDICATED WEBSITE FOR THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE.

Office of the Vice President

Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20501

202-456-7549

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/vice-president-harris>

CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

Hartina Flournoy

ADVISORS TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

Domestic Policy

Rohini Kosoglu

National Security

Nancy McEldowney

Chief Spokeswoman

Symone Sanders

Director of Communications

Ashley Etienne

The above list of key personnel was updated 1–2021.

ESTABLISHMENT

From the vice-presidency of John Adams in 1789 to that of Richard Nixon in the 1950s, presiding over the Senate was the Vice President's chief function. Each Vice President maintained an office in the Capitol, received staff support and office expenses through the legislative appropriations, and rarely was invited to participate in executive activities, including Cabinet meetings. In 1961, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson moved his chief office from the Capitol to the White House, directed his attention to executive functions, and started attending Senate sessions only at critical times. His actions changed the traditional role of the Vice President and his office, and those changes continue in effect today.

https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/briefing/President_Pro_Tempore.htm#1

ACTIVITIES

The Office of the Vice President supports the Vice President's in his or her executive and legislative roles. Within the executive branch of Government, the Vice President holds a position of second in command; within the legislative branch, he or she serves as President of the Senate. The Office's staff develops policy options on a variety of issues, ranging from tax and healthcare policy to foreign policy and national security. Its staff also works with Senators and Representatives to promote the President's legislative priorities in the U.S. Congress.

The Office also handles the Vice President's correspondence, events, scheduling, speechwriting, and travel.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/get-involved/internships/presidential-departments>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

The following Offices within the Office of the Vice President offer opportunities for young men and women: Administration, Advance for the Vice President, Communications, Counsel to the Vice President, Intergovernmental Affairs, Scheduling for the Vice President, and the Office of the Second Lady. The Departments of Domestic Policy and of Legislative Affairs also participate in the internship program.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/get-involved/internships/> | Email: intern_application@who.eop.gov

Ethics Pledge

A list of waiver certifications for Office of the Vice President employees is posted in Portable Document Format (PDF), for viewing and downloading, at the bottom of the "Disclosures" web page, under the heading "Ethics Pledge Waivers."

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/disclosures>

The above Sources of Information were updated 1–2021.

Council of Economic Advisers

Seventeenth and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20502

202-456-4779

CHAIR

Cecilia E. Rouse

Members

Jared Bernstein

Heather M. Boushey

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2021.

The Council of Economic Advisers analyzes and appraises the national economy to make policy recommendations to the President.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On February 20, 1946, President Harry S. Truman signed Public Law 79–304, which is also cited as the Employment Act of 1946. The Act "created in the Executive Office of the President a Council of Economic Advisers" (60 Stat. 24).

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/79th-congress/session-2/c79s2ch33.pdf>

On June 1, 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower prepared a reorganization plan and transmitted it to the U.S. Congress on June 1, 1953. Reorganization Plan No. 9 of 1953 became effective 2 months later on August 1st and was published in the Federal Register on August 3d.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1953-08-04/pdf/FR-1953-08-04.pdf>

The Council continues to function under the Employment Act of 1946 and Reorganization Plan No. 9 of 1953 (5 U.S.C. app.).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf142&num=0&edition=prelim>

Public Law 112–166, which also is cited as the Presidential Appointment Efficiency and Streamlining Act of 2011, affected the appointment process of Council members. The Council comprises three members: one of whom serves as the Chair and another of whom serves as the Vice Chair. The President appoints the Chair by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The President designates one of the members as Vice Chair, who acts as the Chair in his or her absence. Each Council member, "as a result of training, experience, and attainments," should be "exceptionally qualified to analyze and interpret economic developments, to appraise programs and activities of the Government . . . and to formulate and recommend national economic policy to promote full employment, production, and purchasing power under free competitive enterprise" (126 Stat. 1287–1288).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-126/pdf/STATUTE-126.pdf>

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory subject matter affecting the Council of Economic Advisers is codified in "Chapter 21—National Policy on Employment and Productivity" of 15 U.S.C. Section 1023 is dedicated to the Council of Economic Advisers.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title15-section1023&num=0&edition=prelim#sourcecredit>

ACTIVITIES

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

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/cea>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that records of the Council of Economic Advisers have been assigned to record group 459.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/459.html>

Documents

The Government Publishing Office's govinfo website includes the Council of Economic Advisers in the list of executive branch authors on its "Browse by Government Author" web page.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/browse/author>

The above Sources of Information were updated 1–2021.

Council on Environmental Quality

722 Jackson Place NW., Washington, DC 20503

202-395-5750

202-456-6224

202-456-2710

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/ceq>

CHAIR	Brenda Mallory
Members	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)

Chief of Staff	Matthew Lee-Ashley, Acting
General Counsel	Justin Pidot
Special Assistant	Sara Jordan
Federal Chief Sustainability Officer	Andrew Mayock

Senior Directors

Building Emissions	Mark Chambers
Emissions	Austin Brown
Environmental Justice	Cecilia Martinez
Lands	Matthew Lee-Ashley
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Oversight	Jayni Hein
Water	Sara Gonzalez-Rothi

The above list of key personnel was updated 4–2021.

The Council on Environmental Quality formulates and recommends national policies and initiatives for improving the environment.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On January 1, 1970, President Richard M. Nixon approved Public Law 91–190, which also is cited as the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The Act established "a national policy for the environment" and provided "for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality" (83 Stat. 852). It created the Council (CEQ) in the Executive Office of the President. The CEQ is composed of three members, whom the President appoints by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The President designates one of the members to serve as the Chair. Each Council member is required to be "exceptionally well qualified to analyze and interpret environmental trends and information of all kinds . . . to formulate and recommend national policies to promote the improvement of the quality of the environment" (83 Stat. 854).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-83/pdf/STATUTE-83-Pg852.pdf>

On April 3, 1970, President Richard M. Nixon approved Public Law 91–224, which also is cited as the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970. The Act established the Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ) in the Executive Office of the President. The CEQ Chair also serves as the Director of the OEQ. The President

also appoints, by the Senate's advice and with its consent, the OEQ's deputy director (84 Stat. 114). The Office provides professional and administrative support for the Council. The CEQ and OEQ are referred to, collectively, as the Council on Environmental Quality.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-84/pdf/STATUTE-84-Pg91.pdf>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory subject matter affecting the Council on Environmental Quality is codified in "Chapter 55—National Environmental Policy" of 42 U.S.C. Sections 4341–4347 are dedicated to the Council on Environmental Quality.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title42/chapter55&edition=prelim>

Statutory subject matter affecting the Office of Environmental Quality is codified in "Chapter 56—Environmental Quality Improvement" of 42 U.S.C. Section 4372 is dedicated to the Office of Environmental Quality.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title42/chapter56&edition=prelim>

Codified rules and regulations associated with the Council on Environmental Quality have been assigned to chapter V of 40 CFR, parts 1500–1599.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=3332dfb05e2ecd883fa40713ac3de3&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40chapterV.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=3332dfb05e2ecd883fa40713ac3de3&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40chapterV.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The Council develops policies that bring together the Nation's economic, social, and environmental priorities to improve Federal decisionmaking. As required by NEPA, the CEQ also evaluates, coordinates, and mediates Federal activities. It advises and assists the President on both national and international environmental policy matters. It oversees Federal agency and departmental implementation of NEPA.

The CEQ's Office of Federal Sustainability coordinates policy to promote energy and environmental sustainability across Federal Government operations. The Federal Government manages more than 350,000 buildings, operates more than 600,000 vehicles, and purchases annually more than \$500 billion in goods and services.

<https://www.sustainability.gov/index.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that records of the CEQ have been assigned to record group 580; however, that group does not have a description associated with it.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/501-to-600.html>

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that records of the organizations in the Executive office of the President have been assigned to record group 429. Within that record group, the records of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality (CACEQ) are located in subgroup 429.3. The CACEQ was established on May 29, 1969, and its members advised the newly established Environmental Quality Council.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/429.html>

Contact Information

Contact information for the Office of Federal Sustainability is available on the "Contact Us" page of its website.

<https://www.sustainability.gov/contact.html> | Email: sustainability@ceq.eop.gov

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the CEQ recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/council-on-environmental-quality>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives a person a right to request access to Federal agency records or information. An agency must disclose records that any person properly requests in writing. Pursuant to one or more of nine exemptions and three exclusions that the Act contains, a Federal agency may withhold certain records or parts of them. The FOIA applies only to Federal agencies and does not create a right of access to records held by the U.S. Congress, the courts, State or local government agencies, and private entities. The CEQ maintains an online requester service center.

News

The White House posts news items on energy and the environment.

Sustainability

The Federal Government is the Nation's largest energy consumer, managing over 350,000 buildings and operating over 600,000 vehicles. By increasing operational efficiency, Federal agencies reduce waste, save taxpayer dollars, lessen harmful effects on ecosystems, and support cleaner air, land, and water. Governmentwide performance data on sustainability goals are available on the website of the Office of Federal Sustainability.

<https://www.sustainability.gov/performance.html> | Email: sustainability@ceq.eop.gov

The above Sources of Information were updated 1–2021.

National Security Council

Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20504

202-456-1414

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc>

STATUTORY MEMBERS

CHAIR

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/president-biden>

Lloyd J. Austin III

<https://www.defense.gov/Our-Story/Meet-the-Team/Secretary-of-Defense>

Kamala D. Harris

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/vice-president-harris>

Antony J. Blinken

<https://www.state.gov/secretary>

STATUTORY ADVISORS

Avril Haines

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/leadership/director-of-national-intelligence>

Gen. Mark A. Milley, USA

<https://www.jcs.mil/Leadership/Article-View/Article/1974872/gen-mark-a-milley>

STANDING PARTICIPANTS

Chief of Staff to the President

Ronald A. Klain

Counsel to the President

Dana A. Remus

Director of the National Economic Council

Brian C. Deese

National Security Advisor

Jacob J. Sullivan

Secretary of the Treasury

Janet L. Yellen

U.S. Representative to the United Nations

Linda Thomas-Greenfield

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc>

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2021.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On July 26, 1947, President Harry S. Truman signed Public Law 80–253, which is also cited as the National Security Act of 1947. By enacting this legislation, the U.S. Congress sought “to provide for the establishment of

integrated policies and procedures for the departments, agencies, and functions of the Government relating to the national security; to provide three military departments for the operation and administration of the Army, the Navy . . . and the Air Force, with their assigned combat and service components; to provide for their authoritative coordination and unified direction under civilian control but not to merge them; to provide for the effective strategic direction of the armed forces and for their operation under unified control and for their integration into an efficient team of land, naval, and air forces." The law established "a council to be known as the National Security Council" and stipulated that the President should preside over its meetings (61 Stat. 496).

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/80th-congress/session-1/c80s1ch343.pdf>

The National Security Council (NSC) was placed in the Executive Office of the President by Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1949 (5 U.S.C. app.).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf100&num=0&edition=prelim>

The statutory members (PL 81–216) of the NSC—in addition to the President, who chairs the Council—are the Vice President and the Secretaries of State and Defense (63 Stat. 579). The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the statutory military adviser to the NSC, and the Director of National Intelligence serves as 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 NSC. The Attorney General and the Director of National Drug Control Policy are invited to attend meetings pertaining to their jurisdictions, and other officials are invited, as appropriate.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/81st-congress/session-1/c81s1ch412.pdf>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Codified content on the National Security Council from Section 101 of the National Security Act of 1947 was formerly located in "Chapter 15—National Security" of 50 U.S.C. and classified editorially as section 402. That content has been subsequently transferred to "Chapter 44—National Security" of 50 U.S.C. and editorially reclassified as section 3021.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title50/chapter44/subchapter1&edition=prelim>

NSC rules and regulations are codified in 32 CFR 2100–2199. Within title 32, sections 2100–2199 constitute "Chapter XXI—National Security Council."

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=6df20eda89deafaa9405f41122a78691&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title32/32chapterXXI.tpl)

[SID=6df20eda89deafaa9405f41122a78691&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title32/32chapterXXI.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=6df20eda89deafaa9405f41122a78691&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title32/32chapterXXI.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

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

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that NSC records have been assigned to record group 273.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/273.html>

Federal Register

Documents that the NSC published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/national-security-council>

The Sources of Information above were updated 2–2021.

EDITORIAL NOTE: A DEDICATED WEBSITE FOR THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION IS NOT AVAILABLE.

Office of Administration

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

202-456-2861

DIRECTOR

Anne E. Filipic

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2021.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The origins of the Office of Administration lie in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977, which President James E. Carter prepared and transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives on July 15 of that same year. The new office was created to "provide components of the Executive Office of the President with such administrative services as the President shall from time to time direct."

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf183&num=0&edition=prelim>

On December 12, 1977, President Carter signed Executive Order 12028 and formally established the Office of Administration within the Executive Office of the President. That Executive order was published in the Federal Register on December 14, 1977 (42 FR 62895). Transfers of records, property, personnel, and unexpended balances of appropriations to the Office of Administration became effective on April 1, 1978.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1977-12-14/pdf/FR-1977-12-14.pdf>

The activities of the Director are subject to the direction or approval of the President. The Director organizes the Office of Administration, employs its staff, contracts for supplies and services, and carries out other duties that the President, as head of the Office, might do. In his or her capacity as the chief administrative officer of the Office, the Director ensures that it provides units within the Executive Office of the President with common administrative support and services.

ACTIVITIES

The Office of Administration is exclusively dedicated to providing uniform administrative support and services to all units that constitute the Executive Office of the President—except for services that are provided primarily in direct support of the President. The Office does, however, upon request, assist the White House Office with providing administrative services that are primarily in direct support of the President (42 FR 62895).

The common administrative support and services that the Office provides fall within the following general administrative areas: personnel management (e.g., equal employment opportunity programs); financial management; data processing; library, records, and information; and office and operations (e.g., graphics, mail, messenger, printing and duplication, procurement, supply, and word processing); and other support or services that can achieve savings and efficiency through centralization (ibid).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1977-12-14/pdf/FR-1977-12-14.pdf>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Federal Register

Documents that the Office of Administration published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/administration-office-executive-office-of-the-president>

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2021.

Office of Management and Budget

New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503

202-395-3080

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb>

DIRECTOR	Shalanda D. Young, Acting

Deputy Director	Shalanda D. Young

Deputy Director for Management	Jason S. Miller

General Counsel	Samuel R. Bagenstos

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Budget

Legislative Reference

Management and Operations

HEADS OF STATUTORY OFFICES

ADMINISTRATORS

Electronic Government and Information Technology

Federal Procurement Policy

Information and Regulatory Affairs

CONTROLLER

Federal Financial Management

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2021. The updating process remains in progress.

The Office of Management and Budget assists the President in discharging budgetary, management, and other responsibilities; develops, coordinates, oversees, and implements Federal Government policies affecting financial management and procurement, rules and regulations, and information and statistics; and promotes better program and administrative management, develops measures for agency-performance, and improves coordination of operations within the executive branch.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On April 3, 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved Public Law 76–19, which also is cited as the Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561). Pursuant to the Act, President Roosevelt prepared an appropriate plan of reorganization.

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/76th-congress/session-1/c76s1ch36.pdf>

Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1939 transferred the Bureau of the Budget and its functions and personnel from the Department of the Treasury to the Executive Office of the President. President Roosevelt submitted the plan to the Senate and House of Representatives on April 25.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf86&num=0&edition=prelim>

On July 1, 1939, the National Archives published President Roosevelt's reorganization plan in the Federal Register

(4 FR 2727). The Bureau of the Budget was the forerunner of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1939-07-01/pdf/FR-1939-07-01.pdf>

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 9 of 5 U.S.C., President Richard M. Nixon prepared Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970 and submitted it to the Senate and House of Representatives on March 12. The plan redesignated the Bureau of the Budget as the OMB.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf177&num=0&edition=prelim>

On May 23, 1970, the National Archives published the reorganization plan in the Federal Register (35 FR 7959).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1970-05-23/pdf/FR-1970-05-23.pdf>

Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970, President Nixon issued Executive Order 11541 on July 1, 1970. The Executive order prescribed the duties of the newly designated OMB and was published the next day, in the Federal Register (35 FR 10737).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1970-07-02/pdf/FR-1970-07-02.pdf>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Codified statutory material on money and finance has been assigned to 31 U.S.C. Chapter 5, which comprises sections 501–522, of that title is dedicated to statutory material affecting the OMB.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title31/subtitle1/chapter5&edition=prelim>

"Subtitle A—Office of Management and Budget Guidance for Grants and Agreements," which comprises parts 1–299, has been assigned to 2 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=76703d9ac3361ee46fdf902194fd8a1f&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title02/2subtitleA.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=76703d9ac3361ee46fdf902194fd8a1f&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title02/2subtitleA.tpl)

"Chapter III—Office of Management and Budget," which comprises parts 1300–1399, has been assigned to 5 CFR. That CFR title contains codified rules and regulations whose contents deal with the subject of administrative personnel.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=be579a84626d26223245cc3a9139c7d9&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title05/5chapterIII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=be579a84626d26223245cc3a9139c7d9&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title05/5chapterIII.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The OMB's principle functions are diverse and many. They include assisting the President with the development of more effective Government and its maintenance by reviewing the organizational structure and management procedures of the executive branch; assisting with the development of efficient coordinating mechanisms for the implementation of Government activities and the expansion of interagency cooperation; assisting the President with preparation of the budget and formulation of the Government's fiscal program; supervising and controlling the administration of the budget; assisting the President with clearing and coordinating departmental advice on proposed legislation and with making recommendations to effect Presidential action on legislative enactments; assisting with the development of regulatory reform proposals and programs for paperwork reduction; assisting with the consideration, clearing, and preparation of proposed Executive orders and proclamations; planning and developing information systems that provide the President with program performance data; planning, conducting, and promoting evaluation efforts that help the President assess program efficiency, performance,

and objectives; improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the procurement processes by guiding procurement policies, procedures, regulations, and use of forms; and informing the President of the progress of Government agency activities with respect to proposed, initiated, and completed work, together with the relative timing of work between agencies of the Government—to the end that the work programs of executive branch agencies may be coordinated and that the moneys the U.S. Congress appropriates may be expended with economy, barring overlapping and duplication of effort.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that OMB records have been assigned to record group 051.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/051.html>

Career Opportunities

In 2019, the OMB ranked 6th among 28 small Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/BO00>

Chief Financial Officers Council

The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (PL 101–576) established the Chief Financial Officers Council. The OMB's deputy director for management serves as the chair of the Council. The General Services Administration and the OMB jointly manage its website.

<https://www.cfo.gov/about-the-council>

Circulars

The OMB posts information and instructions that it issues to Federal agencies on its "Circulars" web page.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-for-agencies/circulars>

Contact

Postal correspondence should be addressed to the Office of Management and Budget, 725 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20503. Information and directory assistance are available. Phone, 202-395-3080.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb>

Congressional inquiries may be made by phone. Phone, 202-395-4790. Congressional correspondence may be sent by facsimile. Fax, 202-395-3729.

Media inquiries may be made by email, facsimile, or phone. Fax, 202-395-3888. Phone, 202-395-7254.

Email: media@omb.eop.gov

Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE)

The Inspector General Reform Act of 2008 (PL 110–409) established the CIGIE as an independent entity within the

executive branch. The OMB's deputy director for management serves as the executive chair of the Council.

<https://www.ignet.gov/content/cigie-governing-documents>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the OMB recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/management-and-budget-office>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access has limits, when any of nine exemptions that are contained within the statute shield the requested information from disclosure. Information on how to submit a FOIA request is available online. The OMB's FOIA Requester Service Center also provides assistance. Phone, 202-395-3642.

Email: OMBFOIA@omb.eop.gov

Many OMB documents are freely available online and do not require a FOIA request for gaining access to them. These documents are called "proactive disclosures" because the OMB proactively posts them online. Documents that are disclosed in the interest of transparency and documents that have been requested frequently under the FOIA are examples of proactive disclosures. Before submitting a FOIA request, an information seeker should browse the holdings of the OMB's electronic FOIA library to see if the desired information has been posted already.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs posts answers to FAQs that deal with regulations, rules, and the process of making rules, on the website reginfo.gov.

<https://www.reginfo.gov/public/jsp/Utilities/faq.myjsp>

President's Budget

Past budgets of former Presidents are available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget>

Publications

The U.S. Government Bookstore, which the Government Publishing Office maintains on its website, has many publications that deal with Federal deficits, Government budgets, and the Nation's economic outlook.

<https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/budget-economy> | Email: mainbks@gpo.gov

Sequestration

The OMB posts sequestration reports on whitehouse.gov.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/legislative/sequestration-reports-orders>

The above Sources of Information were updated 2–2021.

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Executive Office of the President, Washington, DC 20503

202-395-6700

202-395-6708

<http://www.ondcp.gov>

DIRECTOR	Regina M. LaBelle, Acting
Deputy Director	Regina M. LaBelle
Chief of Staff	Mario Moreno
General Counsel	Robert Kent
Senior Policy Analyst	Tom Hill

Associate Directors

Legislative Affairs	Anne Sokolov
Outreach	Ariel Britt

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2021. The updating process remains in progress.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy helps the President establish his National Drug Control Strategy objectives, priorities, and policies and makes budget, program, and policy recommendations affecting National Drug Control Program agencies.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On November 18, 1988, President Ronald W. Reagan approved Public Law 100–690 "to prevent the manufacturing, distribution, and use of illegal drugs, and for other purposes" (102 Stat. 4181). The 365-page piece of legislation contained a number of shorter acts, including the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988, which established the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) in the Executive Office of the President and became effective January 21, 1989 (102 Stat. 4189). At the head of the new Office, the Act placed a Director who is assisted by a Deputy Director for Demand Reduction and a Deputy Director for Supply Reduction. The Act also created a Bureau of State and Local Affairs within the Office (102 Stat. 4181).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-102/pdf/STATUTE-102-Pg4181.pdf>

On October 21, 1998, President William J. Clinton approved Public Law 105–277, which made "omnibus consolidated and emergency appropriations" (112 Stat. 2681). The 920-page piece of legislation included the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681–670). This Act of reauthorization created the new position of Deputy Director of National Drug Control Policy to assist the ONDCP Director (112 Stat. 2681–672).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-112/pdf/STATUTE-112-Pg2681.pdf>

On December 29, 2006, President George W. Bush approved Public Law 109–469, which also is cited as the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (120 Stat. 3502). This Act of reauthorization made amendments to the earlier Act of 1998 and contained the following reporting provision: "The Deputy Director for Demand Reduction, the Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, and the Deputy Director for State, Local, and Tribal Affairs shall report directly to the Deputy Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy" (120 Stat. 3505).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-120/pdf/STATUTE-120-Pg3502.pdf>

On October 24, 2018, President Donald J. Trump approved Public Law 115–271, which also is cited as the "SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act" (132 Stat. 3894). This 250-page piece of legislation included the Substance Abuse Prevention Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 4110), which reauthorized the ONDCP, expanded its mandate, and made other changes.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ271/pdf/PLAW-115publ271.pdf>

The President appoints the ONDCP Director by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The President also appoints the Deputy Director. Both of these appointees serve at the pleasure of the President.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title21/chapter22&edition=prelim>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Codified statutory material on food and drugs has been assigned to 21 U.S.C. Subchapter I, which comprises sections 1501–1509 of chapter 20, of that title, and is dedicated to statutory material affecting the ONDCP.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title21/chapter20/subchapter1&edition=prelim>

Codified statutory material on food and drugs has been assigned to 21 U.S.C. Chapter 22, which comprises sections 1701–1715 of that title and is dedicated to statutory material affecting national drug control policy.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title21/chapter22&edition=prelim>

"Chapter III—Office of National Drug Control Policy," which comprises parts 1400–1499, has been assigned to 21 CFR. That CFR title contains codified rules and regulations whose content deals with the subjects of food and drugs.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=eadaabaf406c904d7d3d6cdeb5ae6a7ec&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title21/21chapterIII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=eadaabaf406c904d7d3d6cdeb5ae6a7ec&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title21/21chapterIII.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The Director establishes policies, objectives, priorities, and performance measurements for the National Drug Control Program. Each year, the Director promulgates the President's National Drug Control Strategy, other related drug control strategies, supporting reports, and a program budget that the President submits to

Congress. The Director advises the President on necessary changes in the organization, management, budgeting, and personnel allocation of Federal agencies that monitor drug activities. The Director also notifies Federal agencies if their policies do not comply with their responsibilities under the National Drug Control Strategy. The ONDCP also has direct programmatic responsibility for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program and the Drug-Free Communities (DFC) support program.

The HIDTA program is a Federal grant program that the ONDCP administers. The program provides resources to Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies for coordinating activities to address drug production and trafficking in designated areas nationwide.

The DFC support program is a Federal grant program that the ONDCP administers. The program provides grants to community coalitions for strengthening the local infrastructure to reduce drug use among youth and to maintain the reductions that are achieved.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that records of the ONDCP have been assigned to record group 581; however, that group does not have a description associated with it.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/501-to-600.html#page-header>

Career Opportunities

The ONDCP posts employment opportunities on USAJobs.gov.

<https://www.usajobs.gov>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the ONDCP recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/office-of-national-drug-control-policy>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access has limits, when any of nine exemptions that are contained within the statute shield the requested information from disclosure. Information on how to submit a FOIA request is available online. The ONDCP's FOIA Requester Center also provides assistance. Phone, 202-395-6622. Fax, 202-395-5543.

Email: FOIA@ondcp.eop.gov

The above Sources of Information were updated 2–2021.

Office of Policy Development

The Office of Policy Development comprises the Domestic Policy and the National Economic Councils, which advise and assist the President in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of domestic and economic policy. The Office of Policy Development also supports other policy development and implementation activities as directed by the President.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Federal Register

A document that the Office of Policy Development published in the Federal Register is accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/office-of-policy-development>

EDITORIAL NOTE: A DEDICATED WEBSITE FOR THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

Domestic Policy Council

Room 469, Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20502

202-456-5594

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/dpc>

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

DIRECTOR	Susan E. Rice

DEPUTY DIRECTORS	

Economic Mobility	Carmel Martin

Health and Veterans Affairs	Christen L. Young

Immigration	Esther Olavarria

Racial Justice and Equality	Catherine Lhamon

The above list of key personnel was updated 2–2021.

On August 16, 1993, President William J. Clinton signed Executive Order 12859 to establish the Domestic Policy Council (DPC). The DPC oversees development and implementation of the President's domestic policy agenda, and it ensures coordination and communication among the heads of relevant Federal

offices and agencies.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/WCPD-1993-08-23/pdf/WCPD-1993-08-23-Pg1638.pdf>

EDITORIAL NOTE: A DEDICATED WEBSITE FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

National Economic Council

Room 235, Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20502

202-456-2800

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/nec>

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

DIRECTOR	Brian C. Deese
DEPUTY DIRECTORS	Sameera Fazili
	David C. Kamin
	Bharat R. Ramamurti
Chief of Staff	Leandra English

The above list of key personnel was updated 7-2021.

On January 25, 1993, President William J. Clinton signed Executive Order 12835 to establish the National Economic Council (NEC). The NEC coordinates the economic policymaking process and advises the President on economic policy. The NEC also ensures that economic policy decisions and programs remain consistent with the President's stated goals, and it monitors the implementation of the President's economic goals.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/WCPD-1993-02-01/pdf/WCPD-1993-02-01-Pg95.pdf>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Federal Register

Documents that the NEC has published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/national-economic-council>

History

The William J. Clinton Presidential Library posted video footage of President Clinton signing Executive Order 12835 and giving remarks on the establishment of the NEC. The signing and the remarks took place on on January 25, 1993. The President singled out the efforts of Robert E. Rubin, who served as the NEC's first Director after leaving the Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., in 1992.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=39XBertis9A>

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2021.

Office of Science and Technology Policy

Eisenhower Executive Office Building, 1650 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20502

202-456-4444

202-456-6021

<http://www.ostp.gov>

DIRECTOR	Eric S. Lander
Chief of Staff	Kei Koizumi
DIRECTORS	
Communications	
Legislative Affairs	Narda Jones
Assistant Director	
Assistant Director	
General Counsel	

Chief Technology Officer

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY DIVISION

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Clean Energy and Transportation

Climate Adaptation and Ecosystems

Climate Resilience and Information

Climate Resilience and Land Use

Climate Science

Earth Observations

Environmental Health

Natural Disaster Resilience

Polar Sciences

Space Weather

NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Biosecurity and Emerging Technologies

Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity Strategy

Defense Programs

Global Security

Special Programs

SCIENCE DIVISION

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Bioethics and Privacy

Broadening Participation

Education and Learning Science

Education and Physical Sciences

Research Infrastructure

Scientific Data and Information

TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION DIVISION

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Behavioral Science

Biological Innovation

Civil and Commercial Space

Education and Telecommunications Innovation

Entrepreneurship

Innovation for Growth

Learning and Innovation

Nanotechnology and Advanced Materials

Open Innovation

BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION

COUNCILS

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS ON SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY

Executive Director

NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

Executive Director

DIRECTORS

National Nanotechnology Coordination Office

Networking and Information Technology Research
and Development National Coordination Office

U.S. Global Change Research Program National
Coordination Office

U.S. Group on Earth Observation Program

The above list of key personnel was updated 7-2021. The updating process remains in progress.

The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) was established within the Executive Office of the President by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (PL 94-282).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-90/pdf/STATUTE-90-Pg459.pdf>

The Office supports the President by serving as a source of engineering, scientific, and technological analysis and judgment on plans, policies, and programs of the Federal Government. OSTP experts advise the President on scientific and technological matters that affect areas of national concern like the economy, environment, foreign relations, health, and national security; evaluate the effectiveness, quality, and scale of the Federal effort in science and technology; advise and assist the President, the Office of Management and Budget, and Federal agencies throughout the Federal budget development process; and help the President with leading and coordinating the Federal Government's research and development programs.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that OSTP records have been assigned to record group 364.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/359.html?_ga=2.140748923.870523185.1612200813-2031726786.1611773339

Contact Information

The "Contact OSTP" web page has information for contacting the Office by email, phone, and postal mail.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/contact>

Federal Register

Documents that the OSTP recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/science-and-technology-policy-office>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Instructions for submitting a FOIA request are available online.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/legal> | Email: ostpfoia@ostp.eop.gov

Reports

National Science and Technology Council reports from 2009–2016 are posted online.

<https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/administration/eop/ostp/nstc/docsreports>

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2021.

Office of the United States Trade Representative

600 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20508

202-395-3230

<http://www.ustr.gov>

UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Katherine C. Tai

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/biographies-key-officials>

ASSISTANT U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVES

Administration

Fred Ames

Africa

Constance Hamilton

Agricultural Affairs and Commodity Policy	Julie Callahan
China Affairs	Terrence J. McCartin
Congressional Affairs	Jan Beukelman
Environment and Natural Resources	Kelly K. Milton
Europe and the Middle East	L. Daniel Mullaney
Innovation and Intellectual Property	Daniel Lee
Intergovernmental Affairs	Sirat Attapit
Japan, Korea, and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Affairs	Michael Beeman
Labor	Lewis Karesh
Media and Public Affairs	Adam Hodge
Monitoring and Enforcement	Juan A. Millan
Private Sector Engagement	(vacancy)
Public Engagement	Julie Green
Services and Investment	Daniel Bahar
Small Business, Market Access and Industrial Competitiveness	James Sanford
South and Central Asia	Christopher Wilson
Southeast Asia and the Pacific	Karl Ehlers
Textiles	William D. Jackson
Trade Policy and Economics	Edward Gresser
Western Hemisphere	Daniel Watson
World Trade Organization (WTO) and Multilateral Affairs	Dawn Shackleford
https://ustr.gov/about-us/organization	

The above list of key personnel was updated 3-2021.

The United States Trade Representative formulates trade policy for and directs all trade negotiations of the United States.

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) was created as the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations by Executive Order 11075 of January 15, 1963 (28 FR 473–475).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1963-01-18/pdf/FR-1963-01-18.pdf>

The Trade Act of 1974 (PL 93–618) established the Office of the USTR as an agency of the Executive Office of the President charged with administering the trade agreements program.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-88/pdf/STATUTE-88-Pg1978-2.pdf>

The Office sets and administers overall trade policy. The USTR heads the Office and serves as the President's principal adviser, negotiator, and spokesperson on international trade and investment issues. The Representative acts as the chief representative of the United States in all General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade activities; in Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development discussions, meetings, and negotiations that deal primarily with commodity issues and trade; in U.N. Conference on Trade and Development negotiations and other multilateral institution negotiations that deal primarily with commodity issues and trade; in other bilateral and multilateral negotiations that deal primarily with commodities or trade, including East-West trade; in negotiations under sections 704 and 734 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671c and 1673c); and in negotiations on direct investment incentives and disincentives and on bilateral investment issues concerning barriers to investment.

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

The USTR serves as a Cabinet-level official with the rank of Ambassador and reports directly to the President. The Chief Agricultural Negotiator and three Deputy U.S. Trade Representatives also hold the rank of Ambassador—two of the deputies are located in Washington, DC, and the other serves in Geneva, Switzerland.

The USTR is also an ex officio member on the boards of directors of the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. The Representative also serves on the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policy.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that USTR records have been assigned to record group 364.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/364.html>

Blog

"Tradewinds" is the official blog of the USTR.

<https://ustr.gov/tradewinds>

Contact Information

Email addresses and phone numbers are available on the "Contact Us" web page.

Members of the media may contact the Press Office to find answers to questions, to obtain information, or to schedule interviews.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office>

Factsheets

The USTR releases factsheets on trade issues.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/fact-sheets>

Federal Register

Documents that the Office of the USTR recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/trade-representative-office-of-united-states>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Requests must be made in writing: Freedom of Information Officer, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20508. Security procedures can slow down mail receipt and processing. Sending a request by email or fax avoids security-related delays. To facilitate finding the desired information, a record description must contain key details—author, date, recipient, subject matter, title or name. The Office of the USTR operates a FOIA requester service center. Phone, 202-395-3419. Fax, 202-395-9458.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/reading-room/foia> | Email: FOIA@ustr.eop.gov

The electronic FOIA Library contains information that is made available on a routine basis to the public. It also features documents that are frequently requested under the FOIA. This collection of online documents continues to grow as records in which the public expresses an interest are added.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/reading-room/freedom-information-act-foia/foia-library>

History

In 1963, President John F. Kennedy created a new Office of the Special Trade Representative in the Executive Office of the President and designated two new Deputies, one in the Nation's capital and the other in Geneva, Switzerland. The rest of the story is available on the website of the Office of the USTR.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/history>

Key Issues

The Office of the USTR focuses its trade policy on 14 issue areas: agriculture, economy and trade, enforcement, environment, government procurement, industry and manufacturing, intellectual property, labor, preference programs, services and investment, small business, textiles and apparel, trade and development, and trade organizations.

<https://ustr.gov/issue-areas>

Map

The United States has trade relations with more than 200 countries, territories, and regional associations worldwide.

<https://ustr.gov/countries-regions>

Organization Structure

The Office of the USTR does not have an organizational chart posted on its website; however, the "Organization Structure" web page does provide an outline of its structure that is based on five organizational lines of activities.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/organization/organization-structure>

Press Releases

The Office of the USTR posts press releases on its website.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases>

Reports / Publications

The Office of the USTR posts reports and publications on its website.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/reports-and-publications>

Social Media

The Office of the USTR has a presence on social media: Flickr, Twitter, Vimeo, and YouTube.

<https://ustr.gov/tradewinds/social>

The above Sources of Information were updated 1–2021.

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White House Office



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WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20500

202-456-1414

<http://www.whitehouse.gov>

CHIEF OF STAFF

Ronald A. Klain

National Security Advisor

Jacob J. Sullivan

White House Counsel

Dana A. Remus

Deputy National Security Advisor

Elizabeth D. Sherwood-Randall

Press Secretary

Jennifer R. Psaki

TO THE FIRST LADY

Chief of Staff

Julissa Reynoso Pantaleón

Senior Advisor

Anthony Bernal

ADVISORS

Senior Advisors

Michael C. Donilon

Cedric L. Richmond

Homeland Security

Elizabeth D. Sherwood-Randall

National Climate

Regina A. McCarthy

Science

Eric S. Lander

ASSISTANTS TO THE PRESIDENT

Katherine J. Bedingfield

Anthony R. Bernal

Brian C. Deese

Jennifer B. Dillon

Michael C. Donilon

Anne E. Filipic

Jonathan J. Finer

Ronald A. Klain

Regina A. McCarthy

Jennifer R. Psaki

Bruce N. Reed

Dana A. Remus

Cedric L. Richmond

Domestic Policy

Susan E. Rice

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS

Climate and Science Agency Personnel

Jeffrey Marootian

Climate Policy

David J. Hayes

Economic Policy

Joelle Gamble

Immigration

Tyler Moran

DEPUTY CHIEFS OF STAFF

Jennifer B. Dillon

Bruce N. Reed

DIRECTORS

Communications

Katherine J. Bedingfield

Intergovernmental Affairs

Julie Rodriguez

Legislative Affairs	Louisa Terrell
Management and Administration	Anne Filipic
Oval Office Operations	Annie Tomasini
Presidential Correspondence	Eva Kemp
Presidential Personnel	Catherine M. Russell
Public Engagement	Cedric L. Richmond
Speechwriting	Vinay Reddy
White House Military Office	Maju Varghese
White House Personnel	Catherine Russell

SPEECHWRITERS

Amber Macdonald
Jeffrey Nussbaum

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2021. The updating process remains in progress.

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

ESTABLISHMENT

On September 8, 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an order that established the divisions of the Executive Office of the President and defined their functions and duties. The National Archives published Executive Order No. 8248 in the Federal Register (4 FR 3864) 4 days later. The President's order established the White House Office as one of five divisions within the Executive Office. It also defined the Office's duties and functions as "to serve the President in an intimate capacity in the performance of the many detailed activities incident to his immediate office."

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1939-09-12/pdf/FR-1939-09-12.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

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 or she may direct.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that White House Office records have been assigned to record group 130.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/130.html>

Career Opportunities

The White House Fellows program offers gifted and highly motivated young Americans firsthand experience with the process of governing the Nation and a sense of personal involvement in the leadership of society.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/get-involved/fellows> | Email: whitehousefellows@who.eop.gov

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

The Biden-Harris Administration is responding to the public health and economic crisis that the COVID-19 outbreak continues to cause. The President is pushing for action by the Federal Government to help protect and support caregivers, families, first responders, small-businesses owners, and others whose health or economic stability has been affected adversely.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/priorities/covid-19>

Ethics Pledge

A list of waiver certifications for White House Office employees is posted in Portable Document Format (PDF), for viewing and downloading, at the bottom of the "Disclosures" web page, under the heading "Ethics Pledge Waivers."

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/disclosures>

Federal Register

Documents that the White House Office published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/the-white-house-office>

The above Sources of Information were updated 1-2021.

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Office of the Vice President



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□ EDITORIAL NOTE: A DEDICATED WEBSITE FOR THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20501

202-456-7549

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/vice-president-harris>

CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

Hartina Flournoy

ADVISORS TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

Domestic Policy	Rohini Kosoglu
National Security	Nancy McEldowney
Chief Spokeswoman	Symone Sanders
Director of Communications	Ashley Etienne

The above list of key personnel was updated 1–2021.

ESTABLISHMENT

From the vice-presidency of John Adams in 1789 to that of Richard Nixon in the 1950s, presiding over the Senate was the Vice President's chief function. Each Vice President maintained an office in the Capitol, received staff support and office expenses through the legislative appropriations, and rarely was invited to participate in executive activities, including Cabinet meetings. In 1961, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson moved his chief office from the Capitol to the White House, directed his attention to executive functions, and started attending Senate sessions only at critical times. His actions changed the traditional role of the Vice President and his office, and those changes continue in effect today.

https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/briefing/President_Pro_Tempore.htm#1

ACTIVITIES

The Office of the Vice President supports the Vice President's in his or her executive and legislative roles. Within the executive branch of Government, the Vice President holds a position of second in command; within the legislative branch, he or she serves as President of the Senate. The Office's staff develops policy options on a variety of issues, ranging from tax and healthcare policy to foreign policy and national security. Its staff also works with Senators and Representatives to promote the President's legislative priorities in the U.S. Congress.

The Office also handles the Vice President's correspondence, events, scheduling, speechwriting, and travel.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/get-involved/internships/presidential-departments>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

The following Offices within the Office of the Vice President offer opportunities for young men and women: Administration, Advance for the Vice President, Communications, Counsel to the Vice President, Intergovernmental

Affairs, Scheduling for the Vice President, and the Office of the Second Lady. The Departments of Domestic Policy and of Legislative Affairs also participate in the internship program.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/get-involved/internships/> | Email: intern_application@who.eop.gov

Ethics Pledge

A list of waiver certifications for Office of the Vice President employees is posted in Portable Document Format (PDF), for viewing and downloading, at the bottom of the "Disclosures" web page, under the heading "Ethics Pledge Waivers."

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/disclosures>

The above Sources of Information were updated 1–2021.

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Council of Economic Advisers



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COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Seventeenth and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20502

202-456-4779

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/cea>

CHAIR

Cecilia E. Rouse

Members

Jared Bernstein

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/cea>

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2021.

The Council of Economic Advisers analyzes and appraises the national economy to make policy recommendations to the President.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On February 20, 1946, President Harry S. Truman signed Public Law 79–304, which is also cited as the Employment Act of 1946. The Act "created in the Executive Office of the President a Council of Economic Advisers" (60 Stat. 24).

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/79th-congress/session-2/c79s2ch33.pdf>

On June 1, 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower prepared a reorganization plan and transmitted it to the U.S. Congress on June 1, 1953. Reorganization Plan No. 9 of 1953 became effective 2 months later on August 1st and was published in the Federal Register on August 3d.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1953-08-04/pdf/FR-1953-08-04.pdf>

The Council continues to function under the Employment Act of 1946 and Reorganization Plan No. 9 of 1953 (5 U.S.C. app.).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf142&num=0&edition=prelim>

Public Law 112–166, which also is cited as the Presidential Appointment Efficiency and Streamlining Act of 2011, affected the appointment process of Council members. The Council comprises three members: one of whom serves as the Chair and another of whom serves as the Vice Chair. The President appoints the Chair by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The President designates one of the members as Vice Chair, who acts as the Chair in his or her absence. Each Council member, "as a result of training, experience, and attainments," should be "exceptionally qualified to analyze and interpret economic developments, to appraise programs and activities of the Government . . . and to formulate and recommend national economic policy to promote full employment, production, and purchasing power under free competitive enterprise" (126 Stat. 1287–1288).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-126/pdf/STATUTE-126.pdf>

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory subject matter affecting the Council of Economic Advisers is codified in "Chapter 21—National Policy on Employment and Productivity" of 15 U.S.C. Section 1023 is dedicated to the Council of Economic Advisers.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title15-section1023&num=0&edition=prelim#sourcecredit>

ACTIVITIES

The Council analyzes the national economy and its various sectors; advises the President on economic developments; appraises the economic programs and policies of the Federal Government; recommends policies for economic growth

and stability to the President; assists in the preparation of the President's economic reports to the U.S. Congress; and prepares the "Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers."

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/cea>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that records of the Council of Economic Advisers have been assigned to record group 459.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/459.html>

Documents

The Government Publishing Office's govinfo website includes the Council of Economic Advisers in the list of executive branch authors on its "Browse by Government Author" web page.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/browse/author>

The above Sources of Information were updated 1–2021.

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Council on Environmental Quality



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COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

722 Jackson Place NW., Washington, DC 20503

202-395-5750

202-456-6224

202-456-2710

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/ceq>

CHAIR

Brenda Mallory

Members	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)
Chief of Staff	Matthew Lee-Ashley, Acting
General Counsel	Justin Pidot
Special Assistant	Sara Jordan
Federal Chief Sustainability Officer	Andrew Mayock

Senior Directors

Building Emissions	Mark Chambers
Emissions	Austin Brown
Environmental Justice	Cecilia Martinez
Lands	Matthew Lee-Ashley
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Oversight	Jayni Hein
Water	Sara Gonzalez-Rothi

The above list of key personnel was updated 4–2021.

The Council on Environmental Quality formulates and recommends national policies and initiatives for improving the environment.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On January 1, 1970, President Richard M. Nixon approved Public Law 91–190, which also is cited as the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The Act established "a national policy for the environment" and provided "for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality" (83 Stat. 852). It created the Council (CEQ) in the Executive Office of the President. The CEQ is composed of three members, whom the President appoints by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The President designates one of the members to serve as the Chair. Each Council member is required to be "exceptionally well qualified to analyze and interpret environmental trends and information of all kinds . . . to formulate and recommend national policies to promote the improvement of the quality of the environment" (83 Stat. 854).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-83/pdf/STATUTE-83-Pg852.pdf>

On April 3, 1970, President Richard M. Nixon approved Public Law 91–224, which also is cited as the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970. The Act established the Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ) in the Executive Office of the President. The CEQ Chair also serves as the Director of the OEQ. The President also appoints, by the Senate's advice and with its consent, the OEQ's deputy director (84 Stat. 114). The Office provides professional and administrative support for the Council. The CEQ and OEQ are referred to, collectively, as the Council on Environmental Quality.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-84/pdf/STATUTE-84-Pg91.pdf>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory subject matter affecting the Council on Environmental Quality is codified in "Chapter 55—National Environmental Policy" of 42 U.S.C. Sections 4341–4347 are dedicated to the Council on Environmental Quality.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title42/chapter55&edition=prelim>

Statutory subject matter affecting the Office of Environmental Quality is codified in "Chapter 56—Environmental Quality Improvement" of 42 U.S.C. Section 4372 is dedicated to the Office of Environmental Quality.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title42/chapter56&edition=prelim>

Codified rules and regulations associated with the Council on Environmental Quality have been assigned to chapter V of 40 CFR, parts 1500–1599.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=3332dfb05e2ecdffa883fa40713ac3de3&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40chapterV.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=3332dfb05e2ecdffa883fa40713ac3de3&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40chapterV.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The Council develops policies that bring together the Nation's economic, social, and environmental priorities to improve Federal decisionmaking. As required by NEPA, the CEQ also evaluates, coordinates, and mediates Federal activities. It advises and assists the President on both national and international environmental policy matters. It oversees Federal agency and departmental implementation of NEPA.

The CEQ's Office of Federal Sustainability coordinates policy to promote energy and environmental sustainability across Federal Government operations. The Federal Government manages more than 350,000 buildings, operates more than 600,000 vehicles, and purchases annually more than \$500 billion in goods and services.

<https://www.sustainability.gov/index.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that records of the CEQ have been assigned to record group 580; however, that group does not have a description associated with it.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/501-to-600.html>

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that records of the organizations in the Executive office of the President have been assigned to record group 429. Within that record

group, the records of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality (CACEQ) are located in subgroup 429.3. The CACEQ was established on May 29, 1969, and its members advised the newly established Environmental Quality Council.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/429.html>

Contact Information

Contact information for the Office of Federal Sustainability is available on the "Contact Us" page of its website.

<https://www.sustainability.gov/contact.html> | Email: sustainability@ceq.eop.gov

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the CEQ recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/council-on-environmental-quality>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives a person a right to request access to Federal agency records or information. An agency must disclose records that any person properly requests in writing. Pursuant to one or more of nine exemptions and three exclusions that the Act contains, a Federal agency may withhold certain records or parts of them. The FOIA applies only to Federal agencies and does not create a right of access to records held by the U.S. Congress, the courts, State or local government agencies, and private entities. The CEQ maintains an online requester service center.

News

The White House posts news items on energy and the environment.

Sustainability

The Federal Government is the Nation's largest energy consumer, managing over 350,000 buildings and operating over 600,000 vehicles. By increasing operational efficiency, Federal agencies reduce waste, save taxpayer dollars, lessen harmful effects on ecosystems, and support cleaner air, land, and water. Governmentwide performance data on sustainability goals are available on the website of the Office of Federal Sustainability.

<https://www.sustainability.gov/performance.html> | Email: sustainability@ceq.eop.gov

The above Sources of Information were updated 1–2021.

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National Security Council



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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20504

202-456-1414

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc>

STATUTORY MEMBERS

CHAIR

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/president-biden>

Lloyd J. Austin III

<https://www.defense.gov/Our-Story/Meet-the-Team/Secretary-of-Defense>

Kamala D. Harris

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/vice-president-harris>

Antony J. Blinken

<https://www.state.gov/secretary>

STATUTORY ADVISORS

Avril Haines

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/leadership/director-of-national-intelligence>

Gen. Mark A. Milley, USA

<https://www.jcs.mil/Leadership/Article-View/Article/1974872/gen-mark-a-milley>

STANDING PARTICIPANTS

Chief of Staff to the President

Ronald A. Klain

Counsel to the President

Dana A. Remus

Director of the National Economic Council

Brian C. Deese

National Security Advisor

Jacob J. Sullivan

Secretary of the Treasury

Janet L. Yellen

U.S. Representative to the United Nations

Linda Thomas-Greenfield

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc>

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2021.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On July 26, 1947, President Harry S. Truman signed Public Law 80–253, which is also cited as the National Security Act of 1947. By enacting this legislation, the U.S. Congress sought "to provide for the establishment of integrated policies and procedures for the departments, agencies, and functions of the Government relating to the national security; to provide three military departments for the operation and administration of the Army, the Navy . . . and the Air Force, with their assigned combat and service components; to provide for their authoritative coordination and unified direction under civilian control but not to merge them; to provide for the effective strategic direction of the armed forces and for their operation under unified control and for their integration into an efficient team of land, naval, and air forces." The law established "a council to be known as the National Security Council" and stipulated that the President should preside over its meetings (61 Stat. 496).

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/80th-congress/session-1/c80s1ch343.pdf>

The National Security Council (NSC) was placed in the Executive Office of the President by Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1949 (5 U.S.C. app.).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf100&num=0&edition=prelim>

The statutory members (PL 81–216) of the NSC—in addition to the President, who chairs the Council—are the Vice President and the Secretaries of State and Defense (63 Stat. 579). The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the statutory military adviser to the NSC, and the Director of National Intelligence serves as 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 NSC. The Attorney General and the Director of National Drug Control Policy are invited to attend meetings pertaining to their jurisdictions, and other officials are invited, as appropriate.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/81st-congress/session-1/c81s1ch412.pdf>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Codified content on the National Security Council from Section 101 of the National Security Act of 1947 was formerly located in "Chapter 15—National Security" of 50 U.S.C. and classified editorially as section 402. That content has been subsequently transferred to "Chapter 44—National Security" of 50 U.S.C. and editorially reclassified as section 3021.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title50/chapter44/subchapter1&edition=prelim>

NSC rules and regulations are codified in 32 CFR 2100–2199. Within title 32, sections 2100–2199 constitute "Chapter XXI—National Security Council."

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=6df20eda89deafaa9405f41122a78691&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title32/32chapterXXI.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=6df20eda89deafaa9405f41122a78691&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title32/32chapterXXI.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

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

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that NSC records have been assigned to record group 273.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/273.html>

Federal Register

Documents that the NSC published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/national-security-council>

The Sources of Information above were updated 2–2021.

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Office of Administration



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□ EDITORIAL NOTE: A DEDICATED WEBSITE FOR THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION IS NOT AVAILABLE.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

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

202-456-2861

DIRECTOR

Anne E. Filipic

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The origins of the Office of Administration lie in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977, which President James E. Carter prepared and transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives on July 15 of that same year. The new office was created to "provide components of the Executive Office of the President with such administrative services as the President shall from time to time direct."

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf183&num=0&edition=prelim>

On December 12, 1977, President Carter signed Executive Order 12028 and formally established the Office of Administration within the Executive Office of the President. That Executive order was published in the Federal Register on December 14, 1977 (42 FR 62895). Transfers of records, property, personnel, and unexpended balances of appropriations to the Office of Administration became effective on April 1, 1978.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1977-12-14/pdf/FR-1977-12-14.pdf>

The activities of the Director are subject to the direction or approval of the President. The Director organizes the Office of Administration, employs its staff, contracts for supplies and services, and carries out other duties that the President, as head of the Office, might do. In his or her capacity as the chief administrative officer of the Office, the Director ensures that it provides units within the Executive Office of the President with common administrative support and services.

ACTIVITIES

The Office of Administration is exclusively dedicated to providing uniform administrative support and services to all units that constitute the Executive Office of the President—except for services that are provided primarily in direct support of the President. The Office does, however, upon request, assist the White House Office with providing administrative services that are primarily in direct support of the President (42 FR 62895).

The common administrative support and services that the Office provides fall within the following general administrative areas: personnel management (e.g., equal employment opportunity programs); financial management; data processing; library, records, and information; and office and operations (e.g., graphics, mail, messenger, printing and duplication, procurement, supply, and word processing); and other support or services that can achieve savings and efficiency through centralization (ibid).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1977-12-14/pdf/FR-1977-12-14.pdf>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Federal Register

Documents that the Office of Administration published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/administration-office-executive-office-of-the-president>

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Office of Management and Budget



The United States Government Manual

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503

202-395-3080

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb>

DIRECTOR

Shalanda D. Young, Acting

Deputy Director

Shalanda D. Young

Deputy Director for Management

Jason S. Miller

General Counsel

Samuel R. Bagenstos

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Budget

Legislative Reference

Management and Operations

HEADS OF STATUTORY OFFICES

ADMINISTRATORS

Electronic Government and Information Technology

Federal Procurement Policy

Information and Regulatory Affairs

CONTROLLER

Federal Financial Management

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2021. The updating process remains in progress.

The Office of Management and Budget assists the President in discharging budgetary, management, and other responsibilities; develops, coordinates, oversees, and implements Federal Government policies affecting financial management and procurement, rules and regulations, and information and statistics; and promotes better program and administrative management, develops measures for agency-performance, and improves coordination of operations within the executive branch.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On April 3, 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved Public Law 76–19, which also is cited as the Reorganization

Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561). Pursuant to the Act, President Roosevelt prepared an appropriate plan of reorganization.

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/76th-congress/session-1/c76s1ch36.pdf>

Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1939 transferred the Bureau of the Budget and its functions and personnel from the Department of the Treasury to the Executive Office of the President. President Roosevelt submitted the plan to the Senate and House of Representatives on April 25.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf86&num=0&edition=prelim>

On July 1, 1939, the National Archives published President Roosevelt's reorganization plan in the Federal Register (4 FR 2727). The Bureau of the Budget was the forerunner of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1939-07-01/pdf/FR-1939-07-01.pdf>

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 9 of 5 U.S.C., President Richard M. Nixon prepared Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970 and submitted it to the Senate and House of Representatives on March 12. The plan redesignated the Bureau of the Budget as the OMB.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf177&num=0&edition=prelim>

On May 23, 1970, the National Archives published the reorganization plan in the Federal Register (35 FR 7959).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1970-05-23/pdf/FR-1970-05-23.pdf>

Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970, President Nixon issued Executive Order 11541 on July 1, 1970. The Executive order prescribed the duties of the newly designated OMB and was published the next day, in the Federal Register (35 FR 10737).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1970-07-02/pdf/FR-1970-07-02.pdf>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Codified statutory material on money and finance has been assigned to 31 U.S.C. Chapter 5, which comprises sections 501–522, of that title is dedicated to statutory material affecting the OMB.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title31/subtitle1/chapter5&edition=prelim>

"Subtitle A—Office of Management and Budget Guidance for Grants and Agreements," which comprises parts 1–299, has been assigned to 2 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=76703d9ac3361ee46fdf902194fd8a1f&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title02/2subtitleA.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=76703d9ac3361ee46fdf902194fd8a1f&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title02/2subtitleA.tpl)

"Chapter III—Office of Management and Budget," which comprises parts 1300–1399, has been assigned to 5 CFR. That CFR title contains codified rules and regulations whose contents deal with the subject of administrative personnel.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=be579a84626d26223245cc3a9139c7d9&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title05/5chapterIII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=be579a84626d26223245cc3a9139c7d9&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title05/5chapterIII.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The OMB's principle functions are diverse and many. They include assisting the President with the development of more effective Government and its maintenance by reviewing the organizational structure and management procedures of the executive branch; assisting with the development of efficient coordinating mechanisms for the implementation of Government activities and the expansion of interagency cooperation; assisting the President with preparation of the budget and formulation of the Government's fiscal program; supervising and controlling the administration of the budget; assisting the President with clearing and coordinating departmental advice on proposed

legislation and with making recommendations to effect Presidential action on legislative enactments; assisting with the development of regulatory reform proposals and programs for paperwork reduction; assisting with the consideration, clearing, and preparation of proposed Executive orders and proclamations; planning and developing information systems that provide the President with program performance data; planning, conducting, and promoting evaluation efforts that help the President assess program efficiency, performance, and objectives; improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the procurement processes by guiding procurement policies, procedures, regulations, and use of forms; and informing the President of the progress of Government agency activities with respect to proposed, initiated, and completed work, together with the relative timing of work between agencies of the Government—to the end that the work programs of executive branch agencies may be coordinated and that the moneys the U.S. Congress appropriates may be expended with economy, barring overlapping and duplication of effort.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that OMB records have been assigned to record group 051.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/051.html>

Career Opportunities

In 2019, the OMB ranked 6th among 28 small Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/BO00>

Chief Financial Officers Council

The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (PL 101–576) established the Chief Financial Officers Council. The OMB's deputy director for management serves as the chair of the Council. The General Services Administration and the OMB jointly manage its website.

<https://www.cfo.gov/about-the-council>

Circulars

The OMB posts information and instructions that it issues to Federal agencies on its "Circulars" web page.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-for-agencies/circulars>

Contact

Postal correspondence should be addressed to the Office of Management and Budget, 725 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20503. Information and directory assistance are available. Phone, 202-395-3080.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb>

Congressional inquiries may be made by phone. Phone, 202-395-4790. Congressional correspondence may be sent by facsimile. Fax, 202-395-3729.

Media inquiries may be made by email, facsimile, or phone. Fax, 202-395-3888. Phone, 202-395-7254.

Email: media@omb.eop.gov

Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE)

The Inspector General Reform Act of 2008 (PL 110-409) established the CIGIE as an independent entity within the executive branch. The OMB's deputy director for management serves as the executive chair of the Council.

<https://www.ignet.gov/content/cigie-governing-documents>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the OMB recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/management-and-budget-office>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access has limits, when any of nine exemptions that are contained within the statute shield the requested information from disclosure. Information on how to submit a FOIA request is available online. The OMB's FOIA Requester Service Center also provides assistance. Phone, 202-395-3642.

Email: OMBFOIA@omb.eop.gov

Many OMB documents are freely available online and do not require a FOIA request for gaining access to them. These documents are called "proactive disclosures" because the OMB proactively posts them online. Documents that are disclosed in the interest of transparency and documents that have been requested frequently under the FOIA are examples of proactive disclosures. Before submitting a FOIA request, an information seeker should browse the holdings of the OMB's electronic FOIA library to see if the desired information has been posted already.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs posts answers to FAQs that deal with regulations, rules, and the process of making rules, on the website reginfo.gov.

<https://www.reginfo.gov/public/jsp/Utilities/faq.myjsp>

President's Budget

Past budgets of former Presidents are available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget>

Publications

The U.S. Government Bookstore, which the Government Publishing Office maintains on its website, has many publications that deal with Federal deficits, Government budgets, and the Nation's economic outlook.

<https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/budget-economy> | Email: mainbks@gpo.gov

Sequestration

The OMB posts sequestration reports on whitehouse.gov.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/legislative/sequestration-reports-orders>

The above Sources of Information were updated 2-2021.

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Office of National Drug Control Policy



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OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Executive Office of the President, Washington, DC 20503

202-395-6700

202-395-6708

<http://www.ondcp.gov>

DIRECTOR

Regina M. LaBelle, Acting

Deputy Director

Regina M. LaBelle

Chief of Staff	Mario Moreno
General Counsel	Robert Kent
Senior Policy Analyst	Tom Hill

Associate Directors

Legislative Affairs	Anne Sokolov
Outreach	Ariel Britt

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2021. The updating process remains in progress.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy helps the President establish his National Drug Control Strategy objectives, priorities, and policies and makes budget, program, and policy recommendations affecting National Drug Control Program agencies.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On November 18, 1988, President Ronald W. Reagan approved Public Law 100–690 "to prevent the manufacturing, distribution, and use of illegal drugs, and for other purposes" (102 Stat. 4181). The 365-page piece of legislation contained a number of shorter acts, including the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988, which established the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) in the Executive Office of the President and became effective January 21, 1989 (102 Stat. 4189). At the head of the new Office, the Act placed a Director who is assisted by a Deputy Director for Demand Reduction and a Deputy Director for Supply Reduction. The Act also created a Bureau of State and Local Affairs within the Office (102 Stat. 4181).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-102/pdf/STATUTE-102-Pg4181.pdf>

On October 21, 1998, President William J. Clinton approved Public Law 105–277, which made "omnibus consolidated and emergency appropriations" (112 Stat. 2681). The 920-page piece of legislation included the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681–670). This Act of reauthorization created the new position of Deputy Director of National Drug Control Policy to assist the ONDCP Director (112 Stat. 2681–672).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-112/pdf/STATUTE-112-Pg2681.pdf>

On December 29, 2006, President George W. Bush approved Public Law 109–469, which also is cited as the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (120 Stat. 3502). This Act of reauthorization made amendments to the earlier Act of 1998 and contained the following reporting provision: "The Deputy Director for Demand Reduction, the Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, and the Deputy Director for State, Local, and Tribal

Affairs shall report directly to the Deputy Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy" (120 Stat. 3505).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-120/pdf/STATUTE-120-Pg3502.pdf>

On October 24, 2018, President Donald J. Trump approved Public Law 115–271, which also is cited as the "SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act" (132 Stat. 3894). This 250-page piece of legislation included the Substance Abuse Prevention Act of 2018 (132 Stat. 4110), which reauthorized the ONDCP, expanded its mandate, and made other changes.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-115publ271/pdf/PLAW-115publ271.pdf>

The President appoints the ONDCP Director by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The President also appoints the Deputy Director. Both of these appointees serve at the pleasure of the President.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title21/chapter22&edition=prelim>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Codified statutory material on food and drugs has been assigned to 21 U.S.C. Subchapter I, which comprises sections 1501–1509 of chapter 20, of that title, and is dedicated to statutory material affecting the ONDCP.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title21/chapter20/subchapter1&edition=prelim>

Codified statutory material on food and drugs has been assigned to 21 U.S.C. Chapter 22, which comprises sections 1701–1715 of that title and is dedicated to statutory material affecting national drug control policy.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title21/chapter22&edition=prelim>

"Chapter III—Office of National Drug Control Policy," which comprises parts 1400–1499, has been assigned to 21 CFR. That CFR title contains codified rules and regulations whose content deals with the subjects of food and drugs.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=eadaabaf406c904d7d3d6cdeb5ae6a7ec&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title21/21chapterIII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=eadaabaf406c904d7d3d6cdeb5ae6a7ec&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title21/21chapterIII.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The Director establishes policies, objectives, priorities, and performance measurements for the National Drug Control Program. Each year, the Director promulgates the President's National Drug Control Strategy, other related drug control strategies, supporting reports, and a program budget that the President submits to Congress. The Director advises the President on necessary changes in the organization, management, budgeting, and personnel allocation of Federal agencies that monitor drug activities. The Director also notifies Federal agencies if their policies do not comply with their responsibilities under the National Drug Control Strategy. The ONDCP also has direct programmatic responsibility for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program and the Drug-Free Communities (DFC) support program.

The HIDTA program is a Federal grant program that the ONDCP administers. The program provides resources to Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies for coordinating activities to address drug production and trafficking in designated areas nationwide.

The DFC support program is a Federal grant program that the ONDCP administers. The program provides grants to community coalitions for strengthening the local infrastructure to reduce drug use among youth and to maintain the reductions that are achieved.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that records of the ONDCP have been assigned to record group 581; however, that group does not have a description associated with it.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/501-to-600.html#page-header>

Career Opportunities

The ONDCP posts employment opportunities on USAJobs.gov.

<https://www.usajobs.gov>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the ONDCP recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/office-of-national-drug-control-policy>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access has limits, when any of nine exemptions that are contained within the statute shield the requested information from disclosure. Information on how to submit a FOIA request is available online. The ONDCP's FOIA Requester Center also provides assistance. Phone, 202-395-6622. Fax, 202-395-5543.

Email: FOIA@ondcp.eop.gov

The above Sources of Information were updated 2–2021.

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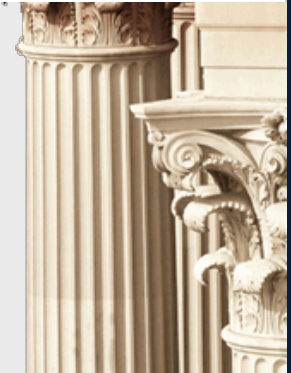
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[National Economic Council](#)



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OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

The Office of Policy Development comprises the Domestic Policy and the National Economic Councils, which advise and assist the President in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of domestic and economic policy. The Office of Policy Development also supports other policy development and implementation activities as directed by the President.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Federal Register

A document that the Office of Policy Development published in the Federal Register is accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/office-of-policy-development>

EDITORIAL NOTE: A DEDICATED WEBSITE FOR THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

Domestic Policy Council

Room 469, Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20502

202-456-5594

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/dpc>

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

DIRECTOR	Susan E. Rice
DEPUTY DIRECTORS	
Economic Mobility	Carmel Martin
Health and Veterans Affairs	Christen L. Young
Immigration	Esther Olavarria
Racial Justice and Equality	Catherine Lhamon

The above list of key personnel was updated 2–2021.

On August 16, 1993, President William J. Clinton signed Executive Order 12859 to establish the Domestic Policy Council (DPC). The DPC oversees development and implementation of the President's domestic policy agenda, and it ensures coordination and communication among the heads of relevant Federal offices and agencies.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/WCPD-1993-08-23/pdf/WCPD-1993-08-23-Pg1638.pdf>

EDITORIAL NOTE: A DEDICATED WEBSITE FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL IS NOT AVAILABLE.

National Economic Council

Room 235, Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20502

202-456-2800

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/nec>

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

DIRECTOR

Brian C. Deese

DEPUTY DIRECTORS

Sameera Fazili

David C. Kamin

Bharat R. Ramamurti

Chief of Staff

Leandra English

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2021.

On January 25, 1993, President William J. Clinton signed Executive Order 12835 to establish the National Economic Council (NEC). The NEC coordinates the economic policymaking process and advises the President on economic policy. The NEC also ensures that economic policy decisions and programs remain consistent with the President's stated goals, and it monitors the implementation of the President's economic goals.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/WCPD-1993-02-01/pdf/WCPD-1993-02-01-Pg95.pdf>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Federal Register

Documents that the NEC has published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/national-economic-council>

History

The William J. Clinton Presidential Library posted video footage of President Clinton signing Executive Order 12835 and giving remarks on the establishment of the NEC. The signing and the remarks took place on January 25, 1993. The President singled out the efforts of Robert E. Rubin, who served as the NEC's first Director after leaving the Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., in 1992.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=39XBertis9A>

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2021.

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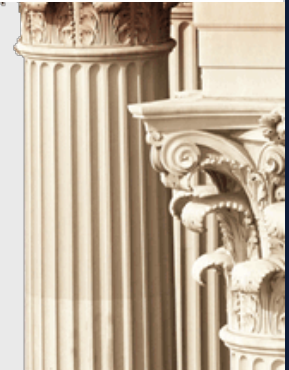
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Domestic Policy Council



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DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

Room 469, Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20502

202-456-5594

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/dpc>

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

DIRECTOR

Susan E. Rice

DEPUTY DIRECTORS

Economic Mobility

Carmel Martin

Health and Veterans Affairs

Christen L. Young

Immigration

Esther Olavarria

Racial Justice and Equality

Catherine Lhamon

The above list of key personnel was updated 2–2021.

On August 16, 1993, President William J. Clinton signed Executive Order 12859 to establish the Domestic Policy Council (DPC). The DPC oversees development and implementation of the President's domestic policy agenda, and it ensures coordination and communication among the heads of relevant Federal offices and agencies.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/WCPD-1993-08-23/pdf/WCPD-1993-08-23-Pg1638.pdf>

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National Economic Council



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NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Room 235, Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20502

202-456-2800

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/nec>

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

DIRECTOR

Brian C. Deese

DEPUTY DIRECTORS

Sameera Fazili

David C. Kamin

Bharat R. Ramamurti

Chief of Staff

Leandra English

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2021.

On January 25, 1993, President William J. Clinton signed Executive Order 12835 to establish the National Economic Council (NEC). The NEC coordinates the economic policymaking process and advises the President on economic policy. The NEC also ensures that economic policy decisions and programs remain consistent with the President's stated goals, and it monitors the implementation of the President's economic goals.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/WCPD-1993-02-01/pdf/WCPD-1993-02-01-Pg95.pdf>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Federal Register

Documents that the NEC has published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/national-economic-council>

History

The William J. Clinton Presidential Library posted video footage of President Clinton signing Executive Order 12835 and giving remarks on the establishment of the NEC. The signing and the remarks took place on January 25, 1993. The President singled out the efforts of Robert E. Rubin, who served as the NEC's first Director after leaving the Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., in 1992.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=39XBertis9A>

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Office of Science and Technology Policy



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OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Eisenhower Executive Office Building, 1650 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20502

202-456-4444

202-456-6021

<http://www.ostp.gov>

DIRECTOR

Eric S. Lander

Chief of Staff

Kei Koizumi

DIRECTORS

Communications

Legislative Affairs

Narda Jones

Assistant Director

Assistant Director

General Counsel

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER

Chief Technology Officer

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY DIVISION

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Clean Energy and Transportation

Climate Adaptation and Ecosystems

Climate Resilience and Information

Climate Resilience and Land Use

Climate Science

Earth Observations

Environmental Health

Natural Disaster Resilience

Polar Sciences

Space Weather

NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Biosecurity and Emerging Technologies

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Cybersecurity Strategy

Defense Programs

Global Security

Special Programs

SCIENCE DIVISION

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Bioethics and Privacy

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Education and Physical Sciences

Research Infrastructure

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TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION DIVISION

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Education and Telecommunications Innovation

Entrepreneurship

Innovation for Growth

Learning and Innovation

Nanotechnology and Advanced Materials

Open Innovation

BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION

COUNCILS

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Executive Director

NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

Executive Director

DIRECTORS

National Nanotechnology Coordination Office

Networking and Information Technology Research and Development National
Coordination Office

U.S. Global Change Research Program National Coordination Office

U.S. Group on Earth Observation Program

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2021. The updating process remains in progress.

The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) was established within the Executive Office of the President by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (PL 94–282).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-90/pdf/STATUTE-90-Pg459.pdf>

The Office supports the President by serving as a source of engineering, scientific, and technological analysis and judgment on plans, policies, and programs of the Federal Government. OSTP experts advise the President on scientific and technological matters that affect areas of national concern like the economy, environment, foreign relations, health, and national security; evaluate the effectiveness, quality, and scale of the Federal effort in science and technology; advise and assist the President, the Office of Management and Budget, and Federal agencies throughout the Federal budget development process; and help the President with leading and coordinating the Federal Government's research and development programs.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that OSTP records have been assigned to record group 364.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/359.html?_ga=2.140748923.870523185.1612200813-2031726786.1611773339

Contact Information

The "Contact OSTP" web page has information for contacting the Office by email, phone, and postal mail.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/contact>

Federal Register

Documents that the OSTP recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/science-and-technology-policy-office>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Instructions for submitting a FOIA request are available online.

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/legal> | Email: ostpfoia@ostp.eop.gov

Reports

National Science and Technology Council reports from 2009–2016 are posted online.

<https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/administration/eop/ostp/nstc/docsreports>

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2021.

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Office of the United States Trade Representative



The United States Government Manual

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

600 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20508

202-395-3230

<http://www.ustr.gov>

UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Katherine C. Tai

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/biographies-key-officials>

ASSISTANT U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVES

Administration	Fred Ames
Africa	Constance Hamilton
Agricultural Affairs and Commodity Policy	Julie Callahan
China Affairs	Terrence J. McCartin
Congressional Affairs	Jan Beukelman
Environment and Natural Resources	Kelly K. Milton
Europe and the Middle East	L. Daniel Mullaney
Innovation and Intellectual Property	Daniel Lee
Intergovernmental Affairs	Sirat Attapit
Japan, Korea, and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Affairs	Michael Beeman
Labor	Lewis Karesh
Media and Public Affairs	Adam Hodge
Monitoring and Enforcement	Juan A. Millan
Private Sector Engagement	(vacancy)
Public Engagement	Julie Green
Services and Investment	Daniel Bahar
Small Business, Market Access and Industrial Competitiveness	James Sanford
South and Central Asia	Christopher Wilson
Southeast Asia and the Pacific	Karl Ehlers
Textiles	William D. Jackson
Trade Policy and Economics	Edward Gresser
Western Hemisphere	Daniel Watson
World Trade Organization (WTO) and Multilateral Affairs	Dawn Shackleford

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/organization>

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2021.

The United States Trade Representative formulates trade policy for and directs all trade negotiations of the United States.

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) was created as the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations by Executive Order 11075 of January 15, 1963 (28 FR 473–475).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1963-01-18/pdf/FR-1963-01-18.pdf>

The Trade Act of 1974 (PL 93–618) established the Office of the USTR as an agency of the Executive Office of the President charged with administering the trade agreements program.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-88/pdf/STATUTE-88-Pg1978-2.pdf>

The Office sets and administers overall trade policy. The USTR heads the Office and serves as the President's principal adviser, negotiator, and spokesperson on international trade and investment issues. The Representative acts as the chief representative of the United States in all General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade activities; in Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development discussions, meetings, and negotiations that deal primarily with commodity issues and trade; in U.N. Conference on Trade and Development negotiations and other multilateral institution negotiations that deal primarily with commodity issues and trade; in other bilateral and multilateral negotiations that deal primarily with commodities or trade, including East-West trade; in negotiations under sections 704 and 734 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671c and 1673c); and in negotiations on direct investment incentives and disincentives and on bilateral investment issues concerning barriers to investment.

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

The USTR serves as a Cabinet-level official with the rank of Ambassador and reports directly to the President. The Chief Agricultural Negotiator and three Deputy U.S. Trade Representatives also hold the rank of Ambassador—two of the deputies are located in Washington, DC, and the other serves in Geneva, Switzerland.

The USTR is also an ex officio member on the boards of directors of the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. The Representative also serves on the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policy.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that USTR records have been assigned to record group 364.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/364.html>

Blog

"Tradewinds" is the official blog of the USTR.

<https://ustr.gov/tradewinds>

Contact Information

Email addresses and phone numbers are available on the "Contact Us" web page.

Members of the media may contact the Press Office to find answers to questions, to obtain information, or to schedule interviews.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office>

Factsheets

The USTR releases factsheets on trade issues.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/fact-sheets>

Federal Register

Documents that the Office of the USTR recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/trade-representative-office-of-united-states>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Requests must be made in writing: Freedom of Information Officer, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20508. Security procedures can slow down mail receipt and processing. Sending a request by email or fax avoids security-related delays. To facilitate finding the desired information, a record description must contain key details—author, date, recipient, subject matter, title or name. The Office of the USTR operates a FOIA requester service center. Phone, 202-395-3419. Fax, 202-395-9458.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/reading-room/foia> | Email: FOIA@ustr.eop.gov

The electronic FOIA Library contains information that is made available on a routine basis to the public. It also features documents that are frequently requested under the FOIA. This collection of online documents continues to grow as records in which the public expresses an interest are added.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/reading-room/freedom-information-act-foia/foia-library>

History

In 1963, President John F. Kennedy created a new Office of the Special Trade Representative in the Executive Office of the President and designated two new Deputies, one in the Nation's capital and the other in Geneva, Switzerland. The rest of the story is available on the website of the Office of the USTR.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/history>

Key Issues

The Office of the USTR focuses its trade policy on 14 issue areas: agriculture, economy and trade, enforcement, environment, government procurement, industry and manufacturing, intellectual property, labor, preference programs, services and investment, small business, textiles and apparel, trade and development, and trade organizations.

<https://ustr.gov/issue-areas>

Map

The United States has trade relations with more than 200 countries, territories, and regional associations worldwide.

<https://ustr.gov/countries-regions>

Organization Structure

the Office of the USTR does not have an organizational chart posted on its website; however, the "Organization Structure" web page does provide an outline of its structure that is based on five organizational lines of activities.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/organization/organization-structure>

Press Releases

The Office of the USTR posts press releases on its website.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases>

Reports / Publications

The Office of the USTR posts reports and publications on its website.

<https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/reports-and-publications>

Social Media

The Office of the USTR has a presence on social media: Flickr, Twitter, Vimeo, and YouTube.

<https://ustr.gov/tradewinds/social>

The above Sources of Information were updated 1–2021.

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Department of Agriculture



The United States Government Manual

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250

202-720-2791

<http://www.usda.gov>

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

George E. Perdue III

Deputy Secretary

Michael L. Young, Acting

MISSION AREAS

<https://www.usda.gov/our-agency/about-usda/mission-areas>

Farm Production and Conservation

Under Secretary	(vacancy)
Deputy Under Secretary	Robert Johansson, Acting
Administrator, Farm Service Agency	Steven J. Peterson, Acting
Chief, Natural Resources Conservation Service	Leonard Jordan
Administrator, Risk Management Agency	Heather Manzano, Acting

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2017/06/16/perdue-names-leadership-acting-roles-usda-reorganization-takes>

Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services

Under Secretary	(vacancy)
Deputy Under Secretary	Brandon Lipps, Acting
Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service	Brandon Lipps
Director, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion	Jackie Haven, Acting

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2017/07/19/secretary-perdue-announces-new-leadership-food-nutrition-and>

Food Safety

Under Secretary	(vacancy)
Deputy Under Secretary	Carmen Rottenberg, Acting

Administrator, Food Safety and Inspection Service

Paul Kiecker, Acting

<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/informational/aboutfsis/agency-leadership>

Marketing and Regulatory Programs

Under Secretary

Gregory Ibach

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service

Bruce Summers, Acting

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Kevin Shea

Administrator, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration

Randall D. Jones, Acting

<https://www.ams.usda.gov/about-ams/our-leadership/under-secretary-greg-ibach>

Natural Resources and Environment

Under Secretary

(vacancy)

Deputy Under Secretary

Dan Jiron, Acting

Chief, Forest Service

Tony Tooke

<https://www.fs.fed.us/about-agency/newsroom/leadership-biographies>

Research, Education and Economics

Under Secretary

(vacancy)

Deputy Under Secretary

Chavonda Jacobs-Young,
Acting

Administrator, Agricultural Research Service

Chavonda Jacobs-Young

Administrator, Economic Research Service

Mary Bohman

Administrator, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Hubert Hamer, Jr.

Director, National Agricultural Library

Paul Wester

Director, National Institute of Food and Agriculture

Sonny Ramaswamy

<https://www.ree.usda.gov/about-ree/biographies>

Rural Development

Assistant to the Secretary

Anne Hazlett

Administrator, Rural Business-Cooperative Service

Mark Brodziski, Acting

Administrator, Rural Housing Service

Curtis Anderson, Acting

Administrator, Rural Utilities Service

Chris McLean, Acting

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/about-rd/leadership>

Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs

Under Secretary

(vacancy)

Deputy Under Secretary

Jason Hafemeister, Acting

Administrator, Farm Agricultural Service

Holly Higgins, Acting

<https://www.fas.usda.gov/about-fas/leadership>

OFFICE HEADS

Assistant Secretary for Administration

Malcom Shorter, Acting

Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights

(vacancy)

Chief Economist

Robert Johansson

Chief Financial Officer	Lynn M. Moaney, Acting
Chief Information Officer	Gary Washington, Acting
Chief Scientist	Chavonda Jacobs-Young , Acting
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations	Abbey Fretz, Acting
Deputy Assistant Secretary for External and Intergovernmental Affairs	Doug Crandall, Acting
Director, Advocacy and Outreach	Carolyn Parker
Director, Budget and Program Analysis	Diem-Linh Jones, Acting
Director, Communications	Timothy M. Murtaugh
Director, National Appeals Division	Steven C. Silverman
Director, Tribal Relations	Ben Keel
General Counsel	Stephen A. Vaden, Acting
https://www.usda.gov/our-agency/staff-offices	
Inspector General	Phyllis K. Fong
https://www.usda.gov/oig	

The above list of key personnel was updated 06–2017.

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

The Department of Agriculture develops agricultural markets, fights hunger and malnutrition, conserves natural resources, and ensures food quality standards.

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) was created by an act of Congress on May 15, 1862 (7 U.S.C. 2201). In carrying out its work in the program mission areas, the USDA relies on the support of departmental administration staff, as well as on the Offices of Communications, Congressional Relations, the Chief Economist, the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Information Officer, the General Counsel, and the Inspector General.

FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

This mission area centers on helping America's farmers and ranchers deal with the unpredictable nature of weather and markets. These services deliver commodity, conservation, credit, disaster, and emergency assistance programs to strengthen and stabilize the agricultural economy.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=USDA_MISSION_AREAS

Farm Service Agency (FSA)

The Farm Service Agency administers farm commodity, disaster, and conservation programs for farmers and ranchers. It also makes and guarantees farm emergency, ownership, and operating loans through a network of State and county offices.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/index>

Commodity Credit Corporation

The Commodity Credit Corporation, an agency and instrumentality of the United States within the USDA, is under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Corporation does not have any employees, but relies on various Federal agencies, principally those in the USDA, to conduct its operations. It carries out a wide array of functions as authorized by the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act and as specifically authorized by the Congress in numerous statutes. Corporation funds are used to offer marketing assistance loans to producers of certain commodities, fund conservation programs to protect or enhance natural resources, support the export of agricultural commodities, provide humanitarian assistance abroad, and further economic progress in developing countries.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/about-fsa/structure-and-organization/commodity-credit-corporation/index>

Commodity Operations

FSA facilitates the purchase, storage, transportation, and disposition of U.S.-origin commodities acquired as a result of commodity loan forfeiture or through procurement for humanitarian food aid programs. FSA administers the United States Warehouse Act, which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to license warehouse operators who store agricultural products. The FSA also enters into agreements with warehouse operators to store commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation or pledged by farmers as security for Commodity Credit Corporation marketing assistance loans.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/about-fsa/structure-and-organization/commodity-operations/index>

Conservation Programs

FSA's conservation programs include the Conservation Reserve Program, which is the Federal Government's largest environmental improvement program on private lands. It safeguards millions of acres of topsoil from erosion, improves air quality, increases wildlife habitat, and reduces water runoff and sedimentation. In return for planting a protective cover of grass or trees on environmentally sensitive land, participants receive an annual rental payment. Cost-share payments are available to help establish conservation practices such as the planting of native grass, trees, windbreaks, or plants that improve water quality and give shelter and food to wildlife.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=copr&topic=landing>

Farm Commodity Programs

FSA manages farm safety net programs for America's farmers and ranchers. Its Commodity Credit Corporation stabilizes, supports, and protects farm income and prices; helps maintain balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities; and aids in their orderly distribution.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/about-fsa/structure-and-organization/commodity-credit-corporation/index>

Farm Loan Programs

FSA makes and guarantees loans to family farmers and ranchers to purchase farmland and finance agricultural production. These programs offer credit on reasonable rates and terms to farmers—those who have suffered financial setbacks from natural disasters, those with limited resources for establishing and maintaining profitable farming operations, and beginners.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/farm-loan-programs/index>

Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program

The Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program gives financial assistance to producers of noninsurable crops when yields are low, inventory is lost, or natural disasters prevent planting.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/noninsured-crop-disaster-assistance/index>

Other Emergency Assistance

In counties that are declared disaster areas, low-interest loans for eligible farmers help cover physical and production losses. Eligible producers can be compensated for crop losses, livestock feed losses, tree damage, and for the cost of rehabilitating certain farmlands damaged by natural disaster.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/index>

For further information, contact the Office of External Affairs, Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, Stop 0506, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-7807. Or, contact the Information Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, Stop 1004, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-7115. Fax, 202-720-1727.

Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)

The Foreign Agricultural Service improves foreign market access for U.S. products, builds new markets, improves the competitive position of U.S. agriculture in the global marketplace, and provides 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, attaches, trade officers, and locally employed

staff are stationed in over 93 countries to support U.S. agricultural interests and cover 171 countries.

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

Reports prepared by FAS overseas offices cover changes in policies and other developments that could affect U.S. agricultural exports. FAS staff in U.S. embassies worldwide 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.

The Service 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 human and financial resources to these efforts. The Service also advises exporters on locating buyers and provides assistance through a variety of other methods, including supporting U.S. participation in trade shows and single-industry exhibitions each year.

<http://www.fas.usda.gov>

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Stop 1004, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250-1004. Phone, 202-720-7115. Fax, 202-720-1727.

Risk Management Agency (RMA)

The Risk Management Agency, on behalf of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC), oversees and administers the Federal crop insurance program under the Federal Crop Insurance Act.

Federal crop insurance is offered to qualifying producers through 16 private sector crop insurance companies. Under the Standard Reinsurance Agreement (SRA), RMA provides reinsurance, pays premium subsidies, reimburses insurers for administrative and operating expenses, 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 2016, the Federal crop insurance program provided producers with more than \$100 billion in protection. Twenty-five insurance plans are available, covering over 550 varieties of crops, 37 reinsured privately developed products, and 18 RMA-developed pilot programs in various stages of operation.

RMA also works closely with the private sector to find innovative ways to expand coverage. The expansion affects risk protection for specialty crops, livestock and forage, and rangeland and pasture. Thus, RMA is able to reduce the need for ad hoc disaster assistance, while providing coverage for production declines that result from adverse weather in many areas.

Additional information is available on the RMA Web site, which features agency news, State profiles, publications, and announcements on current issues. It also has summaries of insurance sales, pilot programs, downloadable crop policies, and agency-sponsored events. Online tools, calculators, and applications are also part of the Web site.

<http://www.rma.usda.gov>

For further information, contact the Office of the Administrator, Risk Management Agency, Department of Agriculture, Stop 0801, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-690-2803.

FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES

The mission area of the food, nutrition, and consumer services centers on harnessing the Nation's agricultural abundance to reduce hunger and improve health in the United States. Its agencies administer Federal domestic nutrition assistance programs and the Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, which links scientific research to the nutrition needs of consumers through science-based dietary guidance, nutrition policy coordination, and nutrition education.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=USDA_MISSION_AREAS

Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP)

The Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion improves the health and well-being of Americans by developing and promoting dietary guidance that links the latest evidence-based scientific research to consumers' nutrition needs. Initiatives range from setting Federal dietary guidance to consumer-based nutrition education (MyPlate), to cutting-edge personalized electronic tools (SuperTracker), to "report cards" on the status of the American diet.

<https://www.choosemyplate.gov><https://www.supertracker.usda.gov><http://www.cnpp.usda.gov>

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, 202-418-2312.

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)

The Food and Nutrition Service administers the USDA domestic nutrition assistance programs, serving one in four Americans in the course of a year. The FNS works in partnership with States and local agencies to increase food security and reduce hunger by providing children and low-income people with access to food, a healthy diet, and nutrition education.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov>

FNS administers the following nutrition assistance programs:

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) gives nutrition assistance to millions of eligible low-income individuals and families, and it provides economic benefits to communities. SNAP is the largest program in the domestic hunger safety net. FNS also works with State partners and the retail community to improve program administration and ensure program integrity.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides Federal grants to States for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and nonbreastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age 5 who are found to be at nutritional risk. WIC and the Seniors' Farmers' Market Nutrition Programs provide WIC participants and senior citizens with increased access to fresh produce through coupons to purchase fresh fruits and vegetables from authorized farmers.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/women-infants-and-children-wic>

The Farmers' Market Nutrition Program is linked to WIC, which provides supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education at no cost to low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and nonbreastfeeding post partum women, and to infants and children who are up to 5 years of age and found to be at nutritional risk.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/fmnp/wic-farmers-market-nutrition-program-fmnp>

The Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program awards grants to States, U.S. Territories, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments for coupons that low-income seniors can use to purchase eligible foods at farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community-supported agriculture programs.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/sfmnp/senior-farmers-market-nutrition-program-sfmnp>

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program improves the health of low-income pregnant and breastfeeding women, nonbreastfeeding mothers up to 1 year postpartum, infants, and children up to age 6. The program supplements their diets with nutritious USDA commodity foods. It also provides food and administrative funds to States to supplement the diets of these groups.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/csfp/commodity-supplemental-food-program-csfp>

School districts and independent schools that choose to take part in the National School Lunch Program receive cash subsidies and donated commodities from the USDA. In return, they must serve lunches that meet Federal requirements and must offer free or reduced-price lunches to eligible children. School food authorities can also be reimbursed for snacks served to children through age 18 in afterschool educational or enrichment programs.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/nslp/national-school-lunch-program-nslp>

The School Breakfast Program operates like the National School Lunch Program. School districts and independent schools that choose to take part in the breakfast program receive cash subsidies from the USDA for each meal they serve. In return, they must serve breakfasts that meet Federal requirements and must offer free or reduced-price breakfasts to eligible children.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/sbp/school-breakfast-program-sbp>

The Special Milk Program provides milk to schoolchildren and children in childcare institutions who do not participate in other Federal meal service programs. The program reimburses schools for the milk that they serve. Schools in the National School Lunch or School Breakfast Programs may participate so that milk is available to prekindergarten and kindergarten children who may not have access to school meal programs.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/smp/special-milk-program>

The Child and Adult Care Food Program helps child and adult care institutions and family or group day care homes provide nutritious foods to promote the health and wellness of young children, older adults, and chronically impaired disabled persons.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/cacfp/child-and-adult-care-food-program>

The Summer Food Service Program ensures that low-income children receive nutritious meals when they are not attending school.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/sfsp/summer-food-service-program-sfsp>

The Emergency Food Assistance Program helps low-income and elderly Americans access free emergency food and nutrition assistance. The program provides food and administrative funds to States to supplement the diets of these groups.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/tefap/emergency-food-assistance-program-tefap>

The Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations helps low-income households—including the elderly living on Indian reservations—and Native American families residing in designated areas in Oklahoma and near reservations elsewhere to access USDA foods.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/fdpir/food-distribution-program-indian-reservations-fdpir>

The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program helps make fruits and vegetables available to students free of charge, during the schoolday, in participating elementary schools. The program is a tool for reducing childhood obesity: It exposes schoolchildren to fresh produce that they otherwise might not have the opportunity to sample.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/ffvp/fresh-fruit-and-vegetable-program>

For further information, contact the Public Information Officer, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, 3101 Park Center Drive, Alexandria, VA 22302. Phone, 703-305-2286.

FOOD SAFETY

This mission area centers on the labeling and packaging, safety, and wholesomeness of the Nation's commercial supply of egg, poultry, and meat. It also contributes significantly to the President's Council on Food Safety and has helped coordinate a nationwide food safety strategic plan.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=USDA_MISSION_AREAS

Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)

The Food Safety and Inspection Service 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 monitors the Nation's commercial supply of meat, poultry, and processed egg products.

<http://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/home>

Meat, Poultry, and Processed Egg Products Inspection

FSIS is the public health regulatory agency in the U.S. Department of Agriculture that ensures commercial meat, poultry, and processed egg products are safe, wholesome, accurately labeled, and properly packaged. FSIS enforces the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA), the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA), and the Egg Products Inspection Act (EPIA), which require Federal inspection and regulation of meat, poultry, and processed egg products prepared for distribution in commerce for use as human food. FSIS is also responsible for administering the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act, which requires that livestock are handled and slaughtered humanely at the FSIS-inspected establishment.

FSIS administers FMIA, PPIA, and EPIA by developing and implementing data-driven regulations, including inspection, testing, and enforcement activities for the products under FSIS's jurisdiction. In addition to mandatory inspection of meat, poultry, and processed egg products, FSIS tests samples of these products for microbial and chemical residues to monitor trends for enforcement purposes and to understand, predict, and prevent contamination. FSIS also ensures that only meat, poultry, and processed egg products that meet U.S. requirements are imported into the United States, and it certifies meat, poultry, and processed egg products for export.

FSIS also monitors meat, poultry, and processed egg products throughout storage, distribution, and retail channels, and it ensures regulatory compliance to protect the public, including detention of products, voluntary product recalls, court-ordered seizures of products, administrative suspension and withdrawal of inspection, and referral of violations for criminal and civil prosecution. To protect against intentional contamination, the Agency conducts food defense activities, as well.

FSIS maintains a toll-free Meat and Poultry Hotline (phone, 888-674-6854; TTY, 800-256-7072) and chat feature to answer questions in English and Spanish about the safe handling of meat, poultry, and egg products. The Hotline's hours are weekdays, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., EST, year round. An extensive selection of food safety messages in English and Spanish is available at the same number at all hours of the day. Questions can also be submitted anytime to MPHotline.fsis@usda.gov.

"Ask Karen," an online virtual representative, provides answers to consumer questions on preventing foodborne illness, safe food handling and storage, and safe preparation of meat, poultry, and egg products (<http://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/informational/askkaren>).

<http://www.fsis.usda.gov>

For further information, contact the Assistant Administrator, Office of Public Affairs and Consumer Education, Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-3884.

MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

The scope of the marketing and regulatory mission area includes marketing and regulatory programs other than those concerned with food safety.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=USDA_MISSION_AREAS

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)

The Agricultural Marketing Service 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 facilitates the fair and efficient marketing of U.S. agricultural products. It supports agriculture through a variety of programs: cotton and tobacco; dairy; fruit and vegetable; livestock, poultry, and seed; organic products; transportation and marketing, and science and technology. The Service's activities support American agriculture in the global marketplace and help ensure the availability of wholesome food.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov>

Audit and Accreditation Services

AMS audit and accreditation programs give producers and suppliers of agricultural products the opportunity to assure customers of their ability to provide consistent quality products and services. The AMS verifies their documented programs through independent, third-party audits. AMS audit and accreditation programs are voluntary and paid through hourly user-fees.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/auditing>

Commodity Purchasing

The AMS purchases a variety of domestically produced and processed commodity food products through a competitive process involving approved vendors. The purchasing supports American agriculture by providing an outlet for surplus products and encouraging domestic consumption of domestic foods. The wholesome, high quality products, collectively called USDA Foods, are delivered to schools, food banks, and households across the country and constitute a vital component of the Nation's food safety net.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/selling-food>

Farmers Markets / Direct-to-Consumer Marketing

The AMS regularly collects data and analyzes farmers market operations and other direct-to-consumer marketing outlets—Community Supported Agriculture, food hubs, on-farm markets—to help market managers, planners, and researchers better understand the effect of these outlets on food access and local economic development, and to help the public find sources of fresh, local food.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/local-regional>

Grades / Standards

USDA grade shields, official seals, and labels are symbols of the quality and integrity of American agricultural products. Large-volume buyers such as grocery stores, military institutions, restaurants, and foreign governments benefit from the quality grades and standards because they serve as a common "language" that simplifies business transactions.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/standards>

Grant Programs

The AMS administers a series of grant programs that make over \$100 million available to support a variety of agricultural activities, including the specialty crop industry and local and regional food system expansion. These grant programs improve domestic and international opportunities for growers and producers and help support rural America.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants>

Laboratory Testing and Approval Services

The AMS oversees the National Science Laboratories (NSL), a fee-for-service lab network. NSL scientists and technicians conduct chemical, microbiological, and biomolecular analyses on food and agricultural commodities. The network provides testing services for AMS commodity programs, other USDA agencies, Federal and State agencies, research institutions, private sector food and agricultural industries, and the U.S. military. The AMS also approves or

accredits labs to perform testing services in support of domestic and international trade. At the request of industry, other Federal agencies, or foreign governments, it develops and administers laboratory approval programs to verify that the analysis of food and agricultural products meet country or customer-specified requirements.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/lab-testing>

Marketing Agreements and Orders

Marketing agreements and orders are initiated by industry to stabilize markets for dairy products, fruits, vegetables, and specialty crops. An agreement is binding only for handlers who sign the agreement. Marketing orders are a binding regulation for the entire industry in the specified geographical area, once the producers and the Secretary of Agriculture have approved it.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/moa>

Market News

Market News issues thousands of reports each year, providing the agricultural industry with important wholesale, retail, and shipping data. The reports give farmers, producers, and other agricultural businesses the information they need to evaluate market conditions, identify trends, make purchasing decisions, monitor price patterns, evaluate transportation equipment needs, and accurately assess movement.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/market-news>

National Organic Program

The National Organic Program is a regulatory program housed within the AMS. It develops national standards for organically-produced agricultural products. The "USDA ORGANIC" seal means that a product met consistent and uniform standards. USDA organic regulations do not address food safety or nutrition. Organic production integrates cultural, biological, and mechanical practices to increase cycling of resources, biodiversity, and ecological balance.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/about-ams/programs-offices/national-organic-program>

Pesticide Data Program

The Pesticide Data Program (PDP) monitors pesticide residue nationwide. It produces the most comprehensive pesticide residue database in the Nation. The PDP administers the sampling, testing, and reporting of pesticide residues on agricultural commodities in the U.S. food supply—with an emphasis on those commodities regularly consumed by infants and children. The AMS implements the program in cooperation with State agriculture departments and other Federal agencies. The Environmental Protection Agency relies on PDP data to assess dietary exposure, and Food and Drug Administration and other government experts use them for making informed decisions.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/datasets/pdp>

Plant Variety Protection Program

The Plant Variety Protection Office protects the intellectual property of breeders of new seed and tuber varieties. Implementing the Plant Variety Protection Act, the Office examines new applications and grants certificates that protect varieties for 20 or 25 years. Certificate owners have exclusive rights to market and sell their varieties, manage the use of their varieties by other breeders, and benefit from legal protection of their work.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/plant-variety-protection>

Regulatory Programs

The AMS administers several regulatory programs designed to protect producers, handlers, and consumers of agricultural commodities from financial loss or personal injury resulting from careless, deceptive, or fraudulent marketing practices. These regulatory programs encourage fair trading practices in the marketing of fruits and vegetables, and they require accuracy in seed labeling and in advertising. The AMS also enforces the Country of Origin Labeling law, which requires retailers—full-line grocery stores, supermarkets, club warehouse stores—to notify their customers with information regarding the source of certain foods.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations>

Research and Promotion Programs

The AMS monitors certain industry-sponsored research, promotion, and information programs authorized by Federal laws. These programs give farmers and processors a means to finance and operate various research, promotion, and information activities for agricultural products.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/research-promotion>

Quality Grading / Inspections

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 assistance from individuals outside the Department, particularly from those involved with the industries directly affected. The AMS 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, tobacco, and other miscellaneous food products. 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 AMS is also responsible for testing seed.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grading>

Transportation Research and Analysis

The Transportation Services Division (TSD) of the AMS serves as the definitive source for economic analysis of agricultural transportation. TSD experts support domestic and international agribusinesses by giving technical assistance and releasing reports and offering analysis. They track developments in truck, rail, barge, and ocean transportation and provide information on and analysis of these modes of moving food from farm to table, from port to market.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/services/transportation-analysis>

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Staff, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Room 3933, South Agriculture Building, Stop 0273, 1400 Independence Ave, SW., Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-8998.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

[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 originally established in 1972 and 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 APHIS was established to conduct regulatory and control programs to protect and improve animal and plant health for the benefit of agriculture and the environment. In cooperation with State governments, industry stakeholders, and other Federal agencies, the APHIS works to prevent the entry and establishment of foreign animal and plant pests and diseases. It also regulates certain genetically engineered organisms and supports healthy international agricultural trade and exports of U.S. agricultural products. The agency also works to ensure the humane treatment of certain animals and carries out research and operational activities to mitigate damage caused by birds, rodents, and other wildlife.

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/home>

Animal Care

Animal Care upholds and enforces the Animal Welfare Act and the Horse Protection Act. The Animal Welfare Act requires that federally established standards of care and treatment be provided for certain warmblooded animals bred for commercial sale, used in research, transported commercially, or publicly exhibited. The Horse Protection Act seeks to end soring by preventing sored horses from participating in auctions, exhibitions, sales, and shows. The Center for Animal Welfare collaborates with other animal welfare entities to help the USDA build partnerships domestically and internationally, improve regulatory practices, and develop outreach, training, and educational resources. Animal Care's emergency response component provides national leadership on the safety and well-being of pets during disasters—supporting animal safety during emergencies is a significant factor in ensuring the well-being of pet owners.

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/animalwelfare>

Biotechnology Regulatory Services

To protect plant health, Biotechnology Regulatory Services implements APHIS regulations affecting the importation, movement, and field release of genetically engineered plants and certain other genetically engineered organisms that may pose a risk to plant health. The APHIS coordinates these responsibilities along with the other designated Federal agencies as part of the Federal coordinated framework for the regulation of biotechnology.

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/biotechnology>

International Services

APHIS protects the health and value of American agriculture and natural resources. Its International Services supports this mission in an international environment. The Services collaborate with foreign partners to control pests and diseases, facilitate safe agricultural trade, ensure effective and efficient management of internationally-based programs, and invest in international capacity-building with foreign counterparts to build technical and regulatory skills that prevent diseases and pests from spreading.

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/internationalservices>

Plant Protection and Quarantine

APHIS oversees Plant Protection and Quarantine. The program protects U.S. agriculture and natural resources against the entry, establishment, and spread of economically and environmentally significant pests. It also facilitates the safe trade of agricultural products.

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth>

Veterinary Services

Veterinary Services supports APHIS' efforts to protect and improve the health, quality, and marketability of the Nation's animals, animal products, and veterinary biologics. The Service is organized strategically into four sections: surveillance, preparedness, and response; national import export services; science, technology, and analysis; and program support services.

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth>

Wildlife Services

Wildlife Services provides Federal leadership and expertise for resolving conflicts between wildlife and people to allow coexistence. It conducts program delivery, research, and other activities through regional and State offices, the National Wildlife Research Center and field stations, as well as through national programs. Contact the APHIS customer service call center for more information. Phone, 844-820-2234.

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/wildlifedamage>

For further information, contact Legislative and Public Affairs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-799-7030.

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA)

The Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration 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 Packers and Stockyards Program protects fair trade practices, financial integrity, and competitive markets for livestock, meat, and poultry. The Federal Grain Inspection Service facilitates the marketing of U.S. grains, oilseeds, and related agricultural products through its grain inspection and weighing system. The Service also maintains the integrity of the grain marketing system by developing unbiased grading standards and methods for assessing grain quality.

<http://www.gipsa.usda.gov>

Inspection

The United States Grain Standards Act requires most U.S. export grain to be inspected. At export port locations, GIPSA or State agencies that have been delegated authority by the Administrator carry out inspections. 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.

<http://www.gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/inspection services.aspx>

Methods Development

GIPSA's methods development activities include applied research or tests to produce new or improved techniques for measuring grain quality. Examples include knowledge gained through the study of how to establish real-time grain inspection, develop reference methods in order to maintain consistency and standardization in the grain inspection system, as well as the comparison of different techniques for evaluation of end-use quality in wheat.

Packers and Stockyards Activities

GIPSA prohibits deceptive, discriminatory, and unfair practices by market agencies, dealers, stockyards, packers, swine contractors, and live poultry dealers in the livestock, meat packing, and poultry industries. According to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, it fosters fair competition and ensures payment protection for growers and farmers through regulatory activities: investigating alleged violations of the act, auditing regulated entities, verifying the accuracy of scales, and monitoring industry trends to protect consumers and members of the livestock, meat, and poultry industries. The Administration also has certain responsibilities derived from the Truth-in-Lending and the Fair Credit Reporting Acts. GIPSA carries out the Secretary's responsibilities under section 1324 of the Food Security Act of 1985 pertaining to State-established central filing systems to prenotify buyers, commission merchants, and selling agents of security interests against farm products. GIPSA administers the section of the act commonly referred to as the "Clear Title" provision and certifies qualifying State systems.

<http://www.gipsa.usda.gov/psp/psp.aspx>

Standardization

Official inspections of grains, oilseeds, and other agricultural and processed commodities are based on established official U.S. standards. The inspections also rely on sound, proven, and standardized procedures, techniques, and equipment. The official standards and accompanying procedures, techniques, and equipment produce consistent test results and services, from elevator to elevator and State to State.

<http://www.gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/standardprocedures.aspx>

Weighing

GIPSA or State agencies that have been delegated authority the Administrator officially weigh U.S. export grain at port locations. For domestic grain marketed at inland locations, GIPSA or designated private or State agencies provide the weighing services. Weighing services are provided on a fee-for-service basis.

<http://www.gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/weighingservices.aspx>

For further information, contact the Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration, Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-0219.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

This mission area centers on stewardship of 75 percent of the Nation's total land area. The USDA's operating philosophy in this mission area places a premium on collaboration with diverse partners and on the health and sustainability of ecosystems to maximize stewardship of the Nation's natural resources. This approach ensures that the necessary requirements for maintaining healthy and sustainable systems are in balance with people's priorities and the products and services that they desire.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=USDA_MISSION_AREAS

Forest Service (FS)

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

In 1876, Congress created the Office of Special Agent in the Department of Agriculture to assess the condition of the forests in the United States. The Forest Service was created decades later 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 to the USDA from the Department of the Interior. 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. The Service advocates a conservation ethic in promoting the health, productivity, diversity, and beauty of forests and associated lands; listens to people and responds to their diverse needs in making decisions; protects and manages the National Forests and Grasslands to best demonstrate the sustainable, multiple-use management concept; provides technical and financial assistance to State, tribal, and private forest landowners, encouraging them to become better stewards and quality land managers; helps cities and communities improve their natural environment by planting trees and caring for their forests; provides international technical assistance and scientific exchanges to sustain and enhance global resources and to encourage quality land management; assists States and communities in using the forests wisely to promote rural economic development and a quality rural environment; develops and disseminates scientific and technical knowledge that helps protect, manage, and improve use of forests and rangelands; and offers employment, training, and educational opportunities to the unemployed, underemployed, disadvantaged, elderly, and youth.

<http://www.fs.fed.us>

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, including those on private and tribal lands. Its 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 natural resources worldwide.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/research/research-topics>

National Forest System

Using the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield, the Service manages 154 National Forests, 20 National Grasslands, 1 tall grass prairie, and 8 national monuments on approximately 193 million acres of land in 44 States, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. The Nation's need for wood and paper products must be balanced against 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. As a guiding principle, the Service tries to achieve greatest good for the greatest number in the long run.

These lands are managed to promote resiliency against catastrophic wildfire, epidemics of disease and insect pests, erosion, and other threats. Burned areas receive emergency seeding treatment to prevent massive erosion and stream siltation. Roads and trails are built where needed to give the public access to outdoor recreation areas and provide scenic drives and hikes. Picnic, camping, skiing, water sport and other recreational areas feature facilities for public convenience and enjoyment. Vegetative management methods protect the land and streams, ensure rapid renewal of the forest, provide food and cover for wildlife and fish, and mitigate human impact on scenic and recreation assets.

Local communities benefit from activities on National Forest lands. These lands also provide needed oil, gas, and minerals. Millions of livestock and game animals benefit from improved rangelands. The National Forests serve as 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.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/national-forests-grasslands>

State and Private Forestry

The State and Private Forestry organization of the Forest Service reaches across the boundaries of National Forests to States, tribes, communities, and nonindustrial private landowners. The organization is the Federal leader in giving technical and financial assistance to landowners and resource managers to help sustain the Nation's forests and protect communities and the environment from wildland fires. National priorities for State and private forestry promote four core actions: conserving and managing working forest landscapes for multiple values and uses, protecting forests from threats, enhancing public benefits from trees and forests, and increasing organizational effectiveness. The State and Private Forestry organization supports sustainable stewardship of non-Federal forest land nationwide, including 423 million acres of private forest land, 69 million acres of State forest land, 18 million acres of tribal forests, and over 130 million acres of urban and community forests. The organization offers leadership in wildland fire management, operations, methods development, risk mapping, forest products utilization, and advanced survey and monitoring, as well as geospatial technologies.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/spf>

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

[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, formerly known as the Soil Conservation Service, helps America's farmers, ranchers, and other private landowners develop and implement voluntary efforts to conserve and protect the Nation's natural resources.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/national/home>

Agricultural Conservation Easement Program

The Agricultural Conservation Easement Program helps conserve agricultural lands and wetlands by offering financial and technical assistance. Under the program's Agricultural Land Easements component, NRCS supports Indian tribes, State and local governments, and nongovernmental organizations in their efforts to protect working agricultural lands and to limit agricultural land use for nonagricultural purposes. Under the program's Wetlands Reserve Easements component, NRCS supports efforts to restore, protect, and enhance enrolled wetlands.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/easements/acep>

Agricultural Management Assistance

Agricultural Management Assistance, by giving financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers, encourages them to incorporate conservation practices into their farming operations to improve water management and quality, to reduce erosion, and to mitigate risk through production diversification. The assistance supports producers' in their efforts to plant trees for windbreaks, construct irrigation structures, use integrated pest management, and transition to

organic farming. NRCS administers the program's conservation components, while AMS and RMA handle the others.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/ama>

Conservation Stewardship Program

The Conservation Stewardship Program helps agricultural producers maintain and improve their existing conservation systems and adopt additional conservation practices that address resource concerns of high priority. Participants earn program payments for conservation performance: Payments are directly proportional to performance. The program offers two types of payments through 5-year contracts: annual payments for adopting new conservation practices and maintaining current ones, and supplemental payments for initiating a resource-conserving crop rotation. Producers may be able to renew a contract if they met the obligations of the initial contract and agree to achieve additional conservation goals.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/csp>

Conservation Technical Assistance

Conservation Technical Assistance makes conservation technology and the delivery system needed to achieve the benefits of a healthy and productive landscape available to land users. The program reduces the loss of soil from erosion; offers solutions for agricultural waste management, air quality, soil, and water conservation and quality problems; mitigates potential water, sedimentation, or drought damage; improves fish and wildlife habitat; assists others in facilitating changes in land use for natural resource protection and sustainability; and increases the long term sustainability of all lands—cropland, forestland, grazing lands, coastal lands, and developing or developed lands. Technical Assistance supports clients in their efforts to address concerns and problems and explore opportunities related to the use of natural resources. NRCS staff and the employees of other agencies or entities under the technical supervision of NRCS provide the assistance.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/technical/cta>

Emergency Watershed Protection Program

The Emergency Watershed Protection Program safeguards lives and property in jeopardy due to sudden watershed impairment caused by natural disasters. Emergency assistance includes quickly establishing a protective plant cover on denuded land and stream banks, opening dangerously restricted channels, and repairing diversions and levees. To be eligible for assistance under this program, an emergency area does not need to be declared a national disaster area. NRCS may bear up to 75 percent of the construction cost of emergency measures. The remaining cost must come from local sources. Funding is subject to Congressional approval.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/ewpp>

Environmental Quality Incentives Program

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program assists agricultural producers by offering contracts up to a maximum term of 10 years in length. These contracts provide financial assistance for planning and implementing conservation practices that address natural resource concerns and for improving air, animal, plant, soil, water, and related resources on agricultural land and nonindustrial private forestland. Sixty percent of the available funds are for conservation activities related to livestock production. The program also helps producers meet Federal, State, tribal and local environmental regulations.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/eqip>

Healthy Forests Reserve Program

The Healthy Forests Reserve Program helps landowners restore, enhance, and protect forestland resources on private lands through easements, 30-year contracts, and 10-year cost-share agreements. The program supports the efforts of landowners to promote the recovery of endangered or threatened species, increase plant and animal biodiversity, and improve carbon sequestration.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/easements/forests>

National Cooperative Soil Survey

The National Cooperative Soil Survey, a nationwide partnership of Federal, State, regional, and local agencies and private entities and institutions, works cooperatively to investigate, inventory, document, classify, interpret, disseminate, and publish soil information. It informs the public about the uses and capabilities of local soils. The published survey for a county or other designated area includes maps and interpretations that are essential for farm planning, other private land use decisions, and governmental policy development and resource planning.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/survey/partnership/ncss>

Plant Materials Program

The Plant Materials Program selects conservation plants and develops innovative planting technology for addressing natural resource challenges and maintaining healthy and productive farms and ranches. It focuses on using plants as a natural solution for conservation issues and reestablishing ecosystem function; collects, selects, and releases grasses, legumes, wildflowers, trees and shrubs, working with commercial, private, public, and tribal partners and land managers to apply new plant-based conservation methods; provides plant materials and new applied technologies for national initiatives; offers plant solutions to fight invasive species, heal lands damaged by natural disasters, reduce drought effects, promote air and water quality, and produce alternative energy; and assists Native American tribes with producing and protecting culturally significant plants.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/plantmaterials/about>

Regional Conservation Partnership Program

The Regional Conservation Partnership Program promotes coordination between NRCS and its partners for the delivery of conservation assistance to producers and landowners. NRCS assists producers through partnership agreements and program contracts or easement agreements. The program combines the authorities of four previous programs: the Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative, the Agricultural Water Enhancement, the Chesapeake Bay Watershed, and the Great Lakes Basin Programs.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/farmbill/rcpp>

Small Watershed Program

The Small Watershed Program relies on local government sponsors to help participants solve natural resource and related economic problems on a watershed basis. Projects include efforts to protect watersheds, prevent floods, control erosion and sedimentation, improve water supply and quality, enhance fish and wildlife habitat, create and restore wetlands, and support public recreation in watersheds of 250,000 or fewer acres. The program offers both financial and technical assistance. Through the Small Watershed Program, NRCS maps flood hazard areas, solves local

flooding problems, evaluates potential greenbelts along streams, develops guidelines for erosion control and runoff management, helps farmers control erosion in high priority watersheds, and improves the water quality of ground water and water bodies.

http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/nd/programs/?cid=nrcs141p2_001682

Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasts

The Snow Survey is conducted by NRCS to make information on future water supplies available to residents of Alaska and Western States. At more than 1,800 mountain sites, NRCS personnel collect and analyze data on snowpack depth and its water equivalent to estimate annual water availability, spring runoff, and summer streamflows. Federal and State agencies, organizations, and individuals rely on these forecasts for agricultural production, fish and wildlife management, municipal and industrial water supply, urban development, flood control, recreation power generation, and water quality management. The National Weather Service includes the forecasts in their river forecasting function.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/water/snowsury>

Watershed Surveys and Planning

The Watershed Surveys and Planning program supports Federal, State, and local agencies and tribal governments in their efforts to protect watersheds from damage caused by erosion, floodwater, and sediment and to conserve and develop water and land resources. The program addresses a number of resource concerns: agricultural drought problems, municipal and industrial water needs, rural development, upstream flood damages, water quality and conservation, wetland and water storage capacity, and water needs for fish, wildlife, and forest-based industries.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/wsp>

RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND ECONOMICS

This mission area centers on creating, applying, and transferring knowledge and technology to make available affordable food and fiber, ensure food safety and nutrition, and support rural development and people's natural resource needs. The creation, application, and transfer of this knowledge and technology are achieved by conducting integrated national and international research and by providing information, education, and statistical programs and services.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=USDA_MISSION_AREAS

Agricultural Research Service (ARS)

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

Research activities are carried out at 96 domestic locations, including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and five overseas locations. ARS conducts much of this research in cooperation with partners in State universities and experiment stations, other Federal agencies, and private organizations. National Programs, headquartered in Beltsville, MD, plans and coordinates the research programs, and five area offices carry out the day-to-day management of the

respective programs for specific field locations.

The National Agricultural Library, the primary resource in the United States for information on food, agriculture, and natural resources, serves as an electronic gateway to a widening array of scientific literature, printed text, and agricultural images. The library supports the USDA and a broad customer base of policymakers, agricultural specialists, research scientists, and the general public. It works with other agricultural libraries and institutions to advance open and democratic access specifically to the Nation's agricultural knowledge and to agricultural information in general.

<http://www.nal.usda.gov>

For further information, contact the Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-3656. Fax, 202-720-5427.

The National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)

The National Institute of Food and Agriculture invests in and advances agricultural education, extension, and research to address societal challenges. The Institute works with academic institutions, land-grant universities, and other science organizations nationwide. With its partners and customers, NIFA promotes a global system of research, extension, and higher education in the food and agricultural sciences and related environmental and human sciences for the good of people, communities, and the Nation.

The Institute collaborates with scientists, policymakers, experts, and educators in organizations worldwide to find innovative solutions to pressing local and global problems. Scientific discovery and application advance the competitiveness of American agriculture, strengthen the U.S. economy, make the Nation's food supply safer, improve the nutrition and well-being of American citizens, sustain natural resources and the environment, and build energy independence. Partnering with other Federal science agencies, NIFA also makes important contributions to science policy decisionmaking.

<http://nifa.usda.gov>

For further information, contact the Communications Staff, The National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250-2207. Phone, 202-720-4651. Fax, 202-690-0289.

Economic Research Service (ERS)

The Service informs and strengthens public and private decisionmaking on economic and policy issues affecting agriculture, food, rural development, and the environment. ERS also serves as a primary source of economic information and research in the USDA.

Using a variety of means, ERS disseminates economic information and research results. It produces agency-published research reports, economic briefs, data products, and market analysis and outlook reports. "Amber Waves," its award-winning online magazine features articles on the economics of food, farming, natural resources, and rural America (www.ers.usda.gov/amber-waves). The ERS Web site allows access to all agency products, and it connects users directly with ERS analysts. The agency delivers oral briefings, written staff analyses, and congressionally mandated studies to executive and legislative branch policymakers and program administrators. Its experts also write articles for professional journals and present papers at academic conferences and meetings.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov>

For further information, contact the Information Services Division, Economic Research Service, Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-694-5100. Fax, 202-245-4781.

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)

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

NASS reports include statistics on field crops, fruits and vegetables, dairy, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, aquaculture, and related commodities or processed products. 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.

NASS prepares these estimates through a complex system of sample surveys of producers, processors, buyers, and others associated with agriculture. Information is gathered by mail, electronic data reporting, telephone, and personal interviews.

The Service conducts the Census of Agriculture, which is taken every 5 years and provides comprehensive data on the agricultural economy down to the county level. It also conducts follow-on studies on aquaculture, irrigation, horticultural energy, and organic agriculture.

NASS performs reimbursable survey work and statistical consulting services for other Federal and State agencies. It also helps other countries develop agricultural data systems by offering technical assistance.

<http://www.nass.usda.gov>

For further information, contact the Customer Service Center, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250-2000. Phone, 202-720-3878.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The rural development mission area centers on increasing the economic opportunities of rural Americans and improving their quality of life. To achieve these goals, the USDA creates and fosters cooperative relationships among Government, industry, and communities. As a capital investment bank, the USDA provides financing for rural housing and community facilities, business and cooperative development, telephone and high-speed Internet access, and electric, water, and sewer infrastructure. Approximately 3,400 employees in 47 State offices and 477 field offices administer rural development loan and grant programs at the local level.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=USDA_MISSION_AREAS

Advanced Biofuel Repayment Program

The program provides payments to producers to support and expand production of advanced biofuels refined from

sources other than corn kernel starch.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/advanced-biofuel-payment-program>

Biorefinery, Renewable Chemical, and Biobased Product Manufacturing Assistance Program

This program assists in the development, construction, and retrofitting of new and emerging technologies for developing advanced biofuels, renewable chemicals, and biobased product manufacturing by giving loan guarantees.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/biorefinery-renewable-chemical-and-biobased-product-manufacturing-assistance>

Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program

This program creates jobs and stimulates the rural economy by financially backing rural businesses. It bolsters the existing private credit structure through the guaranteeing of loans for rural businesses, allowing private lenders to increase the credit that they extend. Borrowers use loan proceeds for working capital, machinery and equipment, buildings, real estate, and certain types of debt refinancing. A borrower may be a cooperative organization, corporation, partnership, nonprofit corporation, Native American tribe, federally recognized tribal group, public body, or individual.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/business-industry-loan-guarantees>

Cooperative Programs

USDA Cooperative Programs is the Nation's major source for information on cooperatives. Its library of more than 150 co-op publications—many of which are available in hardcopy, as well as online—range from co-op primers, such as "Co-ops 101," to reports on technical topics, such as "Tax Law for Cooperatives," to reports focusing on co-op economic theory, such as "The Nature of the Cooperative." These publications may be accessed on the "Publications for Cooperatives" Web page.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/all-programs/cooperative-programs>

Delta Health Care Services Grant Program

This program provides financial assistance to meet ongoing health needs in the Delta Region through cooperation among health care professionals, institutions of higher education, research institutions, and others in the Delta Region.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/delta-health-care-services-grants>

Intermediary Relending Program

This program provides capital to rural areas through low-interest and direct loans made to nonprofit corporations, public agencies, Native American groups, and certain corporations (intermediaries). These intermediaries establish revolving loan funds so they can relend the money to businesses in economically and socially disadvantaged rural communities. The process creates a source of capital that promotes job growth and economic development.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/intermediary-relending-program>

Repowering Assistance Program

This program funds up to 50 percent of the total eligible costs for biorefineries to install renewable biomass systems for heating and power or to produce new energy from renewable biomass.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/repowering-assistance-program>

Rural Business Development Grant Program

This program provides grants for rural projects that promote small and emerging business development, business incubators, employment, and related adult education programs. It also provides grants for sustainable economic development in rural communities with exceptional needs. Recipients use the grants to fund community- and technology-based economic development projects, feasibility studies, leadership and entrepreneur training, rural business incubators, and long-term business strategic planning. Eligible organizations include Native American tribes, nonprofit corporations, and rural public entities.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-business-development-grants>

Rural Business-Cooperative Service

To meet business credit needs in underserved rural areas, USDA's Rural Business-Cooperative Service provides loan guarantees, direct loans, and grants to rural businesses, cooperatives, farmers, and ranchers, often in partnership with private sector lenders. The following is a list and description of USDA's Rural Development business and cooperative programs.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/about-rd/agencies/rural-business-cooperative-service>

Rural Cooperative Development Grant Program

This program improves rural economic conditions by assisting individuals and businesses in the startup, expansion or operational improvement of rural cooperatives and other mutually-owned businesses through Cooperative Development Centers.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-cooperative-development-grant-program>

Rural Economic Development (RED) Loan and Grant Program

The RED Loan and Grant programs provide funding to rural projects through local utility organizations. Under the loan program, USDA gives zero-interest loans that local utilities pass through to local businesses for projects that create and retain employment in rural areas. Under the grant program, USDA gives grant funds to local utility organizations that use them to establish revolving loan funds.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-economic-development-loan-grant-program>

Rural Energy for America Program

Grant recipients assist rural small businesses and agricultural producers by conducting and promoting energy audits and assisting in the development of renewable energy.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-energy-america-program-energy-audit-renewable-energy-development-assistance>

Rural Housing Programs

USDA Rural Development improves the quality of life in rural America. Its Rural Housing Service offers loans, grants, and loan guarantees to support essential services such as housing, economic development, health care, first-responder equipment and personnel, and water, electric and communications infrastructure. It also helps rural residents buy or rent safe and affordable housing, and make home repairs to improve safety and to create healthier living environments.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/about-rd/agencies/rural-housing-service>

Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program

This program makes loans and gives grants to Microenterprise Development Organizations. These organizations then provide microloans for microenterprise startups and growth through a rural microloan revolving fund. They also offer training and technical assistance to microloan borrowers and microentrepreneurs.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-microentrepreneur-assistance-program>

Rural Utilities Programs

USDA Rural Development strengthens rural economies and makes life better for Americans living in rural areas. Its Rural Utilities Service administers programs that provide infrastructure or infrastructure improvements to nonurban communities. These programs include water and waste treatment and electric power and telecommunications services. Utilities programs connect residents to the global community and its economy by increasing access to broadband and 21st-century telecommunications services, funding sustainable renewable energy development and conservation, financing reliable and affordable electric systems, working to integrate electric smart grid technologies, and developing reliable and affordable rural water and wastewater systems.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/about-rd/agencies/rural-utilities-service>

Socially-Disadvantaged Groups Grant Program

This program gives technical assistance to small socially-disadvantaged agricultural producers in rural areas.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/socially-disadvantaged-groups-grant>

Value-Added Producer Grant Program

This program helps agricultural producers engage in value-added activities related to the processing and marketing of bio-based, value-added products. The program is designed to generate new products, create and expand marketing opportunities, and increase producer income.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/value-added-producer-grants>

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, 202-690-0498.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Ask the Expert

This tool helps Web site visitors locate the answers to their USDA-related questions.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=ASK_EXPERT2

A–Z Index

The USDA Web site has a topical index that is arranged in alphabetical order.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=AZ_INDEX

Blog

The USDA Web site features a blog that includes contributions on conservation, energy, food and nutrition, forestry, knowing your farmer and your food, rural development, and other topics.

<http://blogs.usda.gov>

Business Opportunities

Marketing to the USDA can be a daunting task. To assist businessmen and women who seek to sell their products and services to the agency, the USDA has collected all of the necessary information and packaged it in one place—in the "Doing Business with USDA Kit" (2005 edition).

<http://www.dm.usda.gov/procurement/business/index.htm>

The USDA awards over 50 percent of eligible contracting dollars to small businesses nationwide. Information on contracting or subcontracting opportunities, attending small business outreach events, or how to do business with the USDA is available on the "Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization" Web site. Phone, 202-720-7117.

<http://www.dm.usda.gov/smallbus/index.php>

Career Opportunities

For information on vacant positions within the USDA and opportunities for students, recent graduates, and veterans, visit the "Careers and Jobs" Web page.

<http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=CAREERS>

In 2017, the USDA ranked 7th among 18 large agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/AG00>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Departmental Management oversees the USDA's FOIA program. Twenty-one USDA FOIA officers at the mission area and agency levels work to increase Government transparency through proactive disclosures and the use of technology.

<http://www.dm.usda.gov/foia>

Agency reading rooms are updated frequently and contain commonly requested records. Information seekers should visit the relevant reading rooms before submitting a FOIA request.

<http://www.dm.usda.gov/foia/agencyfoia.htm>

The FOIA public access link (PAL) is a web portal that allows information seekers to create and submit a FOIA request and to check its status. Registration, which requires creating a user name and password, is the first step for using PAL.

<https://efoia-pal.usda.gov/palMain.aspx>

Glossary

The USDA maintains a glossary of agency acronyms.

<http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=glossary#top>

Newsroom

Announcements, factsheets, reports, and statements are accessible online.

<http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=NEWSROOM>

Open Government

The USDA supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=USDA_OPEN

Organic Agriculture

The USDA is committed to increasing organic agriculture. It operates many programs that serve the growing organic sector. The USDA Organic Seal, which has been in use nearly 15 years, is a leading global standard. Visit the "Organic Agriculture" Web pages to learn more.

<http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=organic-agriculture>

Instructions for becoming a certified organic operation are available online.

<https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/organic-certification/faq-becoming-certified>

To receive "USDA Organic Insider" updates via email, use the online subscription form.

<https://visitor.r20.constantcontact.com/manage/optin/ea?v=001tanuL5mJHqsq1D840Z7eyw%3D%3D>

Organizational Chart

The USDA's organizational chart is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/usda-organization-chart.pdf>

Plain Language

In support of the Plain Writing Act of 2010, USDA editors and writers strive to provide the public with information that is clear, understandable, and useful in forms, instructions, letters, notices, and publications. If a USDA document or content on the Department's Web site is unclear or difficult to understand, contact the USDA via email.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=PLAIN_WRITING | Email: plainlanguage@osec.usda.gov

Program Discrimination

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights investigates and resolves complaints of discrimination in programs operated or assisted by the USDA. Information on what to include in a letter of complaint is available online. For information on the discrimination complaint process, contact the information research service in the Office of the Assistant Secretary. Phone, 202-260-1026 or 866-632-9992. Federal Relay Service, 800-877-8339 (English) or 800-845-6136 (Spanish).

<https://www.ascr.usda.gov/filing-program-discrimination-complaint-usda-customer> | Email: CR-INFO@ascr.usda.gov

Reports

Agency reports, data, and forecasts and outlooks are accessible online.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=AGENCY_REPORTS

Site Map

The Web site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse for topics that align with their interests.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navtype=FT&navid=SITE_MAP

Snarge

Birds and other animals occasionally collide with airborne aircraft and planes moving on the ground. These collisions are called wildlife strikes, and snarge is the remaining residue after impact. To learn about efforts to reduce wildlife strikes, visit the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS) wildlife strike web page.

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/wildlifedamage/programs/SA_Airport

Watch the USDA's video to see how bird parts and snarge are collected, reported, shipped, and identified.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_OhJXexmmTg&list=PLF1BE3AC34367E99E

Social Media

The USDA tweets announcements, events, and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/usda>

Speakers

Contact the nearest USDA office or county extension agent. In the District of Columbia, contact the Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-4623.

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=OC_MEDIA_COMMS

Whistleblower Hotline

To file a complaint of alleged improprieties—employee misconduct, conflicts of interest, criminal activity, mismanagement or wasteful use of funds, workplace violence—visit the "OIG Hotline" Web page and use the "Submit a Complaint" feature. Or, contact a regional office or the Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 23399, Washington, DC 20026. Phone, 800-424-9121 or 202-690-1622. TDD, 202-690-1202. Fax, 202-690-2474.

<http://www.usda.gov/oig/hotline.htm>

Wood Pellets

European Union (EU) policies requiring renewable energy sources and energy associated with low greenhouse gas emissions are affecting wood products manufacturing and forests in the United States. Wood pellet production is on the rise as export to the EU increases. The primary U.S. exporting region is the South. To learn more about this topic, see the "Effect of Policies on Pellet Production and Forests in the U.S. South," which was published by the Southern Research Station of the U.S. Forest Service in December of 2014.

https://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs202.pdf

http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=CONTACT_US

For further information concerning the Department of Agriculture, contact the Office of Communications, Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250. Phone, 202-720-4623.

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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



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The United States Government Manual

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230

202-482-2000

<http://www.doc.gov>

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Gina M. Raimondo

Deputy Secretary

Don Graves

<https://www.commerce.gov/about/leadership/gina-m-raimondo>

Office Heads Reporting to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Administration

Wynn W. Coggins, Acting

Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

(vacancy)

CHIEF OFFICERS

Financial

Wynn W. Coggins, Acting

Information

(vacancy)

General Counsel

Leslie Kiernan

<https://www.commerce.gov/about/leadership?q=/about/leadership&page=1>

INSPECTOR GENERAL

Peggy E. Gustafson

<https://www.commerce.gov/bureaus-and-offices/os/inspector-general>

Office Heads Reporting to the Chief of Staff

CHIEF OF STAFF

Mike Harney

DIRECTORS OF OFFICES

Business Liaison	Laura O'Neill
Executive Secretariat	(vacancy)
Policy and Strategic Planning	(vacancy)
Public Affairs	Gabriela Castillo
The White House Liaison	(vacancy)

<https://www.commerce.gov/bureaus-and-offices>

HEADS OF BUREAUS AND OFFICES

UNDER SECRETARIES

Economic Affairs	(vacancy)
Industry and Security	Jeremy Pelter, Acting

UNDER SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE

Intellectual Property	Drew Hirshfeld, Acting
International Trade	Diane Farrell, Acting
Oceans and Atmosphere	Richard W. Spinrad
Standards and Technology	James K. Olthoff

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE

Communications and Information	Evelyn Remaley, Acting
Economic Development	Alejandra Y. Castillo

NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Minority Business Development Agency	Miguel Esti�n, Acting

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Department of Commerce promotes the Nation's domestic and international trade, economic growth, and technological advancement by fostering free enterprise worldwide, supporting fair trade, compiling social and economic statistics, protecting Earth's physical resources, granting patents and registering trademarks, and assisting small and minority-owned businesses.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

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

The "2020 Annual Performance Report" and "2022 Annual Performance Plan," which are combined into a single document, are posted on the DOC website. On page 4 of the introduction, a chart representing the DOC's organizational structure may be found.

<https://www.commerce.gov/files/fy-2022-annual-performance-plan-and-fy-2020-annual-performance-report>

The "Bureaus and Offices" web page provides links that lead to the various web pages belonging to those bureaus and offices.

<https://www.commerce.gov/bureaus-and-offices>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORTIES

Rules and regulations that affect commerce and foreign trade and that are associated with the DOC are codified and have been assigned to 15 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=249848b7d71bf886fd9b4f1823873a43&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title15/15tab_02.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=249848b7d71bf886fd9b4f1823873a43&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title15/15tab_02.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The DOC ensures fair trade, provides data to support commerce and constitutional democracy, and fosters innovation by setting standards and conducting foundational research and development. The DOC makes helpful tools available to entrepreneurs who and companies that are based in the United States. Programs, such as the Decennial Census, the National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries, and the Foreign Commercial Service, are the providers of these tools. The DOC also oversees ocean and coastal navigation, participates in the negotiation of bilateral trade agreements, and enforces laws that ensure fairness for American businesses and workers.

<https://www.commerce.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The Census Bureau has posted an alphabetical index of its website's content.

<https://www.census.gov/about/index.html>

Business Opportunities

The industry liaison helps business owners, contractors, and others seeking opportunities to work with the DOC.

<https://www.commerce.gov/oam/vendors/vendor-engagement>

Career Opportunities

For information on internships and career opportunities throughout the Department, visit the "Career Opportunities and Internships" Web page.

<https://www.commerce.gov/work-with-us/careers>

In 2020, the DOC ranked 5th among 17 large Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=CM00>

Census

The 2020 Census is a record of every person living in the United States and the five U.S. Territories.

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade/2020/2020-census-main.html>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has the DOC's mailing address and main phone number. It also has links that lead to additional points of contact and DOC bureaus and agencies.

<https://www.commerce.gov/about/contact-us>

Data / Reports

The DOC collects, stores, and analyzes a wealth of information, including data on the Nation's economy, population, and environment.

<https://www.commerce.gov/data-and-reports>

Economic Development Information

The Economic Development Administration maintains a clearinghouse for economic development information on its Web site.

<http://www.eda.gov>

Environment

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration conducts research and gathers data on the atmosphere, oceans, space, and Sun, and it applies this knowledge to science and public service: warning of dangerous weather, charting seas and skies, guiding the use and protection of ocean and coastal resources, and improving stewardship of the environment. For more information, contact the Office of Communications, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Room 6013, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-482-6090. Fax, 202-482-3154.

<http://www.noaa.gov>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the DOC recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/commerce-department>

Inspector General Hotline

The Office of Inspector General promotes economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and prevents and detects fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement in departmental programs and operations. To file a complaint, contact the Hotline, Inspector General, Complaint Intake Unit, Mail Stop 7886, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-482-2495 or 800-424-5197. TTD, 202-482-5923 or 856-860-6950. Fax, 855-569-9235.

<http://www.oig.doc.gov> | Email: hotline@oig.doc.gov

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

Bureau of Industry and Security

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

202-482-2721

<http://www.bis.doc.gov>

Industry and Security

UNDER SECRETARY	Jeremy Pelter, Acting
Deputy Under Secretary	Jeremy Pelter
Chief Counsel	Opher Shweiki, Acting
https://www.commerce.gov/about/leadership	

Export

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES	
Administration	Matthew S. Borman, Acting
Enforcement	Kevin J. Kurland, Acting
https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/organization/senior-management-team	

The above list of key personnel was updated 9–2021.

The Bureau of Industry and Security ensures an effective export control and treaty compliance system and promotes the Nation's strategic leadership in technology to strengthen national security, advance U.S. foreign policy, and achieve economic objectives.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Bureau of Export Administration, which was later renamed the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), was established within the Department of Commerce on October 1, 1987.

On March 10, 1988, the Department of Commerce issued Department Organization Order 10–16. It set forth the scope of authority and the functions of the new Under Secretary for Export Administration. A copy of the order was published in the Federal Register on June 7, 1988 (53 FR 20881).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1988-06-07/pdf/FR-1988-06-07.pdf>

The Department of Commerce used an internal organization order to change the name of the Bureau of Export Administration to the BIS on April 18, 2002. The nomenclature change was published as a final rule in the Federal Register on April 26, 2002 (67 FR 20630).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2002-04-26/pdf/02-10166.pdf>

The BIS posts an organization chart on its website.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/organization>

ACTIVITIES

The BIS advances U.S. national security, foreign policy, and economic objectives. The Bureau ensures an effective export control and treaty compliance system and promotes U.S. leadership in strategic technologies. The BIS maintains and strengthens adaptable, efficient, and effective export controls and treaty compliance systems. It also is involved with international export control regimes, often playing a lead role.

<https://www.commerce.gov/bureaus-and-offices/bis>

Export Administration

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration is responsible for export licenses, treaty compliance, treaty obligations relating to weapons of mass destruction, and the defense industrial and technology base. The Office regulates the export of dual-use items requiring licenses for national security, nonproliferation, foreign policy, and short supply; ensures that approval or denial of license applications is consistent with economic and security concerns; promotes an understanding of export control regulations within the business community; represents the Department in interagency and international forums relating to export controls, particularly in multilateral regimes; monitors the availability of industrial resources of national defense; analyzes the impact of export controls on strategic industries; and assesses the security consequences of certain foreign investments.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations/export-administration-regulations-ear>

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; and conducts cooperative enforcement activities on an international basis. Export Enforcement also enforces U.S. antiboycott laws and regulations by advising U.S. exporters on potential prohibited requests contained in foreign contracts; investigating violations such as the furnishing of boycott-related information, refusing to deal with blacklisted businesses; and pursuing criminal and administrative sanctions for violations.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/enforcement>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Additional Programs

The "Add'l Programs" web page provides convenient access to information on technology evaluation, strategic industries and economic security, chemical weapons, and nuclear fuel cycle-related activities.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/other-areas>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that records of the Bureau of Export Administration have been assigned to record group 476. The Administration was renamed the BIS in 2002. Record group 476 does not have a description that currently is associated with it.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/401-to-500.html>

Boycott Requests

The Office of Antiboycott Compliance posts recent examples of boycott requests that have been reported. The list of prohibited conditions is illustrative and not exhaustive.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/all-articles/7-enforcement/1755-examples-of-recent-boycott-related-requests>

Career Opportunities

BIS career opportunities are posted on USAJobs, which is a free web-based job board that serves as the Federal Government's official source of Federal job listings and employment opportunity information.

<https://www.usajobs.gov>

In 2020, the BIS ranked 136th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=CM67>

Commerce Control List

Export control classification numbers are helpful for determining whether or not a Department of Commerce-issued export license is needed for exporting a particular export item.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations/commerce-control-list-ccl>

Commerce Country Chart

The BIS has posted an overview of the commerce control list and the commerce country chart.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/documents/regulations-docs/federal-register-notice/federal-register-2014/1033-738-supp-1/file>

Contact Information

Forms and telephone numbers are available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/contact-bis>

Descriptions of BIS activities and contact information for its program offices are available online.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/program-offices>

Data

The "BIS Data Portal" web page allows access to datasets that are relevant for analyzing exports and licensing.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/data-portal>

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

Title 15 of the e-CFR is dedicated to rules and regulations on commerce and foreign trade.

https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=713f591c01d176fc38d7d3cc23a07ffd&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title15/15tab_02.tpl

Enforcement Resources

Descriptions of the sentinel program and outreach program, as well as links to enforcement resources, are available online.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/compliance-a-training/export-management-a-compliance/enforcement-resources>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the BIS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/industry-and-security-bureau>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA is a Federal freedom of information law. It allows a person the right to request access to Federal agency records that are maintained by agencies within the Government's executive branch. After receiving a written request, an agency must disclose the requested information; however, some records may be shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine FOIA exemptions or by one of three special law enforcement record exclusions.

<https://efoia.bis.doc.gov>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The BIS posts answers to a lot of questions on its "FAQs" web page.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/policy-guidance/faqs>

Links to Resources

The "Resource Links" web page has contact information for and links to other Government departments and agencies whose activities include export control. The web page also has links to Federal agencies that offer trade promotion information and other related services.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/resource-links>

Newsroom

The newsroom has information on the Bureau's current activities, as well as historical records and speeches by and testimony from senior managers.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/newsroom>

Press Releases

The BIS posts press releases.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/newsroom/press-releases>

Publications

Publications that are available online include the BIS's Annual Report to Congress, the guidance on the Commerce Department's Reexport Controls, and the Exporter User Manual and Licensing FAQ.

<http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/newsroom/publications>

Regulations

Subscribers to the "Export Administration Regulations" can stay informed of the latest rules. Phone, 301-208-0700 (ext. 112).

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations/order-a-hard-copy-of-the-ear> | Email: pubs@ocr-inc.com

The "Recently Published Regulations" web page contains helpful links to regulatory publications that are electronic.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations>

Social Media

The BIS tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/BISgov>

Statistical Reports

The BIS posts statistical reports on its website.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/statistical-reports>

The above Sources of Information were updated 9–2021.

Economic Development Administration

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Alejandra Y. Castillo

Deputy Assistant Secretary	Dennis Alvord

Chief Operating Officer	Dennis Alvord

<https://eda.gov/about/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 9–2021.

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 nationwide to generate wealth and minimize poverty by promoting an attractive business environment for private capital investment and higher skill, higher wage jobs through capacity building, planning, infrastructure, research grants, and strategic initiatives. Through its grant program, EDA uses public sector resources to cultivate an environment where the private sector risks capital and job opportunities are created.

<https://www.eda.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Annual Reports

The EDA posts annual reports on its website.

<https://eda.gov/annual-reports>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that EDA records have been assigned to record group 378.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/378.html>

Career Opportunities

The EDA posts information on permanent career and term job opportunities on its website.

<https://eda.gov/careers/opportunities>

In 2020, the EDA ranked 114th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=CM52>

Contact Information

Phone numbers for EDA headquarters and its six regional offices are posted online. The Office of Public Affairs handles media inquiries. Phone, 202-482-4085.

<http://www.eda.gov/contact>

Disaster Recovery Support

The EDA supports disaster recovery and resiliency efforts. Media posts highlight EDA assistance to communities that are recovering from years of disasters and EDA efforts to increase the resiliency of those communities.

<https://eda.gov/disaster-recovery/clips>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the EDA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/economic-development-administration>

Newsroom

The "Newsroom" web page provides convenient access to blog posts, newsletters, press releases, success stories, Twitter tweets, and the latest news.

<https://www.eda.gov/news>

Programs / Initiatives

The EDA administrates programs that support the economic development of communities. It also leads initiatives involving multiple agencies.

<https://eda.gov/programs>

Resources

The EDA maintains a resources directory on its "Resources" web page.

<https://eda.gov/resources>

Social Media

The EDA has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/eda.commerce>

The EDA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/US_EDA

The EDA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/EDACommerce>

The above Sources of Information were updated 9–2021.

Economics and Statistics Administration

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

202-482-3727

<http://www.esa.doc.gov>

UNDER SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	(vacancy)

<https://www.commerce.gov/about/leadership>

Bureau Directors

Economic Analysis	Mary Bohman, Acting

<https://www.commerce.gov/bureaus-and-offices/bea>

U.S. Census	Ronald S. Jarmin, Acting

[Robert Santos—confirmed by Senate; swearing-in forthcoming]

<https://www.commerce.gov/bureaus-and-offices/census>

The above list of key personnel was updated 11–2021.

The Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA), headed by the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, has three principal components: the Office of the Chief Economist, the Bureau of the Census, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. ESA develops policy options, analyzes economic developments, manages economic data systems, and produces a major share of U.S. economic and demographic statistics, including the national economic indicators. The Under Secretary is the chief economic adviser to the Secretary and provides leadership and executive management for the Office of the Chief Economist and the Bureaus of Economic Analysis and of the Census.

<http://www.esa.gov/content/about-economics-statistics-administration>

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) provides the most accurate, relevant, and timely economic accounts data in an objective and cost-effective manner. BEA's economic statistics offer 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.

<http://www.bea.gov> | Email: customerservice@bea.gov

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-606-9900. Fax, 202-606-5310.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

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

The Census Bureau makes available statistical results of its censuses, surveys, and other programs to the public through the Internet, mobile applications, and other media. The Bureau also 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.

<http://www.census.gov> | Email: PIO@census.gov

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20233. Phone, 301-763-3030. Fax, 301-763-3762.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIST

The economists and analysts of the Office of the Chief Economist analyze domestic and international economic developments and produce in-depth reports, factsheets, briefings, and social media postings. These tools cover policy issues and current economic events, as well as economic and demographic trends. Department of Commerce and White House policymakers, American businessmen, State and local governments, and news organizations worldwide rely on these tools.

<http://www.esa.gov/content/chief-economist>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that BEA records have been assigned to record group 375.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/375.html?_ga=2.203325393.1312685709.1634330345-1378874314.1634330345

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Census Bureau records have been assigned to record group 029.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/029.html?_ga=2.256758347.1312685709.1634330345-1378874314.1634330345

Career Opportunities

Visit the "Working at BEA" web page to learn about a career that involves economic analysis for measuring and better understanding the U.S. economy.

<https://www.bea.gov/about/working-at-bea>

Visit the "Census Careers" web page to explore a career with one of the most important statistical organizations in the world.

<http://www.census.gov/about/census-careers.html>

Learning Center

The BEA maintains an online learning center.

<https://www.bea.gov/resources/learning-center>

Library

The Census Bureau collection formats include audio, images, mobile apps, video, and publications.

<https://www.census.gov/library.html>

The above Sources of Information were updated 10–2021.

International Trade Administration

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

202-482-3917

<http://www.trade.gov>

UNDER SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE	Diane Farrell, Acting

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Enforcement and Compliance	Christian Marsh, Acting

Global Markets	Dale N. Tasharski, Acting

Industry and Analysis	Anne Driscoll, Acting

DIRECTOR GENERAL

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service	Dale N. Tasharski, Acting

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2021.

<https://www.trade.gov/ita-senior-staff>

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.

The International Trade Administration's statement of organization was published in the Federal Register on January 25, 1980 (45 FR 6148).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1980-01-25/pdf/FR-1980-01-25.pdf>

The Under Secretary for International Trade heads the ITA, coordinating all issues concerning trade promotion, international commercial policy, market access, and trade law enforcement. The Administration is responsible for U.S. Government nonagricultural trade operations, and it supports the U.S. Trade Representative's efforts to

negotiate trade policy.

<http://www.trade.gov/about.asp>

Enforcement / Compliance

The Office of Enforcement and Compliance defends American industry against injurious and unfair trade practices by administering U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty trade laws. The Office also ensures the proper administration of foreign trade zones and advises the Secretary on establishment of new ones; oversees the administration of the Department's textiles program; and administers programs governing watch assemblies and other statutory import programs.

<http://www.trade.gov/enforcement>

Global Markets

The Global Markets unit assists and advocates for U.S. businesses in international markets. Relying on a network of trade promotion and policy professionals located in over 70 countries and 100 U.S. locations, the unit promotes U.S. exports, especially those of small and medium-sized enterprises; advances and protects U.S. commercial interests overseas; and attracts investment from abroad into the United States.

<http://www.trade.gov/markets>

Industry / Analysis

The Manufacturing and Services unit advises on domestic and international trade and investment policies affecting the competitiveness of U.S. industry. It also researches and analyzes manufacturing and services. Based on this analysis and interaction with U.S. industry, the unit Secretary develops strategies, policies, and programs to strengthen U.S. industry competitiveness domestically and globally. The unit manages an integrated program that includes industry and economic analysis, trade policy development and multilateral, regional, and bilateral trade agreements for manufactured goods and services; administers trade arrangements 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.

<http://www.trade.gov/industry>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Data

Trade data and export and import statistics are available online.

<http://www.trade.gov/data.asp>

Employment

For information on career opportunities, visit the "Jobs" Web page.

<http://www.trade.gov/jobs>

Publications

The ITA has an online bookstore.

<http://www.trade.gov/publications>

<http://www.trade.gov/contact.asp>

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

Minority Business Development Agency

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

202-482-2332

<http://www.mbda.gov>

NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Alejandra Y. Castillo

National Deputy Director

Albert K. Shen

[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 enterprise.

The Agency was created to help minority businesses achieve effective and equitable participation in the American free enterprise system and overcome social and economic disadvantages that limited past participation. The Agency provides policies and leadership supporting 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, which provide management and technical assistance and other business development services; and electronic commerce, which includes a Web site that shows how to start a business and use the service to find 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.

<http://www.mbda.gov/main/who-mbda/about-minority-business-development-agency>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Internships

Information on student eligibility and how to apply is available online.

<http://www.mbda.gov/main/intern-program>

Library

An online research library serves as a repository for factsheets, reports, statistical data, and other publications.

<http://www.mbda.gov/pressroom/research-library>

Newsletter

A free, monthly newsletter is accessible online.

<http://www.mbda.gov/newsletter>

Speakers

For information on scheduling a speaker for an organized event, visit the "Speaker Request Form" Web page.

<http://www.mbda.gov/main/mbda-speaker-request-form>

<http://www.mbda.gov/contact>

For further information, contact the Office of the National Director, Minority Business Development Agency, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-482-2332.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

202-482-2985

<http://www.noaa.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Richard W. Spinrad

Deputy Administrator

Janet L. Coit, Acting

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATORS

National Marine Fisheries Service

Janet L. Coit

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research

(vacancy)

Satellite and Information Services

Stephen M. Volz

Chief Operating Officer

Benjamin P. Friedman

Chief Scientist

(vacancy)

General Counsel

Walker B. Smith

Chief of Staff

Karen H. Hyun

SENIOR ADVISORS

Perry F. Brody

Letise LaFeir

Climate

Ko Barrett

<https://www.noaa.gov/about-our-agency>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6-2022.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration seeks to understand and predict changes in climate and weather and changes that affect coasts and oceans; shares its knowledge and information with others; and conserves and manages coastal and marine ecosystems and resources.

Establishment and Organization

On October 3, 1970, Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. app.) formed the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

NOAA posts an organizational chart at the bottom of its "Organization" web page, in Portable Document Format (PDF), for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.noaa.gov/about/organization>

NOAA published its statement of functions, organization, and delegation of authority in the Federal Register on February 13, 1978 (43 FR 6128).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1978-02-13/pdf/FR-1978-02-13.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

Science, service, and stewardship characterize NOAA's mission. Its researchers, scientists, and technicians study the atmosphere, the ocean, and the ecosystems associated with them; they integrate research and analysis; they observe and monitor; and they use modeling to predict the future state of complex systems. NOAA serves academic institutions, businesses, communities, and ordinary people by communicating and sharing its data, information, knowledge, and research. NOAA also applies its institutional know-how and science assets to the conservation and management of coastal and marine ecosystems and resources. The agency regulates and sustains marine fisheries and ecosystems, protects endangered species, restores habitats and ecosystems, conserves marine sanctuaries, responds to environmental emergencies, and assists with disaster recovery.

<https://www.noaa.gov/about-our-agency>

Marine and Aviation Operations

The Office of Marine and Aviation Operations manages the aviation safety, the small boat, and the NOAA diving programs. It also operates a fleet of specialized ships and aircraft that collect data and carry out research to support NOAA's mission, the Global Earth Observation System, and the Integrated Ocean Observing System—including flying "hurricane hunter" aircraft into the most turbulent storms to collect data critical for research.

<http://www.oma.noaa.gov/about.html>

For further information, contact Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, Suite 500, 8403 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-7600. Fax, 301-713-1541.

National Coastal Resources

The National Ocean Service helps balance the Nation's use of coastal resources through research, management, and policy. The Service monitors the health of U.S. coasts by examining how human use and natural events affect coastal ecosystems. Coastal communities rely on the Service for information on natural hazards so they can reduce or eliminate destructive effects of coastal hazards. The Service assesses the damage caused by hazardous material spills and tries to restore or replace the affected coastal resources. The Service also protects beaches, water quality, wetlands, and wildlife. It provides a wide range of navigational products and data that help vessels move safely through U.S. waters, and it supplies the basic information for establishing the latitude, longitude, and elevation framework necessary for the Nation's mapping, navigation, positioning, and surveying activities.

<https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/>

For further information, contact the National Ocean Service, Room 13231, SSMC 4, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-3074. Fax, 301-713-4307.

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information

The National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service 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. The Service develops and provides, through various media, environmental data for forecasts, national security, and weather warnings to protect life and property. These data are also used for energy distribution, global food supplies development, natural resources management, and rescuing downed pilots and mariners in distress.

<https://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/>

For further information, contact the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service, 1335 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3283. Phone, 301-713-3578. Fax, 301-713-1249.

National Marine Fisheries

The National Marine Fisheries Service supports the management, conservation, and sustainable development of

domestic and international living marine resources and the protection and restoration of ecosystems. The Service helps assess the stock of the Nation's multi-billion-dollar marine fisheries, protect marine mammals and threatened species, conserve habitats, assist trade and industry, and conduct fishery enforcement activities.

<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov>

For further information, contact the National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-2239. Fax, 301-713-1940.

National Weather

The National Weather Service (NWS) provides weather, water, and climate warnings and forecasts and data for the United States, its territories, and adjacent waters and ocean areas. Government agencies, the private sector, the general public, and the global community rely on NWS data and products to protect life and property. Working with partners in Government, academic and research institutions, and private industry, the Service responds to the needs of the American public through its products and services. NWS data and information support aviation, maritime activities, and other sectors of the economy, as well as wildfire suppression. The Service also helps 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.

<http://www.weather.gov>

For further information, contact the National Weather Service—Executive Affairs, 1325 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3283. Phone, 301-713-0675. Fax, 301-713-0049.

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research

The Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research conducts research on air quality and composition, climate variability and change, weather, and coastal, marine, and Great Lakes ecosystems. The Office uses its own laboratories and offices to run research programs in atmospheric, coastal, marine, and space sciences, as well as relying on networks of university-based programs across the country.

<http://www.oar.noaa.gov>

For further information, contact the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Room 11458, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-2458. Fax, 301-713-0163.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that NOAA records have been assigned to record group 370.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/370.html>

Arctic Report Cards

Every year, NOAA publishes an Arctic Report Card as part of its efforts to track recent environmental changes relative to historical records. In December of 2021, NOAA released its most up-to-date version of the Arctic Report Card.

<https://www.arctic.noaa.gov/Report-Card/Report-Card-2021>

NOAA released a 4-minute video synopsis of the updated report card. The video's narration opens and closes with these words: "The Arctic, an ancient ecosystem, is disappearing before our eyes. . . . All these disruptions are the direct result of a climate straining under the heat-trapping burden of greenhouse gas pollution. The time to face this monumental challenge is now." The 2021 report notes the melting of frozen habitat that supports iconic animals like the polar bear and the arrival of new species like beavers, whose engineering activities create wetlands. The report also notes the nearly complete loss of old Arctic sea ice. Without the barricading presence of thick sea ice, ships and the industrial activities that they support are becoming more common in the Arctic. The effects include more garbage adrift and more pollution on shore, as well as higher levels of marine noise. Plastics and toxic chemicals are lethal threats to marine mammals such as seals, walrus, and whales. Undermining the food security of native communities, marine noise drives these magnificent mammals from their preferred habitats, which also are traditional hunting areas for indigenous hunters.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_WbWjLUTvZM

Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide

Adding to the data record that C. David Keeling of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography started in 1958, NOAA continues to measure atmospheric carbon at the Mauna Loa Observatory in Hawaii.

<https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/trends>

The Earth System Research Laboratory's Global Monitoring Division has posted a 4-minute video showing 800,000 years of atmospheric carbon dioxide history.

<https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/history.html>

Atmospheric Methane

The Earth System Research Laboratory's Global Monitoring Division has been measuring methane since 1983 at a globally distributed network of air sampling sites.

https://esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends_ch4

On April 7, 2022, the Global Monitoring Laboratory posted the news item "Increase in Atmospheric Methane Set Another Record During 2021—Carbon Dioxide Levels Also Record a Big Jump." According to the news item, "For the second year in a row, NOAA scientists observed a record annual increase in atmospheric levels of methane, a powerful, heat-trapping greenhouse gas that's the second biggest contributor to human-caused global warming after carbon dioxide." It also addressed increases in atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide: "Levels of carbon dioxide also continue to increase at historically high rates. The global surface average for carbon dioxide during 2021 was 414.7 parts per million (ppm), which is an increase of 2.66 ppm over the 2020 average. This marks the 10th consecutive year that carbon dioxide increased by more than 2 parts per million, which represents the fastest sustained rate of increase in the 63 years since monitoring began." Summing up the recent research data, NOAA Administrator Richard W. Spinrad commented: "Our data show that global emissions

continue to move in the wrong direction at a rapid pace. The evidence is consistent, alarming and undeniable. We need to build a Climate Ready Nation to adapt for what's already here and prepare for what's to come. At the same time, we can no longer afford to delay urgent and effective action needed to address the cause of the problem—greenhouse gas pollution.

<https://www.noaa.gov/news-release/increase-in-atmospheric-methane-set-another-record-during-2021#:~:text=NOAA's%20preliminary%20analysis%20showed%20the,during%202020%20was%2015.3%20ppb.>

Career Opportunities

A career at NOAA is a mission-oriented experience that centers on protecting natural resources, safeguarding the public, and strengthening the economy.

<https://www.noaa.gov/work-with-us>

In 2020, NOAA ranked 111th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/CM54>

Climate Change

The Carbon Cycle Greenhouse Gases research area operates the global greenhouse gas reference network. Researchers measure the atmospheric distribution and trends of the main causes of climate change: carbon dioxide (CO₂); methane (CH₄); nitrous oxide (N₂O); and carbon monoxide (CO) because it is an indicator of air pollution.

<https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/>

"The Power of Greenhouse Gases" web page presents examples of the excess heat that the Earth system is retaining. The amount of excess heat is sufficiently large to force climate change on a regional and global scale.

<https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/ghgpower>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has contact information and other frequently requested resources.

<https://www.noaa.gov/contact-us>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that NOAA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/national-oceanic-and-atmospheric-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Any person has a right to obtain access to Federal agency records; however, some records, or portions of them, may be shielded from disclosure by one of nine FOIA exemptions or by one of three special law enforcement exclusions.

<https://www.noaa.gov/information-technology/foia>

Before submitting a FOIA request, an information seeker should search the electronic reading room to determine if the desired information is in the public domain.

<https://www.noaa.gov/organization/information-technology/foia-reading-room>

Maritime Archaeology

Visit the "Maritime Archaeology" web page to learn about discovering shipwrecks and safeguarding them.

<https://www.noaa.gov/topic-tags/maritime-archaeology>

Monthly Climate Report

The report of August 13, 2021, carried the headline "It's official: July was Earth's hottest month on record."

<https://www.noaa.gov/topic-tags/monthly-climate-report>

Nautical Charts

NOAA has posted the entire suite of U.S. coastal and Great Lakes charts on its "Charting" page for download.

<https://www.noaa.gov/charting>

News

The Global Monitoring Laboratory (GML) conducts research that addresses three important areas of concern: greenhouse gas and carbon cycle feedbacks; changes in aerosols, clouds, and surface radiation; and recovery of stratospheric ozone. The GML posts news items that cover recent developments in these areas.

<https://gml.noaa.gov/news>

NOAA Nationwide

NOAA facilities—as well as personnel and the activities and programs they manage—are located throughout the Nation in various States and Territories.

<https://www.noaa.gov/legislative-and-intergovernmental-affairs/noaa-in-your-state-territory>

Podcast

The NOAA Ocean podcast explores topics ranging from coastal science to coral reefs with ocean experts.

<https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/podcast>

Sea Level Rise

In February of 2022, the Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flood Hazard and Tools Interagency Task Force released its technical report "Global and Regional Sea Level Rise Scenarios for the United States." Twenty-three coauthors—experts and scientists from academic institutions and Government agencies—contributed to the report.

<https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/hazards/sealevelrise/sealevelrise-tech-report.html>

Social Media

NOAA relies on social media to share information and to promote understanding of its science, service, and stewardship-oriented mission.

<https://www.noaa.gov/stay-connected>

Staff Directory

The NOAA staff directory is available online.

<https://nsd.rdc.noaa.gov>

Weather

The NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards network broadcasts continuous weather information nationwide from the nearest National Weather Service office. The network broadcasts official Weather Service forecasts, warnings, watches, and other hazard information around the clock every day.

<https://www.weather.gov/nwr>

NOAA's Sources of Information were updated 6–2022.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

202-428-1840

<http://www.ntia.doc.gov>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, COMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION / ADMINISTRATOR

Lawrence E. Strickling

Deputy Assistant Secretary, Communications and
Information

Angela Simpson

[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 operates under the authority of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901).

NTIA serves as the principal executive branch adviser to the President on telecommunications and information policy; develops and presents U.S. plans and policies at international communications conferences and related meetings; prescribes policies for and manages Federal use of the radio frequency spectrum; serves as the principal Federal telecommunications research and engineering laboratory—NTIA's Institute for Telecommunication Sciences; promotes broadband deployment and adoption through BroadbandUSA (www2.ntia.doc.gov); and assists the First Responder Network Authority (www.firstnet.gov) develop and operate a nationwide broadband network dedicated to public safety.

<https://www.ntia.doc.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

To see current NTIA career opportunities on USAJobs, click on the link below, scroll down, and select "NTIA Jobs."

<https://www.ntia.doc.gov/about>

Publications

Since 1954, NTIA and its predecessors have published several hundred technical reports and memoranda, special publications, contractor reports, and other information products. For more information, call the Office of Spectrum Management in Washington, DC, at 202-482-1850. Or, contact the publications officer at the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences—Department of Commerce, 325 Broadway, MC ITS.D, Boulder, CO 80305. Phone, 303-497-3572.

<https://www.ntia.doc.gov/publications>

Speakers

A speaker request form is available online.

<https://www.ntia.doc.gov/webform/speaker-request>

Telecommunications Research

For information on telecommunications research and engineering services, visit the "Institute for Telecommunication Sciences" Web page. Phone, 303-497-3571.

<http://www.its.bldrdoc.gov> | Email: info@its.bldrdoc.gov

<https://www.ntia.doc.gov/contact>

For further information, contact the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-482-1551.

National Institute of Standards and Technology

100 Bureau Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20899

301-975-2000

<http://www.nist.gov>

UNDER SECRETARY, STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY / DIRECTOR Willie E. May

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), which created the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) in 1901. In 1988, the Congress renamed NBS as NIST and expanded its activities and responsibilities.

<http://www.nist.gov/timeline.cfm>

NIST is a nonregulatory Federal agency within the Department of Commerce. To carry out its mission, NIST relies on research laboratories, user facilities, innovative manufacturing programs, and its participation in collaborative institutes and centers. NIST research laboratories conduct world-class research to advance the Nation's technological infrastructure and help U.S. companies improve products and services. The Baldrige Performance Excellence Program (www.nist.gov/baldrige) also helps them and other organizations increase operational performance and quality. NIST user facilities include the Center for Nanoscale Science and Technology (www.nist.gov/cnst) and NIST Center for Neutron Research (www.ncnr.nist.gov).

<http://www.nist.gov/programs-projects.cfm>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

For information on career opportunities, visit the "Careers at NIST" Web page.

<http://www.nist.gov/ohrm/careers.cfm>

Publications

The "Journal of Research of the National Institute of Standards and Technology" and other publications are available online.

http://www.nist.gov/nvl/nist_publications.cfm

http://www.nist.gov/public_affairs/contact.cfm | Email: inquiries@nist.gov

For further information, contact the National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Mail Stop 1070, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-1070. Phone, 301-975-6478. Fax, 301-926-1630.

National Technical Information Service

5301 Shawnee Road, Alexandria, VA 22312

703-605-6050

888-584-8332

<http://www.ntis.gov>

DIRECTOR

Avi Bender

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) is the largest central resource for business-related, engineering, Government-funded, scientific, and technical information available. For more than 60 years, the Service has assured businesses, Government, universities, and the public timely access to approximately 3 million publications covering over 350 subject areas. The Service supports the Department of Commerce's mission by providing access to information that stimulates innovation and discovery. The Service receives no appropriations and recovers its costs through fees charged for products and services.

The NTIS promotes economic growth, progress, and science and information. On behalf of the Secretary of Commerce, the Service operates a permanent clearinghouse of scientific and technical information and makes it readily available to industry, business, and the general public—codified as chapter 23 of Title 15 of the United States Code (15 U.S.C. 1151-1157). The Service collects scientific and technical information; catalogs, abstracts, indexes, and permanently archives the information; disseminates information through electronic and other media; and provides information processing services to other Federal agencies.

NTIS also provides information management services to other Federal agencies to help them interact with and better serve the information needs of their own constituents. It develops, plans, evaluates, and implements business strategies for information management and dissemination services and Internet-based service business opportunities for Federal agencies; uses new and existing technologies to ensure optimal access to Government online information services; and manages service projects using in-house capabilities and through joint public-private partnerships. NTIS provides eTraining and Knowledge Management, Web services and cloud computing, distribution and fulfillment, digitization and scanning services for Federal Government agencies.

<http://www.ntis.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

Approximately 150 NTIS employees work in Northern Virginia. The Service hires professionals with skills in administration, information technology, and program management.

<https://www.usajobs.gov>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The Office of Director handles Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests. The FOIA contact reviews, coordinates, and responds to requests within 20 days under the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act.

<http://www.ntis.gov/about/FOIA>

Products

For general information or to place a telephone order, call the Customer Contact Center, 8 a.m.–6 p.m., eastern standard time. Phone, 800-553-6847. TDD, 703-487-4639. Fax, 703-605-6900.

<http://www.ntis.gov/products> | Email: info@ntis.gov

Services

To learn more about NTIS information services for Federal agencies, call the Office of Federal Services at 703-605-6800.

<http://www.ntis.gov/services> | Email: obdinfo@ntis.gov

<http://www.ntis.gov/about/contact>

For further information, contact the National Technical Information Service, 5301 Shawnee Road, Alexandria, VA 22312. Phone, 703-605-6000 or 800-553-6847.

United States Patent and Trademark Office

600 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314

571-272-8700

<http://www.uspto.gov>

UNDER SECRETARY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY / Michelle K. Lee
DIRECTOR

Deputy Under Secretary, Intellectual Property / Russell D. Slifer
Deputy Director

[For the Patent and Trademark Office statement of organization, see the Federal Register of Apr. 14, 1975, 40 FR 16707]

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 useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries" (U.S. Constitution Art. I, sec. 8). The commerce clause provides the constitutional basis for the registration of trademarks.

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 businessmen and women 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 or her 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 reviewed and searched online or at designated Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries. There are 80 Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries located within the United States and 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

Data

Monthly summaries for patents data and quarterly summaries for trademark data are available online.

<http://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/statistics>

Employment

Information on employment opportunities is available on the "Careers" Web page.

<http://careers.uspto.gov>

Patents

Information on getting started and applying for and maintaining a patent is available online.

<http://www.uspto.gov/patent>

Publications

The "Official Gazette" journal, "Inventors Eye" newsletter, and other publications are accessible online.

<http://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/official-gazette>

<http://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/newsletter-archives>

<http://www.uspto.gov/about-us/news-updates>

Speakers

A speaker request form is available online.

<http://www.uspto.gov/about-us/organizational-offices/office-chief-communications-officer/speaker-request-form>

Trademarks

Information on getting started and applying for and maintaining a trademark is available online.

<http://www.uspto.gov/trademark>

<http://www.uspto.gov/about-us/organizational-offices/office-chief-communications-officer>

For further information, contact the Office of the Chief Communications Officer, United States Patent and Trademark Office, 600 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. Phone, 571-272-8400.

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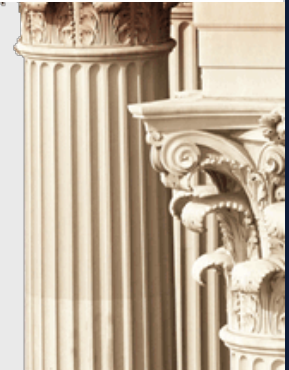
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Bureau of Industry and Security



The United States Government Manual

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

202-482-2721

<http://www.bis.doc.gov>

Industry and Security

UNDER SECRETARY

Jeremy Pelter, Acting

Deputy Under Secretary

Jeremy Pelter

Chief Counsel

Opher Shweiki, Acting

<https://www.commerce.gov/about/leadership>

Export

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Administration

Matthew S. Borman, Acting

Enforcement

Kevin J. Kurland, Acting

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/organization/senior-management-team>

The above list of key personnel was updated 9–2021.

The Bureau of Industry and Security ensures an effective export control and treaty compliance system and promotes the Nation's strategic leadership in technology to strengthen national security, advance U.S. foreign policy, and achieve economic objectives.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Bureau of Export Administration, which was later renamed the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), was established within the Department of Commerce on October 1, 1987.

On March 10, 1988, the Department of Commerce issued Department Organization Order 10–16. It set forth the scope of authority and the functions of the new Under Secretary for Export Administration. A copy of the order was published in the Federal Register on June 7, 1988 (53 FR 20881).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1988-06-07/pdf/FR-1988-06-07.pdf>

The Department of Commerce used an internal organization order to change the name of the Bureau of Export Administration to the BIS on April 18, 2002. The nomenclature change was published as a final rule in the Federal Register on April 26, 2002 (67 FR 20630).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2002-04-26/pdf/02-10166.pdf>

The BIS posts an organization chart on its website.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/organization>

ACTIVITIES

The BIS advances U.S. national security, foreign policy, and economic objectives. The Bureau ensures an effective

export control and treaty compliance system and promotes U.S. leadership in strategic technologies. The BIS maintains and strengthens adaptable, efficient, and effective export controls and treaty compliance systems. It also is involved with international export control regimes, often playing a lead role.

<https://www.commerce.gov/bureaus-and-offices/bis>

Export Administration

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration is responsible for export licenses, treaty compliance, treaty obligations relating to weapons of mass destruction, and the defense industrial and technology base. The Office regulates the export of dual-use items requiring licenses for national security, nonproliferation, foreign policy, and short supply; ensures that approval or denial of license applications is consistent with economic and security concerns; promotes an understanding of export control regulations within the business community; represents the Department in interagency and international forums relating to export controls, particularly in multilateral regimes; monitors the availability of industrial resources of national defense; analyzes the impact of export controls on strategic industries; and assesses the security consequences of certain foreign investments.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations/export-administration-regulations-ear>

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; and conducts cooperative enforcement activities on an international basis. Export Enforcement also enforces U.S. antiboycott laws and regulations by advising U.S. exporters on potential prohibited requests contained in foreign contracts; investigating violations such as the furnishing of boycott-related information, refusing to deal with blacklisted businesses; and pursuing criminal and administrative sanctions for violations.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/enforcement>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Additional Programs

The "Add'l Programs" web page provides convenient access to information on technology evaluation, strategic industries and economic security, chemical weapons, and nuclear fuel cycle-related activities.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/other-areas>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that records of the Bureau of Export Administration have been assigned to record group 476. The Administration was renamed the BIS in 2002. Record group 476 does not have a description that currently is associated with it.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/401-to-500.html>

Boycott Requests

The Office of Antiboycott Compliance posts recent examples of boycott requests that have been reported. The list of

prohibited conditions is illustrative and not exhaustive.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/all-articles/7-enforcement/1755-examples-of-recent-boycott-related-requests>

Career Opportunities

BIS career opportunities are posted on USAJobs, which is a free web-based job board that serves as the Federal Government's official source of Federal job listings and employment opportunity information.

<https://www.usajobs.gov>

In 2020, the BIS ranked 136th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=CM67>

Commerce Control List

Export control classification numbers are helpful for determining whether or not a Department of Commerce-issued export license is needed for exporting a particular export item.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations/commerce-control-list-ccl>

Commerce Country Chart

The BIS has posted an overview of the commerce control list and the commerce country chart.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/documents/regulations-docs/federal-register-notice/federal-register-2014/1033-738-suppl-1/file>

Contact Information

Forms and telephone numbers are available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/contact-bis>

Descriptions of BIS activities and contact information for its program offices are available online.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/program-offices>

Data

The "BIS Data Portal" web page allows access to datasets that are relevant for analyzing exports and licensing.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/data-portal>

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

Title 15 of the e-CFR is dedicated to rules and regulations on commerce and foreign trade.

https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=713f591c01d176fc38d7d3cc23a07ffd&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title15/15tab_02.tpl

Enforcement Resources

Descriptions of the sentinel program and outreach program, as well as links to enforcement resources, are available online.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/compliance-a-training/export-management-a-compliance/enforcement-resources>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the BIS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/industry-and-security-bureau>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA is a Federal freedom of information law. It allows a person the right to request access to Federal agency records that are maintained by agencies within the Government's executive branch. After receiving a written request, an agency must disclose the requested information; however, some records may be shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine FOIA exemptions or by one of three special law enforcement record exclusions.

<https://efoia.bis.doc.gov>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The BIS posts answers to a lot of questions on its "FAQs" web page.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/policy-guidance/faqs>

Links to Resources

The "Resource Links" web page has contact information for and links to other Government departments and agencies whose activities include export control. The web page also has links to Federal agencies that offer trade promotion information and other related services.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/resource-links>

Newsroom

The newsroom has information on the Bureau's current activities, as well as historical records and speeches by and testimony from senior managers.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/newsroom>

Press Releases

The BIS posts press releases.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/newsroom/press-releases>

Publications

Publications that are available online include the BIS's Annual Report to Congress, the guidance on the Commerce Department's Reexport Controls, and the Exporter User Manual and Licensing FAQ.

<http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/about-bis/newsroom/publications>

Regulations

Subscribers to the "Export Administration Regulations" can stay informed of the latest rules. Phone, 301-208-0700 (ext. 112).

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations/order-a-hard-copy-of-the-ear> | Email: pubs@ocr-inc.com

The "Recently Published Regulations" web page contains helpful links to regulatory publications that are electronic.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations>

Social Media

The BIS tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/BISgov>

Statistical Reports

The BIS posts statistical reports on its website.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/statistical-reports>

The above Sources of Information were updated 9–2021.

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Economic Development Administration



The United States Government Manual

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

202-482-5081

<http://www.eda.gov>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Alejandra Y. Castillo

Deputy Assistant Secretary

Dennis Alvord

<https://eda.gov/about/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 9–2021.

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 nationwide to generate wealth and minimize poverty by promoting an attractive business environment for private capital investment and higher skill, higher wage jobs through capacity building, planning, infrastructure, research grants, and strategic initiatives. Through its grant program, EDA uses public sector resources to cultivate an environment where the private sector risks capital and job opportunities are created.

<https://www.eda.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Annual Reports

The EDA posts annual reports on its website.

<https://eda.gov/annual-reports>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that EDA records have been assigned to record group 378.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/378.html>

Career Opportunities

The EDA posts information on permanent career and term job opportunities on its website.

<https://eda.gov/careers/opportunities>

In 2020, the EDA ranked 114th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=CM52>

Contact Information

Phone numbers for EDA headquarters and its six regional offices are posted online. The Office of Public Affairs handles media inquiries. Phone, 202-482-4085.

<http://www.eda.gov/contact>

Disaster Recovery Support

The EDA supports disaster recovery and resiliency efforts. Media posts highlight EDA assistance to communities that are recovering from years of disasters and EDA efforts to increase the resiliency of those communities.

<https://eda.gov/disaster-recovery/clips>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the EDA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/economic-development-administration>

Newsroom

The "Newsroom" web page provides convenient access to blog posts, newsletters, press releases, success stories, Twitter tweets, and the latest news.

<https://www.eda.gov/news>

Programs / Initiatives

The EDA administrates programs that support the economic development of communities. It also leads initiatives involving multiple agencies.

<https://eda.gov/programs>

Resources

The EDA maintains a resources directory on its "Resources" web page.

<https://eda.gov/resources>

Social Media

The EDA has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/eda.commerce>

The EDA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/US_EDA

The EDA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/EDACommerce>

The above Sources of Information were updated 9–2021.

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Economics and Statistics Administration



The United States Government Manual

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

202-482-3727

<http://www.esa.doc.gov>

UNDER SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

(vacancy)

<https://www.commerce.gov/about/leadership>

Bureau Directors

Economic Analysis

Mary Bohman, Acting

<https://www.commerce.gov/bureaus-and-offices/bea>

U.S. Census

Ronald S. Jarmin, Acting

[Robert Santos—confirmed by Senate; swearing-in forthcoming]

<https://www.commerce.gov/bureaus-and-offices/census>

The above list of key personnel was updated 11–2021.

The Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA), headed by the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, has three principal components: the Office of the Chief Economist, the Bureau of the Census, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. ESA develops policy options, analyzes economic developments, manages economic data systems, and produces a major share of U.S. economic and demographic statistics, including the national economic indicators. The Under Secretary is the chief economic adviser to the Secretary and provides leadership and executive management for the Office of the Chief Economist and the Bureaus of Economic Analysis and of the Census.

<http://www.esa.gov/content/about-economics-statistics-administration>

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) provides the most accurate, relevant, and timely economic accounts data in an objective and cost-effective manner. BEA's economic statistics offer 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 Public Information Office, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-606-9900. Fax, 202-606-5310.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

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

The Census Bureau makes available statistical results of its censuses, surveys, and other programs to the public through the Internet, mobile applications, and other media. The Bureau also 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.

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20233. Phone, 301-763-3030. Fax, 301-763-3762.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIST

The economists and analysts of the Office of the Chief Economist analyze domestic and international economic developments and produce in-depth reports, factsheets, briefings, and social media postings. These tools cover policy issues and current economic events, as well as economic and demographic trends. Department of Commerce and White House policymakers, American businessmen, State and local governments, and news organizations worldwide

rely on these tools.

<http://www.esa.gov/content/chief-economist>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that BEA records have been assigned to record group 375.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/375.html?_ga=2.203325393.1312685709.1634330345-1378874314.1634330345

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Census Bureau records have been assigned to record group 029.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/029.html?_ga=2.256758347.1312685709.1634330345-1378874314.1634330345

Career Opportunities

Visit the "Working at BEA" web page to learn about a career that involves economic analysis for measuring and better understanding the U.S. economy.

<https://www.bea.gov/about/working-at-bea>

Visit the "Census Careers" web page to explore a career with one of the most important statistical organizations in the world.

<http://www.census.gov/about/census-careers.html>

Learning Center

The BEA maintains an online learning center.

<https://www.bea.gov/resources/learning-center>

Library

The Census Bureau collection formats include audio, images, mobile apps, video, and publications.

<https://www.census.gov/library.html>

The above Sources of Information were updated 10–2021.

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International Trade Administration



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INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

202-482-3917

<http://www.trade.gov>

UNDER SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Diane Farrell, Acting

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Enforcement and Compliance	Christian Marsh, Acting
Global Markets	Dale N. Tasharski, Acting
Industry and Analysis	Anne Driscoll, Acting

DIRECTOR GENERAL

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service	Dale N. Tasharski, Acting

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2021.

<https://www.trade.gov/ita-senior-staff>

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.

The International Trade Administration's statement of organization was published in the Federal Register on January 25, 1980 (45 FR 6148).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1980-01-25/pdf/FR-1980-01-25.pdf>

The Under Secretary for International Trade heads the ITA, coordinating all issues concerning trade promotion, international commercial policy, market access, and trade law enforcement. The Administration is responsible for U.S. Government nonagricultural trade operations, and it supports the U.S. Trade Representative's efforts to negotiate trade policy.

<http://www.trade.gov/about.asp>

Enforcement / Compliance

The Office of Enforcement and Compliance defends American industry against injurious and unfair trade practices by administering U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty trade laws. The Office also ensures the proper administration of foreign trade zones and advises the Secretary on establishment of new ones; oversees the administration of the Department's textiles program; and administers programs governing watch assemblies and other statutory import programs.

<http://www.trade.gov/enforcement>

Global Markets

The Global Markets unit assists and advocates for U.S. businesses in international markets. Relying on a network of trade promotion and policy professionals located in over 70 countries and 100 U.S. locations, the unit promotes U.S. exports, especially those of small and medium-sized enterprises; advances and protects U.S. commercial interests overseas; and attracts investment from abroad into the United States.

<http://www.trade.gov/markets>

Industry / Analysis

The Manufacturing and Services unit advises on domestic and international trade and investment policies affecting the competitiveness of U.S. industry. It also researches and analyzes manufacturing and services. Based on this analysis and interaction with U.S. industry, the unit Secretary develops strategies, policies, and programs to strengthen U.S. industry competitiveness domestically and globally. The unit manages an integrated program that includes industry and economic analysis, trade policy development and multilateral, regional, and bilateral trade agreements for manufactured goods and services; administers trade arrangements 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.

<http://www.trade.gov/industry>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Data

Trade data and export and import statistics are available online.

<http://www.trade.gov/data.asp>

Employment

For information on career opportunities, visit the "Jobs" Web page.

<http://www.trade.gov/jobs>

Publications

The ITA has an online bookstore.

<http://www.trade.gov/publications>

<http://www.trade.gov/contact.asp>

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

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Minority Business Development Agency



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MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

202-482-2332

<http://www.mbda.gov>

NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Alejandra Y. Castillo

National Deputy Director

Albert K. Shen

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

The Agency was created to help minority businesses achieve effective and equitable participation in the American free enterprise system and overcome social and economic disadvantages that limited past participation. The Agency provides policies and leadership supporting 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, which provide management and technical assistance and other business development services; and electronic commerce, which includes a Web site that shows how to start a business and use the service to find 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.

<http://www.mbda.gov/main/who-mbda/about-minority-business-development-agency>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Internships

Information on student eligibility and how to apply is available online.

<http://www.mbda.gov/main/intern-program>

Library

An online research library serves as a repository for factsheets, reports, statistical data, and other publications.

<http://www.mbda.gov/pressroom/research-library>

Newsletter

A free, monthly newsletter is accessible online.

<http://www.mbda.gov/newsletter>

Speakers

For information on scheduling a speaker for an organized event, visit the "Speaker Request Form" Web page.

<http://www.mbda.gov/main/mbda-speaker-request-form>

<http://www.mbda.gov/contact>

For further information, contact the Office of the National Director, Minority Business Development Agency, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-482-2332.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

202-482-2985

<http://www.noaa.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Richard W. Spinrad

Deputy Administrator

Janet L. Coit, Acting

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATORS

National Marine Fisheries Service	Janet L. Coit
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	(vacancy)
Satellite and Information Services	Stephen M. Volz

Chief Operating Officer	Benjamin P. Friedman
Chief Scientist	(vacancy)
General Counsel	Walker B. Smith

Chief of Staff	Karen H. Hyun

SENIOR ADVISORS	Perry F. Brody
	Letise LaFeir
Climate	Ko Barrett

<https://www.noaa.gov/about-our-agency>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration seeks to understand and predict changes in climate and weather and changes that affect coasts and oceans; shares its knowledge and information with others; and conserves and manages coastal and marine ecosystems and resources.

Establishment and Organization

On October 3, 1970, Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. app.) formed the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

NOAA posts an organizational chart at the bottom of its "Organization" web page, in Portable Document Format (PDF), for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.noaa.gov/about/organization>

NOAA published its statement of functions, organization, and delegation of authority in the Federal Register on

February 13, 1978 (43 FR 6128).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1978-02-13/pdf/FR-1978-02-13.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

Science, service, and stewardship characterize NOAA's mission. Its researchers, scientists, and technicians study the atmosphere, the ocean, and the ecosystems associated with them; they integrate research and analysis; they observe and monitor; and they use modeling to predict the future state of complex systems. NOAA serves academic institutions, businesses, communities, and ordinary people by communicating and sharing its data, information, knowledge, and research. NOAA also applies its institutional know-how and science assets to the conservation and management of coastal and marine ecosystems and resources. The agency regulates and sustains marine fisheries and ecosystems, protects endangered species, restores habitats and ecosystems, conserves marine sanctuaries, responds to environmental emergencies, and assists with disaster recovery.

<https://www.noaa.gov/about-our-agency>

Marine and Aviation Operations

The Office of Marine and Aviation Operations manages the aviation safety, the small boat, and the NOAA diving programs. It also operates a fleet of specialized ships and aircraft that collect data and carry out research to support NOAA's mission, the Global Earth Observation System, and the Integrated Ocean Observing System—including flying "hurricane hunter" aircraft into the most turbulent storms to collect data critical for research.

<http://www.oma.noaa.gov/about.html>

For further information, contact Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, Suite 500, 8403 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-7600. Fax, 301-713-1541.

National Coastal Resources

The National Ocean Service helps balance the Nation's use of coastal resources through research, management, and policy. The Service monitors the health of U.S. coasts by examining how human use and natural events affect coastal ecosystems. Coastal communities rely on the Service for information on natural hazards so they can reduce or eliminate destructive effects of coastal hazards. The Service assesses the damage caused by hazardous material spills and tries to restore or replace the affected coastal resources. The Service also protects beaches, water quality, wetlands, and wildlife. It provides a wide range of navigational products and data that help vessels move safely through U.S. waters, and it supplies the basic information for establishing the latitude, longitude, and elevation framework necessary for the Nation's mapping, navigation, positioning, and surveying activities.

<https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/>

For further information, contact the National Ocean Service, Room 13231, SSMC 4, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-3074. Fax, 301-713-4307.

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information

The National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service 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. The Service develops and provides, through various media, environmental data for forecasts, national security, and weather warnings to protect life and property. These data are also used for energy distribution, global food supplies development, natural resources management, and rescuing downed pilots and mariners in distress.

<https://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/>

For further information, contact the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service, 1335 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3283. Phone, 301-713-3578. Fax, 301-713-1249.

National Marine Fisheries

The National Marine Fisheries Service supports the management, conservation, and sustainable development of domestic and international living marine resources and the protection and restoration of ecosystems. The Service helps assess the stock of the Nation's multi-billion-dollar marine fisheries, protect marine mammals and threatened species, conserve habitats, assist trade and industry, and conduct fishery enforcement activities.

<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov>

For further information, contact the National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Phone, 301-713-2239. Fax, 301-713-1940.

National Weather

The National Weather Service (NWS) provides weather, water, and climate warnings and forecasts and data for the United States, its territories, and adjacent waters and ocean areas. Government agencies, the private sector, the general public, and the global community rely on NWS data and products to protect life and property. Working with partners in Government, academic and research institutions, and private industry, the Service responds to the needs of the American public through its products and services. NWS data and information support aviation, maritime activities, and other sectors of the economy, as well as wildfire suppression. The Service also helps 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.

<http://www.weather.gov>

For further information, contact the National Weather Service—Executive Affairs, 1325 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3283. Phone, 301-713-0675. Fax, 301-713-0049.

Oceanic and Atmospheric Research

The Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research conducts research on air quality and composition, climate variability and change, weather, and coastal, marine, and Great Lakes ecosystems. The Office uses its own laboratories and offices to run research programs in atmospheric, coastal, marine, and space sciences, as well as relying on networks of university-based programs across the country.

<http://www.oar.noaa.gov>

For further information, contact the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, Room 11458, 1315 East-

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that NOAA records have been assigned to record group 370.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/370.html>

Arctic Report Cards

Every year, NOAA publishes an Arctic Report Card as part of its efforts to track recent environmental changes relative to historical records. In December of 2021, NOAA released its most up-to-date version of the Arctic Report Card.

<https://www.arctic.noaa.gov/Report-Card/Report-Card-2021>

NOAA released a 4-minute video synopsis of the updated report card. The video's narration opens and closes with these words: "The Arctic, an ancient ecosystem, is disappearing before our eyes. . . . All these disruptions are the direct result of a climate straining under the heat-trapping burden of greenhouse gas pollution. The time to face this monumental challenge is now." The 2021 report notes the melting of frozen habitat that supports iconic animals like the polar bear and the arrival of new species like beavers, whose engineering activities create wetlands. The report also notes the nearly complete loss of old Arctic sea ice. Without the barricading presence of thick sea ice, ships and the industrial activities that they support are becoming more common in the Arctic. The effects include more garbage adrift and more pollution on shore, as well as higher levels of marine noise. Plastics and toxic chemicals are lethal threats to marine mammals such as seals, walrus, and whales. Undermining the food security of native communities, marine noise drives these magnificent mammals from their preferred habitats, which also are traditional hunting areas for indigenous hunters.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_WbWjLUTvZM

Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide

Adding to the data record that C. David Keeling of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography started in 1958, NOAA continues to measure atmospheric carbon at the Mauna Loa Observatory in Hawaii.

<https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/trends>

The Earth System Research Laboratory's Global Monitoring Division has posted a 4-minute video showing 800,000 years of atmospheric carbon dioxide history.

<https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/history.html>

Atmospheric Methane

The Earth System Research Laboratory's Global Monitoring Division has been measuring methane since 1983 at a globally distributed network of air sampling sites.

https://esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends_ch4

On April 7, 2022, the Global Monitoring Laboratory posted the news item "Increase in Atmospheric Methane Set

Another Record During 2021—Carbon Dioxide Levels Also Record a Big Jump." According to the news item, "For the second year in a row, NOAA scientists observed a record annual increase in atmospheric levels of methane, a powerful, heat-trapping greenhouse gas that's the second biggest contributor to human-caused global warming after carbon dioxide." It also addressed increases in atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide: "Levels of carbon dioxide also continue to increase at historically high rates. The global surface average for carbon dioxide during 2021 was 414.7 parts per million (ppm), which is an increase of 2.66 ppm over the 2020 average. This marks the 10th consecutive year that carbon dioxide increased by more than 2 parts per million, which represents the fastest sustained rate of increase in the 63 years since monitoring began." Summing up the recent research data, NOAA Administrator Richard W. Spinrad commented: "Our data show that global emissions continue to move in the wrong direction at a rapid pace. The evidence is consistent, alarming and undeniable. We need to build a Climate Ready Nation to adapt for what's already here and prepare for what's to come. At the same time, we can no longer afford to delay urgent and effective action needed to address the cause of the problem—greenhouse gas pollution."

<https://www.noaa.gov/news-release/increase-in-atmospheric-methane-set-another-record-during-2021#:~:text=NOAA's%20preliminary%20analysis%20showed%20the,during%202020%20was%2015.3%20ppb>.

Career Opportunities

A career at NOAA is a mission-oriented experience that centers on protecting natural resources, safeguarding the public, and strengthening the economy.

<https://www.noaa.gov/work-with-us>

In 2020, NOAA ranked 111th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/CM54>

Climate Change

The Carbon Cycle Greenhouse Gases research area operates the global greenhouse gas reference network. Researchers measure the atmospheric distribution and trends of the main causes of climate change: carbon dioxide (CO₂); methane (CH₄); nitrous oxide (N₂O); and carbon monoxide (CO) because it is an indicator of air pollution.

<https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/>

"The Power of Greenhouse Gases" web page presents examples of the excess heat that the Earth system is retaining. The amount of excess heat is sufficiently large to force climate change on a regional and global scale.

<https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/ghgpower>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has contact information and other frequently requested resources.

<https://www.noaa.gov/contact-us>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that NOAA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/national-oceanic-and-atmospheric-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Any person has a right to obtain access to Federal agency records; however, some records, or portions of them, may be shielded from disclosure by one of nine FOIA exemptions or by one of three special law enforcement exclusions.

<https://www.noaa.gov/information-technology/foia>

Before submitting a FOIA request, an information seeker should search the electronic reading room to determine if the desired information is in the public domain.

<https://www.noaa.gov/organization/information-technology/foia-reading-room>

Maritime Archaeology

Visit the "Maritime Archaeology" web page to learn about discovering shipwrecks and safeguarding them.

<https://www.noaa.gov/topic-tags/maritime-archaeology>

Monthly Climate Report

The report of August 13, 2021, carried the headline "It's official: July was Earth's hottest month on record."

<https://www.noaa.gov/topic-tags/monthly-climate-report>

Nautical Charts

NOAA has posted the entire suite of U.S. coastal and Great Lakes charts on its "Charting" page for download.

<https://www.noaa.gov/charting>

News

The Global Monitoring Laboratory (GML) conducts research that addresses three important areas of concern: greenhouse gas and carbon cycle feedbacks; changes in aerosols, clouds, and surface radiation; and recovery of stratospheric ozone. The GML posts news items that cover recent developments in these areas.

<https://gml.noaa.gov/news>

NOAA Nationwide

NOAA facilities—as well as personnel and the activities and programs they manage—are located throughout the Nation in various States and Territories.

<https://www.noaa.gov/legislative-and-intergovernmental-affairs/noaa-in-your-state-territory>

Podcast

The NOAA Ocean podcast explores topics ranging from coastal science to coral reefs with ocean experts.

<https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/podcast>

Sea Level Rise

In February of 2022, the Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flood Hazard and Tools Interagency Task Force released its technical report "Global and Regional Sea Level Rise Scenarios for the United States." Twenty-three coauthors—experts and scientists from academic institutions and Government agencies—contributed to the report.

<https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/hazards/sealevelrise/sealevelrise-tech-report.html>

Social Media

NOAA relies on social media to share information and to promote understanding of its science, service, and

stewardship-oriented mission.

<https://www.noaa.gov/stay-connected>

Staff Directory

The NOAA staff directory is available online.

<https://nsd.rdc.noaa.gov>

Weather

The NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards network broadcasts continuous weather information nationwide from the nearest National Weather Service office. The network broadcasts official Weather Service forecasts, warnings, watches, and other hazard information around the clock every day.

<https://www.weather.gov/nwr>

NOAA's Sources of Information were updated 6-2022.

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National Telecommunications and Information Administration



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NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230

202-428-1840

<http://www.ntia.doc.gov>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION /
ADMINISTRATOR

Lawrence E. Strickling

Deputy Assistant Secretary, Communications and Information

Angela Simpson

[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 operates under the authority of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901).

NTIA serves as the principal executive branch adviser to the President on telecommunications and information policy; develops and presents U.S. plans and policies at international communications conferences and related meetings; prescribes policies for and manages Federal use of the radio frequency spectrum; serves as the principal Federal telecommunications research and engineering laboratory—NTIA's Institute for Telecommunication Sciences; promotes broadband deployment and adoption through BroadbandUSA (www2.ntia.doc.gov); and assists the First Responder Network Authority (www.firstnet.gov) develop and operate a nationwide broadband network dedicated to public safety.

<https://www.ntia.doc.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

To see current NTIA career opportunities on USAJobs, click on the link below, scroll down, and select "NTIA Jobs."

<https://www.ntia.doc.gov/about>

Publications

Since 1954, NTIA and its predecessors have published several hundred technical reports and memoranda, special publications, contractor reports, and other information products. For more information, call the Office of Spectrum Management in Washington, DC, at 202-482-1850. Or, contact the publications officer at the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences—Department of Commerce, 325 Broadway, MC ITS.D, Boulder, CO 80305. Phone, 303-497-3572.

<https://www.ntia.doc.gov/publications>

Speakers

A speaker request form is available online.

<https://www.ntia.doc.gov/webform/speaker-request>

Telecommunications Research

For information on telecommunications research and engineering services, visit the "Institute for Telecommunication Sciences" Web page. Phone, 303-497-3571.

**For further information, contact the National Telecommunications and Information Administration,
Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-482-1551.**

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National Institute of Standards and Technology



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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

100 Bureau Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20899

301-975-2000

<http://www.nist.gov>

UNDER SECRETARY, STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY / DIRECTOR

Willie E. May

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), which created

the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) in 1901. In 1988, the Congress renamed NBS as NIST and expanded its activities and responsibilities.

<http://www.nist.gov/timeline.cfm>

NIST is a nonregulatory Federal agency within the Department of Commerce. To carry out its mission, NIST relies on research laboratories, user facilities, innovative manufacturing programs, and its participation in collaborative institutes and centers. NIST research laboratories conduct world-class research to advance the Nation's technological infrastructure and help U.S. companies improve products and services. The Baldrige Performance Excellence Program (www.nist.gov/baldrige) also helps them and other organizations increase operational performance and quality. NIST user facilities include the Center for Nanoscale Science and Technology (www.nist.gov/cnst) and NIST Center for Neutron Research (www.ncnr.nist.gov).

<http://www.nist.gov/programs-projects.cfm>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

For information on career opportunities, visit the "Careers at NIST" Web page.

<http://www.nist.gov/ohrm/careers.cfm>

Publications

The "Journal of Research of the National Institute of Standards and Technology" and other publications are available online.

http://www.nist.gov/nvl/nist_publications.cfm

http://www.nist.gov/public_affairs/contact.cfm | Email: inquiries@nist.gov

For further information, contact the National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Mail Stop 1070, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-1070. Phone, 301-975-6478. Fax, 301-926-1630.

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National Technical Information Service



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NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

5301 Shawnee Road, Alexandria, VA 22312

703-605-6050

888-584-8332

<http://www.ntis.gov>

DIRECTOR

Avi Bender

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) is the largest central resource for business-related, engineering,

Government-funded, scientific, and technical information available. For more than 60 years, the Service has assured businesses, Government, universities, and the public timely access to approximately 3 million publications covering over 350 subject areas. The Service supports the Department of Commerce's mission by providing access to information that stimulates innovation and discovery. The Service receives no appropriations and recovers its costs through fees charged for products and services.

The NTIS promotes economic growth, progress, and science and information. On behalf of the Secretary of Commerce, the Service operates a permanent clearinghouse of scientific and technical information and makes it readily available to industry, business, and the general public—codified as chapter 23 of Title 15 of the United States Code (15 U.S.C. 1151-1157). The Service collects scientific and technical information; catalogs, abstracts, indexes, and permanently archives the information; disseminates information through electronic and other media; and provides information processing services to other Federal agencies.

NTIS also provides information management services to other Federal agencies to help them interact with and better serve the information needs of their own constituents. It develops, plans, evaluates, and implements business strategies for information management and dissemination services and Internet-based service business opportunities for Federal agencies; uses new and existing technologies to ensure optimal access to Government online information services; and manages service projects using in-house capabilities and through joint public-private partnerships. NTIS provides eTraining and Knowledge Management, Web services and cloud computing, distribution and fulfillment, digitization and scanning services for Federal Government agencies.

<http://www.ntis.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

Approximately 150 NTIS employees work in Northern Virginia. The Service hires professionals with skills in administration, information technology, and program management.

<https://www.usajobs.gov>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The Office of Director handles Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests. The FOIA contact reviews, coordinates, and responds to requests within 20 days under the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act.

<http://www.ntis.gov/about/FOIA>

Products

For general information or to place a telephone order, call the Customer Contact Center, 8 a.m.–6 p.m., eastern standard time. Phone, 800-553-6847. TDD, 703-487-4639. Fax, 703-605-6900.

<http://www.ntis.gov/products> | Email: info@ntis.gov

Services

To learn more about NTIS information services for Federal agencies, call the Office of Federal Services at 703-605-

6800.

<http://www.ntis.gov/services> | Email: obdinfo@ntis.gov

<http://www.ntis.gov/about/contact>

For further information, contact the National Technical Information Service, 5301 Shawnee Road, Alexandria, VA 22312. Phone, 703-605-6000 or 800-553-6847.

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United States Patent and Trademark Office



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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

600 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314

571-272-8700

<http://www.uspto.gov>

UNDER SECRETARY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY / DIRECTOR

Michelle K. Lee

Deputy Under Secretary, Intellectual Property / Deputy Director

Russell D. Slifer

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 useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries" (U.S. Constitution Art. I, sec. 8). The commerce clause provides the constitutional basis for the registration of trademarks.

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 businessmen and women 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 or her 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 reviewed and searched online or at designated Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries. There are 80 Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries located within the United States and 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.

<http://www.uspto.gov/about-us>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Data

Monthly summaries for patents data and quarterly summaries for trademark data are available online.

<http://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/statistics>

Employment

Information on employment opportunities is available on the "Careers" Web page.

<http://careers.uspto.gov>

Patents

Information on getting started and applying for and maintaining a patent is available online.

<http://www.uspto.gov/patent>

Publications

The "Official Gazette" journal, "Inventors Eye" newsletter, and other publications are accessible online.

<http://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/official-gazette>

<http://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/newsletter-archives>

<http://www.uspto.gov/about-us/news-updates>

Speakers

A speaker request form is available online.

<http://www.uspto.gov/about-us/organizational-offices/office-chief-communications-officer/speaker-request-form>

Trademarks

Information on getting started and applying for and maintaining a trademark is available online.

<http://www.uspto.gov/trademark>

<http://www.uspto.gov/about-us/organizational-offices/office-chief-communications-officer>

For further information, contact the Office of the Chief Communications Officer, United States Patent and Trademark Office, 600 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. Phone, 571-272-8400.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1155

703-545-6700

<http://www.defense.gov>

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

James M. Mattis

Deputy Secretary of Defense

Patrick M. Shanahan

Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics

James MacStravic, Acting

Under Secretary of Defense Comptroller / Chief Financial Officer

David L. Norquist

Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence

Kari Bingen, Acting

Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Anthony M. Kurta, Acting

Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

Robert Karem, Acting

Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense Comptroller / DOD Chief Financial Officer

John Zangardi, Acting

Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics

(vacancy)

Principal Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence

Todd Lowery, Acting

Principal Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness	(vacancy)
Principal Under Secretary of Defense for Policy	Theresa Whelan, Acting
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Acquisition	Dyke Weatherington, Acting
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Asian and Pacific Security Affairs	David Helvy, Acting
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs	David Smith, Acting
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security	Kenneth Rapuano
Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs	Robert Karem
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs	Pete Giambastiani, Acting
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness	Kristin French, Acting
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs	Stephanie Barna, Acting
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs	Tom Hopkins, Acting
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Operational Energy Plans and Programs	Thomas E. Morehouse, Acting
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness	Elizabeth Van Winkle, Acting
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering	Mary Miller, Acting
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations/Low-Intensity Conflict	Caryn Hollis, Acting
Chief Information Officer	John A. Zangardi, Acting
Chief Operating Officer	Steven L. Schleien
Director, Administration and Management	Michael L. Rhodes
Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation	Scott Comes, Acting
Director, Operational Test and Evaluation	David Duma, Acting

General Counsel	Paul S. Koffsky, Acting
Inspector General	Glenn A. Fine, Acting
Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs	Dana W. White
Deputy Chief Management Officer	David Tillotson III, Acting

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

CHAIR	Gen. Joseph F. Dunford, Jr., USMC
Vice Chair	Gen. Paul J. Selva, USAF
Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Chair	CSM John W. Troxwell, USMC
Chief of Naval Operations	Adm. John Richardson, USN
Chief of Staff, Air Force	Gen. David L. Goldfein, USAF
Chief of Staff, Army	Gen. Mark A. Milley, USA
Chief of the National Guard Bureau	Gen. Joseph L. Lengyel, USAF
Commandant of the Marine Corps	Gen. Robert B. Neller, USMC

[For the Department of Defense statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 32, Chapter I, Subchapter R]

The Department of Defense provides the military forces needed to deter war and protect national security. Under the President, the Secretary of Defense directs and exercises authority and control over the separately organized Departments of the Air Force, the Army, and the Navy; over the Joint Chiefs of Staff; over the combatant commands; and over defense agencies and field activities.

[Organizational Chart](#)

The National Security Act Amendments of 1949 redesignated the National Military Establishment as the Department of Defense (DOD) 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.

<http://www.defense.gov/osd>

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.

<http://www.acq.osd.mil>

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 for 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 for Networks and Information Integration also serves as the Chief Information Officer.

<http://dodcio.defense.gov>

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 for Personnel and Readiness also serves as the Chief Human Capital Officer.

<http://prhome.defense.gov>

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 involved with national security policy. The Under Secretary's areas of activity 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.

<http://policy.defense.gov>

Special Staff

A special staff assists the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense. This special staff of assistants includes the Assistant Secretaries of Defense for Legislative Affairs and for Public Affairs; the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), who also functions as the Chief Financial Officer; the General Counsel; the Inspector General; the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Intelligence Oversight; the Directors of Administration and Management, of Operational Test and Evaluation, of Business Transformation, of Net Assessment, of Program Analysis and Evaluation; and other officers whom the Secretary of Defense determines are necessary to help carry out his or her duties and responsibilities.

<http://www.defense.gov/About-DoD/Leaders>

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 strategic direction and planning for the Armed Forces; making recommendations for the assignment of responsibilities within the Armed Forces; comparing the capabilities of American and allied Armed Forces with those of potential adversaries; preparing and reviewing contingency plans that conform to policy guidance; preparing joint logistic and mobility plans; and recommending assignment of logistic and mobility responsibilities.

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.

<http://www.jcs.mil>

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 approximately equal numbers from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

<http://www.jcs.mil/About.aspx>

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.

<http://www.defense.gov/Sites/Unified-Combatant-Commands>

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Counterintelligence Field Activity

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 that integrates and synchronizes the counterintelligence activities of the military departments, defense agencies, Joint Staff, and combatant commands.

Defense Health Agency

The Defense Health Agency (DHA) manages the activities of the Military Health System. It is also the market manager for the National Capital Region enhanced Multi-Service Market, which includes Walter Reed National Military Medical Center and Fort Belvoir Community Hospital.

<http://www.dha.mil>

Defense Media Activity

Defense Media Activity (DMA) gathers Defense news and information from all departmental levels and reports that news and information to DOD audiences worldwide through American Forces Network online, radio, television, and through publications. DMA reports news on individual airmen, marines, sailors, soldiers, and DOD civilian employees to the American public through the Hometown News Service. DMA provides World Wide Web infrastructure and services for DOD organizations. It collects, processes, and stores DOD imagery products created by the Department and makes them available to the American public. It trains the Department's public affairs and visual information military and civilian professionals. DMA also operates Stars and Stripes, a news and information organization, free of Government editorial control and censorship, for military audiences overseas.

<http://www.dma.mil>

Defense Prisoner of War / Missing in Action Accounting Agency

The Defense POW / MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) provides centralized management of prisoner of war and missing personnel affairs within the DOD. DPAA'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. DPAA also provides administrative and logistical support to the U.S.-Russia Joint Commission on POW / MIAs, conducts research and analysis to help resolve cases of those unaccounted for, examines DOD documents for possible public disclosure, and maintains viable channels of communications on POW / MIA matters between the DOD and Congress, the families of the missing, and the American public.

<http://www.dpaa.mil>

Defense Technical Information Center

The Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) is a field activity in the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics. It operates under the authority, direction, and control of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering. DTIC provides defense scientific and technical information, offers controlled access to defense information, and designs 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.

<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/about/about.html>

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. It does so 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, weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery do not proliferate, 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.

<http://www.dtsa.mil/SitePages/default.aspx>

Education Activity

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.

<http://www.dodea.edu/Americas>

Human Resources Field Activity

The Department of Defense Human Resources Activity (DODHRA) enhances the operational effectiveness and efficiency of a host of dynamic and diverse programs supporting the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness. The Field Activity supports policy development, performs cutting-edge research and expert analysis, supports readiness and reengineering efforts, manages the largest automated personnel data repositories in the world, prepares tomorrow's leaders through robust developmental programs, supports recruiting and retaining the best and brightest, and delivers both benefits and critical services to warfighters and their families.

<http://www.dhra.mil/website/index.shtml>

Office of 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.

<http://www.oea.gov>

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 whether 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.

<http://www.acq.osd.mil/dte-trmc>

Washington Headquarters Services

Washington Headquarters Services (WHS), established as a DOD Field Activity on October 1, 1977, is under the authority and control of the Deputy Chief Management Officer. WHS provides a range of administrative and operational services to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, specified DOD components, the general public, and for Federal Government activities. WHS services include contracting and procurement; data systems and information technology support; Defense facilities, directives and records, and financial management; enterprise information technology infrastructure, human resource, legal, library, and personnel security services; evaluation and planning functions; Pentagon renovation and construction; and support for advisory boards and commissions.

<http://www.whs.mil>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Budget Data

The Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) sponsors a Web site that features congressional budget data pertaining to the DOD. The DTIC posts data from each budget report once it is filed and made available on the Library of Congress' Web site. The data are accessible in Portable Document Format (PDF) and Excel spreadsheet format.

http://www.dtic.mil/congressional_budget

Business Opportunities

Information on and resources for acquisition, business, contracting, and subcontracting opportunities are available on the DOD's Web site.

<http://www.defense.gov/Resources/Contract-Resources>

The Office of Small Business Programs supports the participation of small businesses in the acquisition of goods and services for the DOD.

<http://www.acq.osd.mil/osbp>

Career Opportunities

The DOD employs over 718,000 civilian personnel. For additional information on applying for DOD job opportunities, contact Washington Headquarters Services–Human Resources Servicing Team. Phone, 614-692-0252.

<https://dod.usajobs.gov>

Dictionary

The Defense Technical Information Center's Web site features the "DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms," which is commonly called the "DOD Dictionary." The dictionary facilitates communication and mutual understanding within the DOD, with external Federal agencies, and between the United States and its international partners by standardizing military and associated terminology.

http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/dod_dictionary

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Approved by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1966, the statute generally provides that any person has the right to request access to Federal agency information or records. Upon receiving a written request, the Federal agency holding the desired document or record must disclose it. Some records, however, are shielded from disclosure by one of the FOIA's nine exemptions or three exclusions.

<http://open.defense.gov/Transparency/FOIA.aspx>

History

A short history of the Pentagon, from construction to completion, is available on the Pentagon Tours Office's Web site.

<https://pentagontours.osd.mil/Tours/construction.jsp>

Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Joint Chiefs of Staff maintain a Web site.

<http://www.jcs.mil>

News

The DOD posts news releases on its Web site.

<http://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases>

Plain Language

The DOD aims to write documents in readable English by adhering to Federal plain language guidelines.

<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/plainlanguage.html>

Popular Resources

A page of popular DOD resources is available on the DOD Web site.

<http://www.defense.gov/Resources>

Social Media

The DOD tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/DeptofDefense>

The DOD has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/DeptofDefense>

The DOD posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/DODvClips/featured>

Site Index

The Web site index allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<http://www.defense.gov/Site-Index>

Speakers

Civilian and military officials from the DOD are available to speak to public and private sector groups interested in 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.

Today in the DOD

The "Today in the Department of Defense" Web page features contracts, news and casualty releases, photos, press advisories, speeches, and transcripts on a daily basis.

<http://www.defense.gov/Today-in-DoD>

Tours

For information on guided tours of the Pentagon, contact the Pentagon Tours Office. Phone, 703-697-1776.

<http://pentagontours.osd.mil> | Email: osd.pentagon.pa.mbx.pentagon-tours-schedule@mail.mil

Web Sites

A list of DOD Web site links is available online.

<http://www.defense.gov/Military-Services/DoD-Websites>

An A-Z list of DOD Web site links is available online.

<http://www.defense.gov/Military-Services/A-Z-List>

<http://www.defense.gov/Contact>

For further information concerning the Department of Defense, contact the Director, Directorate for Public Inquiry and Analysis, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, 1400 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1400. Phone, 703- 697-9312.

Department of the Air Force

1690 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1670

703-697-6061

<http://www.af.mil>

AIR FORCE SECRETARIAT

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

Dr. Heather A. Wilson

Under Secretary of the Air Force

Lisa S. Disbrow

Administrative Assistant

Patricia J. Zarodkiewicz

Auditor General

Daniel F. McMillin

General Counsel

Joseph M. McDade, Jr.

Information Dominance and Chief Information Officer
(A6)

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Inspector General

Lt. Gen. Anthony J. Rock

Legislative Liaison

Maj. Gen. Steven L. Basham

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Darlene Costello

Assistant Secretary, Financial Management and
Comptroller

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Assistant Secretary, Installations, Environment, and
Energy

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Marilyn M. Thomas

Deputy Under Secretary, International Affairs

Heidi H. Grant

Deputy Under Secretary, Space

Winston Beauchamp

Director, Air Force Small Business Programs

Mark S. Teskey

Director, Public Affairs

Brig. Gen. Edward W. Thomas, Jr.

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Vice Chief of Staff

Gen. Stephen W. Wilson

Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force

CMSAF Kaleth O. Wright

Assistant Vice Chief of Staff

Lt. Gen. Stayce D. Harris

Judge Advocate General

Lt. Gen. Christopher F. Burne

Surgeon General

Lt. Gen. Mark A. Ediger

Chief of Air Force Reserve

Lt. Gen. Maryanne Miller

Chief of Chaplains

Maj. Gen. Dondi Constin

Chief of Safety

Maj. Gen. Andrew Mueller

Chief of Staff, Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear
Integration (A10)

Lt. Gen. Jack Weinstein

Chief Scientist

Greg L. Zacharias

Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Surveillance and
Reconnaissance (A2)

Lt. Gen. Veralinn Jamieson

Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, Engineering and Force
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Lt. Gen. John B. Cooper

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Services (A1)

Lt. Gen. Gina Grosso

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Plans and
Requirements (A3)

Lt. Gen. Mark C. Nowland

Deputy Chief of Staff, Strategic Plans and Programs
(A5/8)

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Director, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and
Response

Maj. Gen. James C. Johnson

Director, Air National Guard

Lt. Gen. L. Scott Rice

Director, History and Museums Policies and Programs

Walter A. Grudzinskas

Director, Studies and Analyses, Assessments (A9)

Kevin E. Williams

MAJOR COMMANDS

Air Combat Command	Gen. James M. Holmes
Air Education and Training Command	Lt. Gen. Darryl L. Roberson
Air Force Global Strike Command	Gen. Robin Rand
Air Force Materiel Command	Gen. Ellen M. Pawlikowski
Air Force Reserve Command	Lt. Gen. Maryanne Miller
Air Force Space Command	Gen. John W. Raymond
Air Force Special Operations Command	Lt. Gen. Marshall B. Webb
Air Mobility Command	Gen. Carlton D. Everhart II
Pacific Air Forces	Gen. Terrence J. O'Shaughnessy
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	Gen. Tod D. Wolters

The Department of the Air Force defends the United States by providing air, space, and cyberspace capabilities.

Organizational Chart

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 comprises the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Air Staff, and field organizations.

Secretary

The Secretary and Secretariat Staff oversee matters of organization, training, logistical support, maintenance, welfare of personnel, administrative, recruiting, research and development, and other activities that the President or Secretary of Defense prescribes.

<http://www.af.mil/AboutUs/AirForceSeniorLeaders/SECAF.aspx>

Air Staff

The Air Staff assists the Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, and the Chief of Staff in carrying

out their responsibilities.

Field Organizations

The major commands, field operating agencies, and direct reporting units constitute the field organizations of the Air Force. They are organized primarily on a functional basis in the United States and on a geographic basis overseas. These commands are responsible for accomplishing certain phases of the Air Force's worldwide activities. They also organize, administer, equip, and train subordinate elements to accomplish assigned missions.

MAJOR COMMANDS: CONTINENTAL U.S. COMMANDS

Air Combat Command

The Air Combat Command operates 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.

<http://www.acc.af.mil>

Air Education and Training Command

The Air Education and Training 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 post-secondary education. The Command also conducts Air Force security assistance, joint, medical service, and readiness training.

<http://www.aetcc.af.mil>

Air Force Global Strike Command

The Air Force Global Strike Command is responsible for the Nation's three intercontinental ballistic missile wings; the Air Force's bomber force, including the B-1, B-2, and B-52 wings; the Long Range Strike Bomber program; and operational and maintenance support to organizations within the nuclear enterprise.

<http://www.afgsc.af.mil>

Air Force Materiel Command

The Air Force Materiel Command delivers expeditionary capabilities through research, development, test, evaluation, acquisition, modernization, and sustainment of aerospace weapon systems throughout their life cycles. Those weapon systems include Air Force fighter, bomber, cargo, and attack fleets and armament. They also include net-centric command and control assets; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets; and combat support information systems. The command oversees basic research and development that support air, space, and cyberspace capabilities. The command relies on an integrated, efficient life cycle management approach to ensure the best possible support to warfighters.

<http://www.afmc.af.mil>

Air Force Reserve Command

The Air Force Reserve Command provides the Air Force with approximately 14 percent of the total force and approximately 4 percent of the manpower budget. Reservists support air, space, and cyberspace superiority; command and control; global integrated intelligence surveillance reconnaissance; global precision attack; nuclear deterrence operations; special operations; rapid global mobility; and personnel recovery. They also perform aircraft flight testing, space operations, and aerial port operations, as well as communications, civil engineer, military training, mobility support, security forces, services, and transportation missions.

<http://www.afrc.af.mil>

Air Force Space Command

The Air Force Space Command provides space and cyberspace capabilities such as missile warning, space control, spacelift, satellite operations, and designated cyberspace activities.

<http://www.afspc.af.mil>

Air Force Special Operations Command

The Air Force Special Operations Command provides the air component of U.S. Special Operations Command. The command deploys specialized air power and delivers special operations combat power wherever and whenever needed. It provides agile combat support, combat search and rescue, information warfare, precision aerospace fires, psychological operations, and specialized aerospace mobility and refueling to unified commands.

<http://www.afsoc.af.mil>

Air Mobility Command

The Air Mobility Command provides airlift, air refueling, special air missions, and aeromedical evacuation for U.S. forces. It also airlifts forces to theater commands to support wartime tasking.

<http://www.amc.af.mil>

MAJOR COMMANDS: OVERSEAS COMMANDS

Pacific Air Forces

The Pacific Air Forces deliver rapid and precise air, space, and cyberspace capabilities to protect the United States, its territories, and its allies and partners; provide integrated air and missile warning and defense; promote interoperability throughout the Pacific area of responsibility; maintain strategic access and freedom of movement across all domains; and posture to respond across the full spectrum of military contingencies to restore regional security.

<http://www.pacaf.af.mil>

U.S. Air Forces in Europe

The U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) execute the Air Force, European Command, and Africa Command missions with forward-based air power and infrastructure to conduct and enable theater and global operations.

The USAFE direct air operations in a theater that spans three continents, covers more than 19 million square miles, contains 104 independent states, produces more than a quarter of the world's gross domestic product, and comprises more than a quarter of Earth's population.

<http://www.usafe.af.mil>

FIELD OPERATING AGENCIES

Air Force Agency for Modeling and Simulation

The Air Force Agency for Modeling and Simulation provides seamless integration of cross-functional live, virtual, and constructive operational training environments that allow war fighters to maximize performance and optimize decisionmaking. The agency works with combatant commands, major commands, the Air Force Reserve Command, the Air National Guard, the Air Force headquarters, direct reporting units, and field operating agencies to provide the necessary development and implementation standards for common access and interoperability within the live, virtual, and constructive domains for efficient and secure global operations.

<http://www.afams.af.mil>

Air Force Audit Agency

The Air Force Audit Agency provides all levels of Air Force management with independent, objective, and quality audit services by reviewing and promoting operational economy, effectiveness, and efficiency; evaluating programs and activities to achieve intended results; and assessing and improving financial reporting.

<http://www.afaaf.af.mil>

Air Force Cost Analysis Agency

The Air Force Cost Analysis Agency performs nonadvocate cost analyses for major space, aircraft, and information system programs. The agency supports the departmentwide cost analysis program by developing and maintaining cost-estimating tools, techniques, and infrastructure. It provides guidance, analytical support, quantitative risk analyses, and special studies to improve long-range planning, force structure, analysis of alternatives, and lifecycle cost analyses.

Air Force Flight Standards Agency

The Air Force Flight Standards Agency performs worldwide inspection of airfields, navigation systems, and instrument approaches. It provides flight standards to develop Air Force instrument requirements and certifies procedures and directives for cockpit display and navigation systems. It also provides air traffic control and airlift procedures and evaluates air traffic control systems and airspace management procedures.

Air Force Historical Research Agency

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

<http://www.afhra.af.mil/index.asp>

Air Force Inspection Agency

The Air Force Inspection Agency provides independent inspection, evaluation, oversight, training and analysis to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Air Force.

<http://www.af.mil/AboutUs/FactSheets/Display/tabid/224/Article/104564/air-force-inspection-agency.aspx>

Air Force Legal Operations Agency

The Air Force Legal Operations Agency includes all senior defense, senior trial, appellate defense, and Government counsel in the Air Force, as well as all Air Force civil litigators who defend the Air Force against civil lawsuits that claim damages and seek other remedies in contracts, environmental, labor, and tort litigation.

Air Force Manpower Analysis Agency

The Air Force Manpower Analysis Agency provides analysis and develops tools for helping Air Force and Department of Defense senior leaders make decisions affecting total force manpower requirements. The agency supports the Under Secretary of the Air Force for Management's efforts to improve processes and carries out departmentwide transformation initiatives. It also oversees human capital planning and training to develop and sustain manpower-specific capabilities at adequate levels.

<http://www.af.mil/AboutUs/FactSheets/Display/tabid/224/Article/104598/air-force-manpower-agency.aspx>

Air Force Medical Operations Agency

The Air Force Medical Operations Agency assists the Air Force Surgeon General in developing plans, programs, and policies for aerospace medicine, bioenvironmental engineering, clinical investigations, family advocacy, health promotion, military public health, quality assurance, radioactive material management, and the medical service.

<http://www.airforcemedicine.af.mil/afmoa>

Air Force Medical Support Agency

The Air Force Medical Support Agency provides consultative support and policy development for the Air Force Surgeon General in medical force management. It also supports ground and air expeditionary medical capabilities used in global, homeland security, and force health protection, as well as all aspects of medical and dental services, aerospace medicine operations, and medical support functions.

Air Force Mortuary Affairs Operations

The Air Force Mortuary Affairs Operations, a field operating agency of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services, works to support the entire Department of Defense and other Federal entities ensuring dignity, honor and respect to the fallen, and care, service, and support to their families.

<http://www.mortuary.af.mil>

Air Force Office of Special Investigations

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations identifies, exploits, and neutralizes criminal, terrorist, and intelligence threats to the U.S. Air Force, Department of Defense, and U.S. Government. Its primary responsibilities are criminal investigations and counterintelligence services. It also protects critical technologies and information, detects and mitigates threats, provides global specialized services, conducts major criminal

investigations, and offensively engages foreign adversaries and threats.

<http://www.osi.af.mil>

Air Force Operations Group

The Air Force Operations Group collects, processes, analyzes, and communicates information, enabling situational awareness of USAF operations worldwide. This awareness facilitates timely, responsive, and effective decisionmaking by senior USAF leaders and combatant commanders.

Air Force Personnel Center

The Air Force Personnel Center ensures that commanders around the world have enough skilled Air Force personnel to carry out the mission. The center also runs programs affecting the entire life cycle of military and civilian Air Force personnel from accession through retirement.

<http://www.af.mil/AboutUs/FactSheets/Display/tabid/224/Article/104554/air-force-personnel-center.aspx>

Air Force Program Executive Offices

The Air Force Program Executive Offices (PEOs) oversee the execution of a program throughout its entire lifecycle. While the PEOs are not part of USAF headquarters, they report on acquisition and program-specific issues directly to the Air Force Service Acquisition Executive and the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition. Air Force PEOs are currently responsible for diverse programs in a range of areas: aircraft, command and control and combat support systems, Joint Strike Fighter, and weapons.

<http://www3.safaq.hq.af.mil/organizations/index.asp>

Air Force Public Affairs Agency

The Air Force Public Affairs Agency manages the Air Force media center. The center collects, archives, and distributes Air Force imagery; manages licensing and branding of Air Force trademarks; provides policy guidance and oversight for the Air Force's Web site and social media programs; operates the Air Force's official social media program; composes original musical arrangements for Air Force regional bands; and develops training curricula and requirements for the Air Force's nearly 6,000 public affairs practitioners.

<http://www.publicaffairs.af.mil>

Air Force Review Boards Agency

The Air Force Review Boards Agency manages various military and civilian appellate processes for the Secretary of the Air Force.

<http://www.af.mil/AboutUs/FactSheets/Display/tabid/224/Article/104511/air-force-review-boards-agency.aspx>

Air Force Safety Center

The Air Force Safety Center promotes safety to reduce the number and severity of mishaps. It also supports combat readiness by developing, implementing, executing, and evaluating Air Force aviation, ground, weapons, nuclear surety, space, and system programs.

<http://www.safety.af.mil>

Air National Guard Readiness Center

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

<http://www.angrc.ang.af.mil>

National Air and Space Intelligence Center

The National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC) assesses foreign air and space threats. It creates integrated, predictive intelligence in the domains of air, space, and cyberspace to support military operations, force modernization, and policymaking. NASIC analyzes data on foreign aerospace forces and weapons systems to determine performance characteristics, capabilities, vulnerabilities, and intentions. These assessments are used to shape national security and defense policies. NASIC personnel also play a role in weapons treaty negotiations and verification.

<http://www.nasic.af.mil>

DIRECT REPORTING UNITS

Air Force District of Washington

The Air Force District of Washington supports Headquarters Air Force and other Air Force units in the National Capital Region.

<http://www.afdw.af.mil>

Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center

The Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation 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.

<http://www.afotec.af.mil>

U.S. Air Force Academy

The U.S. Air Force Academy provides academic and military instruction and experience to prepare future USAF career officers. The Academy offers Bachelor of Science degrees in 31 academic majors, and upon completion, graduates receive commissions as second lieutenants.

<http://www.usafa.af.mil>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

Members of the Air Force civilian service work side by side with active duty airmen. They are a diverse group of professionals: contract specialists, engineers, human resources specialists, intelligence experts, mechanics, scientists, teachers, and more.

<https://afciviliancareers.com/content/home-air-force-civilian-service>

Factsheets

Factsheets contain current information and statistics on Air Force careers, organizations, inventory, and equipment—including aircraft and weapons.

<http://www.af.mil/AboutUs/FactSheets.aspx> | Email: DMAPublicAffairs@mail.mil

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Office manages the policy and procedural guidance for the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Privacy Act (PA) and Quality of Information (QIP) programs in accordance with applicable laws.

<http://www.foia.af.mil/Welcome.aspx>

Links to FOIA requester service centers are available online. The service centers are grouped, by base and by command, in two lists.

<http://www.foia.af.mil/Offices>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Air Force provides answers to FAQs on its web-site.

<http://www.af.mil/Questions.aspx>

History

For over a century, the Air Force has relied on the bravery and skill of American airmen to protect the United States in the air, space, and cyberspace. An overview of that history is available online.

<https://www.airforce.com/mission/history>

Inspector General (IG)

The IG receives and investigates complaints of abuse, fraud, and waste involving Air Force personnel or programs.

<http://www.af.mil/InspectorGeneralComplaints.aspx> | Email: usaf.ighotline@mail.mil

Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)

The Air Force's web-site features a section dedicated to ISR activities and news.

<http://www.af.mil/ISR.aspx>

Joining the Air Force

To learn about its mission, how to join, and about educational, training, and career opportunities that enlistment offers, visit the Air Force's recruitment Web site.

<https://www.airforce.com/how-to-join>

Medal of Honor

Members of the Air Force and its predecessor organizations have earned Medals of Honor. The medal is awarded for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty.

<http://www.af.mil/MedalofHonor.aspx>

News

The Air Force posts announcements, art, commentaries, news items, and photos on its Web site. Air Force TV and radio news are also accessible online.

<http://www.af.mil/News.aspx> | Email: DMAPublicAffairs@mail.mil

"Air Force Magazine" is posted online. Beginning in January 2013, full issues are available. Beginning in November 2015, HTML5 versions are available .

<http://www.airforcemag.com/MagazineArchive/Pages/default.aspx>

Reading List

The Air Force Chief of Staff's annual reading list (2016) is available on the Department's Web site. An archives of the reading list, starting with the year 2007, is also available online.

http://static.dma.mil/usaf/csafreadinglist/01_books.html

Sexual Assault

The "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response" (SAPR) Web page has information, policies, and reports on sexual assault, as well as links leading to additional resources within the Department of Defense (DOD) community and to external resources.

<http://www.af.mil/SAPR.aspx>

The "SAPR" Web page also provides access to the Safe Helpline—an anonymous, confidential, and free crisis support service for DOD community members who have been affected by sexual assault. Phone, 877-995-5247.

<https://www.safehelpline.org/about-dod-safe-helpline>

Social Media

The Air Force has a blog and maintains a social media presence on Facebook, Flickr, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube. The Web site provides shortcuts to the different platforms as well as social media resources.

<http://www.af.mil/AFSites/SocialMediaSites.aspx>

Strategic Documents

The site contains various "CSAF Focus Area", and other strategic documents in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<http://www.af.mil/Airpower4America.aspx>

Suicide Prevention

The "Suicide Prevention" Web page promotes resources like the ACE (Ask, Care, and Escort) Card and provides access, by phone or confidential online chat, to the Military Crisis Line. Phone, 800-273-8255.

<http://www.af.mil/SuicidePrevention.aspx>

Web sites

A directory of all registered Air Force Web sites is available online.

<http://www.af.mil/ContactUs.aspx>

For further information concerning the Department of the Air Force, contact the Office of the Director of Public Affairs, Department of the Air Force, 1690 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1670. Phone, 703-697-

6061.

<http://www.af.mil/ContactUs.aspx>

For further information concerning the Department of the Air Force, contact the Office of the Director of Public Affairs, Department of the Air Force, 1690 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1670. Phone, 703-697-6061.

Department of the Army

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310

703-695-6518

<http://www.army.mil>

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY	Robert Speer, Acting
Under Secretary of the Army	Karl F. Schneider, Acting
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army	Gerald B. O'Keefe
Auditor General	Anne L. Richards
Deputy Under Secretary of the Army	Thomas E. Hawley
Director, Small Business Programs	Tommy L. Marks
Executive Director, Army National Military Cemeteries	Patrick K. Hallinan
General Counsel	(vacancy)
Inspector General	Lt. Gen. David E. Quantock
Assistant Secretary of the Army, Acquisition, Logistics and Technology	Steffanie Easter
Assistant Secretary of the Army, Civil Works	Jo-Ellen Darcy
Assistant Secretary of the Army, Financial Management / Comptroller	Robert M. Speer
Assistant Secretary of the Army, Installations, Energy	

and Environment	Katherine G. Hammack
Assistant Secretary of the Army, Manpower and Reserve Affairs	Debra S. Wada
Chief Information Officer (G-6)	Maj. Gen. Bruce T. Crawford
Chief of Legislative Liaison	Maj. Gen. Laura E. Richardson
Chief of Public Affairs	Brig. Gen. Omar J. Jones IV

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

Chief of Staff of the Army	Gen. Mark A. Milley
Vice Chief of Staff of the Army	Gen. Daniel B. Allyn
Director of the Army Staff	Lt. Gen. Gary H. Cheek
Vice Director of the Army Staff	Steven J. Redmann

ARMY STAFF

Sergeant Major of the Army	SMA Daniel A. Dailey
Chief of the National Guard Bureau	Gen. Joseph Lengyel
Assistant Chief of Staff, Installation Management	Lt. Gen. Gwen Bingham
Chief of Army Reserve	Lt. Gen. Charles D. Luckey
Chief of Chaplains	Maj. Gen. Paul K. Hurley
Chief of Engineers	Lt. Gen. Todd T. Semonite
Director, Army National Guard	Lt. Gen. Timothy J. Kadavy
Judge Advocate General	Lt. Gen. Flora D. Darpino

Provost Marshal General	Maj. Gen. Mark S. Inch

Surgeon General	Lt. Gen. Nadja Y. West

DEPUTY CHIEFS OF STAFF

Financial Management (G-8)	Lt. Gen. John M. Murray

Intelligence (G-2)	Lt. Gen. Robert P. Ashley, Jr.

Logistics (G-4)	Lt. Gen. Gustave F. Perna

Operations (G-3/5/7)	Lt. Gen. Joseph Anderson

Personnel (G-1)	Lt. Gen. James C. McConville

COMMANDS

COMMANDING GENERALS

U.S. Army Forces Command	Gen. Robert B. Abrams

U.S. Army Materiel Command	Gen. Gustave F. Perna

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command	Gen. David G. Perkins

ARMY SERVICE COMPONENT COMMANDS

COMMANDING GENERALS

U.S. Army Africa / Southern European Task Force	Maj. Gen. Joseph P. Harrington

U.S. Army Central	Lt. Gen. Michael X. Garrett

U.S. Army Europe	Lt. Gen. Ben Hodges

U.S. Army North	Lt. Gen. Jeffrey S. Buchanan

U.S. Army Pacific	Gen. Robert B. Brown

U.S. Army South	Maj. Gen. Clarence K.K. Chinn

U.S. Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command	Maj. Gen. Susan A. Davidson

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Strategic Command	Lt. Gen. David L. Mann

U.S. Army Special Operations Command	Lt. Gen. Kenneth E. Tovo

DIRECT REPORTING UNITS

Commandant, U.S. Army War College	Maj. Gen. William E. Rapp

Commander, Second Army	Lt. Gen. Edward C. Cardon

Commander, U.S. Army Accessions Support Brigade	Col. Janet R. Holliday

Director, U.S. Army Acquisition Support Center	Craig A. Spisak

Executive Director, Arlington National Cemetery	Patrick K. Hallinan

Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy	Lt. Gen. Robert L. Caslen, Jr.

COMMANDING GENERALS

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Lt. Gen. Todd T. Semonite

U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command	Maj. Gen. Mark S. Inch

U.S. Army Installation Management Command	Lt. Gen. Kenneth R. Dahl

U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command	Maj. Gen. Christopher S. Ballard

U.S. Army Medical Command	Lt. Gen. Nadja Y. West

U.S. Army Military District of Washington	Maj. Gen. Bradley A. Becker

U.S. Army Reserve Command	Lt. Gen. Charles D. Luckey

U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command	Maj. Gen. Daniel L. Karbler

The Department of the Army equips, organizes, and trains active duty and reserve forces to maintain peace and security and to defend the Nation; administers programs to mitigate erosion and flooding, to develop water resources, to improve waterway navigation, and to protect the environment; and provides military and natural disaster relief assistance to Federal, State, and local government agencies.

[Organizational Chart](#)

The Continental Congress established the American Continental Army, now called the United States Army, 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.

<https://www.army.mil/leaders/sa>

For further information, call 703-695-2422.

ARMY STAFF

The Army Staff is the Secretary of the Army's military staff. It makes preparations for deploying the Army, including recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping, training, mobilizing, and demobilizing it, to support the Secretary or the Chief of Staff in his or her executive capacity; investigates and reports on the efficiency of the Army and its preparation for military operations; acts 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 performs other nonstatutory duties that the Secretary of the Army may prescribe.

PROGRAM AREAS

Civil Functions

Civil functions of the Department of the Army include the administration of Arlington and the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemeteries and the Civil Works Program—the Nation's principal Federal water resources development activity involving dams, reservoirs, levees, harbors, waterways, locks, and other engineering structures.

<http://www.army.mil/asacw>

History

This area includes advisory and coordination service provided to the Army Secretariat and staff on all historical matters: the formulation and execution of the Army historical program, the maintenance of the organizational history of Army units, the preparation and publication of histories that the Army requires, and historical properties.

<http://www.history.army.mil> | Email: usarmy.mcnaair.cmh.mbx.answers@mail.mil

Installations

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

<https://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/imcom>

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.

<https://www.army.mil/inscom/?from=org>

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 Armywide health services.

<https://www.army.mil/armymedicine/?from=org>

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, demobilization, and 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; 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, which consist of the Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve.

<https://www.army.mil/reserve/?from=org>

Religious

This area includes departmentwide management of religious and moral leadership and chaplain support activities; religious ministrations, religious education, pastoral care, and counseling for Army military personnel; liaison with ecclesiastical agencies; chapel construction requirements and design approval; and career management of clergymen serving in the Chaplains Corps.

<http://www.army.mil/chaplaincorps>

ARMY COMMANDS

U.S. Army Forces Command

Headquartered at Fort Bragg, NC, U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) prepares conventional forces to provide a sustained flow of trained and ready land power to combatant commanders in defense of the Nation at home and abroad.

<https://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/forscom/?from=org>

For further information, contact the FORSCOM Public Affairs Office. Phone, 910-570-7200.

U.S. Army Materiel Command

U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) is the Army's premier provider of materiel readiness—technology, acquisition support, materiel development, logistics power projection, and sustainment—to the total force across the spectrum of joint military operations. Headquartered at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, 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.

<https://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/amc/?from=org>

For further information, contact the AMC Public Affairs Office. Phone, 256-450-7978.

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

Headquartered in Fort Eustis, VA, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) develops, educates, and trains soldiers, civilians, and leaders; supports unit training; and designs, builds, and integrates a versatile mix of capabilities, formations, and equipment to strengthen the U.S. Army as a force of decisive action.

<https://www.army.mil/tradoc/?from=org>

For further information, contact the TRADOC Public Affairs Office. Phone, 757-501-5876.

ARMY SERVICE COMPONENT COMMANDS

U.S. Army Africa / Southern European Task Force

U.S. Army Africa (USARAF) / Southern European Task Force (SETAF) is the Army service component command for U.S. Africa Command. It supports U.S. Africa Command operations, employs Army forces as partners, builds sustainable capacity, and supports the joint force to disrupt transnational threats and promote regional security in Africa.

<http://www.usaraf.army.mil>

For further information, contact the USARAF / SETAF Public Affairs Office. Phone, 011-39-0444-71-8341 or 8342.

U.S. Army Central

U.S. Army Central (ARCENT) shapes the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility in 20 countries through forward land power presence and security cooperation engagements that ensure access, build partner capacity, and develop relationships. ARCENT also provides flexible options and strategic depth to the U.S. combatant commander and sets the conditions for improved regional security and stability.

<http://www.arcent.army.mil> | Email: usarmy.shaw.usarcent.mbx.public-affairs@mail.mil

For further information, contact the USARCENT Public Affairs Office. Phone, 803-885-8266.

U.S. Army Europe

U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) provides the principal land component for U.S. European Command throughout a 51-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.

<http://www.eur.army.mil>

For further information, contact the USAREUR Public Affairs Office. Phone, 011-49-611-143-537-0005

or 0006.

U.S. Army North

U.S. Army North (USARNORTH) supports U.S. Northern Command, the unified command responsible for defending the U.S. homeland and coordinating defense support of civil authorities. USARNORTH helps maintain readiness to support homeland defense, civil support operations, and theater security cooperation activities.

<http://www.arnorth.army.mil> | Email: usarmy.jbsa.arnorth.list.pao-owner@mail.mil

For further information, contact the USARNORTH Public Affairs Office. Phone, 210-221-0015.

U.S. Army South

U.S. Army South (ARSOUTH) is the Army service component command of U.S. Southern Command. ARSOUTH conducts security cooperation and responds to contingencies as part of a whole-of-government approach in conjunction with partner national armies in the U.S. Southern Command area of responsibility, which encompasses 31 countries and 15 areas of special sovereignty in Central and South America and the Caribbean. These activities counter transnational threats and strengthen regional security in defense of the homeland. ARSOUTH maintains a deployable headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where it conducts strategic and operational planning.

<http://www.arsouth.army.mil> | Email: usarmy.jbsa.arsouth.mbx.pao@mail.mil

For further information, contact the ARSOUTH Public Affairs Office. Phone, 210-295-6739.

U.S. Army Pacific

U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) prepares the force for unified land operations, responds to threats, sustains and protects the force, and builds military relationships that develop partner defense capacity to contribute to the stability and security of the U.S. Pacific Command area of responsibility. USARPAC commands soldiers in an area spanning from the Northwest Coast and Alaska to the Asia-Pacific region, including Japan. Since September 11, 2001, USARPAC soldiers have played a vital role in homeland defense for Alaska and Hawaii, Guam, and Japan, as well as in supporting operations with our allies elsewhere in the region.

<https://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/usarpac/?from=org>

For further information, contact USARPAC Public Affairs. Phone, 808-438-9761.

U.S. Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

U.S. Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) delivers world-class, origin-to-destination distribution. It is the Army service component command of the U.S. Transportation Command and a subordinate command to the Army Materiel Command. This relationship links the Transportation Command's joint deployment and distribution enterprise with the Army Materiel Command's materiel enterprise. The SDDC also partners with the commercial transportation industry as the coordinating link between Department of

Defense surface transportation requirements and the capability industry provides.

<http://www.sddc.army.mil>

For further information, contact the SDDC Public Affairs Office. Phone, 618-220-6284.

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command / Army Strategic Command

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC / ARSTRAT) conducts space and missile defense operations and provides planning, integration, control, and coordination of Army forces and capabilities in support of U.S. Strategic Command missions. SMDC / ARSTRAT also supports space, high-altitude, and global missile defense modernization efforts; serves as the Army operational integrator for global missile defense; and conducts mission-related research and development to support the Army's statutory responsibilities.

<http://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/smdc>

For further information, contact the SMDC Public Affairs Office. Phone, 256-955-3887.

U.S. Army Special Operations Command

U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) administers, deploys, educates, equips, funds, mans, mobilizes, organizes, sustains, and trains Army special operations forces to carry out missions worldwide, as directed. These special and diverse military operations support regional combatant commanders, American ambassadors, and other agencies.

<https://www.army.mil/usasoc/?from=orghttp://www.soc.mil> | Email: pao@soc.mil

For further information, contact the USASOC Public Affairs Office. Phone, 910-432-6005.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

For information on contract procurement policies and procedures, contact the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, Procurement. Phone, 703-695-2488.

<http://www.micc.army.mil/contracting-offices.asp>

Assistance for small businesses and minority educational institutions to increase participation in the Army contracting program is available through the Office of Small Business Programs. Phone, 703-697-2868. Fax, 703-693-3898.

<http://www.micc.army.mil/small-business.asp>

Cemeteries

Arlington National Cemetery is one of the two national military cemeteries that the Army maintains. This cemetery is the final resting place for more than 400,000 active duty servicemembers, veterans, and their

families. For more information, visit its Web site or contact the cemetery. Phone, 877-907-8585.

<http://www.arlingtoncemetery.mil>

The U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery is one of the two national military cemeteries that the Army maintains. This cemetery is the final resting place for more than 14,000 veterans, including those that fought in the Civil War. For more information, visit its Web site or contact the Superintendent. Phone, 877-907-8585.

http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/national_cemeteries/district_of_columbia/us_soldiers_and_airmens_home_national_cemetery.html

Environment

Information is available from the U.S. Army Environmental Command.

<https://aec.army.mil>

Information is also available from the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health.

<http://www.asaie.army.mil/Public/ESOH>

The Army Environmental Policy Institute posts publications on its Web site. "Army Water Security Strategy" (DEC 2011), the results of the first comprehensive study of Army water security management, is available in Portable Document Format (PDF). "Quantifying the Army Supply Chain Water Footprint" (DEC 2011), an initial step to quantify the amount of water used by suppliers to produce the goods and services that the Army procures through the supply chain, is also available in PDF.

<http://www.aepi.army.mil>

Employment

More than 330,000 Army civilians work in a wide range of diverse professions. These professionals are not active duty military, but serve as an integral part of the Army team to support the defense of the Nation.

<http://armycivilianservice.com>

Films

Address loan requests for Army-produced films 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, 5301 Shawnee Road, Alexandria, VA 22312. Phone, 800-553-6847.

<http://www.ntis.gov/Index.aspx> | Email: orders@ntis.gov

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Contact the appropriate information management officer associated with the Army installation or activity managing the desired information. Information is also available on the Records Management and Declassification Agency's Web site.

<https://www.rmda.army.mil>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Army posts answers to FAQs on its Web site.

<https://www.army.mil/faq>

Gold Star Survivors

All Gold Star family members have made a sacrifice to the Nation. The Army recognizes that no one gives more for the Nation than a family member of the fallen. Gold Star Mother's and Family's Day is the last Sunday of September, and Gold Star Spouses Day is April 5.

<https://www.army.mil/goldstar>

History

"Army History" magazine, the professional bulletin of Army history, is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

http://www.history.army.mil/news/2016/160900a_armyHistoryMag.html

A directory of Army museums is available on the Center of Military History's Web site.

<http://www.history.army.mil/museums/directory.html>

The Office of Historic Properties and Partnerships raises awareness of and explores and tests creative uses for the Army's historic buildings. Its staff also promotes partnerships between the Army and nonprofit organizations, public or private, to preserve, renovate, and restore.

<http://www.asaie.army.mil/Public/IH/OHP/ohp.htm>

Joining the Army

Information on Army life, assignments, benefits, pay, and enlisting or joining in other capacities is available online. Phone, 888-550-2769.

<http://www.goarmy.com>

National Guard

The National Guard responds to domestic emergencies, counterdrug efforts, overseas combat missions, reconstruction missions, and more. The President or a State governor can call on the Guard in a moment's notice. Guard soldiers hold civilian jobs or attend college while maintaining their military training on a part-time basis, and their primary area of operation is their home state.

<https://www.nationalguard.com>

Public Affairs / Community Relations

For official Army and community relations information, contact the Office of the Chief of Public Affairs. Phone, 703-695-0616. Automated assistance is available after normal work hours. Phone, 201-590-6575.

<http://www.army.mil/info/institution/publicAffairs>

Publications

To request a publication, contact either the proponent listed on the title page of the document or the information management officer of the Army activity that publishes the desired publication. If the requester does not know which Army activity published the document, contact the Publishing Division, Army Publishing Directorate. Phone, 703-693-1557.

<http://www.army.mil/media/publications>

Official texts published by Headquarters, Department of the Army, are available from the National Technical Information Service. Phone, 888-584-8332.

<http://www.ntis.gov>

Ranks

Descriptions of officer, warrant officer, and enlisted ranks are available on the Army Web site.

<https://www.army.mil/symbols/armyranks.html>

Reading List

The U.S. Army Chief of Staff's professional reading list comprises three categories—Armies at war: battles and campaigns; the Army profession; and strategy and the strategic environment—and is accessible online.

<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/105/105-1-1/index.html>

Research

The Research, Development and Engineering Command is the Army's technology leader and largest technology developer. Its Web site features news on and resources related to long-range research and development plans for materiel requirements and objectives. Phone, 443-395-4006 (Public Affairs) or 3922 (Media Relations).

<http://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/rdecom>

Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC)

Available at over 1,100 colleges and universities nationwide, the ROTC offers merit-based scholarships that can cover the full cost of tuition and open educational opportunities.

<http://www.goarmy.com/rotc.html>

Site Index

The Army's Web site features an A–Z index.

<https://www.army.mil/info/a-z>

Specialized Careers

Information on how to become an Army chaplain, the chaplain candidate program, and chaplain corps careers and jobs is available online and from the U.S. Army Recruiting Command. Phone, 877-437-6572.

<http://www.goarmy.com/chaplain>

Health care professionals serving as officers in the Army's medical department benefit from a wide range of opportunities and financial incentives.

<http://www.goarmy.com/amedd.html>

Members of the Army Judge Advocate General's corps often represent soldiers during courts-martial; however, they also engage in a wider range of legal activities that include civil litigation, international law, labor law, and tort claims. For more information, contact the Army Judge Advocate Recruiting Office. Phone, 866-276-9524.

<http://www.goarmy.com/jag>

The Army relies on talented musicians to assist with military ceremonies, boost morale, and provide

entertainment.

<http://www.goarmy.com/band.html>

Speakers

The Public Affairs Office nearest the event can help provide local Army speakers. The Office of the Chief of Public Affairs can assist with scheduling a general officer to address Army matters at public forums. To request a general officer speaker, writer to the Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, ATTN: Community Relations, Division (Speaker Request), 1500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-1500. A lead time of at least 60–90 days is required. Phone, 703-614-1107.

<http://www.army.mil/comrel/assetrequests>

U. S. Military Academy

West Point has been educating, training, and inspiring U.S. Army leaders for more than 200 years. The academy offers a 47-month leader-development program of academic rigor, military discipline, and physical challenges with adherence to a code of honor.

<http://www.usma.edu> | Email: admissions-info@usma.edu

<http://www.army.mil/info/institution/publicAffairs>

For further information concerning the Department of the Army, contact U.S. Army Public Affairs, Community Relations Division, Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, 1500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-1500.

Department of the Navy

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350

703-697-7391

<http://www.navy.mil>

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Sean J. Stackley, Acting

Under Secretary of the Navy

Thomas P. Dee, Acting

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Energy, Installations and Environment

Steven R. Iselin, Acting

Financial Management / Comptroller

Joseph B. Marshall Jr., Acting

Manpower and Reserve Affairs

Robert L. Woods, Acting

Research, Development and Acquisition

Allison F. Stiller

Auditor General

Donjette L. Gilmore, Acting

Chief Information Officer	Robert Foster
Chief of Information	Rear Adm. Dawn Cutler, Acting
Chief of Legislative Affairs	Rear Adm. Craig S. Faller
Chief of Naval Research	Rear Adm. David J. Hahn
Director, Naval Criminal Investigative Service	Andrew L. Traver
General Counsel	Anne M. Brennan, Acting
Judge Advocate General	Vice Adm. James W. Crawford III
Naval Inspector General	Vice Adm. Herman Shelanski
Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy (Management)	Scott W. Lutterloh
Director, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office	Jill Vines Loftus
Chief of Naval Operations	Admiral John M. Richardson
Vice Chief of Naval Operations	Admiral Bill Moran
Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy	Steven S. Giordano

NAVAL OPERATIONS

Chief of Naval Operations	Adm. John M. Richardson
Vice Chief of Naval Operations	Adm. William F. Moran
DEPUTY CHIEFS OF NAVAL OPERATIONS	
Fleet Readiness and Logistics	Vice Adm. Dixon Smith
Information Dominance	Vice Adm. Jan Tighe
Integration of Capabilities and Resources	Vice Adm. William Lescher
Manpower, Personnel, Training Education	Vice Adm. Robert P. Burke

Operations, Plans and Strategy

Vice Adm. John C. Aquilino

DIRECTORS

Naval Intelligence

Vice Adm. Jan Tighe

Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program

Adm. James F. Caldwell

Navy Staff

Vice Adm. James G. Foggo

Test and Evaluation and Technology Requirements /
Chief of Naval Research

Rear Adm. David J. Hahn

Chief of Chaplains of the Navy

Rear Adm. Margaret G. Kibben

Chief of Naval Reserve

Vice Adm. Luke McCollum

Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy

Steven Giordano

Oceanographer of the Navy / Navigator of the Navy

Rear Adm. Timothy C. Gallaudet

Surgeon General of the Navy

Vice Adm. C. Forrest Faison III

SHORE ESTABLISHMENT

Chief of Naval Operations

Adm. John M. Richardson

COMMANDERS

Naval Air Systems Command

Vice Adm. Paul Grosklags

Naval Education and Training Command

Rear Adm. Michael S. White

Naval Facilities Engineering Command

Rear Adm. Kate L. Gregory

Naval Legal Service Command

Rear Adm. John G. Hannink

Naval Meteorology and Oceanography

Rear Adm. Timothy C. Galludet

Naval Network Warfare Command

Capt. John W. Chandler

Naval Sea Systems Command	Vice Adm. Thomas Moore
Naval Supply Systems Command	Rear Adm. Jonathan A. Yuen
Naval Warfare Development Command	Rear Adm. Bret C. Batchelder
Navy Installations Command	Vice Adm. Dixon Smith
Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command	Rear Adm. David H. Lewis
Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	Vice Adm. C. Forrest Faison III
Chief, Naval Personnel	Vice Adm. Robert P. Burke
Director, National Maritime Intelligence-Integration Office / Commander, Office of Naval Intelligence	Rear Adm. Elizabeth L. Train
Director, Strategic Systems Program	Rear Adm. Terry J. Benedict
Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy	Vice Adm. Walter E. Carter, Jr.

OPERATING FORCES

COMMANDERS	
U.S. Fleet Forces Command	Adm. Philip S. Davidson
Pacific Fleet	Adm. Scott H. Swift
Military Sealift Command	Rear Adm. Dee L. Mewbourne
Naval Forces Central Command	Vice Adm. Kevin M. Donegan
Naval Forces Europe	Adm. Michelle J. Howard
Naval Reserve Forces Command	Rear Adm. Thomas W. Luscher
Naval Special Warfare Command	Rear Adm. Timothy Szymanski
Operational Test and Evaluation Force	Rear Adm. Jeffrey R. Penfield

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

The Department of the Navy protects the United States and its interests by the prosecution of war at sea, including the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases with the assistance of its Marine Corps component; supports the forces of all military departments of the United States; and safeguards freedom of the seas.

Organizational Chart

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 Secretary of War oversaw the conduct of naval affairs.

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 President appoints the Secretary of the Navy as the head of the Department of the Navy. The Secretary 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.

<http://www.navy.mil/secnav>

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.

<http://www.navy.mil/local/jag/index.asp>

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 Navy Yard, DC 20374-5066. Phone, 202-685-5190.

Criminal Investigations

The Naval Criminal Investigative Service investigates and neutralizes criminal, terrorist, and foreign intelligence threats to the United States Navy and Marine Corps. To carry out its mission, the Service relies on the professionalism and law enforcement expertise of administrative support personnel, forensic specialists, intelligence analysts, investigators, military personnel, security specialists, special agents, and technical investigative specialists.

<http://www.ncis.navy.mil>

For further information, contact the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, 27130 Telegraph Road, Quantico, VA 22134. Phone, 877-579-3648.

Research

The Office of Naval Research initiates, coordinates, plans, and promotes naval research, including the coordination of research and development conducted by other agencies and offices in the Department of the Navy. The Office researches, develops, and delivers decisive naval capabilities by investing in a balanced portfolio of promising scientific research, innovative technology, and talent. It also manages and controls activities within the Department concerning copyrights, inventions, manufacturing technology, patents, royalty payments, small businesses, and trademarks.

<http://www.onr.navy.mil> | Email: onrpublicaffairs@navy.mil

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Office of Naval Research, One Liberty Center, 875 North Randolph Street, Arlington, VA 22203-1995. Phone, 703-696-5031.

Operating Forces

Operating forces carry out operations that enable the Navy to meet its responsibility to uphold and advance the national policies and interests of the United States. These forces include the several fleets; seagoing, fleet marine, and other assigned Marine Corps forces; the Military Sealift Command; Naval Reserve forces; and other forces and activities that the President or the Secretary of the Navy may assign. The Chief of Naval Operations administers and commands 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.

<http://www.navy.mil/navydata/organization/orgopfor.asp>

ACTIVITIES

Air Systems

The Naval Air Systems Command provides full life-cycle support of naval aviation aircraft, weapons, and systems operated by Sailors and Marines. This support includes research, design, development, and systems engineering; acquisition; test and evaluation; training facilities and equipment; repair and modification; and in-service engineering and logistics support. The Command comprises eight "competencies" or communities of practice: program management, contracts, research and engineering, test and evaluation, logistics and industrial operations, corporate operations, comptroller, and counsel. The Command also supports the affiliated naval aviation program executive officer and the assigned program managers, who are responsible for meeting the cost, schedule, and performance requirements of their assigned programs. It is the principal provider for the Naval Aviation Enterprise, while contributing to every warfare enterprise in the interest of national security.

<http://www.navair.navy.mil>

For further information, contact the Commander, Naval Air Systems Command, 47123 Buse Road, Building 2272, Suite 540, Patuxent River, MD 20670-1547. Phone, 301-757-7825.

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, as well as ice-breaking and rescue facilities, with due regard to the requirements of national defense.

<http://www.uscg.mil>

Computers and Telecommunications

Naval Network Warfare Command operates the Navy's networks to achieve effective command and control through optimal alignment, common architecture, mature processes, and functions and standard terminology. The command enhances the Navy's network security posture and improves IT services through standardized enterprise-level management, network information assurance compliance, enterprise management, and root cause and trend analysis. Naval Network Warfare Command also delivers enhanced space products to operating forces by leveraging Department of Defense, national, commercial, and international space capabilities. The command serves as the Navy's commercial satellite operations manager; it executes tactical-level command and control of Navy networks and leverages Joint Space capabilities for Navy and Joint Operations.

<http://www.public.navy.mil/fcc-c10f/nnwc/Pages/default.aspx>

For further information, contact Public Affairs, Naval Network Warfare Command, 112 Lake View Parkway, Suffolk, VA 23435. Phone, 757-203-0205.

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.

<http://www.navy.mil/local/cnet/> | Email: pnsn.netc.pao@navy.mil

For further information, contact the NETC Office of Public Affairs, 250 Dallas Street, Pensacola, FL 32508-5220. Phone, 850-452-4858.

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.

<http://www.navy.mil/local/navfachq>

For further information, contact the Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command and Chief of Civil Engineers, Washington Navy Yard, 1322 Patterson Avenue SE., Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20374-5065. Phone, 202-685-1423.

Intelligence

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

<http://www.oni.navy.mil> | Email: pao@nmic.navy.mil

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Office of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy, 4251 Suitland Road, Washington, DC 20395-5720. Phone, 301-669-5670.

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.

<http://www.navy.mil/cnp/index.asp>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Department of the Navy, Federal Office Building 2, Washington, DC 20370-5000.

Medicine

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

<http://www.med.navy.mil>

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 that 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.

<http://www.usno.navy.mil/USNO>

For further information, contact the Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command, 1100 Balch Boulevard, Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-5005. Phone, 228-688-4384. Internet, <http://www.navmetocom.navy.mil>. Or, contact the Oceanographer of the Navy, U.S. Naval Observatory, 3450 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20392-1800. Phone, 202-762-1026.

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.

<http://www.navsea.navy.mil> | Email: nssc_public_affairs@navy.mil

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Naval Sea Systems Command, 1333 Isaac Hull Avenue SE., Washington Navy Yard, DC 20376-1010. Phone, 202-781-4123.

Space and Naval Warfare

The Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command develops, delivers, and sustains advanced cyber capabilities for naval warfighters. It helps provide the hardware and software needed to execute Navy missions. With nearly 10,000 active military and civilian professionals worldwide, the Command is at the forefront of research, engineering, and acquisition relevant for keeping U.S. military forces connected around the globe.

<http://www.spawar.navy.mil>

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 weapons systems, security, training of personnel, and the installation and direction of necessary supporting facilities.

<http://www.ssp.navy.mil>

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.

<http://www.navy.mil/local/navsup> | Email: navsuphqQuestions@navy.mil

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

Warfare Development

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

<http://www.navy.mil/local/nwdc>

For further information, contact the Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command, 686 Cushing Road, Sims Hall, Newport, RI 02841. Phone, 401-841-2833.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

"Open for Business," a short video that gives an overview of the Navy's buying activities and small business programs, is available online. For more information, contact the Office of Small Business Programs. Phone, 202-685-6485.

<http://www.secnav.navy.mil/smallbusiness/Pages/video-openforbusiness.aspx> | Email: osbp.info@navy.mil

Civilian Employment

The possibilities of a civilian career at the Department of the Navy are many and diverse. They include a full range of occupations: from aircraft mechanic to pipefitter, from electrician to engineer, from zoologist to physician, and more. The Navy offers hundreds of different occupations nationwide and around the world.

<http://www.secnav.navy.mil/donhr/Pages/Default.aspx> | Email: donhrfaq@navy.mil

Environment

For information on Navy and Marine Corps environmental protection and natural resources management programs, contact the Deputy Assistant Secretary–Environment, 1000 Navy Pentagon, Room 4A674, Washington, DC 20350-1000. Phone, 703-614-5493.

<http://www.secnave.navy.mil/eie/Pages/Environment.aspx>

The "U.S. Navy Climate Change Roadmap" (April 2010) is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) online.

<http://www.navy.mil/navydata/documents/CCR.pdf>

The Navy has posted its environmental goals and descriptions of its strategies to achieve them.

<http://greenfleet.dodlive.mil/environment>

Glossary

The origins of Navy terminology section explains nautical terminology that has become a part of everyday English.

<http://www.navy.mil/navydata/traditions/html/navyterm.html>

Joining the Navy

Unparalleled opportunities, challenges, and experiences motivate bright and skilled people to join. America's Navy offers careers and jobs that match many backgrounds and interests. Hundreds of distinct roles in dozens of professional fields are part of what the Navy has to offer.

<http://www.navy.com/joining.html>

Naval Oceanography Portal

The U.S. Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command provides information from the ocean depths to the distant reaches of space to meet the needs of civilian and the military and scientific communities.

<http://www.usno.navy.mil>

The U.S. Naval Observatory offers a wide range of astronomical data and products, and it serves as the official source of time for the Department of Defense and as the official source of a standard of time for the entire United States.

<http://www.usno.navy.mil/USNO>

"The Sky This Week" is a weekly set of pictures and descriptions of the planets, sky, and stars.

<http://www.usno.navy.mil/USNO/tours-events/sky-this-week/the-sky-this-week>

News

The Navy posts recent headline news stories on its Web site.

<http://www.navy.mil/listStories.asp?x=2>

An online subscription form is available to sign up for updates from the Navy news service.

<https://service.govdelivery.com/accounts/USNAVYDMA/subscriber/new>

"All Hands" magazine is an electronic publication for sailors by sailors. It features articles, imagery, information, and videos that are relevant to sailors and their families.

http://www.navy.mil/ah_online

Research Programs

Research programs of the Office of Naval Research cover a broad spectrum of scientific fields. The research is primarily for the needs of the Navy and Marine Corps, but some of these programs conduct research that has relevance for the general public. For information on specific research programs, contact the Office of Naval Research–Public Affairs, One Liberty Center 875 N. Randolph Street, Arlington, VA 22203-1995. Phone, 703-696-5031.

<http://www.onr.navy.mil>

Ships

The Navy operates and relies on many types of ships to carry out its mission. Descriptions of these different ships—aircraft carriers, amphibious assault ships, cruisers, destroyers, littoral combat ships, and submarines—are available online.

http://www.navy.mil/navydata/our_ships.asp

Site Index

An A–Z information index is available on the Navy's Web site.

<http://www.navy.mil/navydata/infoIndex.asp?id=A>

<http://www.navy.mil/submit/contacts.asp>

For further information concerning the Navy, contact the Office of Information, Department of the Navy, 1200 Navy Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350-1200. For press inquiries, phone 703-697-7391 or 703-697-5342.

United States Marine Corps

Commandant of the Marine Corps, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 3000 Pentagon, Washington, DC 20380-1775

703-614-2500

<http://www.marines.mil>

COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS	Gen. Robert B. Neller
Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps	Gen. Glenn M. Walters
Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps	Sgt. Maj. Ronald L. Green

The Continental Congress established the United States Marine Corps by resolution on November 10, 1775. 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. It also is the only service that the Congress has tasked specifically 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 linked with the Navy, moving 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, 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 and to acts of political violence against Americans abroad, to provide disaster relief and humanitarian assistance, and to evacuate Americans from foreign countries.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

DSTRESS Line

The DSTRESS Line offers an around-the-clock anonymous phone, live chat, and referral service. The call center is staffed with veteran Marines, Fleet Marine Force Navy Corpsmen who were previously attached to the Marine Corps, Marine spouses and other family members, and licensed behavioral health counselors trained in Marine Corps culture. DSTRESS Line is designed to help callers improve overall fitness and to develop the necessary skills for coping with the challenges of life in the Marine Corps. Phone, 877-476-7734.

<http://www.usmc-mccs.org/index.cfm/services/support/dstress-line> | Email: dstressline@usmc.mil

Electronic Publications

Authentic and current digital versions of publications issued by Headquarters Marine Corps staff agencies, major commands, and other Department of Defense and Federal agencies are available online.

<http://www.marines.mil/News/Publications>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Procedures for requesting records that the U.S. Marine Corps controls are available online. Phone, 703-614-4008.

<http://www.hqmc.marines.mil/Agencies/USMC-FOIA> | Email: hqmcfoia@usmc.mil

Marine Corps Bands

Marine Corps bands perform at ceremonies, concerts, festivals, parades, professional sporting events, and other public events. Marine Corps bands perform six types of ensembles: brass/woodwind quintet, bugler, ceremonial band, concert band, jazz combo, and jazz/show band. Phone, 504-697-8184.

<http://www.marines.mil/Community-Relations/Asset-Requests/Band> | Email: smb.mfr.pao.comrel@usmc.mil

News

The Marine Corps posts press releases on its Web site.

<http://www.marines.mil/News/Press-Releases>

Marines TV is accessible via the Marine Corps Web site.

<http://www.marines.mil/News/Marines-TV>

Reading List

The Commandant's professional reading list is available online.

<http://guides.grc.usmcu.edu/content.php?pid=408059&sid=3340387> | Email: Reading@usmc.mil

Sexual Assault

The Marine Corps' Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program lowers the incidence of sexual assault through preventative strategies and provides care to victims of the crime.

<http://www.usmc-mccs.org/index.cfm/services/support/sexual-assault-prevention>

The Safe Helpline provides anonymous and confidential support for sexual assault survivors in the military. Phone, 877-995-5247.

<https://safehelpline.org>

Silent Drill Platoon

The Marine Corps Silent Drill Platoon is a 24-Marine rifle platoon that performs a precision drill exhibition. This disciplined platoon exemplifies the professionalism associated with the U.S. Marine Corps. It first performed in the Sunset Parades of 1948 and received such a favorable response that it became a regular part of the parades at Marine Barracks, Washington, DC. Performance requests for the Silent Drill Platoon should be made 30–90 days prior to the event. Phone, 504-697-8184.

<http://www.marines.mil/Community-Relations/Asset-Requests/Silent-Drill-Platoon> | Email: smb.mfr.pao.comrel@usmc.mil

Site Map

The Web site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<http://www.marines.mil/Home/SiteMap.aspx>

Social Media

The Marine Corps maintains a social media presence and supports online communities where people can go to share and collect information and stories.

<http://www.marines.mil/News/Social-Media>

Speakers

The Marine Corps supports speaking engagements for community events nationwide, ranging from small-town civic organizations to big-city national conventions. The Marine Corps In the Community program helps business executives, educators, members of civic organizations, conference organizers, and others make contact with a Marine Corps public speaker. Phone, 504-697-8184.

<http://www.marines.mil/Community-Relations/Asset-Requests/Speakers> | Email: smb.mfr.pao.comrel@usmc.mil

Tattoo Regulations

The Marine Corps tattoo policy seeks to balance personal taste with the high standards of professional military appearance and heritage. The Marine Corps Bulletin 1020 (June 2016) explains the current tattoo

policy, which replaces previous guidance on the subject.

<http://www.marines.mil/Tattoos.aspx>

Unit Directory

A complete list of Marine Corps units with links to their respective web pages is available online.

<http://www.marines.mil/Units.aspx>

<http://www.marines.mil/Contact-Us>

For further information regarding the Marine Corps, contact the Director of Public Affairs, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 2 Navy Annex–Pentagon 5D773, Washington, DC 20380-1775. Phone, 703-614-1492.

United States Naval Academy

Annapolis, MD 21402-5018

410-293-1500

<http://www.usna.edu>

SUPERINTENDENT

Vice Adm. Walter E. Carter, Jr., USN

Commandant of Midshipmen

Col. Stephen E. Liszewski, USMC

The U.S. 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.

<https://www.usna.edu/About/index.php>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Armel-Leftwich Visitor Center

From March to December, the visitor center is open daily, 9 a.m.–5 p.m. During January and February, the visitor center is open on weekdays, 9 a.m.–4 p.m. The gift shop, however, is open on the weekends, 9 a.m.–5 p.m.

<http://www.usnabsd.com/for-visitors> | Email: tourinfo@usna.edu

A–Z Index

The Naval Academy's Web site has an alphabetical index to help visitors search for information or browse topics of interest.

<https://www.usna.edu/TOC/index.php>

Career Opportunities

Six sources of employment are associated with the Naval Academy and its supporting organizations.

<https://www.usna.edu/Employment>

Naval Academy Preparatory School

The Naval Academy Preparatory School prepares midshipman candidates for success at the U.S. Naval Academy. The 10-month course of instruction, August–May, centers on preparation in Chemistry, English Composition, Information Technology, Mathematics, and Physics. Phone, 401-841-6966 (administration). Phone, 401-841-2947 (academics).

<https://www.usna.edu/NAPS>

Naval Academy Store

All Profits support the brigade of midshipmen.

<http://navyonline.com>

Nimitz Library

An online tool is available to search the library's collection of articles, books, ebooks, and journals. Phone, 410-293-6945.

<https://www.usna.edu/Library> | Email: askref@usna.edu

<https://www.usna.edu/Contact>

For further information concerning the U.S. Naval Academy, contact the Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy, 121 Blake Road, Annapolis, MD 21402-5018.

Defense Agencies

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

675 North Randolph Street, Arlington, VA 22203-2114

703-526-6630

<http://www.darpa.mil>

DIRECTOR

Victoria Coleman

Deputy Director

Peter Highnam

<https://www.darpa.mil/about-us/people>

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2020.

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency is a separately organized agency within the Department of Defense and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense

(Acquisition, Technology and 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 represent 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.

<http://www.darpa.mil>

For further information, contact the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, 675 North Randolph Street, Arlington, VA 22203-2114. Phone, 703-526-6630.

Defense Commissary Agency

1300 E Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801-1800

804-734-8720

<http://www.commissaries.com>

DIRECTOR / CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

William F. Moore

Deputy Director / Chief Operating Officer

Michael J. Dowling

<https://www.commissaries.com/our-agency/deca-organization>

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2020.

The Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) 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 Defense Commissary Agency Board of Directors.

DeCA 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. DeCA 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 information is available at www.commissaries.com or by calling the following telephone

numbers: employment (703-603-1600); small business activities (804-734-8000, extension 4-8015/4-8529); contracting for resale items (804-734-8000, extension 4-8884/4-8885); and contracting for operations support and equipment (804-734-8000, extension 4-8391/4-8830).

<http://www.commissaries.com>

For further information, contact the Defense Commissary Agency, 1300 E Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801-1800. Phone, 804-734-8720

Defense Contract Audit Agency

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

703-767-3265

<http://www.dcaa.mil> | Email: dcaaweb@dcaa.mil

DIRECTOR

Anita F. Bales

<https://www.dcaa.mil/Portals/88/FY2019%20DCAA%20Report%20to%20Congress.pdf?ver=XKAncoiKefo8TD5eh-OCxQ%3d%3d>

The Sources of Information were updated 4–2020.

The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) was established in 1965 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. DCAA 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 to ensure taxpayer dollars are spent on fair and reasonable contract prices. 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 DCAA's services under appropriate arrangements.

DCAA manages its operations through five regional offices responsible for approximately 104 field audit offices throughout the United States and overseas. Each region is responsible for the contract auditing function in its assigned area. Point of contact information for DCAA regional offices is available at www.dcaa.mil.

<http://www.dcaa.mil> | Email: dcaaweb@dcaa.mil

For further information, contact the Executive Officer, Defense Contract Audit Agency, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Suite 2135, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6219. Phone, 703-767-3265.

Defense Contract Management Agency

3901 A Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801

804-734-0814

<http://www.dcmamil>

DIRECTOR

Lt. Gen. David G. Bassett, USA

Deputy Director

John M. Lyle

<http://www.dcmamil/About-Us>

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2020.

The Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) 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). DCMA 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.

<http://www.dcmamil>

For further information, contact the Office of General Counsel, Defense Contract Management Agency, 3901 A Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Phone, 804-734-0814.

Defense Finance and Accounting Service

4800 Mark Center Drive, Suite 08J25-01, Alexandria, VA 22350-3000

571-372-7883

<http://www.dfasmil>

DIRECTOR

Audrey Y. Davis

Principal Deputy Director

(vacancy)

<https://www.dfasmil/Pressroom/dfasleadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) 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. DFAS is responsible for all payments to servicemembers, employees, vendors, and contractors. It provides business intelligence and finance and accounting information to DOD decisionmakers. DFAS is also responsible for preparing annual financial statements and the consolidation, standardization, and modernization of finance and accounting

requirements, functions, processes, operations, and systems for DOD.

<http://www.dfas.mil>

For further information, contact Defense Finance and Accounting Service Corporate Communications, 4800 Mark Center Drive, Suite 08J25-01, Alexandria, VA 22350-3000. Phone, 571-372-7883.

Defense Information Systems Agency

P.O. Box 549, Command Building, Fort Meade, MD 20755

301-225-6000

<http://www.disa.mil> | Email: dia-pao@dia.mil

DIRECTOR

Vice Adm. Nancy A. Norton, USN

Executive Deputy Director

Anthony Montemarano

<http://www.disa.mil/About/Our-Leaders>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), established originally as the Defense Communications Agency in 1960, is under the authority, direction, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration). DISA is a combat support agency responsible for planning, engineering, acquiring, fielding, operating, and supporting global net-centric solutions to serve the needs of the President, Vice President, Secretary of Defense, and other DOD components.

<http://www.disa.mil> | Email: dia-pao@dia.mil

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Defense Information Systems Agency, P.O. Box 549, Command Building, Fort Meade, MD 20755. Phone, 301-225-6000.

Defense Intelligence Agency

200 MacDill Boulevard, Washington DC 20340-5100

202-231-0800

<http://www.dia.mil> | Email: dia-pao@dia.mil

DIRECTOR

Lt. Gen. Scott D. Berrier, USA

Deputy Director

Suzanne L. White

<http://www.dia.mil/About/Leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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. DIA provides timely, objective, and cogent military intelligence to warfighters, force planners, as well as defense and national security policymakers. DIA obtains and reports information through its field sites worldwide and the Defense Attache System; provides timely 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 collections 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.

<http://www.dia.mil> | Email: dia-pao@dia.mil

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Defense Intelligence Agency, 200 MacDill Boulevard, Washington DC 20340-5100. Phone, 202-231-0800.

Defense Legal Services Agency

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1600

703-695-3341

<http://www.dod.mil/dodgc>

DIRECTOR / GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE Paul C. Ney, Jr.
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

https://ogc.osd.mil/gc_bio.html

Principal Deputy General Counsel of the William S. Castle
Department of Defense

https://ogc.osd.mil/dgc_bio.html

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA) 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. DLSA 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.

<https://ogc.osd.mil/index.html>

For further information, contact the Administrative Office, Defense Legal Services Agency, Room 3A734, Washington, DC 20301-1600. Phone, 703-697-8343.

Defense Logistics Agency

8725 John J. Kingman Road, Suite 2533, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221

703-767-5264

<http://www.dla.mil>

DIRECTOR

Vice Adm. Michelle C. Skubic

Vice Director

Michael D. Scott

<http://www.dla.mil/Leaders.aspx>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. DLA supports both the logistics requirements of the military services and their acquisition of weapons and other materiel. It provides logistics support and technical services to all branches of the military and to a number of Federal agencies. DLA supply centers consolidate the requirements of the military services and procure the supplies in sufficient quantities to meet their projected needs. DLA manages supplies in eight commodity areas: fuel, food, clothing, construction material, electronic supplies, general supplies, industrial supplies, and medical supplies. Information on DLA's field activities and regional commands is available at www.dla.mil/atagance.aspx.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

For the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, all inquiries and applications concerning job recruitment programs 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.

<http://www.dla.mil/Careers.aspx>

Environmental Program

For information on the environmental 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 / Small Business Activities

For information on procurement and small business activities, 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.

<http://www.dla.mil/DoingBusinessWithDLA.aspx>

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.

<http://dispositionservices.dla.mil/sales/Pages/default.aspx>

<http://www.dla.mil>

For further information, contact the Defense Logistics Agency, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221. Phone, 703-767-5264.

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

201 Twelfth Street South, Suite 203, Arlington, VA 22202-5408

703-604-6605

<http://www.dsca.mil> | Email: info@dsca.mil

DIRECTOR

Heidi H. Grant

Deputy Director

Cara L. Abercrombie, Acting

<https://www.dsca.mil/about-dsca/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) was established in 1971 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy). DSCA provides traditional security assistance functions such as military assistance, international military education and training, and foreign military sales. DSCA also has program management responsibilities for humanitarian assistance, demining, and other DOD programs.

<http://www.dsca.mil> | Email: info@dsca.mil

For further information, contact the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, 201 Twelfth Street South, Suite 203, Arlington, VA 22202-5408. Phone, 703-604-6605.

Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency

27130 Telegraph Road, Quantico, VA 22134

DIRECTOR	William K. Lietzau

<https://www.dcsa.mil/About-Us/Leadership/Bio-Display/Article/1822359/william-k-lietzau>

Assistant Directors

Background Investigations	Christy K. Wilder
Critical Technology Protection	David Stapleton

<https://www.dcsa.mil/about/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA) is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. It protects America’s trusted workforce and trusted real and virtual workspaces. The DCSA joins two missions: personnel vetting and critical technology protection. Vetting personnel and protecting technology are supported by counterintelligence and training, education, and certification functions. The DCSA services over 100 Federal entities, oversees 10,000 cleared companies, and conducts approximately 2 million background investigations each year.

The DCSA ensures the safeguarding of classified information used by contractors on behalf of the DOD and other executive branch agencies under the National Industrial Security Program. It 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; and recommends measures needed to maintain operations identified as vital to the DOD. The agency makes clearance determinations for industry and provides support services for DOD Central Adjudicative Facilities. It 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. The DCSA also integrates counterintelligence principles into security countermeasures missions and supports the national counterintelligence strategy.

<https://www.dcsa.mil/about> | Email: dcsa.quantico.dcsa-hq.mbx.pa@mail.mil

For further information, contact the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency, Office of Public Affairs, 27130 Telegraph Road, Quantico, VA 22134. Phone, 571-305-6562.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

8725 John J. Kingman Road, MS 6201, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6201

703-767-7594

<http://www.dtra.mil>

DIRECTOR

Vayl S. Oxford

<https://www.dtra.mil/About/DTRADirector>

Deputy Director

Maj. Gen. Antonio M. Fletcher, USA

<https://www.dtra.mil/About/DTRA-Leadership/Deputy-Director-for-Combat-Support>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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 (WMD). DTRA covers the full range of WMD threats (chemical, biological, nuclear, radiological, and high explosive), bridges the gap between the warfighters and the technical community, sustains the nuclear deterrent, and provides both offensive and defensive technology and operational concepts to warfighters. DTRA reduces the threat of WMD by implementing arms control treaties and executing the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program. It uses combat support, technology development, and chemical-biological defense to deter the use and reduce the impact of such weapons. DTRA also prepares for future threats by developing the technology and concepts needed to counter new WMD threats and adversaries.

<https://www.dtra.mil/WhoWeAre><http://www.dtra.mil>

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, MS 6201, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5916. Phone, 703-767-7594. Email, dtra.publicaffairs@dtra.mil.

Missile Defense Agency

5700 Eighteenth Street, Bldg 245, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5573

703-695-6420

<http://www.mda.mil/> | Email: mda.info@mda.mil

DIRECTOR

Vice Adm. Jon A. Hill, USN

<https://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/Hill.pdf>

Executive Director

Laura M. DeSimone

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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

The Missile Defense Agency's (MDA) mission is to establish and deploy a layered ballistic missile defense system to intercept missiles in all phases of their flight and against all ranges of threats. This capability will provide a defense of the United States, deployed forces, and allies. The MDA is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. It 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. The MDA develops and tests technologies and, if necessary, uses prototype and test assets to provide early capability. Additionally, MDA improves the effectiveness of deployed capabilities by implementing new technologies as they become available or when the threat warrants an accelerated capability.

<https://www.mda.mil/about/about.html><https://www.mda.mil/contactus/contact.html> | Email: mda.info@mda.mil

For further information, contact the Human Resources Directorate, Missile Defense Agency, 5700 Eighteenth Street, Bldg 245, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5573. Phone, 703-695-6420. Email, mda.info@mda.mil.

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

7500 Geoint Drive, MS N73-OCCEAE, Springfield, Virginia 22150

571-557-7300

<http://www.nga.mil>

DIRECTOR

Vice Adm. Robert D. Sharp, USN

https://www.nga.mil/about/1596227427521_Vice_Admiral_Robert_D_Sharp_Director_.html

Deputy Director

Stacey A. Dixon

https://www.nga.mil/about/1596228141343_Dr_Stacey_A_Dixon_Deputy_Director_.html

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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.

https://www.nga.mil/contact/1595419637908_Contact_Us.html | Email: publicaffairs@nga.mil

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency,. 7500 Geoint Drive, MS N73-OCCEA, Springfield, Virginia 22150. Phone, 571-557-7300.

National Security Agency / Central Security Service

Fort Meade, MD 20755-6248

301-688-6524

301-688-6198

<http://www.nsa.gov>

DIRECTOR

Gen. Paul M. Nakasone, USA

<https://www.nsa.gov/About-Us/Current-Leadership/Article-View/Article/1596277/paul-m-nakasone/>

Deputy Director

George C. Barnes

<https://www.nsa.gov/About-Us/Current-Leadership/Article-View/Article/1596282/george-c-barnes/>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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.

<https://www.nsa.gov/what-we-dohttps://www.nsa.gov/about/contact-us> | Email: nsapao@nsa.gov

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, National Security Agency/Central Security Service, Fort Meade, MD 20755-6248. Phone, 301-688-6524. Fax, 301-688-6198.

Pentagon Force Protection Agency

9000 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301

703-697-1001

<http://www.pfpa.mil>

DIRECTOR

Daniel P. Walsh, Acting

<https://www.pfpa.mil/Our-Agency/Leadership/Dr-Daniel-P-Walsh>

Executive Directors

Law Enforcement

Christopher Bargery

Security Integration and Technology

James A. Day

<https://www.pfpa.mil/Our-Agency/Leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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 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 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.

<https://www.pfpa.mil/Our-Agency/Our-Mission-Vision><https://www.pfpa.mil/Contact>

For further information, contact the Pentagon Force Protection Agency, 9000 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301. Phone, 703-697-1001.

Joint Service Schools Defense Acquisition University

9820 Belvoir Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5565

703-805-2764

<http://www.dau.edu/>

PRESIDENT

James P. Woosley

https://www.dau.edu/about/Documents/DAU_James%20Woolsey%20Bio_20170222.pdf

Vice President

Frank L. Kelley

<https://www.dau.edu/about/p/Mission-Organization>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Acquisition University (DAU), established pursuant to the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 1701 note), serves as the DOD center for acquisition, technology, and logistics training; performance support; continuous learning; and knowledge sharing. DAU 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. DAU'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.

<https://www.dau.edu/about><https://www.dau.edu/about/p/Contact-Us>

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Defense Acquisition University, 9820 Belvoir Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5565. Phone, 703-805-5412.

National Intelligence University

MAIN CAMPUS: Intelligence Community Campus—Bethesda, MD

301-243-2093

<http://ni-u.edu/wp>

PRESIDENT

J. Scott Cameron

<https://ni-u.edu/wp/about-niu/leadership-2/office-of-the-president>

Executive Vice President / Provost

Terrence Markin

<https://ni-u.edu/wp/about-niu/leadership-2>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The National Intelligence University, formerly the Joint Military Intelligence College, was established in 1962. The College is a joint service interagency 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, conduct and disseminate relevant intelligence research, and perform academic outreach regarding intelligence matters. The College is authorized by Congress to award the bachelor of science in intelligence, master of science and technology 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).

<https://ni-u.edu/wp/about-niu><https://ni-u.edu/wp/contact> | Email: niuadmit@dodis.mil

For further information, contact the Office of Enrollment and Student Services, National Intelligence University, Roberdeau Hall, Washington, DC 20511. Phone, 301-243-2094. Fax, 301-227-7067.

National Defense University

300 Fifth Avenue, Building 62, Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC 20319-5066

202-685-2649

<http://www.ndu.edu>

COLLEGE OF INFORMATION AND CYBERSPACE

<http://cic.ndu.edu>

COLLEGE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

<http://cisa.ndu.edu>

JOINT FORCES STAFF COLLEGE

<http://jfsc.ndu.edu>

NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE

<http://nwc.ndu.edu>

THE EISENHOWER SCHOOL FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND RESOURCE STRATEGY

<http://es.ndu.edu>

PRESIDENT

Vice Adm. Fritz Roegge, USN

<https://www.ndu.edu/About/Leadership/Article-View/Article/1314417/vice-admiral-fritz-roegge-usn>

Provost

Alan Drimmer

Senior Vice President

Arnold Chacon

Chancellors

College of Information and Cyberspace	Cassandra C. Lewis, Acting
College of International Security Affairs	John Hoover, Acting

Commandants

Joint Forces Staff College

National War College

The Eisenhower School for National Security
and Resource Strategy

<https://www.ndu.edu/About/Leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

The mission of the National Defense University is to prepare military and civilian leaders from the United States and other countries to evaluate national and international security challenges through multidisciplinary educational and research programs, professional exchanges, and outreach.

The National Defense University was established in 1976 and comprises the following colleges and programs: The Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy, National War College, Joint Forces Staff College, College of Information and Cyberspace (formerly, Information Resources Management College), College of International Security Affairs, Institute for National Strategic Studies, Center for the Study of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Center for Technology and National Security Policy, International Student Management Office, Joint Reserve Affairs Center, CAPSTONE, Security of Defense Corporate Fellows Program, NATO Education Center, Institute for National Security Ethics and Leadership, Center for Joint Strategic Logistics Excellence, Center for Applied Strategic Leaders, and Center for Complex Operations.

<http://www.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Human Resources Directorate, National Defense University, 300 Fifth Avenue, Building 62, Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC 20319-5066. Phone, 202-685-2169.

College of Information and Cyberspace

After a Joint Staff request, in response to a continually changing national security environment, which includes new cyberspace and information related challenges, the Information Resources Management College was renamed the College of Information and Cyberspace (CIC). The change was confirmed by law in the Fiscal Year 2017 National Defense Authorization Act. The CIC offers educational activities, services, and programs for preparing information professionals to play critical roles in national security in the Age of Information.

<https://cic.ndu.edu/Contact/Contact-Us/> | Email: CICOSS@ndu.edu

For further information, contact the Office of Student Services, College of Information and Cyberspace, 300 Fifth Avenue, Building 62, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5066. Phone, 202-685-6300.

College of International Security Affairs

The College of International Security Affairs (CISA) is one of NDU's five colleges. CISA educates students from across the international, interagency, and interservice communities. CISA's primary areas of concentration include counterterrorism, conflict management of stability of operations, homeland security, and defense and international security studies. CISA is also home to NDU's International Counterterrorism Fellowship Program.

<http://cisa.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Office of Academic Affairs, College of International Security Affairs, 260 Fifth Avenue, Building 64, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5066. Phone, 202-685-7774.

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 national security professionals in the planning and execution of joint, multinational, and interagency operations in order 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.

<http://jfsc.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Joint Forces Staff College, 7800 Hampton Boulevard, Norfolk, VA 23511-1702. Phone, 757-443-6212. Fax, 757-443-6210.

National War College

The National War College provides education in national security policy to selected military officers and career civil service employees of Federal departments and agencies concerned with national security. It is the only senior service college with the primary mission of offering a course of study that emphasizes national security policy formulation and the planning and implementation of national strategy. Its 10-month academic program is an issue-centered study in U.S. national security. The elective program is designed to permit each student to tailor his or her academic experience to meet individual professional development needs.

<http://nwc.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Office of Administration, National War College, 300 D Street SW., Building 61, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5078. Phone, 202-685-3674.

The Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy

The Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy provides graduate level education to senior members of the U.S. Armed Forces, Government civilians, foreign nationals, and professionals from the private industrial sector. The School prepares students to contribute to national security strategy and policy, emphasizing the evaluation, marshaling, and managing of national resources. Students who fulfill the degree requirements receive a Master of Science degree in national resource strategy.

<http://es.ndu.edu/Home.aspx>

For further information, contact the Director of Operations, Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy, 408 Fourth Avenue, Building 59, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5062. Phone, 202-685-4333.

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814-4799

301-295-3190

<http://www.usuhs.edu>

PRESIDENT

Maj. Gen. Richard W. Thomas, USA (retired)

https://www.usuhs.edu/sites/default/files/media/vpe/pdf/thomas_richard_w_edit_17_nov_2020.pdf

Senior Vice Presidents for University Programs

Southern Region

Lt. Gen. Thomas W. Travis, USAF (retired)

<https://www.usuhs.edu/pres/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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.

<http://www.usuhs.mil>

For further information, contact the President, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814-4799. Phone, 301-295-3013.

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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



Department of the Air Force



The United States Government Manual

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

1690 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1670

703-697-6061

<http://www.af.mil>

AIR FORCE SECRETARIAT

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

Dr. Heather A. Wilson

Under Secretary of the Air Force

Lisa S. Disbrow

Administrative Assistant

Patricia J. Zarodkiewicz

Auditor General

Daniel F. McMillin

General Counsel

Joseph M. McDade, Jr.

Information Dominance and Chief Information Officer (A6)

Lt. Gen. William J. Bender

Inspector General

Lt. Gen. Anthony J. Rock

Legislative Liaison

Maj. Gen. Steven L. Basham

Assistant Secretary, Acquisition

Darlene Costello

Assistant Secretary, Financial Management and Comptroller

Doug Bennett

Assistant Secretary, Installations, Environment, and Energy

Richard K. Hartley

Assistant Secretary, Manpower and Reserve Affairs

Daniel R. Sitterly

Deputy Under Secretary for Management

Marilyn M. Thomas

Deputy Under Secretary, International Affairs

Heidi H. Grant

Deputy Under Secretary, Space

Winston Beauchamp

Director, Air Force Small Business Programs

Mark S. Teskey

Director, Public Affairs

Brig. Gen. Edward
W. Thomas, Jr.

AIR STAFF

Chief of Staff

Gen. David L. Goldfein

Vice Chief of Staff

Gen. Stephen W. Wilson

Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force

CMSAF Kaleth O. Wright

Assistant Vice Chief of Staff

Lt. Gen. Stayce D. Harris

Judge Advocate General

Lt. Gen. Christopher F. Burne

Surgeon General

Lt. Gen. Mark A. Ediger

Chief of Air Force Reserve

Lt. Gen. Maryanne Miller

Chief of Chaplains

Maj. Gen. Dondi Constin

Chief of Safety

Maj. Gen. Andrew Mueller

Chief of Staff, Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration (A10)

Lt. Gen. Jack Weinstein

Chief Scientist

Greg L. Zacharias

Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (A2)

Lt. Gen. Veralinn Jamieson

Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, Engineering and Force Protection (A4)

Lt. Gen. John B. Cooper

Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower, Personnel and Services (A1)

Lt. Gen. Gina Grosso

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Plans and Requirements (A3)

Lt. Gen. Mark C. Nowland

Deputy Chief of Staff, Strategic Plans and Programs (A5/8)

Lt. Gen. Jerry D. Harris, Jr.

Director, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

Maj. Gen. James C. Johnson

Director, Air National Guard

Lt. Gen. L. Scott Rice

Director, History and Museums Policies and Programs

Walter A. Grudzinskas

Director, Studies and Analyses, Assessments (A9)

Kevin E. Williams

Director, Test and Evaluation

Devin Cate

MAJOR COMMANDS

Air Combat Command	Gen. James M. Holmes
Air Education and Training Command	Lt. Gen. Darryl L. Roberson
Air Force Global Strike Command	Gen. Robin Rand
Air Force Materiel Command	Gen. Ellen M. Pawlikowski
Air Force Reserve Command	Lt. Gen. Maryanne Miller
Air Force Space Command	Gen. John W. Raymond
Air Force Special Operations Command	Lt. Gen. Marshall B. Webb
Air Mobility Command	Gen. Carlton D. Everhart II
Pacific Air Forces	Gen. Terrence J. O'Shaughnessy
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	Gen. Tod D. Wolters

The Department of the Air Force defends the United States by providing air, space, and cyberspace capabilities.

Organizational Chart

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 comprises the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Air Staff, and field organizations.

Secretary

The Secretary and Secretariat Staff oversee matters of organization, training, logistical support, maintenance, welfare of personnel, administrative, recruiting, research and development, and other activities that the President or Secretary of Defense prescribes.

<http://www.af.mil/AboutUs/AirForceSeniorLeaders/SECAF.aspx>

Air Staff

The Air Staff assists the Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, and the Chief of Staff in carrying out their responsibilities.

Field Organizations

The major commands, field operating agencies, and direct reporting units constitute the field organizations of the Air Force. They are organized primarily on a functional basis in the United States and on a geographic basis overseas.

These commands are responsible for accomplishing certain phases of the Air Force's worldwide activities. They also organize, administer, equip, and train subordinate elements to accomplish assigned missions.

MAJOR COMMANDS: CONTINENTAL U.S. COMMANDS

Air Combat Command

The Air Combat Command operates 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.

<http://www.acc.af.mil>

Air Education and Training Command

The Air Education and Training 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 post-secondary education. The Command also conducts Air Force security assistance, joint, medical service, and readiness training.

<http://www.aetcc.af.mil>

Air Force Global Strike Command

The Air Force Global Strike Command is responsible for the Nation's three intercontinental ballistic missile wings; the Air Force's bomber force, including the B-1, B-2, and B-52 wings; the Long Range Strike Bomber program; and operational and maintenance support to organizations within the nuclear enterprise.

<http://www.afgsc.af.mil>

Air Force Materiel Command

The Air Force Materiel Command delivers expeditionary capabilities through research, development, test, evaluation, acquisition, modernization, and sustainment of aerospace weapon systems throughout their life cycles. Those weapon systems include Air Force fighter, bomber, cargo, and attack fleets and armament. They also include net-centric command and control assets; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance assets; and combat support information systems. The command oversees basic research and development that support air, space, and cyberspace capabilities. The command relies on an integrated, efficient life cycle management approach to ensure the best possible support to warfighters.

<http://www.afmc.af.mil>

Air Force Reserve Command

The Air Force Reserve Command provides the Air Force with approximately 14 percent of the total force and approximately 4 percent of the manpower budget. Reservists support air, space, and cyberspace superiority; command and control; global integrated intelligence surveillance reconnaissance; global precision attack; nuclear deterrence operations; special operations; rapid global mobility; and personnel recovery. They also perform aircraft flight testing, space operations, and aerial port operations, as well as communications, civil engineer, military training,

mobility support, security forces, services, and transportation missions.

<http://www.afrc.af.mil>

Air Force Space Command

The Air Force Space Command provides space and cyberspace capabilities such as missile warning, space control, spacelift, satellite operations, and designated cyberspace activities.

<http://www.afspc.af.mil>

Air Force Special Operations Command

The Air Force Special Operations Command provides the air component of U.S. Special Operations Command. The command deploys specialized air power and delivers special operations combat power wherever and whenever needed. It provides agile combat support, combat search and rescue, information warfare, precision aerospace fires, psychological operations, and specialized aerospace mobility and refueling to unified commands.

<http://www.afsoc.af.mil>

Air Mobility Command

The Air Mobility Command provides airlift, air refueling, special air missions, and aeromedical evacuation for U.S. forces. It also airlifts forces to theater commands to support wartime tasking.

<http://www.amc.af.mil>

MAJOR COMMANDS: OVERSEAS COMMANDS

Pacific Air Forces

The Pacific Air Forces deliver rapid and precise air, space, and cyberspace capabilities to protect the United States, its territories, and its allies and partners; provide integrated air and missile warning and defense; promote interoperability throughout the Pacific area of responsibility; maintain strategic access and freedom of movement across all domains; and posture to respond across the full spectrum of military contingencies to restore regional security.

<http://www.pacaf.af.mil>

U.S. Air Forces in Europe

The U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) execute the Air Force, European Command, and Africa Command missions with forward-based air power and infrastructure to conduct and enable theater and global operations. The USAFE direct air operations in a theater that spans three continents, covers more than 19 million square miles, contains 104 independent states, produces more than a quarter of the world's gross domestic product, and comprises more than a quarter of Earth's population.

<http://www.usafe.af.mil>

FIELD OPERATING AGENCIES

Air Force Agency for Modeling and Simulation

The Air Force Agency for Modeling and Simulation provides seamless integration of cross-functional live, virtual, and constructive operational training environments that allow war fighters to maximize performance and optimize decisionmaking. The agency works with combatant commands, major commands, the Air Force Reserve Command, the Air National Guard, the Air Force headquarters, direct reporting units, and field operating agencies to provide the necessary development and implementation standards for common access and interoperability within the live, virtual, and constructive domains for efficient and secure global operations.

<http://www.afams.af.mil>

Air Force Audit Agency

The Air Force Audit Agency provides all levels of Air Force management with independent, objective, and quality audit services by reviewing and promoting operational economy, effectiveness, and efficiency; evaluating programs and activities to achieve intended results; and assessing and improving financial reporting.

<http://www.afaa.af.mil>

Air Force Cost Analysis Agency

The Air Force Cost Analysis Agency performs nonadvocate cost analyses for major space, aircraft, and information system programs. The agency supports the departmentwide cost analysis program by developing and maintaining cost-estimating tools, techniques, and infrastructure. It provides guidance, analytical support, quantitative risk analyses, and special studies to improve long-range planning, force structure, analysis of alternatives, and lifecycle cost analyses.

Air Force Flight Standards Agency

The Air Force Flight Standards Agency performs worldwide inspection of airfields, navigation systems, and instrument approaches. It provides flight standards to develop Air Force instrument requirements and certifies procedures and directives for cockpit display and navigation systems. It also provides air traffic control and airlift procedures and evaluates air traffic control systems and airspace management procedures.

Air Force Historical Research Agency

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

<http://www.afhra.af.mil/index.asp>

Air Force Inspection Agency

The Air Force Inspection Agency provides independent inspection, evaluation, oversight, training and analysis to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Air Force.

<http://www.af.mil/AboutUs/FactSheets/Display/tabid/224/Article/104564/air-force-inspection-agency.aspx>

Air Force Legal Operations Agency

The Air Force Legal Operations Agency includes all senior defense, senior trial, appellate defense, and Government counsel in the Air Force, as well as all Air Force civil litigators who defend the Air Force against civil lawsuits that claim damages and seek other remedies in contracts, environmental, labor, and tort litigation.

Air Force Manpower Analysis Agency

The Air Force Manpower Analysis Agency provides analysis and develops tools for helping Air Force and Department of Defense senior leaders make decisions affecting total force manpower requirements. The agency supports the Under Secretary of the Air Force for Management's efforts to improve processes and carries out departmentwide transformation initiatives. It also oversees human capital planning and training to develop and sustain manpower-specific capabilities at adequate levels.

<http://www.af.mil/AboutUs/FactSheets/Display/tabid/224/Article/104598/air-force-manpower-agency.aspx>

Air Force Medical Operations Agency

The Air Force Medical Operations Agency assists the Air Force Surgeon General in developing plans, programs, and policies for aerospace medicine, bioenvironmental engineering, clinical investigations, family advocacy, health promotion, military public health, quality assurance, radioactive material management, and the medical service.

<http://www.airforcemedicine.af.mil/afmoa>

Air Force Medical Support Agency

The Air Force Medical Support Agency provides consultative support and policy development for the Air Force Surgeon General in medical force management. It also supports ground and air expeditionary medical capabilities used in global, homeland security, and force health protection, as well as all aspects of medical and dental services, aerospace medicine operations, and medical support functions.

Air Force Mortuary Affairs Operations

The Air Force Mortuary Affairs Operations, a field operating agency of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower, Personnel and Services, works to support the entire Department of Defense and other Federal entities ensuring dignity, honor and respect to the fallen, and care, service, and support to their families.

<http://www.mortuary.af.mil>

Air Force Office of Special Investigations

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations identifies, exploits, and neutralizes criminal, terrorist, and intelligence threats to the U.S. Air Force, Department of Defense, and U.S. Government. Its primary responsibilities are criminal investigations and counterintelligence services. It also protects critical technologies and information, detects and mitigates threats, provides global specialized services, conducts major criminal investigations, and offensively engages foreign adversaries and threats.

<http://www.osi.af.mil>

Air Force Operations Group

The Air Force Operations Group collects, processes, analyzes, and communicates information, enabling situational awareness of USAF operations worldwide. This awareness facilitates timely, responsive, and effective decisionmaking by senior USAF leaders and combatant commanders.

Air Force Personnel Center

The Air Force Personnel Center ensures that commanders around the world have enough skilled Air Force personnel to carry out the mission. The center also runs programs affecting the entire life cycle of military and civilian Air Force

personnel from accession through retirement.

<http://www.af.mil/AboutUs/FactSheets/Display/tabid/224/Article/104554/air-force-personnel-center.aspx>

Air Force Program Executive Offices

The Air Force Program Executive Offices (PEOs) oversee the execution of a program throughout its entire lifecycle. While the PEOs are not part of USAF headquarters, they report on acquisition and program-specific issues directly to the Air Force Service Acquisition Executive and the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition. Air Force PEOs are currently responsible for diverse programs in a range of areas: aircraft, command and control and combat support systems, Joint Strike Fighter, and weapons.

<http://ww3.safaq.hq.af.mil/organizations/index.asp>

Air Force Public Affairs Agency

The Air Force Public Affairs Agency manages the Air Force media center. The center collects, archives, and distributes Air Force imagery; manages licensing and branding of Air Force trademarks; provides policy guidance and oversight for the Air Force's Web site and social media programs; operates the Air Force's official social media program; composes original musical arrangements for Air Force regional bands; and develops training curricula and requirements for the Air Force's nearly 6,000 public affairs practitioners.

<http://www.publicaffairs.af.mil>

Air Force Review Boards Agency

The Air Force Review Boards Agency manages various military and civilian appellate processes for the Secretary of the Air Force.

<http://www.af.mil/AboutUs/FactSheets/Display/tabid/224/Article/104511/air-force-review-boards-agency.aspx>

Air Force Safety Center

The Air Force Safety Center promotes safety to reduce the number and severity of mishaps. It also supports combat readiness by developing, implementing, executing, and evaluating Air Force aviation, ground, weapons, nuclear surety, space, and system programs.

<http://www.safety.af.mil>

Air National Guard Readiness Center

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

<http://www.angrc.ang.af.mil>

National Air and Space Intelligence Center

The National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC) assesses foreign air and space threats. It creates integrated, predictive intelligence in the domains of air, space, and cyberspace to support military operations, force modernization, and policymaking. NASIC analyzes data on foreign aerospace forces and weapons systems to determine performance characteristics, capabilities, vulnerabilities, and intentions. These assessments are used to shape national security and defense policies. NASIC personnel also play a role in weapons treaty negotiations and verification.

<http://www.nasic.af.mil>

DIRECT REPORTING UNITS

Air Force District of Washington

The Air Force District of Washington supports Headquarters Air Force and other Air Force units in the National Capital Region.

<http://www.afdw.af.mil>

Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center

The Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation 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.

<http://www.afotec.af.mil>

U.S. Air Force Academy

The U.S. Air Force Academy provides academic and military instruction and experience to prepare future USAF career officers. The Academy offers Bachelor of Science degrees in 31 academic majors, and upon completion, graduates receive commissions as second lieutenants.

<http://www.usafa.af.mil>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

Members of the Air Force civilian service work side by side with active duty airmen. They are a diverse group of professionals: contract specialists, engineers, human resources specialists, intelligence experts, mechanics, scientists, teachers, and more.

<https://afciviliancareers.com/content/home-air-force-civilian-service>

Factsheets

Factsheets contain current information and statistics on Air Force careers, organizations, inventory, and equipment—including aircraft and weapons.

<http://www.af.mil/AboutUs/FactSheets.aspx> | Email: DMAPublicAffairs@mail.mil

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Office manages the policy and procedural guidance for the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Privacy Act (PA) and Quality of Information (QIP) programs in accordance with applicable laws.

<http://www.foia.af.mil/Welcome.aspx>

Links to FOIA requester service centers are available online. The service centers are grouped, by base and by command, in two lists.

<http://www.foia.af.mil/Offices>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Air Force provides answers to FAQs on its web-site.

<http://www.af.mil/Questions.aspx>

History

For over a century, the Air Force has relied on the bravery and skill of American airmen to protect the United States in the air, space, and cyberspace. An overview of that history is available online.

<https://www.airforce.com/mission/history>

Inspector General (IG)

The IG receives and investigates complaints of abuse, fraud, and waste involving Air Force personnel or programs.

<http://www.af.mil/InspectorGeneralComplaints.aspx> | Email: usaf.ighotline@mail.mil

Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)

The Air Force's web-site features a section dedicated to ISR activities and news.

<http://www.af.mil/ISR.aspx>

Joining the Air Force

To learn about its mission, how to join, and about educational, training, and career opportunities that enlistment offers, visit the Air Force's recruitment Web site.

<https://www.airforce.com/how-to-join>

Medal of Honor

Members of the Air Force and its predecessor organizations have earned Medals of Honor. The medal is awarded for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty.

<http://www.af.mil/MedalofHonor.aspx>

News

The Air Force posts announcements, art, commentaries, news items, and photos on its Web site. Air Force TV and radio news are also accessible online.

<http://www.af.mil/News.aspx> | Email: DMAPublicAffairs@mail.mil

"Air Force Magazine" is posted online. Beginning in January 2013, full issues are available. Beginning in November 2015, HTML5 versions are available .

<http://www.airforcemag.com/MagazineArchive/Pages/default.aspx>

Reading List

The Air Force Chief of Staff's annual reading list (2016) is available on the Department's Web site. An archives of the reading list, starting with the year 2007, is also available online.

http://static.dma.mil/usaf/csafreadinglist/01_books.html

Sexual Assault

The "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response" (SAPR) Web page has information, policies, and reports on sexual assault, as well as links leading to additional resources within the Department of Defense (DOD) community and to external resources.

<http://www.af.mil/SAPR.aspx>

The "SAPR" Web page also provides access to the Safe Helpline—an anonymous, confidential, and free crisis support service for DOD community members who have been affected by sexual assault. Phone, 877-995-5247.

<https://www.safehelpline.org/about-dod-safe-helpline>

Social Media

The Air Force has a blog and maintains a social media presence on Facebook, Flickr, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube. The Web site provides shortcuts to the different platforms as well as social media resources.

<http://www.af.mil/AFSites/SocialMediaSites.aspx>

Strategic Documents

The site contains various "CSAF Focus Area", and other strategic documents in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<http://www.af.mil/Airpower4America.aspx>

Suicide Prevention

The "Suicide Prevention" Web page promotes resources like the ACE (Ask, Care, and Escort) Card and provides access, by phone or confidential online chat, to the Military Crisis Line. Phone, 800-273-8255.

<http://www.af.mil/SuicidePrevention.aspx>

Web sites

A directory of all registered Air Force Web sites is available online.

<http://www.af.mil/ContactUs.aspx>

For further information concerning the Department of the Air Force, contact the Office of the Director of Public Affairs, Department of the Air Force, 1690 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1670. Phone, 703-697-6061.

<http://www.af.mil/ContactUs.aspx>

For further information concerning the Department of the Air Force, contact the Office of the Director of Public Affairs, Department of the Air Force, 1690 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1670. Phone, 703-697-6061.

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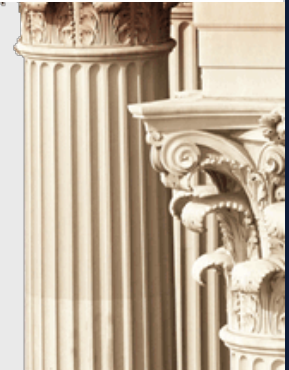
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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



Department of the Army



The United States Government Manual

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310

703-695-6518

<http://www.army.mil>

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

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Under Secretary of the Army

Karl F. Schneider, Acting

Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

Gerald B. O'Keefe

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Anne L. Richards

Deputy Under Secretary of the Army

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Director, Small Business Programs

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Executive Director, Army National Military Cemeteries

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General Counsel

(vacancy)

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Chief of Public Affairs

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Vice Chief of Staff of the Army

Gen. Daniel B. Allyn

Director of the Army Staff

Lt. Gen. Gary H. Cheek

Vice Director of the Army Staff

Steven J. Redmann

ARMY STAFF

Sergeant Major of the Army

SMA Daniel A. Dailey

Chief of the National Guard Bureau

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Assistant Chief of Staff, Installation Management

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Lt. Gen. Charles D. Luckey

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Maj. Gen. Paul K. Hurley

Chief of Engineers

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Director, Army National Guard

Lt. Gen. Timothy J. Kadavy

Judge Advocate General

Lt. Gen. Flora D. Darpino

Provost Marshal General

Maj. Gen. Mark S. Inch

Surgeon General

Lt. Gen. Nadja Y. West

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Intelligence (G-2)

Lt. Gen. Robert P. Ashley, Jr.

Logistics (G-4)

Lt. Gen. Gustave F. Perna

Operations (G-3/5/7)

Lt. Gen. Joseph Anderson

Personnel (G-1)

Lt. Gen. James C. McConville

COMMANDS

COMMANDING GENERALS

U.S. Army Forces Command	Gen. Robert B. Abrams

U.S. Army Materiel Command	Gen. Gustave F. Perna

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command	Gen. David G. Perkins

ARMY SERVICE COMPONENT COMMANDS

COMMANDING GENERALS

U.S. Army Africa / Southern European Task Force	Maj. Gen. Joseph P. Harrington

U.S. Army Central	Lt. Gen. Michael X. Garrett

U.S. Army Europe	Lt. Gen. Ben Hodges

U.S. Army North	Lt. Gen. Jeffrey S. Buchanan

U.S. Army Pacific	Gen. Robert B. Brown

U.S. Army South	Maj. Gen. Clarence K.K. Chinn

U.S. Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command	Maj. Gen. Susan A. Davidson

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Strategic Command	Lt. Gen. David L. Mann

U.S. Army Special Operations Command	Lt. Gen. Kenneth E. Tovo

DIRECT REPORTING UNITS

Commandant, U.S. Army War College	Maj. Gen. William E. Rapp

Commander, Second Army	Lt. Gen. Edward C. Cardon

Commander, U.S. Army Accessions Support Brigade	Col. Janet R. Holliday

Director, U.S. Army Acquisition Support Center	Craig A. Spisak

Executive Director, Arlington National Cemetery	Patrick K. Hallinan

COMMANDING GENERALS

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Lt. Gen. Todd T. Semonite
U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command	Maj. Gen. Mark S. Inch
U.S. Army Installation Management Command	Lt. Gen. Kenneth R. Dahl
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command	Maj. Gen. Christopher S. Ballard
U.S. Army Medical Command	Lt. Gen. Nadja Y. West
U.S. Army Military District of Washington	Maj. Gen. Bradley A. Becker
U.S. Army Reserve Command	Lt. Gen. Charles D. Luckey
U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command	Maj. Gen. Daniel L. Karbler

The Department of the Army equips, organizes, and trains active duty and reserve forces to maintain peace and security and to defend the Nation; administers programs to mitigate erosion and flooding, to develop water resources, to improve waterway navigation, and to protect the environment; and provides military and natural disaster relief assistance to Federal, State, and local government agencies.

Organizational Chart

The Continental Congress established the American Continental Army, now called the United States Army, 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.

<https://www.army.mil/leaders/sa>

ARMY STAFF

The Army Staff is the Secretary of the Army's military staff. It makes preparations for deploying the Army, including recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping, training, mobilizing, and demobilizing it, to support the Secretary or the Chief of Staff in his or her executive capacity; investigates and reports on the efficiency of the Army and its preparation for military operations; acts 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 performs other nonstatutory duties that the Secretary of the Army may prescribe.

PROGRAM AREAS

Civil Functions

Civil functions of the Department of the Army include the administration of Arlington and the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemeteries and the Civil Works Program—the Nation's principal Federal water resources development activity involving dams, reservoirs, levees, harbors, waterways, locks, and other engineering structures.

<http://www.army.mil/asacw>

History

This area includes advisory and coordination service provided to the Army Secretariat and staff on all historical matters: the formulation and execution of the Army historical program, the maintenance of the organizational history of Army units, the preparation and publication of histories that the Army requires, and historical properties.

<http://www.history.army.mil> | Email: usarmy.mcnair.cmh.mbx.answers@mail.mil

Installations

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

<https://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/imcom>

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.

<https://www.army.mil/inscom/?from=org>

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 Armywide health services.

<https://www.army.mil/armymedicine/?from=org>

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, demobilization, and 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; 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, which consist of the Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve.

<https://www.army.mil/reserve/?from=org>

Religious

This area includes departmentwide management of religious and moral leadership and chaplain support activities; religious ministrations, religious education, pastoral care, and counseling for Army military personnel; liaison with ecclesiastical agencies; chapel construction requirements and design approval; and career management of clergymen serving in the Chaplains Corps.

<http://www.army.mil/chaplaincorps>

ARMY COMMANDS

U.S. Army Forces Command

Headquartered at Fort Bragg, NC, U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) prepares conventional forces to provide a sustained flow of trained and ready land power to combatant commanders in defense of the Nation at home and abroad.

<https://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/forscom/?from=org>

For further information, contact the FORSCOM Public Affairs Office. Phone, 910-570-7200.

U.S. Army Materiel Command

U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) is the Army's premier provider of materiel readiness—technology, acquisition support, materiel development, logistics power projection, and sustainment—to the total force across the spectrum of joint military operations. Headquartered at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, 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.

<https://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/amc/?from=org>

For further information, contact the AMC Public Affairs Office. Phone, 256-450-7978.

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

Headquartered in Fort Eustis, VA, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) develops, educates, and trains soldiers, civilians, and leaders; supports unit training; and designs, builds, and integrates a versatile mix of capabilities, formations, and equipment to strengthen the U.S. Army as a force of decisive action.

<https://www.army.mil/tradoc/?from=org>

For further information, contact the TRADOC Public Affairs Office. Phone, 757-501-5876.

ARMY SERVICE COMPONENT COMMANDS

U.S. Army Africa / Southern European Task Force

U.S. Army Africa (USARAF) / Southern European Task Force (SETAF) is the Army service component command for U.S. Africa Command. It supports U.S. Africa Command operations, employs Army forces as partners, builds sustainable capacity, and supports the joint force to disrupt transnational threats and promote regional security in Africa.

<http://www.usaraf.army.mil>

For further information, contact the USARAF / SETAF Public Affairs Office. Phone, 011-39-0444-71-8341 or 8342.

U.S. Army Central

U.S. Army Central (ARCENT) shapes the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility in 20 countries through forward land power presence and security cooperation engagements that ensure access, build partner capacity, and develop relationships. ARCENT also provides flexible options and strategic depth to the U.S. combatant commander and sets the conditions for improved regional security and stability.

For further information, contact the USARCENT Public Affairs Office. Phone, 803-885-8266.

U.S. Army Europe

U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) provides the principal land component for U.S. European Command throughout a 51-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.

<http://www.eur.army.mil>

For further information, contact the USAREUR Public Affairs Office. Phone, 011-49-611-143-537-0005 or 0006.

U.S. Army North

U.S. Army North (USARNORTH) supports U.S. Northern Command, the unified command responsible for defending the U.S. homeland and coordinating defense support of civil authorities. USARNORTH helps maintain readiness to support homeland defense, civil support operations, and theater security cooperation activities.

<http://www.arnorth.army.mil> | Email: usarmy.jbsa.arnorth.list.pao-owner@mail.mil

For further information, contact the USARNORTH Public Affairs Office. Phone, 210-221-0015.

U.S. Army South

U.S. Army South (ARSOUTH) is the Army service component command of U.S. Southern Command. ARSOUTH conducts security cooperation and responds to contingencies as part of a whole-of-government approach in conjunction with partner national armies in the U.S. Southern Command area of responsibility, which encompasses 31 countries and 15 areas of special sovereignty in Central and South America and the Caribbean. These activities counter transnational threats and strengthen regional security in defense of the homeland. ARSOUTH maintains a deployable headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where it conducts strategic and operational planning.

<http://www.arsouth.army.mil> | Email: usarmy.jbsa.arsouth.mbx.pao@mail.mil

For further information, contact the ARSOUTH Public Affairs Office. Phone, 210-295-6739.

U.S. Army Pacific

U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) prepares the force for unified land operations, responds to threats, sustains and protects the force, and builds military relationships that develop partner defense capacity to contribute to the stability and security of the U.S. Pacific Command area of responsibility. USARPAC commands soldiers in an area spanning from

the Northwest Coast and Alaska to the Asia-Pacific region, including Japan. Since September 11, 2001, USARPAC soldiers have played a vital role in homeland defense for Alaska and Hawaii, Guam, and Japan, as well as in supporting operations with our allies elsewhere in the region.

<https://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/usarpac/?from=org>

For further information, contact USARPAC Public Affairs. Phone, 808-438-9761.

U.S. Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

U.S. Army Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) delivers world-class, origin-to-destination distribution. It is the Army service component command of the U.S. Transportation Command and a subordinate command to the Army Materiel Command. This relationship links the Transportation Command's joint deployment and distribution enterprise with the Army Materiel Command's materiel enterprise. The SDDC also partners with the commercial transportation industry as the coordinating link between Department of Defense surface transportation requirements and the capability industry provides.

<http://www.sddc.army.mil>

For further information, contact the SDDC Public Affairs Office. Phone, 618-220-6284.

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command / Army Strategic Command

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC / ARSTRAT) conducts space and missile defense operations and provides planning, integration, control, and coordination of Army forces and capabilities in support of U.S. Strategic Command missions. SMDC / ARSTRAT also supports space, high-altitude, and global missile defense modernization efforts; serves as the Army operational integrator for global missile defense; and conducts mission-related research and development to support the Army's statutory responsibilities.

<http://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/smdc>

For further information, contact the SMDC Public Affairs Office. Phone, 256-955-3887.

U.S. Army Special Operations Command

U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) administers, deploys, educates, equips, funds, mans, mobilizes, organizes, sustains, and trains Army special operations forces to carry out missions worldwide, as directed. These special and diverse military operations support regional combatant commanders, American ambassadors, and other agencies.

<https://www.army.mil/usasoc/?from=org><http://www.soc.mil> | Email: pao@soc.mil

For further information, contact the USASOC Public Affairs Office. Phone, 910-432-6005.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

For information on contract procurement policies and procedures, contact the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, Procurement. Phone, 703-695-2488.

<http://www.micc.army.mil/contracting-offices.asp>

Assistance for small businesses and minority educational institutions to increase participation in the Army contracting program is available through the Office of Small Business Programs. Phone, 703-697-2868. Fax, 703-693-3898.

<http://www.micc.army.mil/small-business.asp>

Cemeteries

Arlington National Cemetery is one of the two national military cemeteries that the Army maintains. This cemetery is the final resting place for more than 400,000 active duty servicemembers, veterans, and their families. For more information, visit its Web site or contact the cemetery. Phone, 877-907-8585.

<http://www.arlingtoncemetery.mil>

The U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery is one of the two national military cemeteries that the Army maintains. This cemetery is the final resting place for more than 14,000 veterans, including those that fought in the Civil War. For more information, visit its Web site or contact the Superintendent. Phone, 877-907-8585.

http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/national_cemeteries/district_of_columbia/us_soldiers_and_airmens_home_national_cemetery.html

Environment

Information is available from the U.S. Army Environmental Command.

<https://aec.army.mil>

Information is also available from the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health.

<http://www.asaie.army.mil/Public/ESOH>

The Army Environmental Policy Institute posts publications on its Web site. "Army Water Security Strategy" (DEC 2011), the results of the first comprehensive study of Army water security management, is available in Portable Document Format (PDF). "Quantifying the Army Supply Chain Water Footprint" (DEC 2011), an initial step to quantify the amount of water used by suppliers to produce the goods and services that the Army procures through the supply chain, is also available in PDF.

<http://www.aepi.army.mil>

Employment

More than 330,000 Army civilians work in a wide range of diverse professions. These professionals are not active duty military, but serve as an integral part of the Army team to support the defense of the Nation.

<http://armycivilianservice.com>

Films

Address loan requests for Army-produced films 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, 5301 Shawnee Road, Alexandria, VA 22312. Phone, 800-553-6847.

<http://www.ntis.gov/Index.aspx> | Email: orders@ntis.gov

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Contact the appropriate information management officer associated with the Army installation or activity managing the desired information. Information is also available on the Records Management and Declassification Agency's Web site.

<https://www.rmda.army.mil>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Army posts answers to FAQs on its Web site.

<https://www.army.mil/faq>

Gold Star Survivors

All Gold Star family members have made a sacrifice to the Nation. The Army recognizes that no one gives more for the Nation than a family member of the fallen. Gold Star Mother's and Family's Day is the last Sunday of September, and Gold Star Spouses Day is April 5.

<https://www.army.mil/goldstar>

History

"Army History" magazine, the professional bulletin of Army history, is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

http://www.history.army.mil/news/2016/160900a_armyHistoryMag.html

A directory of Army museums is available on the Center of Military History's Web site.

<http://www.history.army.mil/museums/directory.html>

The Office of Historic Properties and Partnerships raises awareness of and explores and tests creative uses for the Army's historic buildings. Its staff also promotes partnerships between the Army and nonprofit organizations, public or private, to preserve, renovate, and restore.

<http://www.asaie.army.mil/Public/IH/OHP/ohp.htm>

Joining the Army

Information on Army life, assignments, benefits, pay, and enlisting or joining in other capacities is available online. Phone, 888-550-2769.

<http://www.goarmy.com>

National Guard

The National Guard responds to domestic emergencies, counterdrug efforts, overseas combat missions, reconstruction missions, and more. The President or a State governor can call on the Guard in a moment's notice. Guard soldiers hold civilian jobs or attend college while maintaining their military training on a part-time basis, and their primary area of operation is their home state.

<https://www.nationalguard.com>

Public Affairs / Community Relations

For official Army and community relations information, contact the Office of the Chief of Public Affairs. Phone, 703-695-0616. Automated assistance is available after normal work hours. Phone, 201-590-6575.

<http://www.army.mil/info/institution/publicAffairs>

Publications

To request a publication, contact either the proponent listed on the title page of the document or the information management officer of the Army activity that publishes the desired publication. If the requester does not know which Army activity published the document, contact the Publishing Division, Army Publishing Directorate. Phone, 703-693-1557.

<http://www.army.mil/media/publications>

Official texts published by Headquarters, Department of the Army, are available from the National Technical Information Service. Phone, 888-584-8332.

<http://www.ntis.gov>

Ranks

Descriptions of officer, warrant officer, and enlisted ranks are available on the Army Web site.

<https://www.army.mil/symbols/armyranks.html>

Reading List

The U.S. Army Chief of Staff's professional reading list comprises three categories—Armies at war: battles and campaigns; the Army profession; and strategy and the strategic environment—and is accessible online.

<http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/105/105-1-1/index.html>

Research

The Research, Development and Engineering Command is the Army's technology leader and largest technology developer. Its Web site features news on and resources related to long-range research and development plans for materiel requirements and objectives. Phone, 443-395-4006 (Public Affairs) or 3922 (Media Relations).

<http://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/rdecom>

Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC)

Available at over 1,100 colleges and universities nationwide, the ROTC offers merit-based scholarships that can cover the full cost of tuition and open educational opportunities.

<http://www.goarmy.com/rotc.html>

Site Index

The Army's Web site features an A–Z index.

<https://www.army.mil/info/a-z>

Specialized Careers

Information on how to become an Army chaplain, the chaplain candidate program, and chaplain corps careers and

jobs is available online and from the U.S. Army Recruiting Command. Phone, 877-437-6572.

<http://www.goarmy.com/chaplain>

Health care professionals serving as officers in the Army's medical department benefit from a wide range of opportunities and financial incentives.

<http://www.goarmy.com/amedd.html>

Members of the Army Judge Advocate General's corps often represent soldiers during courts-martial; however, they also engage in a wider range of legal activities that include civil litigation, international law, labor law, and tort claims. For more information, contact the Army Judge Advocate Recruiting Office. Phone, 866-276-9524.

<http://www.goarmy.com/jag>

The Army relies on talented musicians to assist with military ceremonies, boost morale, and provide entertainment.

<http://www.goarmy.com/band.html>

Speakers

The Public Affairs Office nearest the event can help provide local Army speakers. The Office of the Chief of Public Affairs can assist with scheduling a general officer to address Army matters at public forums. To request a general officer speaker, writer to the Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, ATTN: Community Relations, Division (Speaker Request), 1500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-1500. A lead time of at least 60–90 days is required. Phone, 703-614-1107.

<http://www.army.mil/comrel/assetrequests>

U. S. Military Academy

West Point has been educating, training, and inspiring U.S. Army leaders for more than 200 years. The academy offers a 47-month leader-development program of academic rigor, military discipline, and physical challenges with adherence to a code of honor.

<http://www.usma.edu> | Email: admissions-info@usma.edu

<http://www.army.mil/info/institution/publicAffairs>

For further information concerning the Department of the Army, contact U.S. Army Public Affairs, Community Relations Division, Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, 1500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-1500.

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Getting Started

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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



Department of the Navy
United States Marine Corps
United States Naval Academy



The United States Government Manual

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350

703-697-7391

<http://www.navy.mil>

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Sean J. Stackley, Acting

Under Secretary of the Navy

Thomas P. Dee, Acting

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Energy, Installations and Environment	Steven R. Iselin, Acting
Financial Management / Comptroller	Joseph B. Marshall Jr., Acting
Manpower and Reserve Affairs	Robert L. Woods, Acting
Research, Development and Acquisition	Allison F. Stiller

Auditor General	Donjette L. Gilmore, Acting

Chief Information Officer	Robert Foster

Chief of Information	Rear Adm. Dawn Cutler, Acting

Chief of Legislative Affairs	Rear Adm. Craig S. Faller

Chief of Naval Research	Rear Adm. David J. Hahn

Director, Naval Criminal Investigative Service	Andrew L. Traver

General Counsel	Anne M. Brennan, Acting

Judge Advocate General	Vice Adm. James W. Crawford III

Naval Inspector General	Vice Adm. Herman Shelanski

Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy (Management)	Scott W. Lutterloh

Director, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office	Jill Vines Loftus

Chief of Naval Operations	Admiral John M. Richardson

Vice Chief of Naval Operations	Admiral Bill Moran

Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy	Steven S. Giordano

NAVAL OPERATIONS

Chief of Naval Operations

Adm. John M. Richardson

Vice Chief of Naval Operations

Adm. William F. Moran

DEPUTY CHIEFS OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Fleet Readiness and Logistics

Vice Adm. Dixon Smith

Information Dominance

Vice Adm. Jan Tighe

Integration of Capabilities and Resources

Vice Adm. William Lescher

Manpower, Personnel, Training Education

Vice Adm. Robert P. Burke

Operations, Plans and Strategy

Vice Adm. John C. Aquilino

DIRECTORS

Naval Intelligence

Vice Adm. Jan Tighe

Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program

Adm. James F. Caldwell

Navy Staff

Vice Adm. James G. Foggo

Test and Evaluation and Technology Requirements / Chief of Naval Research

Rear Adm. David J. Hahn

Chief of Chaplains of the Navy

Rear Adm. Margaret
G. Kibben

Chief of Naval Reserve

Vice Adm. Luke McCollum

Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy

Steven Giordano

Oceanographer of the Navy / Navigator of the Navy

Rear Adm. Timothy
C. Gallaudet

Surgeon General of the Navy

Vice Adm. C. Forrest Faison III

SHORE ESTABLISHMENT

Chief of Naval Operations

Adm. John M. Richardson

COMMANDERS

Naval Air Systems Command	Vice Adm. Paul Grosklags
Naval Education and Training Command	Rear Adm. Michael S. White
Naval Facilities Engineering Command	Rear Adm. Kate L. Gregory
Naval Legal Service Command	Rear Adm. John G. Hannink
Naval Meteorology and Oceanography	Rear Adm. Timothy C. Galludet
Naval Network Warfare Command	Capt. John W. Chandler
Naval Sea Systems Command	Vice Adm. Thomas Moore
Naval Supply Systems Command	Rear Adm. Jonathan A. Yuen
Naval Warfare Development Command	Rear Adm. Bret C. Batchelder
Navy Installations Command	Vice Adm. Dixon Smith
Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command	Rear Adm. David H. Lewis
Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	Vice Adm. C. Forrest Faison III
Chief, Naval Personnel	Vice Adm. Robert P. Burke
Director, National Maritime Intelligence-Integration Office / Commander, Office of Naval Intelligence	Rear Adm. Elizabeth L. Train
Director, Strategic Systems Program	Rear Adm. Terry J. Benedict
Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy	Vice Adm. Walter E. Carter, Jr.

OPERATING FORCES

COMMANDERS

U.S. Fleet Forces Command	Adm. Philip S. Davidson

Pacific Fleet	Adm. Scott H. Swift
Military Sealift Command	Rear Adm. Dee L. Mewbourne
Naval Forces Central Command	Vice Adm. Kevin M. Donegan
Naval Forces Europe	Adm. Michelle J. Howard
Naval Reserve Forces Command	Rear Adm. Thomas W. Luscher
Naval Special Warfare Command	Rear Adm. Timothy Szymanski
Operational Test and Evaluation Force	Rear Adm. Jeffrey R. Penfield

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

The Department of the Navy protects the United States and its interests by the prosecution of war at sea, including the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases with the assistance of its Marine Corps component; supports the forces of all military departments of the United States; and safeguards freedom of the seas.

Organizational Chart

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 Secretary of War oversaw the conduct of naval affairs.

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 President appoints the Secretary of the Navy as the head of the Department of the Navy. The Secretary 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.

<http://www.navy.mil/secnav>

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.

<http://www.navy.mil/local/jag/index.asp>

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 Navy Yard, DC 20374-5066. Phone, 202-685-5190.

Criminal Investigations

The Naval Criminal Investigative Service investigates and neutralizes criminal, terrorist, and foreign intelligence threats to the United States Navy and Marine Corps. To carry out its mission, the Service relies on the professionalism and law enforcement expertise of administrative support personnel, forensic specialists, intelligence analysts, investigators, military personnel, security specialists, special agents, and technical investigative specialists.

<http://www.ncis.navy.mil>

For further information, contact the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, 27130 Telegraph Road, Quantico, VA 22134. Phone, 877-579-3648.

Research

The Office of Naval Research initiates, coordinates, plans, and promotes naval research, including the coordination of research and development conducted by other agencies and offices in the Department of the Navy. The Office researches, develops, and delivers decisive naval capabilities by investing in a balanced portfolio of promising scientific research, innovative technology, and talent. It also manages and controls activities within the Department concerning copyrights, inventions, manufacturing technology, patents, royalty payments, small businesses, and trademarks.

<http://www.onr.navy.mil> | Email: onrpublicaffairs@navy.mil

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Office of Naval Research, One Liberty Center, 875 North Randolph Street, Arlington, VA 22203-1995. Phone, 703-696-5031.

Operating Forces

Operating forces carry out operations that enable the Navy to meet its responsibility to uphold and advance the national policies and interests of the United States. These forces include the several fleets; seagoing, fleet marine, and other assigned Marine Corps forces; the Military Sealift Command; Naval Reserve forces; and other forces and activities that the President or the Secretary of the Navy may assign. The Chief of Naval Operations administers and commands 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.

<http://www.navy.mil/navydata/organization/orgopfor.asp>

ACTIVITIES

Air Systems

The Naval Air Systems Command provides full life-cycle support of naval aviation aircraft, weapons, and systems operated by Sailors and Marines. This support includes research, design, development, and systems engineering; acquisition; test and evaluation; training facilities and equipment; repair and modification; and in-service engineering and logistics support. The Command comprises eight "competencies" or communities of practice: program management, contracts, research and engineering, test and evaluation, logistics and industrial operations, corporate operations, comptroller, and counsel. The Command also supports the affiliated naval aviation program executive officer and the assigned program managers, who are responsible for meeting the cost, schedule, and performance requirements of their assigned programs. It is the principal provider for the Naval Aviation Enterprise, while contributing to every warfare enterprise in the interest of national security.

<http://www.navair.navy.mil>

For further information, contact the Commander, Naval Air Systems Command, 47123 Buse Road, Building 2272, Suite 540, Patuxent River, MD 20670-1547. Phone, 301-757-7825.

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, as well as ice-breaking and rescue facilities, with due regard to the requirements of national defense.

<http://www.uscg.mil>

Computers and Telecommunications

Naval Network Warfare Command operates the Navy's networks to achieve effective command and control through optimal alignment, common architecture, mature processes, and functions and standard terminology. The command enhances the Navy's network security posture and improves IT services through standardized enterprise-level management, network information assurance compliance, enterprise management, and root cause and trend analysis. Naval Network Warfare Command also delivers enhanced space products to operating forces by leveraging Department of Defense, national, commercial, and international space capabilities. The command serves as the Navy's commercial satellite operations manager; it executes tactical-level command and control of Navy networks and leverages Joint Space capabilities for Navy and Joint Operations.

<http://www.public.navy.mil/fcc-c10f/nnwc/Pages/default.aspx>

For further information, contact Public Affairs, Naval Network Warfare Command, 112 Lake View Parkway, Suffolk, VA 23435. Phone, 757-203-0205.

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.

<http://www.navy.mil/local/cnet/> | Email: pnsn.netc.pao@navy.mil

For further information, contact the NETC Office of Public Affairs, 250 Dallas Street, Pensacola, FL 32508-5220. Phone, 850-452-4858.

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.

<http://www.navy.mil/local/navfachq>

For further information, contact the Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command and Chief of Civil Engineers, Washington Navy Yard, 1322 Patterson Avenue SE., Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20374-5065. Phone, 202-685-1423.

Intelligence

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

<http://www.oni.navy.mil> | Email: pao@nmic.navy.mil

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Office of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy, 4251 Suitland Road, Washington, DC 20395-5720. Phone, 301-669-5670.

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.

<http://www.navy.mil/cnp/index.asp>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Department of the Navy, Federal Office Building 2, Washington, DC 20370-5000.

Medicine

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

<http://www.med.navy.mil>

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 that 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.

<http://www.usno.navy.mil/USNO>

For further information, contact the Commander, Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command, 1100 Balch Boulevard, Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-5005. Phone, 228-688-4384. Internet, <http://www.navmetoccom.navy.mil>. Or, contact the Oceanographer of the Navy, U.S. Naval Observatory, 3450 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20392-1800. Phone, 202-762-1026.

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.

<http://www.navsea.navy.mil> | Email: nssc_public_affairs@navy.mil

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Naval Sea Systems Command, 1333 Isaac Hull

Space and Naval Warfare

The Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command develops, delivers, and sustains advanced cyber capabilities for naval warfighters. It helps provide the hardware and software needed to execute Navy missions. With nearly 10,000 active military and civilian professionals worldwide, the Command is at the forefront of research, engineering, and acquisition relevant for keeping U.S. military forces connected around the globe.

<http://www.spawar.navy.mil>

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 weapons systems, security, training of personnel, and the installation and direction of necessary supporting facilities.

<http://www.ssp.navy.mil>

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.

<http://www.navy.mil/local/navsup> | Email: navsuphqQuestions@navy.mil

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

Warfare Development

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

<http://www.navy.mil/local/nwdc>

For further information, contact the Commander, Navy Warfare Development Command, 686 Cushing Road, Sims Hall, Newport, RI 02841. Phone, 401-841-2833.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

"Open for Business," a short video that gives an overview of the Navy's buying activities and small business programs, is available online. For more information, contact the Office of Small Business Programs. Phone, 202-685-6485.

<http://www.secnav.navy.mil/smallbusiness/Pages/video-openforbusiness.aspx> | Email: osbp.info@navy.mil

Civilian Employment

The possibilities of a civilian career at the Department of the Navy are many and diverse. They include a full range of occupations: from aircraft mechanic to pipefitter, from electrician to engineer, from zoologist to physician, and more. The Navy offers hundreds of different occupations nationwide and around the world.

<http://www.secnav.navy.mil/donhr/Pages/Default.aspx> | Email: donhrfaq@navy.mil

Environment

For information on Navy and Marine Corps environmental protection and natural resources management programs, contact the Deputy Assistant Secretary–Environment, 1000 Navy Pentagon, Room 4A674, Washington, DC 20350-1000. Phone, 703-614-5493.

<http://www.secnav.navy.mil/eie/Pages/Environment.aspx>

The "U.S. Navy Climate Change Roadmap" (April 2010) is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) online.

<http://www.navy.mil/navydata/documents/CCR.pdf>

The Navy has posted its environmental goals and descriptions of its strategies to achieve them.

<http://greenfleet.dodlive.mil/environment>

Glossary

The origins of Navy terminology section explains nautical terminology that has become a part of everyday English.

<http://www.navy.mil/navydata/traditions/html/navyterm.html>

Joining the Navy

Unparalleled opportunities, challenges, and experiences motivate bright and skilled people to join. America's Navy offers careers and jobs that match many backgrounds and interests. Hundreds of distinct roles in dozens of professional fields are part of what the Navy has to offer.

<http://www.navy.com/joining.html>

Naval Oceanography Portal

The U.S. Naval Meteorology and Oceanography Command provides information from the ocean depths to the distant reaches of space to meet the needs of civilian and the military and scientific communities.

<http://www.usno.navy.mil>

The U.S. Naval Observatory offers a wide range of astronomical data and products, and it serves as the official source of time for the Department of Defense and as the official source of a standard of time for the entire United States.

<http://www.usno.navy.mil/USNO>

"The Sky This Week" is a weekly set of pictures and descriptions of the planets, sky, and stars.

<http://www.usno.navy.mil/USNO/tours-events/sky-this-week/the-sky-this-week>

News

The Navy posts recent headline news stories on its Web site.

<http://www.navy.mil/listStories.asp?x=2>

An online subscription form is available to sign up for updates from the Navy news service.

<https://service.govdelivery.com/accounts/USNAVYDMA/subscriber/new>

"All Hands" magazine is an electronic publication for sailors by sailors. It features articles, imagery, information, and videos that are relevant to sailors and their families.

http://www.navy.mil/ah_online

Research Programs

Research programs of the Office of Naval Research cover a broad spectrum of scientific fields. The research is primarily for the needs of the Navy and Marine Corps, but some of these programs conduct research that has relevance for the general public. For information on specific research programs, contact the Office of Naval Research—Public Affairs, One Liberty Center 875 N. Randolph Street, Arlington, VA 22203-1995. Phone, 703-696-5031.

<http://www.onr.navy.mil>

Ships

The Navy operates and relies on many types of ships to carry out its mission. Descriptions of these different ships—aircraft carriers, amphibious assault ships, cruisers, destroyers, littoral combat ships, and submarines—are available online.

http://www.navy.mil/navydata/our_ships.asp

Site Index

An A–Z information index is available on the Navy's Web site.

<http://www.navy.mil/navydata/infoIndex.asp?id=A>

<http://www.navy.mil/submit/contacts.asp>

For further information concerning the Navy, contact the Office of Information, Department of the Navy, 1200 Navy Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350-1200. For press inquiries, phone 703-697-7391 or 703-697-5342.

United States Marine Corps

Commandant of the Marine Corps, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 3000 Pentagon, Washington, DC 20380-1775

703-614-2500

<http://www.marines.mil>

COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

Gen. Robert B. Neller

Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps

Gen. Glenn M. Walters

The Continental Congress established the United States Marine Corps by resolution on November 10, 1775. 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. It also is the only service that the Congress has tasked specifically 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 linked with the Navy, moving 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, 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 and to acts of political violence against Americans abroad, to provide disaster relief and humanitarian assistance, and to evacuate Americans from foreign countries.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

DSTRESS Line

The DSTRESS Line offers an around-the-clock anonymous phone, live chat, and referral service. The call center is staffed with veteran Marines, Fleet Marine Force Navy Corpsmen who were previously attached to the Marine Corps, Marine spouses and other family members, and licensed behavioral health counselors trained in Marine Corps culture. DSTRESS Line is designed to help callers improve overall fitness and to develop the necessary skills for coping with the challenges of life in the Marine Corps. Phone, 877-476-7734.

<http://www.usmc-mccs.org/index.cfm/services/support/dstress-line> | Email: dstressline@usmc.mil

Electronic Publications

Authentic and current digital versions of publications issued by Headquarters Marine Corps staff agencies, major commands, and other Department of Defense and Federal agencies are available online.

<http://www.marines.mil/News/Publications>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Procedures for requesting records that the U.S. Marine Corps controls are available online. Phone, 703-614-4008.

<http://www.hqmc.marines.mil/Agencies/USMC-FOIA> | Email: hqmcfoia@usmc.mil

Marine Corps Bands

Marine Corps bands perform at ceremonies, concerts, festivals, parades, professional sporting events, and other public events. Marine Corps bands perform six types of ensembles: brass/woodwind quintet, bugler, ceremonial band, concert band, jazz combo, and jazz/show band. Phone, 504-697-8184.

<http://www.marines.mil/Community-Relations/Asset-Requests/Band> | Email: smb.mfr.pao.comrel@usmc.mil

News

The Marine Corps posts press releases on its Web site.

<http://www.marines.mil/News/Press-Releases>

Marines TV is accessible via the Marine Corps Web site.

<http://www.marines.mil/News/Marines-TV>

Reading List

The Commandant's professional reading list is available online.

<http://guides.grc.usmcu.edu/content.php?pid=408059&sid=3340387> | Email: Reading@usmc.mil

Sexual Assault

The Marine Corps' Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program lowers the incidence of sexual assault through preventative strategies and provides care to victims of the crime.

<http://www.usmc-mccs.org/index.cfm/services/support/sexual-assault-prevention>

The Safe Helpline provides anonymous and confidential support for sexual assault survivors in the military. Phone, 877-995-5247.

<https://safehelpline.org>

Silent Drill Platoon

The Marine Corps Silent Drill Platoon is a 24-Marine rifle platoon that performs a precision drill exhibition. This disciplined platoon exemplifies the professionalism associated with the U.S. Marine Corps. It first performed in the Sunset Parades of 1948 and received such a favorable response that it became a regular part of the parades at Marine Barracks, Washington, DC. Performance requests for the Silent Drill Platoon should be made 30–90 days prior to the event. Phone, 504-697-8184.

<http://www.marines.mil/Community-Relations/Asset-Requests/Silent-Drill-Platoon> | Email: smb.mfr.pao.comrel@usmc.mil

Site Map

The Web site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<http://www.marines.mil/Home/SiteMap.aspx>

Social Media

The Marine Corps maintains a social media presence and supports online communities where people can go to share and collect information and stories.

<http://www.marines.mil/News/Social-Media>

Speakers

The Marine Corps supports speaking engagements for community events nationwide, ranging from small-town civic organizations to big-city national conventions. The Marine Corps In the Community program helps business executives, educators, members of civic organizations, conference organizers, and others make contact with a

Marine Corps public speaker. Phone, 504-697-8184.

<http://www.marines.mil/Community-Relations/Asset-Requests/Speakers> | Email: smb.mfr.pao.comrel@usmc.mil

Tattoo Regulations

The Marine Corps tattoo policy seeks to balance personal taste with the high standards of professional military appearance and heritage. The Marine Corps Bulletin 1020 (June 2016) explains the current tattoo policy, which replaces previous guidance on the subject.

<http://www.marines.mil/Tattoos.aspx>

Unit Directory

A complete list of Marine Corps units with links to their respective web pages is available online.

<http://www.marines.mil/Units.aspx>

<http://www.marines.mil/Contact-Us>

For further information regarding the Marine Corps, contact the Director of Public Affairs, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 2 Navy Annex–Pentagon 5D773, Washington, DC 20380-1775. Phone, 703-614-1492.

United States Naval Academy

Annapolis, MD 21402-5018

410-293-1500

<http://www.usna.edu>

SUPERINTENDENT

Vice Adm. Walter E. Carter, Jr., USN

Commandant of Midshipmen

Col. Stephen E. Liszewski, USMC

The U.S. 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.

<https://www.usna.edu/About/index.php>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Armel-Leftwich Visitor Center

From March to December, the visitor center is open daily, 9 a.m.–5 p.m. During January and February, the visitor center is open on weekdays, 9 a.m.–4 p.m. The gift shop, however, is open on the weekends, 9 a.m.–5 p.m.

<http://www.usnabsd.com/for-visitors> | Email: tourinfo@usna.edu

A–Z Index

The Naval Academy's Web site has an alphabetical index to help visitors search for information or browse topics

of interest.

<https://www.usna.edu/TOC/index.php>

Career Opportunities

Six sources of employment are associated with the Naval Academy and its supporting organizations.

<https://www.usna.edu/Employment>

Naval Academy Preparatory School

The Naval Academy Preparatory School prepares midshipman candidates for success at the U.S. Naval Academy. The 10-month course of instruction, August–May, centers on preparation in Chemistry, English Composition, Information Technology, Mathematics, and Physics. Phone, 401-841-6966 (administration). Phone, 401-841-2947 (academics).

<https://www.usna.edu/NAPS>

Naval Academy Store

All Profits support the brigade of midshipmen.

<http://navyonline.com>

Nimitz Library

An online tool is available to search the library's collection of articles, books, ebooks, and journals. Phone, 410-293-6945.

<https://www.usna.edu/Library> | Email: askref@usna.edu

<https://www.usna.edu/Contact>

For further information concerning the U.S. Naval Academy, contact the Superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy, 121 Blake Road, Annapolis, MD 21402-5018.

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United States Marine Corps



The United States Government Manual

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Commandant of the Marine Corps, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 3000 Pentagon, Washington, DC 20380-1775

703-614-2500

<http://www.marines.mil>

COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

Gen. Robert B. Neller

Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps

Gen. Glenn M. Walters

Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps

Sgt. Maj. Ronald L. Green

The Continental Congress established the United States Marine Corps by resolution on November 10, 1775. 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. It also is the only service that the Congress has tasked specifically 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 linked with the Navy, moving 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, 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 and to acts of political violence against Americans abroad, to provide disaster relief and humanitarian assistance, and to evacuate Americans from foreign countries.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

DSTRESS Line

The DSTRESS Line offers an around-the-clock anonymous phone, live chat, and referral service. The call center is staffed with veteran Marines, Fleet Marine Force Navy Corpsmen who were previously attached to the Marine Corps, Marine spouses and other family members, and licensed behavioral health counselors trained in Marine Corps culture. DSTRESS Line is designed to help callers improve overall fitness and to develop the necessary skills for coping with the challenges of life in the Marine Corps. Phone, 877-476-7734.

<http://www.usmc-mccs.org/index.cfm/services/support/dstress-line> | Email: dstressline@usmc.mil

Electronic Publications

Authentic and current digital versions of publications issued by Headquarters Marine Corps staff agencies, major commands, and other Department of Defense and Federal agencies are available online.

<http://www.marines.mil/News/Publications>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Procedures for requesting records that the U.S. Marine Corps controls are available online. Phone, 703-614-4008.

<http://www.hqmc.marines.mil/Agencies/USMC-FOIA> | Email: hqmcfoia@usmc.mil

Marine Corps Bands

Marine Corps bands perform at ceremonies, concerts, festivals, parades, professional sporting events, and other public events. Marine Corps bands perform six types of ensembles: brass/woodwind quintet, bugler, ceremonial band, concert band, jazz combo, and jazz/show band. Phone, 504-697-8184.

<http://www.marines.mil/Community-Relations/Asset-Requests/Band> | Email: smb.mfr.pao.comrel@usmc.mil

News

The Marine Corps posts press releases on its Web site.

<http://www.marines.mil/News/Press-Releases>

Marines TV is accessible via the Marine Corps Web site.

<http://www.marines.mil/News/Marines-TV>

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Email:

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United States Naval Academy



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SUPERINTENDENT

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Defense Agencies

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

Defense Commissary Agency

Defense Contract Audit Agency

Defense Contract Management Agency

Defense Finance and Accounting Service

Defense Information Systems Agency

Defense Intelligence Agency

Defense Legal Services Agency

Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Missile Defense Agency

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

National Security Agency / Central Security Service

Pentagon Force Protection Agency

Joint Service Schools

Defense Acquisition University

National Intelligence University

National Defense University

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences



DEFENSE AGENCIES

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

675 North Randolph Street, Arlington, VA 22203-2114

703-526-6630

<http://www.darpa.mil>

DIRECTOR

Victoria Coleman

Deputy Director

Peter Highnam

<https://www.darpa.mil/about-us/people>

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2020.

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency is a separately organized agency within the Department of Defense and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and 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 represent 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.

<http://www.darpa.mil>

For further information, contact the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, 675 North Randolph Street, Arlington, VA 22203-2114. Phone, 703-526-6630.

Defense Commissary Agency

1300 E Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801-1800

804-734-8720

<http://www.commissaries.com>

DIRECTOR / CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

William F. Moore

Deputy Director / Chief Operating Officer

Michael J. Dowling

<https://www.commissaries.com/our-agency/deca-organization>

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2020.

The Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) 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 Defense Commissary Agency Board of Directors.

DeCA 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. DeCA 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 information is available at www.commissaries.com or by calling the following telephone numbers: employment (703-603-1600); small business activities (804-734-8000, extension 4-8015/4-8529); contracting for resale items (804-734-8000, extension 4-8884/4-8885); and contracting for operations support and equipment (804-734-8000, extension 4-8391/4-8830).

<http://www.commissaries.com>

For further information, contact the Defense Commissary Agency, 1300 E Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801-1800. Phone, 804-734-8720

Defense Contract Audit Agency

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

703-767-3265

<http://www.dcaa.mil> | Email: dcaaweb@dcaa.mil

DIRECTOR

Anita F. Bales

The Sources of Information were updated 4–2020.

The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) was established in 1965 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. DCAA 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 to ensure taxpayer dollars are spent on fair and reasonable contract prices. 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 DCAA's services under appropriate arrangements.

DCAA manages its operations through five regional offices responsible for approximately 104 field audit offices throughout the United States and overseas. Each region is responsible for the contract auditing function in its assigned area. Point of contact information for DCAA regional offices is available at www.dcaa.mil.

<http://www.dcaa.mil> | Email: dcaaweb@dcaa.mil
For further information, contact the Executive Officer, Defense Contract Audit Agency, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Suite 2135, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6219. Phone, 703-767-3265.

Defense Contract Management Agency

3901 A Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801

804-734-0814

<http://www.dcmamail>

DIRECTOR	Lt. Gen. David G. Bassett, USA
Deputy Director	John M. Lyle

<http://www.dcmamail/About-Us>

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2020.

The Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) 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). DCMA 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.

<http://www.dcmamail>

For further information, contact the Office of General Counsel, Defense Contract Management Agency, 3901 A Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Phone, 804-734-0814.

Defense Finance and Accounting Service

4800 Mark Center Drive, Suite 08J25-01, Alexandria, VA 22350-3000

571-372-7883

<http://www.dfas.mil>

DIRECTOR

Audrey Y. Davis

Principal Deputy Director

(vacancy)

<https://www.dfas.mil/Pressroom/dfasleadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12-2020.

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) 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. DFAS is responsible for all payments to servicemembers, employees, vendors, and contractors. It provides business intelligence and finance and accounting information to DOD decisionmakers. DFAS is also responsible for preparing annual financial statements and the consolidation, standardization, and modernization of finance and accounting requirements, functions, processes, operations, and systems for DOD.

<http://www.dfas.mil>

For further information, contact Defense Finance and Accounting Service Corporate Communications, 4800 Mark Center Drive, Suite 08J25-01, Alexandria, VA 22350-3000. Phone, 571-372-7883.

Defense Information Systems Agency

P.O. Box 549, Command Building, Fort Meade, MD 20755

301-225-6000

<http://www.disa.mil> | Email: dia-pao@dia.mil

DIRECTOR

Vice Adm. Nancy A. Norton, USN

Executive Deputy Director

Anthony Montemarano

<http://www.disa.mil/About/Our-Leaders>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), established originally as the Defense Communications Agency in 1960, is under the authority, direction, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration). DISA is a combat support agency responsible for planning, engineering, acquiring, fielding, operating, and supporting global net-centric solutions to serve the needs of the President, Vice President, Secretary of Defense, and other DOD components.

<http://www.disa.mil> | Email: dia-pao@dia.mil

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Defense Information Systems Agency, P.O. Box 549, Command Building, Fort Meade, MD 20755. Phone, 301-225-6000.

Defense Intelligence Agency

200 MacDill Boulevard, Washington DC 20340-5100

202-231-0800

<http://www.dia.mil> | Email: dia-pao@dia.mil

DIRECTOR

Lt. Gen. Scott D. Berrier, USA

Deputy Director

Suzanne L. White

<http://www.dia.mil/About/Leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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. DIA provides timely, objective, and cogent military intelligence to warfighters, force planners, as well as defense and national security policymakers. DIA obtains and reports information through its field sites worldwide and the Defense Attache System; provides timely 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 collections 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.

<http://www.dia.mil> | Email: dia-pao@dia.mil

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Defense Intelligence Agency, 200 MacDill Boulevard, Washington DC 20340-5100. Phone, 202-231-0800.

Defense Legal Services Agency

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1600

703-695-3341

<http://www.dod.mil/dodgc>

DIRECTOR / GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	Paul C. Ney, Jr.

https://ogc.osd.mil/gc_bio.html

Principal Deputy General Counsel of the Department of Defense	William S. Castle

https://ogc.osd.mil/dgc_bio.html

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA) 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. DLSA 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.

<https://ogc.osd.mil/index.html>

For further information, contact the Administrative Office, Defense Legal Services Agency, Room 3A734, Washington, DC 20301-1600. Phone, 703-697-8343.

Defense Logistics Agency

8725 John J. Kingman Road, Suite 2533, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221

703-767-5264

<http://www.dla.mil>

DIRECTOR	Vice Adm. Michelle C. Skubic

Vice Director	Michael D. Scott

<http://www.dla.mil/Leaders.aspx>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. DLA supports both the logistics requirements of the military services and their acquisition of weapons and other materiel. It provides logistics support and technical services to all branches of the military and to a number of Federal agencies. DLA supply centers consolidate the requirements of the military services and procure the supplies in sufficient quantities to meet their projected needs. DLA manages supplies in eight commodity areas: fuel, food, clothing, construction material, electronic supplies, general supplies, industrial supplies, and medical supplies. Information on DLA's field activities and regional commands is available at www.dla.mil/atagance.aspx.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

For the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, all inquiries and applications concerning job recruitment programs 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.

<http://www.dla.mil/Careers.aspx>

Environmental Program

For information on the environmental 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 / Small Business Activities

For information on procurement and small business activities, 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.

<http://www.dla.mil/DoingBusinessWithDLA.aspx>

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.

<http://dispositionservices.dla.mil/sales/Pages/default.aspx>

<http://www.dla.mil>

For further information, contact the Defense Logistics Agency, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221. Phone, 703-767-5264.

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

201 Twelfth Street South, Suite 203, Arlington, VA 22202-5408

703-604-6605

<http://www.dsca.mil> | Email: info@dsca.mil

DIRECTOR

Heidi H. Grant

Deputy Director

Cara L. Abercrombie, Acting

<https://www.dsca.mil/about-dsca/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) was established in 1971 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy). DSCA provides traditional security assistance functions such as military assistance, international military education and training, and foreign military sales. DSCA also has program management responsibilities for humanitarian assistance, demining, and other DOD programs.

<http://www.dsca.mil> | Email: info@dsca.mil

For further information, contact the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, 201 Twelfth Street South, Suite 203, Arlington, VA 22202-5408. Phone, 703-604-6605.

Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency

27130 Telegraph Road, Quantico, VA 22134

571-305-6562

<http://www.dcsa.mil>

DIRECTOR

William K. Lietzau

<https://www.dcsa.mil/About-Us/Leadership/Bio-Display/Article/1822359/william-k-lietzau>

Assistant Directors

Background Investigations

Christy K. Wilder

Critical Technology Protection

David Stapleton

<https://www.dcsa.mil/about/leadership>

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The Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA) is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. It protects America's trusted workforce and trusted real and virtual

workspaces. The DCSA joins two missions: personnel vetting and critical technology protection. Vetting personnel and protecting technology are supported by counterintelligence and training, education, and certification functions. The DCSA services over 100 Federal entities, oversees 10,000 cleared companies, and conducts approximately 2 million background investigations each year.

The DCSA ensures the safeguarding of classified information used by contractors on behalf of the DOD and other executive branch agencies under the National Industrial Security Program. It 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; and recommends measures needed to maintain operations identified as vital to the DOD. The agency makes clearance determinations for industry and provides support services for DOD Central Adjudicative Facilities. It 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. The DCSA also integrates counterintelligence principles into security countermeasures missions and supports the national counterintelligence strategy.

<https://www.dcsa.mil/about><https://www.dcsa.mil/contact/pao> | Email: dcsa.quantico.dcsa-hq.mbx.pa@mail.mil

For further information, contact the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency, Office of Public Affairs, 27130 Telegraph Road, Quantico, VA 22134. Phone, 571-305-6562.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

8725 John J. Kingman Road, MS 6201, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6201

703-767-7594

<http://www.dtra.mil>

DIRECTOR

Vayl S. Oxford

<https://www.dtra.mil/About/DTRADirector>

Deputy Director

Maj. Gen. Antonio M. Fletcher, USA

<https://www.dtra.mil/About/DTRA-Leadership/Deputy-Director-for-Combat-Support>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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 (WMD). DTRA covers the full range of WMD threats (chemical, biological, nuclear, radiological, and high explosive), bridges the gap between the warfighters and the technical community, sustains the nuclear deterrent, and provides both offensive and defensive technology and operational concepts to warfighters. DTRA reduces the threat of WMD by implementing arms control treaties and executing the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program. It uses combat support, technology development, and chemical-biological defense to deter the use and reduce the impact of such weapons. DTRA also prepares

for future threats by developing the technology and concepts needed to counter new WMD threats and adversaries.

<https://www.dtra.mil/WhoWeAre><http://www.dtra.mil>

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, MS 6201, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5916. Phone, 703-767-7594. Email, dtra.publicaffairs@dtra.mil.

Missile Defense Agency

5700 Eighteenth Street, Bldg 245, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5573

703-695-6420

<http://www.mda.mil/> | Email: mda.info@mda.mil

DIRECTOR

Vice Adm. Jon A. Hill, USN

<https://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/Hill.pdf>

Executive Director

Laura M. DeSimone

[https://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/orgcht\(002\).pdf](https://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/orgcht(002).pdf)

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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

The Missile Defense Agency's (MDA) mission is to establish and deploy a layered ballistic missile defense system to intercept missiles in all phases of their flight and against all ranges of threats. This capability will provide a defense of the United States, deployed forces, and allies. The MDA is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. It 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. The MDA develops and tests technologies and, if necessary, uses prototype and test assets to provide early capability. Additionally, MDA improves the effectiveness of deployed capabilities by implementing new technologies as they become available or when the threat warrants an accelerated capability.

<https://www.mda.mil/about/about.html><https://www.mda.mil/contactus/contact.html> | Email: mda.info@mda.mil

For further information, contact the Human Resources Directorate, Missile Defense Agency, 5700 Eighteenth Street, Bldg 245, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5573. Phone, 703-695-6420. Email, mda.info@mda.mil.

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

7500 Geoint Drive, MS N73-OCCEA, Springfield, Virginia 22150

571-557-7300

<http://www.nga.mil>

DIRECTOR

Vice Adm. Robert D. Sharp, USN

https://www.nga.mil/about/1596227427521_Vice_Admiral_Robert_D_Sharp_Director_.html

Deputy Director

Stacey A. Dixon

https://www.nga.mil/about/1596228141343_Dr_Stacey_A_Dixon_Deputy_Director_.html

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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.

https://www.nga.mil/contact/1595419637908_Contact_Us.html | Email: publicaffairs@nga.mil

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, 7500 Geoint Drive, MS N73-OCCEA, Springfield, Virginia 22150. Phone, 571-557-7300.

National Security Agency / Central Security Service

Fort Meade, MD 20755-6248

301-688-6524

301-688-6198

<http://www.nsa.gov>

DIRECTOR

Gen. Paul M. Nakasone, USA

<https://www.nsa.gov/About-Us/Current-Leadership/Article-View/Article/1596277/paul-m-nakasone/>

Deputy Director

George C. Barnes

<https://www.nsa.gov/About-Us/Current-Leadership/Article-View/Article/1596282/george-c-barnes/>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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.

<https://www.nsa.gov/what-we-do><https://www.nsa.gov/about/contact-us> | Email: nsapao@nsa.gov

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, National Security Agency/Central Security Service, Fort Meade, MD 20755-6248. Phone, 301-688-6524. Fax, 301-688-6198.

Pentagon Force Protection Agency

9000 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301

703-697-1001

<http://www.pfpa.mil>

DIRECTOR

Daniel P. Walsh, Acting

<https://www.pfpa.mil/Our-Agency/Leadership/Dr-Daniel-P-Walsh>

Executive Directors

Law Enforcement

Christopher Bargery

Security Integration and Technology

James A. Day

<https://www.pfpa.mil/Our-Agency/Leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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 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 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.

<https://www.pfpa.mil/Our-Agency/Our-Mission-Vision><https://www.pfpa.mil/Contact>

For further information, contact the Pentagon Force Protection Agency, 9000 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301. Phone, 703-697-1001.

Joint Service Schools Defense Acquisition University

9820 Belvoir Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5565

703-805-2764

<http://www.dau.edu/>

PRESIDENT

James P. Woosley

https://www.dau.edu/about/Documents/DAU_James%20Woosley%20Bio_20170222.pdf

Vice President

Frank L. Kelley

<https://www.dau.edu/about/p/Mission-Organization>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Acquisition University (DAU), established pursuant to the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 1701 note), serves as the DOD center for acquisition, technology, and logistics training; performance support; continuous learning; and knowledge sharing. DAU 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. DAU'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.

<https://www.dau.edu/about><https://www.dau.edu/about/p/Contact-Us>

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Defense Acquisition University, 9820 Belvoir Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5565. Phone, 703-805-5412.

National Intelligence University

MAIN CAMPUS: Intelligence Community Campus—Bethesda, MD

301-243-2093

<http://ni-u.edu/wp>

<https://ni-u.edu/wp/about-niu/leadership-2/office-of-the-president>

Executive Vice President / Provost

Terrence Markin

<https://ni-u.edu/wp/about-niu/leadership-2>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The National Intelligence University, formerly the Joint Military Intelligence College, was established in 1962. The College is a joint service interagency 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, conduct and disseminate relevant intelligence research, and perform academic outreach regarding intelligence matters. The College is authorized by Congress to award the bachelor of science in intelligence, master of science and technology 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).

<https://ni-u.edu/wp/about-niu><https://ni-u.edu/wp/contact> | Email: niuadmit@dodiis.mil

For further information, contact the Office of Enrollment and Student Services, National Intelligence University, Roberdeau Hall, Washington, DC 20511. Phone, 301-243-2094. Fax, 301-227-7067.

National Defense University

300 Fifth Avenue, Building 62, Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC 20319-5066

202-685-2649

<http://www.ndu.edu>

COLLEGE OF INFORMATION AND CYBERSPACE

<http://cic.ndu.edu>

COLLEGE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

<http://cisa.ndu.edu>

JOINT FORCES STAFF COLLEGE

<http://jfsc.ndu.edu>

NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE

<http://nwc.ndu.edu>

<http://es.ndu.edu>

PRESIDENT

Vice Adm. Fritz Roegge, USN

<https://www.ndu.edu/About/Leadership/Article-View/Article/1314417/vice-admiral-fritz-roegge-usn>

Provost

Alan Drimmer

Senior Vice President

Arnold Chacon

Chancellors

College of Information and Cyberspace

Cassandra C. Lewis, Acting

College of International Security Affairs

John Hoover, Acting

Commandants

Joint Forces Staff College

National War College

The Eisenhower School for National Security and
Resource Strategy

<https://www.ndu.edu/About/Leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

The mission of the National Defense University is to prepare military and civilian leaders from the United States and other countries to evaluate national and international security challenges through multidisciplinary educational and research programs, professional exchanges, and outreach.

The National Defense University was established in 1976 and comprises the following colleges and programs: The Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy, National War College, Joint Forces Staff College, College of Information and Cyberspace (formerly, Information Resources

Management College), College of International Security Affairs, Institute for National Strategic Studies, Center for the Study of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Center for Technology and National Security Policy, International Student Management Office, Joint Reserve Affairs Center, CAPSTONE, Security of Defense Corporate Fellows Program, NATO Education Center, Institute for National Security Ethics and Leadership, Center for Joint Strategic Logistics Excellence, Center for Applied Strategic Leaders, and Center for Complex Operations.

<http://www.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Human Resources Directorate, National Defense University, 300 Fifth Avenue, Building 62, Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC 20319-5066. Phone, 202-685-2169.

College of Information and Cyberspace

After a Joint Staff request, in response to a continually changing national security environment, which includes new cyberspace and information related challenges, the Information Resources Management College was renamed the College of Information and Cyberspace (CIC). The change was confirmed by law in the Fiscal Year 2017 National Defense Authorization Act. The CIC offers educational activities, services, and programs for preparing information professionals to play critical roles in national security in the Age of Information.

<https://cic.ndu.edu/Contact/Contact-Us/> | Email: CICOSS@ndu.edu

For further information, contact the Office of Student Services, College of Information and Cyberspace, 300 Fifth Avenue, Building 62, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5066. Phone, 202-685-6300.

College of International Security Affairs

The College of International Security Affairs (CISA) is one of NDU's five colleges. CISA educates students from across the international, interagency, and interservice communities. CISA's primary areas of concentration include counterterrorism, conflict management of stability of operations, homeland security, and defense and international security studies. CISA is also home to NDU's International Counterterrorism Fellowship Program.

<http://cisa.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Office of Academic Affairs, College of International Security Affairs, 260 Fifth Avenue, Building 64, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5066. Phone, 202-685-7774.

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 national security professionals in the planning and execution of joint, multinational, and interagency operations in order 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.

<http://jfsc.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Joint Forces Staff College, 7800 Hampton Boulevard, Norfolk, VA 23511-1702. Phone, 757-443-6212. Fax, 757-443-6210.

National War College

The National War College provides education in national security policy to selected military officers and career civil service employees of Federal departments and agencies concerned with national security. It is the only senior service college with the primary mission of offering a course of study that emphasizes national security policy formulation and the planning and implementation of national strategy. Its 10-month academic program is an issue-centered study in U.S. national security. The elective program is designed to permit each student to tailor his or her academic experience to meet individual professional development needs.

<http://nwc.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Office of Administration, National War College, 300 D Street SW., Building 61, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5078. Phone, 202-685-3674.

The Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy

The Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy provides graduate level education to senior members of the U.S. Armed Forces, Government civilians, foreign nationals, and professionals from the private industrial sector. The School prepares students to contribute to national security strategy and policy, emphasizing the evaluation, marshaling, and managing of national resources. Students who fulfill the degree requirements receive a Master of Science degree in national resource strategy.

<http://es.ndu.edu/Home.aspx>

For further information, contact the Director of Operations, Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy, 408 Fourth Avenue, Building 59, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5062. Phone, 202-685-4333.

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814-4799

301-295-3190

<http://www.usuhs.edu>

PRESIDENT

Maj. Gen. Richard W. Thomas, USA (retired)

https://www.usuhs.edu/sites/default/files/media/vpe/pdf/thomas_richard_w_edit_17_nov_2020.pdf

Senior Vice Presidents for University Programs

Southern Region

Lt. Gen. Thomas W. Travis, USAF (retired)

Western Region

Rear Adm. William Roberts, USN (retired)

<https://www.usuhs.edu/pres/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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.

<http://www.usuhs.mil>

For further information, contact the President, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814-4799. Phone, 301-295-3013.

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Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency



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DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

675 North Randolph Street, Arlington, VA 22203-2114

703-526-6630

<http://www.darpa.mil>

DIRECTOR

Victoria Coleman

Deputy Director

Peter Highnam

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2020.

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency is a separately organized agency within the Department of Defense and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and 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 represent 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.

<http://www.darpa.mil>

For further information, contact the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, 675 North Randolph Street, Arlington, VA 22203-2114. Phone, 703-526-6630.

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Defense Commissary Agency



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DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY

1300 E Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801-1800

804-734-8720

<http://www.commissaries.com>

DIRECTOR / CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

William F. Moore

Deputy Director / Chief Operating Officer

Michael J. Dowling

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2020.

The Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) 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 Defense Commissary Agency Board of Directors.

DeCA 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. DeCA 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 information is available at www.commissaries.com or by calling the following telephone numbers: employment (703-603-1600); small business activities (804-734-8000, extension 4-8015/4-8529); contracting for resale items (804-734-8000, extension 4-8884/4-8885); and contracting for operations support and equipment (804-734-8000, extension 4-8391/4-8830).

<http://www.commissaries.com>

For further information, contact the Defense Commissary Agency, 1300 E Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801-1800. Phone, 804-734-8720

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Defense Contract Audit Agency



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DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY

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

703-767-3265

<http://www.dcaa.mil> | Email: dcaaweb@dcaa.mil

DIRECTOR

Anita F. Bales

<https://www.dcaa.mil/Portals/88/FY2019%20DCAA%20Report%20to%20Congress.pdf?ver=XKAncoiKefo8TD5eh-OCxQ%3d%3d>

The Sources of Information were updated 4–2020.

The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) was established in 1965 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. DCAA 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 to ensure taxpayer dollars are spent on fair and reasonable contract prices. 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 DCAA's services under appropriate arrangements.

DCAA manages its operations through five regional offices responsible for approximately 104 field audit offices throughout the United States and overseas. Each region is responsible for the contract auditing function in its assigned area. Point of contact information for DCAA regional offices is available at www.dcaa.mil.

<http://www.dcaa.mil> | Email: dcaaweb@dcaa.mil

For further information, contact the Executive Officer, Defense Contract Audit Agency, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Suite 2135, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6219. Phone, 703-767-3265.

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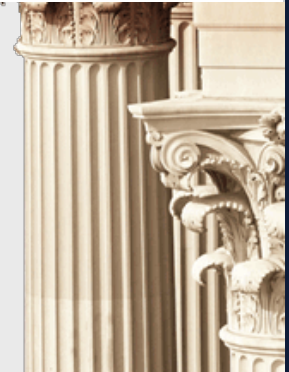
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Defense Contract Management Agency



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DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY

3901 A Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801

804-734-0814

<http://www.dcma.mil>

DIRECTOR

Lt. Gen. David G. Bassett,
USA

Deputy Director

John M. Lyle

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2020.

The Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) 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). DCMA 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.

<http://www.dcmamail>

For further information, contact the Office of General Counsel, Defense Contract Management Agency, 3901 A Avenue, Fort Lee, VA 23801. Phone, 804-734-0814.

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Defense Finance and Accounting Service



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DEFENSE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING SERVICE

4800 Mark Center Drive, Suite 08J25-01, Alexandria, VA 22350-3000

571-372-7883

<http://www.dfas.mil>

DIRECTOR

Audrey Y. Davis

Principal Deputy Director

(vacancy)

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) 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. DFAS is responsible for all payments to servicemembers, employees, vendors, and contractors. It provides business intelligence and finance and accounting information to DOD decisionmakers. DFAS is also responsible for preparing annual financial statements and the consolidation, standardization, and modernization of finance and accounting requirements, functions, processes, operations, and systems for DOD.

<http://www.dfas.mil>

For further information, contact Defense Finance and Accounting Service Corporate Communications, 4800 Mark Center Drive, Suite 08J25-01, Alexandria, VA 22350-3000. Phone, 571-372-7883.

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Defense Information Systems Agency



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DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY

P.O. Box 549, Command Building, Fort Meade, MD 20755

301-225-6000

<http://www.disa.mil> | Email: dia-pao@dia.mil

DIRECTOR

Vice Adm. Nancy A. Norton,
USN

Executive Deputy Director

Anthony Montemarano

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), established originally as the Defense Communications Agency in 1960, is under the authority, direction, and control of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration). DISA is a combat support agency responsible for planning, engineering, acquiring, fielding, operating, and supporting global net-centric solutions to serve the needs of the President, Vice President, Secretary of Defense, and other DOD components.

<http://www.disa.mil> | Email: dia-pao@dia.mil

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Defense Information Systems Agency, P.O. Box 549, Command Building, Fort Meade, MD 20755. Phone, 301-225-6000.

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Defense Intelligence Agency



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DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

200 MacDill Boulevard, Washington DC 20340-5100

202-231-0800

<http://www.dia.mil> | Email: dia-pao@dia.mil

DIRECTOR

Lt. Gen. Scott D. Berrier, USA

Deputy Director

Suzanne L. White

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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. DIA provides timely, objective, and cogent military intelligence to warfighters, force planners, as well as defense and national security policymakers. DIA obtains and reports information through its field sites worldwide and the Defense Attache System; provides timely 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 collections 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.

<http://www.dia.mil> | Email: dia-pao@dia.mil

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Defense Intelligence Agency, 200 MacDill Boulevard, Washington DC 20340-5100. Phone, 202-231-0800.

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Defense Legal Services Agency



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DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY

The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1600

703-695-3341

<http://www.dod.mil/dodgc>

DIRECTOR / GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Paul C. Ney, Jr.

https://ogc.osd.mil/gc_bio.html

Principal Deputy General Counsel of the Department of Defense

William S. Castle

https://ogc.osd.mil/dgc_bio.html

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Legal Services Agency (DLSA) 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. DLSA 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.

<https://ogc.osd.mil/index.html>

For further information, contact the Administrative Office, Defense Legal Services Agency, Room 3A734, Washington, DC 20301-1600. Phone, 703-697-8343.

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Defense Logistics Agency



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DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

8725 John J. Kingman Road, Suite 2533, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221

703-767-5264

<http://www.dla.mil>

DIRECTOR

Vice Adm. Michelle C. Skubic

Vice Director

Michael D. Scott

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. DLA supports both the logistics requirements of the military services and their acquisition of weapons and other materiel. It provides logistics support and technical services to all branches of the military and to a number of Federal agencies. DLA supply centers consolidate the requirements of the military services and procure the supplies in sufficient quantities to meet their projected needs. DLA manages supplies in eight commodity areas: fuel, food, clothing, construction material, electronic supplies, general supplies, industrial supplies, and medical supplies. Information on DLA's field activities and regional commands is available at www.dla.mil/ataglance.aspx.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

For the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, all inquiries and applications concerning job recruitment programs 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.

<http://www.dla.mil/Careers.aspx>

Environmental Program

For information on the environmental 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 / Small Business Activities

For information on procurement and small business activities, 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.

<http://www.dla.mil/DoingBusinessWithDLA.aspx>

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.

<http://dispositionservices.dla.mil/sales/Pages/default.aspx>

<http://www.dla.mil>

For further information, contact the Defense Logistics Agency, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221. Phone, 703-767-5264.

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Defense Security Cooperation Agency



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DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY

201 Twelfth Street South, Suite 203, Arlington, VA 22202-5408

703-604-6605

<http://www.dsca.mil> | Email: info@dsca.mil

DIRECTOR

Heidi H. Grant

Deputy Director

Cara L. Abercrombie, Acting

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) was established in 1971 and is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy). DSCA provides traditional security assistance functions such as military assistance, international military education and training, and foreign military sales. DSCA also has program management responsibilities for humanitarian assistance, demining, and other DOD programs.

<http://www.dsca.mil> | Email: info@dsca.mil

For further information, contact the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, 201 Twelfth Street South, Suite 203, Arlington, VA 22202-5408. Phone, 703-604-6605.

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Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency



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DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY

27130 Telegraph Road, Quantico, VA 22134

571-305-6562

<http://www.dcsa.mil>

DIRECTOR

William K. Lietzau

<https://www.dcsa.mil/About-Us/Leadership/Bio-Display/Article/1822359/william-k-lietzau>

Assistant Directors

Background Investigations

Christy K. Wilder

Critical Technology Protection

David Stapleton

<https://www.dcsa.mil/about/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA) is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. It protects America's trusted workforce and trusted real and virtual workspaces. The DCSA joins two missions: personnel vetting and critical technology protection. Vetting personnel and protecting technology are supported by counterintelligence and training, education, and certification functions. The DCSA services over 100 Federal entities, oversees 10,000 cleared companies, and conducts approximately 2 million background investigations each year.

The DCSA ensures the safeguarding of classified information used by contractors on behalf of the DOD and other executive branch agencies under the National Industrial Security Program. It 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; and recommends measures needed to maintain operations identified as vital to the DOD. The agency makes clearance determinations for industry and provides support services for DOD Central Adjudicative Facilities. It 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. The DCSA also integrates counterintelligence principles into security countermeasures missions and supports the national counterintelligence strategy.

<https://www.dcsa.mil/about><https://www.dcsa.mil/contact/pao> | Email: dcsa.quantico.dcsa-hq.mbx.pa@mail.mil

For further information, contact the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency, Office of Public Affairs, 27130 Telegraph Road, Quantico, VA 22134. Phone, 571-305-6562.

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Defense Threat Reduction Agency



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DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY

8725 John J. Kingman Road, MS 6201, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6201

703-767-7594

<http://www.dtra.mil>

DIRECTOR

Vayl S. Oxford

<https://www.dtra.mil/About/DTRADirector>

Maj. Gen. Antonio

<https://www.dtra.mil/About/DTRA-Leadership/Deputy-Director-for-Combat-Support>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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 (WMD). DTRA covers the full range of WMD threats (chemical, biological, nuclear, radiological, and high explosive), bridges the gap between the warfighters and the technical community, sustains the nuclear deterrent, and provides both offensive and defensive technology and operational concepts to warfighters. DTRA reduces the threat of WMD by implementing arms control treaties and executing the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program. It uses combat support, technology development, and chemical-biological defense to deter the use and reduce the impact of such weapons. DTRA also prepares for future threats by developing the technology and concepts needed to counter new WMD threats and adversaries.

<https://www.dtra.mil/WhoWeAre><http://www.dtra.mil>

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, MS 6201, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5916. Phone, 703-767-7594. Email, dtra.publicaffairs@dtra.mil.

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Missile Defense Agency



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MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY

5700 Eighteenth Street, Bldg 245, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5573

703-695-6420

<http://www.mda.mil/> | Email: mda.info@mda.mil

DIRECTOR

Vice Adm. Jon A. Hill, USN

<https://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/Hill.pdf>

Executive Director

Laura M. DeSimone

[https://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/orgcht\(002\).pdf](https://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/orgcht(002).pdf)

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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

The Missile Defense Agency's (MDA) mission is to establish and deploy a layered ballistic missile defense system to intercept missiles in all phases of their flight and against all ranges of threats. This capability will provide a defense of the United States, deployed forces, and allies. The MDA is under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. It 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. The MDA develops and tests technologies and, if necessary, uses prototype and test assets to provide early capability. Additionally, MDA improves the effectiveness of deployed capabilities by implementing new technologies as they become available or when the threat warrants an accelerated capability.

<https://www.mda.mil/about/about.html><https://www.mda.mil/contactus/contact.html> | Email: mda.info@mda.mil

For further information, contact the Human Resources Directorate, Missile Defense Agency, 5700 Eighteenth Street, Bldg 245, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5573. Phone, 703-695-6420. Email, mda.info@mda.mil.

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National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency



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NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

7500 Geoint Drive, MS N73-OCCEA, Springfield, Virginia 22150

571-557-7300

<http://www.nga.mil>

DIRECTOR

Vice Adm. Robert D. Sharp,
USN

https://www.nga.mil/about/1596227427521_Vice_Admiral_Robert_D_Sharp_Director_.html

https://www.nga.mil/about/1596228141343_Dr_Stacey_A_Dixon_Deputy_Director_.html

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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.

https://www.nga.mil/contact/1595419637908_Contact_Us.html | Email: publicaffairs@nga.mil

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency,. 7500 GeoInt Drive, MS N73-OCCEAE, Springfield, Virginia 22150. Phone, 571-557-7300.

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National Security Agency / Central Security Service



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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY / CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE

Fort Meade, MD 20755-6248

301-688-6524

301-688-6198

<http://www.nsa.gov>

DIRECTOR

Gen. Paul M. Nakasone, USA

<https://www.nsa.gov/About-Us/Current-Leadership/Article-View/Article/1596277/paul-m-nakasone/>

<https://www.nsa.gov/About-Us/Current-Leadership/Article-View/Article/1596282/george-c-barnes/>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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.

<https://www.nsa.gov/what-we-do><https://www.nsa.gov/about/contact-us> | Email: nsapao@nsa.gov

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, National Security Agency/Central Security Service, Fort Meade, MD 20755-6248. Phone, 301-688-6524. Fax, 301-688-6198.

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Pentagon Force Protection Agency



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PENTAGON FORCE PROTECTION AGENCY

9000 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301

703-697-1001

<http://www.pfpa.mil>

DIRECTOR

Daniel P. Walsh, Acting

<https://www.pfpa.mil/Our-Agency/Leadership/Dr-Daniel-P-Walsh>

Executive Directors

Law Enforcement

Christopher Bargery

Security Integration and Technology

James A. Day

<https://www.pfpa.mil/Our-Agency/Leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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 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 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.

<https://www.pfpa.mil/Our-Agency/Our-Mission-Vision><https://www.pfpa.mil/Contact>

For further information, contact the Pentagon Force Protection Agency, 9000 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301. Phone, 703-697-1001.

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[National Defense University](#)

[Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences](#)



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JOINT SERVICE SCHOOLS

Defense Acquisition University

9820 Belvoir Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5565

703-805-2764

<http://www.dau.edu/>

PRESIDENT

James P. Woosley

https://www.dau.edu/about/Documents/DAU_James%20Woolsey%20Bio_20170222.pdf

Vice President

Frank L. Kelley

<https://www.dau.edu/about/p/Mission-Organization>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Acquisition University (DAU), established pursuant to the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 1701 note), serves as the DOD center for acquisition, technology, and logistics training; performance support; continuous learning; and knowledge sharing. DAU 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. DAU'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.

<https://www.dau.edu/abouthttps://www.dau.edu/about/p/Contact-Us>

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Defense Acquisition University, 9820 Belvoir Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5565. Phone, 703-805-5412.

National Intelligence University

MAIN CAMPUS: Intelligence Community Campus—Bethesda, MD

301-243-2093

<http://ni-u.edu/wp>

PRESIDENT

J. Scott Cameron

<https://ni-u.edu/wp/about-niu/leadership-2/office-of-the-president>

Executive Vice President / Provost

Terrence Markin

<https://ni-u.edu/wp/about-niu/leadership-2>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The National Intelligence University, formerly the Joint Military Intelligence College, was established in 1962. The College is a joint service interagency 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, conduct and disseminate relevant intelligence research, and perform academic

outreach regarding intelligence matters. The College is authorized by Congress to award the bachelor of science in intelligence, master of science and technology 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).

<https://ni-u.edu/wp/about-niu><https://ni-u.edu/wp/contact> | Email: niuadmit@dodiis.mil

For further information, contact the Office of Enrollment and Student Services, National Intelligence University, Roberdeau Hall, Washington, DC 20511. Phone, 301-243-2094. Fax, 301-227-7067.

National Defense University

300 Fifth Avenue, Building 62, Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC 20319-5066

202-685-2649

<http://www.ndu.edu>

COLLEGE OF INFORMATION AND CYBERSPACE

<http://cic.ndu.edu>

COLLEGE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

<http://cisa.ndu.edu>

JOINT FORCES STAFF COLLEGE

<http://jfsc.ndu.edu>

NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE

<http://nwc.ndu.edu>

THE EISENHOWER SCHOOL FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND RESOURCE STRATEGY

<http://es.ndu.edu>

PRESIDENT

Vice Adm. Fritz Roegge, USN

<https://www.ndu.edu/About/Leadership/Article-View/Article/1314417/vice-admiral-fritz-roegge-usn>

Provost

Alan Drimmer

Senior Vice President

Arnold Chacon

Chancellors

College of Information and Cyberspace

Cassandra C. Lewis, Acting

College of International Security Affairs

John Hoover, Acting

Commandants

Joint Forces Staff College

National War College

The Eisenhower School for National Security and
Resource Strategy

<https://www.ndu.edu/About/Leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

The mission of the National Defense University is to prepare military and civilian leaders from the United States and other countries to evaluate national and international security challenges through multidisciplinary educational and research programs, professional exchanges, and outreach.

The National Defense University was established in 1976 and comprises the following colleges and programs: The Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy, National War College, Joint Forces Staff College, College of Information and Cyberspace (formerly, Information Resources Management College), College of International Security Affairs, Institute for National Strategic Studies, Center for the Study of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Center for Technology and National Security Policy, International Student Management Office, Joint Reserve Affairs Center, CAPSTONE, Security of Defense Corporate Fellows Program, NATO Education Center, Institute for National Security Ethics and Leadership, Center for Joint Strategic Logistics Excellence, Center for Applied Strategic Leaders, and Center for Complex Operations.

<http://www.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Human Resources Directorate, National Defense University, 300 Fifth Avenue, Building 62, Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC 20319-5066. Phone, 202-685-2169.

College of Information and Cyberspace

After a Joint Staff request, in response to a continually changing national security environment, which includes new cyberspace and information related challenges, the Information Resources Management College was renamed the College of Information and Cyberspace (CIC). The change was confirmed by law in the Fiscal Year

2017 National Defense Authorization Act. The CIC offers educational activities, services, and programs for preparing information professionals to play critical roles in national security in the Age of Information.

<https://cic.ndu.edu/Contact/Contact-Us/> | Email: CICOSS@ndu.edu

For further information, contact the Office of Student Services, College of Information and Cyberspace, 300 Fifth Avenue, Building 62, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5066. Phone, 202-685-6300.

College of International Security Affairs

The College of International Security Affairs (CISA) is one of NDU's five colleges. CISA educates students from across the international, interagency, and interservice communities. CISA's primary areas of concentration include counterterrorism, conflict management of stability of operations, homeland security, and defense and international security studies. CISA is also home to NDU's International Counterterrorism Fellowship Program.

<http://cisa.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Office of Academic Affairs, College of International Security Affairs, 260 Fifth Avenue, Building 64, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5066. Phone, 202-685-7774.

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 national security professionals in the planning and execution of joint, multinational, and interagency operations in order 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.

<http://jfsc.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Joint Forces Staff College, 7800 Hampton Boulevard, Norfolk, VA 23511-1702. Phone, 757-443-6212. Fax, 757-443-6210.

National War College

The National War College provides education in national security policy to selected military officers and career civil service employees of Federal departments and agencies concerned with national security. It is the only senior service college with the primary mission of offering a course of study that emphasizes national security policy formulation and the planning and implementation of national strategy. Its 10-month academic program is an issue-centered study in U.S. national security. The elective program is designed to permit each student to tailor his or her academic experience to meet individual professional development needs.

<http://nwc.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Office of Administration, National War College, 300 D Street

The Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy

The Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy provides graduate level education to senior members of the U.S. Armed Forces, Government civilians, foreign nationals, and professionals from the private industrial sector. The School prepares students to contribute to national security strategy and policy, emphasizing the evaluation, marshaling, and managing of national resources. Students who fulfill the degree requirements receive a Master of Science degree in national resource strategy.

<http://es.ndu.edu/Home.aspx>

For further information, contact the Director of Operations, Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy, 408 Fourth Avenue, Building 59, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5062. Phone, 202-685-4333.

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814-4799

301-295-3190

<http://www.usuhs.edu>

PRESIDENT

Maj. Gen. Richard W. Thomas, USA (retired)

https://www.usuhs.edu/sites/default/files/media/vpe/pdf/thomas_richard_w_edit_17_nov_2020.pdf

Senior Vice Presidents for University Programs

Southern Region

Lt. Gen. Thomas W. Travis, USAF (retired)

Western Region

Rear Adm. William Roberts, USN (retired)

<https://www.usuhs.edu/pres/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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.

<http://www.usuhs.mil>

For further information, contact the President, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814-4799. Phone, 301-295-3013.

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Defense Acquisition University



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DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY

9820 Belvoir Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5565

703-805-2764

<http://www.dau.edu/>

PRESIDENT

James P. Woosley

https://www.dau.edu/about/Documents/DAU_James%20Woosley%20Bio_20170222.pdf

Vice President

Frank L. Kelley

<https://www.dau.edu/about/p/Mission-Organization>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Defense Acquisition University (DAU), established pursuant to the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 1701 note), serves as the DOD center for acquisition, technology, and logistics training; performance support; continuous learning; and knowledge sharing. DAU 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. DAU'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.

<https://www.dau.edu/about><https://www.dau.edu/about/p/Contact-Us>

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Defense Acquisition University, 9820 Belvoir Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5565. Phone, 703-805-5412.

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National Intelligence University



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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE UNIVERSITY

MAIN CAMPUS: Intelligence Community Campus—Bethesda, MD

301-243-2093

<http://ni-u.edu/wp>

PRESIDENT

J. Scott Cameron

<https://ni-u.edu/wp/about-niu/leadership-2/office-of-the-president>

Executive Vice President / Provost

Terrence Markin

<https://ni-u.edu/wp/about-niu/leadership-2>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The National Intelligence University, formerly the Joint Military Intelligence College, was established in 1962. The College is a joint service interagency 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, conduct and disseminate relevant intelligence research, and perform academic outreach regarding intelligence matters. The College is authorized by Congress to award the bachelor of science in intelligence, master of science and technology 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).

<https://ni-u.edu/wp/about-niu><https://ni-u.edu/wp/contact> | Email: niuadmit@dodiiis.mil

For further information, contact the Office of Enrollment and Student Services, National Intelligence University, Roberdeau Hall, Washington, DC 20511. Phone, 301-243-2094. Fax, 301-227-7067.

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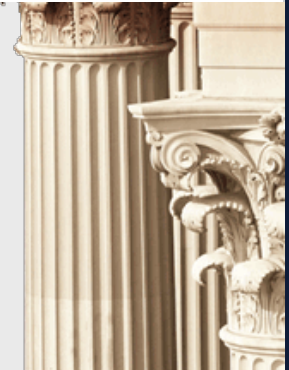
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National Defense University



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NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

300 Fifth Avenue, Building 62, Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC 20319-5066

202-685-2649

<http://www.ndu.edu>

COLLEGE OF INFORMATION AND CYBERSPACE

<http://cic.ndu.edu>

COLLEGE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

<http://cisa.ndu.edu>

JOINT FORCES STAFF COLLEGE

<http://jfsc.ndu.edu>

NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE

<http://nwc.ndu.edu>

THE EISENHOWER SCHOOL FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND RESOURCE STRATEGY

<http://es.ndu.edu>

PRESIDENT

Vice Adm. Fritz Roegge, USN

<https://www.ndu.edu/About/Leadership/Article-View/Article/1314417/vice-admiral-fritz-roegge-usn>

Provost

Alan Drimmer

Senior Vice President

Arnold Chacon

Chancellors

College of Information and Cyberspace

Cassandra C. Lewis, Acting

College of International Security Affairs

John Hoover, Acting

Commandants

Joint Forces Staff College

National War College

The Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy

<https://www.ndu.edu/About/Leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

The mission of the National Defense University is to prepare military and civilian leaders from the United States and other countries to evaluate national and international security challenges through multidisciplinary educational and research programs, professional exchanges, and outreach.

The National Defense University was established in 1976 and comprises the following colleges and programs: The Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy, National War College, Joint Forces Staff College, College of Information and Cyberspace (formerly, Information Resources Management College), College of International Security Affairs, Institute for National Strategic Studies, Center for the Study of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Center for Technology and National Security Policy, International Student Management Office, Joint Reserve Affairs Center, CAPSTONE, Security of Defense Corporate Fellows Program, NATO Education Center, Institute for National Security Ethics and Leadership, Center for Joint Strategic Logistics Excellence, Center for Applied Strategic Leaders, and Center for Complex Operations.

<http://www.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Human Resources Directorate, National Defense University, 300 Fifth Avenue, Building 62, Fort Lesley J. McNair, DC 20319-5066. Phone, 202-685-2169.

College of Information and Cyberspace

After a Joint Staff request, in response to a continually changing national security environment, which includes new cyberspace and information related challenges, the Information Resources Management College was renamed the College of Information and Cyberspace (CIC). The change was confirmed by law in the Fiscal Year 2017 National Defense Authorization Act. The CIC offers educational activities, services, and programs for preparing information professionals to play critical roles in national security in the Age of Information.

<https://cic.ndu.edu/Contact/Contact-Us/> | Email: CICOSS@ndu.edu

For further information, contact the Office of Student Services, College of Information and Cyberspace, 300 Fifth Avenue, Building 62, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5066. Phone, 202-685-6300.

College of International Security Affairs

The College of International Security Affairs (CISA) is one of NDU's five colleges. CISA educates students from across the international, interagency, and interservice communities. CISA's primary areas of concentration include counterterrorism, conflict management of stability of operations, homeland security, and defense and international security studies. CISA is also home to NDU's International Counterterrorism Fellowship Program.

<http://cisa.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Office of Academic Affairs, College of International Security Affairs, 260 Fifth Avenue, Building 64, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5066. Phone, 202-685-7774.

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 national security professionals in the planning and execution of joint, multinational, and interagency operations in order 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.

<http://jfsc.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, Joint Forces Staff College, 7800 Hampton Boulevard, Norfolk, VA 23511-1702. Phone, 757-443-6212. Fax, 757-443-6210.

National War College

The National War College provides education in national security policy to selected military officers and career civil service employees of Federal departments and agencies concerned with national security. It is the only senior service college with the primary mission of offering a course of study that emphasizes national security policy formulation and the planning and implementation of national strategy. Its 10-month academic program is an issue-centered study in U.S. national security. The elective program is designed to permit each student to tailor his or her academic experience to meet individual professional development needs.

<http://nwc.ndu.edu>

For further information, contact the Office of Administration, National War College, 300 D Street SW., Building 61, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5078. Phone, 202-685-3674.

The Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy

The Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy provides graduate level education to senior members of the U.S. Armed Forces, Government civilians, foreign nationals, and professionals from the private industrial sector. The School prepares students to contribute to national security strategy and policy, emphasizing the evaluation, marshaling, and managing of national resources. Students who fulfill the degree requirements receive a Master of Science degree in national resource strategy.

<http://es.ndu.edu/Home.aspx>

For further information, contact the Director of Operations, Dwight D. Eisenhower School for National Security and Resource Strategy, 408 Fourth Avenue, Building 59, Fort McNair, DC 20319-5062. Phone, 202-685-4333.

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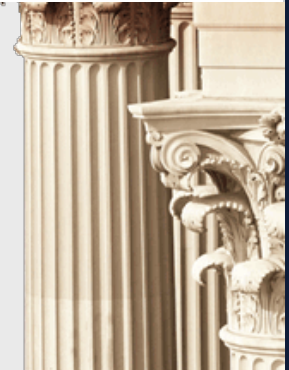
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Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences



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UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814-4799

301-295-3190

<http://www.usuhs.edu>

PRESIDENT

Maj. Gen. Richard
W. Thomas, USA (retired)

https://www.usuhs.edu/sites/default/files/media/vpe/pdf/thomas_richard_w_edit_17_nov_2020.pdf

Senior Vice Presidents for University Programs

Southern Region

Lt. Gen. Thomas W. Travis,
USAF (retired)

Western Region

Rear Adm. William Roberts,
USN (retired)

<https://www.usuhs.edu/pres/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

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.

<http://www.usuhs.mil>

For further information, contact the President, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD 20814-4799. Phone, 301-295-3013.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20202

202-401-2000

TTY, 800-437-0833

<http://www.ed.gov>

SECRETARY OF EDUCATION

Betsy DeVos

Deputy Secretary

Mitchell Zais

Under Secretary

(Vacancy)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Assistant Deputy Secretary and Director, Office of English Language Acquisition

Jose Viana

Assistant Deputy Secretary, Office of Innovation and Improvement

Jim Blew, Acting

Assistant Secretary, Office for Civil Rights

Kenneth Marcus

Assistant Secretary, Office of Communication and Outreach

(Vacancy)

Assistant Secretary, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Frank Brogan

Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislation and Congressional Affairs

Peter Oppenheim

Assistant Secretary, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development

Jim Blew

Assistant Secretary, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Johnny Collett

Chief of Staff

Joshua Venable

Director, International Affairs Office

Maureen A. McLaughlin

Director, Institute of Education Sciences

Mark Schneider

Inspector General

Kathleen S. Tighe

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Assistant Secretary, Office of Management

Denise Carter, Acting

Chief Financial Officer

Douglas Webster

Chief Information Officer

Jason K. Gray

Director, Office of Educational Technology

(Vacancy)

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY

Assistant Secretary, Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education	Scott Stump
Assistant Secretary, Office of Postsecondary Education	(Vacancy)
Chief Operating Officer for Federal Student Aid	James Manning, Acting
Director, Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships	Andrea Ramirez
Executive Director, White House Initiative on American Indian and Alaska Native Education	(Vacancy)
Executive Director, White House Initiative on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders	Holly Ham
Executive Director, White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for African Americans	(Vacancy)
Executive Director, White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans	Aimee Viana
Executive Director, White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities	Johnathan Holifield

The Department of Education ensures equal access to education; promotes educational excellence; and administers, coordinates, and makes policy for most Federal assistance to education with the aim of raising levels of student achievement and readiness for the global future.

[Organizational Chart](#)

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.

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/landing.jhtml?src=ln>

Secretary

The Secretary of Education advises the President on education plans, policies, and programs of the Federal Government and serves as the chief executive officer of the Department, supervising all Department activities, providing support to States and localities, and focusing resources to ensure equal access to educational excellence throughout the Nation.

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/os/index.html?src=oc>

ACTIVITIES

Career, Technical, and Adult Education

The Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education (OCTAE) administers grant, contract, and technical assistance programs for vocational-technical education and for adult education and literacy. It promotes programs that enable adults to acquire the basic literacy skills necessary to function in today's society. The Office also helps students acquire challenging academic and technical skills and prepare for high-skill, high-wage, and high-demand occupations in the 21st-century global economy. OCTAE provides national leadership and works to strengthen the role of community colleges in expanding access to postsecondary education for youth and adults in advancing workforce development.

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ovae/index.html>

Education Sciences

The Institute of Education Sciences was formally established by the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002 (20 U.S.C. 9501 note). The Institute includes national education centers focused on research, special education, statistics, and evaluation and is the mechanism through which the Department supports the research activities needed to improve education policy and practice.

<https://ies.ed.gov>

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; economic impact aid; technology; safe and healthy schools; 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 improving the quality of teachers and other instructional staff.

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/index.html>

English Language Acquisition

The Office of English Language Acquisition 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.

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oela/index.html>

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.

<https://studentaid.ed.gov>

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 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 serves as the Department's liaison and resource to the nonpublic education community.

<http://innovation.ed.gov>

Postsecondary Education

The Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) formulates Federal postsecondary education policy and administers programs that address critical national needs in support of the mission to increase access to quality 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 expand American educational resources for international studies and services.

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/index.html>

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 also supports Gallaudet University, the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, the American Printing House for the Blind, and the Helen Keller National Center.

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers/index.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Blog

"Homeroom" is the official blog of the Department of Education.

<http://blog.ed.gov>

Business Opportunities

Contact the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization. Phone, 202-245-6301.

<http://www.ed.gov/fund/contract-opportunities.html>

College Scorecard

The Department of Education's Web site features a tool to help college bound students find colleges and universities based upon their location, size, and the programs and degrees that they offer.

<https://collegescorecard.ed.gov>

Data / Statistics

Information on school accreditation and data on the academic achievement of U.S. students are available on the "Data and Research" Web page. The National Center for Education Statistics collects and analyzes data related to education. Phone, 202-403-5551.

<http://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/landing.jhtml?src=pn>

<http://nces.ed.gov>

Career Opportunities

For information on employment and the college recruitment program, contact Human Capital and Client Services. Phone, 202-401-0553.

<http://www.ed.gov/jobs>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA generally provides that any person has the right to request access to Federal agency records or information; all agencies of the Government are required to disclose records upon receiving a written request for them; nine exemptions to the FOIA protect certain records from disclosure; and three special protection provisions or record exclusions authorize Federal law enforcement agencies, under exceptional circumstances, to exclude records from FOIA requirements. The Federal FOIA does not provide access to records held by State or local government agencies, or by private businesses or individuals.

<http://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/foia/foiatoc.html?src=ft>

Before submitting a request, browse the electronic FOIA Library and search the Department of Education's Web site. The desired records and information may be immediately available online and not require a FOIA request to access them.

<http://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/foia/readingroom.html>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Department of Education provides answers to FAQs on its Web site.

https://answers.ed.gov/ics/support/default.asp?deptID=28025&_referrer=http://www.ed.gov/&src=ft

Glossaries

The Department of Education's Web site features a glossary of reading terms.

<https://lincs.ed.gov/research/Glossary.html>

The Department of Education's Web site features a glossary of terms related to Federal student aid.

<https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/glossary>

The Department of Education's Web site features a glossary of terms related to education research.

<http://www.ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Glossary>

The Department of Education's Web site features a glossary of terms related to education statistical standards.

<http://nces.ed.gov/statprog/2002/glossary.asp>

Language Assistance

Education resources for Spanish speakers are available on the Department's Web site.

<http://www2.ed.gov/espanol/bienvenidos/es/index.html?src=ft>

Free language assistance services—Chinese, Korean, Spanish, Vietnamese, Tagalog—are available to the public. Phone, 800-872-5327.

<http://www.ed.gov/notices/english-la> | Email: Ed.Language.Assistance@ed.gov

News

The Department of Education posts media advisories, press releases, and speeches on its Web site.

<http://www.ed.gov/news>

Press releases in Spanish are also available on the Department's Web site.

<http://www2.ed.gov/espanol/news/pressreleases/index.html>

Open Government

The Department of Education supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/open.html> | Email: opengov@ed.gov

Plain Language

Department of Education writers and editors are committed to using Federal plain language guidelines. Publishing clear, useful information on programs and services is a priority and an ongoing effort. To comment on the clarity of a written product or to offer a suggestion for improvement, please communicate via email.

<http://www.ed.gov/plain-language> | Email: plainwriting@ed.gov

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; Cleveland, OH; Dallas, TX; Kansas City, MO; Denver, CO; San Francisco, CA; and Seattle, WA.

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/contacts/gen/regions.html>

Site Map

The Web site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<http://www2.ed.gov/help/site/map/sitemap.jsp>

Student Loans

Information on student loans is available online.

<http://www2.ed.gov/fund/grants-college.html?src=pn>

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/contacts/gen/index.html>

For further information, contact the Information Resources Center, Department of Education, Room 5E248 (FB-6), 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20202. Phone, 800-872-5327.

Federally Aided Corporations

American Printing House for the Blind

P.O. Box 6085, Louisville, KY 40206

502-895-2405

<http://www.aph.org>

PRESIDENT

Craig Meador

Chair of the Board

Jane Hardy

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 computer 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.

<http://www.aph.org/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

Requests for proposals are posted online.

<http://www.aph.org/rfp>

Employment

The APH is the world's largest manufacturer of products for people who are blind and visually impaired. It is a drug-free workplace: New hires must pass a drug screening test and background check.

<http://www.aph.org/careers>

<http://www.aph.org/contact>

For further information, contact the American Printing House for the Blind, P.O. Box 6085, Louisville, KY 40206. Phone, 502-895-2405.

Gallaudet University

800 Florida Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20002

202-651-5000

<http://www.gallaudet.edu>

PRESIDENT

T. Alan Hurwitz

Chair, Board of Trustees

Heather Harker

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 educational 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 organizations, 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.

<http://www2.gallaudet.edu/attend-gallaudet/about-gallaudet>

Laurent Clerc National Deaf Education Center

Gallaudet's Laurent Clerc National Deaf Education Center operates elementary and secondary education programs on the main campus of the University. 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 strategies, and materials in order to serve individuals 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 academically challenged, come from non-English-speaking homes, have secondary disabilities, are members of minority groups, or are from rural areas.

<http://www.gallaudet.edu/clerc-center.html>

Model Secondary School for the Deaf

The school was established by act of October 15, 1966, 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.

<http://www.gallaudet.edu/mssd.html>

Kendall Demonstration Elementary School

The school became the Nation's first demonstration elementary school for the deaf by the act of

December 24, 1970 (20 U.S.C. 695), which was also later 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.

<http://www.gallaudet.edu/kdes.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Campus Tour

A virtual tour of the University's campus is available online.

<http://www.gallaudet.edu/visitors-center/virtual-tour.html>

Employment

Serving deaf and hard of hearing students from many different backgrounds, Gallaudet University seeks to develop a workforce that reflects its diversity. The University is an equal employment opportunity and affirmative action employer, and it encourages members of traditionally underrepresented groups, persons with disabilities, veterans, and women to apply for vacancies.

<http://www.gallaudet.edu/hrs/employment-opportunities.html>

<http://www.gallaudet.edu/about-gallaudet/contact-us.html>

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

Howard University

2400 Sixth Street NW., Washington, DC 20059

202-806-6100

<http://www.howard.edu>

PRESIDENT

Wayne A.I. Frederick

Howard University was established by Congress by the 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.

<https://www2.howard.edu/about/howard-glance>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

Information is available on the "Career Opportunities" Web page.

<https://www2.howard.edu/about/careers>

Libraries

The Howard University Libraries are accessible online.

<http://library.howard.edu/library>

<https://www2.howard.edu/contact>

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

National Technical Institute for the Deaf / Rochester Institute of Technology

52 Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, NY 14623

585-475-6317

<http://www.ntid.rit.edu>

PRESIDENT, TECHNOLOGY	ROCHESTER	INSTITUTE	OF	William W. Destler

President, National Technical Institute for the Deaf / Vice President, Rochester Institute of Technology	Gerard J. Buckley

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 contracts 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 provided otherwise by a national technical institute for the deaf operating independently.

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 RIT.

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 nationwide to professionals who employ, work with,

teach, or serve persons who are deaf.

<http://www.ntid.rit.edu/about>

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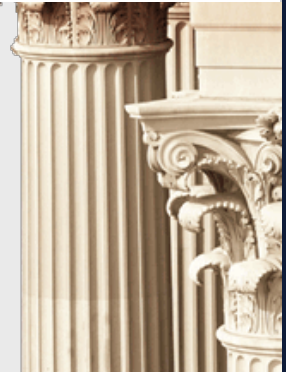
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Federally Aided Corporations
American Printing House for the Blind
Gallaudet University
Howard University

National Technical Institute for the Deaf / Rochester Institute of Technology



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FEDERALLY AIDED CORPORATIONS

American Printing House for the Blind

P.O. Box 6085, Louisville, KY 40206

502-895-2405

<http://www.aph.org>

PRESIDENT

Craig Meador

Chair of the Board

Jane Hardy

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 computer 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.

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Phone, 502-895-2405.

Gallaudet University

800 Florida Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20002

202-651-5000

<http://www.gallaudet.edu>

PRESIDENT

T. Alan Hurwitz

Chair, Board of Trustees

Heather Harker

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Laurent Clerc National Deaf Education Center

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Howard University

2400 Sixth Street NW., Washington, DC 20059

202-806-6100

<http://www.howard.edu>

PRESIDENT

Wayne A.I. Frederick

Howard University was established by Congress by the 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.

<https://www2.howard.edu/about/howard-glance>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

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Libraries

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

National Technical Institute for the Deaf / Rochester Institute of Technology

52 Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, NY 14623

585-475-6317

<http://www.ntid.rit.edu>

PRESIDENT, ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY William W. Destler

President, National Technical Institute for the Deaf / Vice President, Rochester Institute of Technology Gerard J. Buckley

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American Printing House for the Blind



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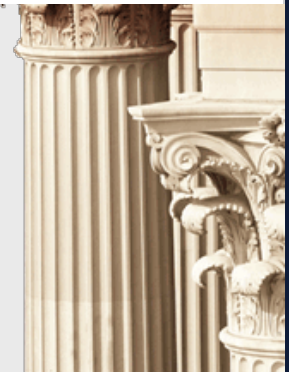
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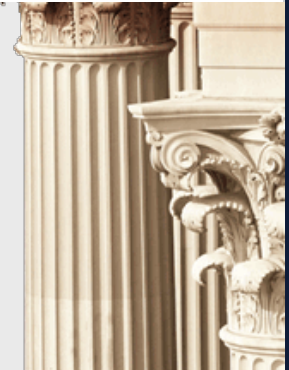
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Howard University



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HOWARD UNIVERSITY

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[National Technical Institute for the Deaf / Rochester Institute of Technology](#)



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NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF / ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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585-475-6317

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Department of Energy
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission



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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

1000 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20585

202-586-5000

<http://www.energy.gov>

SECRETARY OF ENERGY

Jennifer M. Granholm

Deputy Secretary

David M. Turk

Chief of Staff

Tarak Shah

Ombudsman

(vacancy)

<https://www.energy.gov/leadership>

UNDER SECRETARY OF ENERGY

(vacancy)

Associate Under Secretary for Environment, Health, Safety and Security

Matthew Moury

Director of Project Management

Paul Bosco

NUCLEAR SECURITY

UNDER SECRETARY

Jill Hruby

National Nuclear Security Administration

ADMINISTRATOR

Jill Hruby

Principal Deputy Administrator

Frank A. Rose

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATORS

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation

Corey Hinderstein

Defense Programs

Charles P. Verdon

Naval Reactors

Adm. James F. Caldwell, USN

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Acquisition and Project Management

Robert B. Raines

Counterterrorism and Counterproliferation	Jay Tilden
Defense Nuclear Security	Jeffrey R. Johnson
Emergency Operations	John Juskie, Acting
External Affairs	Howard Dickenson, Acting
Information Management	James Wolff
Management and Budget	Frank J. Lowery
Safety, Infrastructure and Operations	Kenneth Sheely, Acting
Chief Information Officer	James Wolff
Chief of Defense Nuclear Security	Jeffrey R. Johnson
General Counsel	Timothy P. Fischer
https://www.energy.gov/nnsa/person/jill-hruby	

SCIENCE AND ENERGY

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ASSISTANT SECRETARIES	
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Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	(vacancy)
Fossil Energy and Carbon Management	Jennifer Wilcox, Acting
Nuclear Energy	Kathryn D. Huff, Acting
Chief Commercialization Officer	Vanessa Z. Chan

DIRECTORS OF OFFICES

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Artificial Intelligence and Technology	Cheryl Ingstad
Clean Energy Demonstrations	(vacancy)
Indian Energy Policy and Programs	Wahleah Johns
Loan Programs	Jigar Shah
Science	J. Stephen Binkley, Acting
Technology Transitions	Vanessa Z. Chan

Office of Electricity

ASSISTANT SECRETARY	Patricia Hoffman, Acting

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATORS

Bonneville	John Hairston
Southeastern	Virgil G. Hobbs III
Southwestern	Michael Wech
Western Area	Tracey LeBeau

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ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

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Environmental Management	(vacancy)
International Affairs	Andrew Light

Chief Administrative Judge

Poli A. Marmolejos

CHIEF OFFICERS

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(vacancy)

Human Capital

Erin Moore

Information

Ann Dunkin

DIRECTORS OF OFFICES

Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy

(vacancy)

Economic Impact and Diversity

Ann Augustyn, Acting

Enterprise Assessments

John E. Dupuy

Hearings and Appeals

Poli A. Marmolejos

Intelligence and Counterintelligence

Steven K. Black

Legacy Management

Carmelo Melendez

Management

Ingrid C. Kolb

Policy

Carla Frisch, Acting *

Public Affairs

David A. Mayorga

Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization

Paul E. Ross, Acting

General Counsel

(vacancy)

*** Acting Executive Director**

<https://www.energy.gov/offices>

U.S. Energy Information Administration

ADMINISTRATOR

Stephen Nalley, Acting

Deputy Administrator

Stephen Nalley

https://www.eia.gov/about/senior_executive_bios.php

Inspector General

Teri L. Donaldson

<https://www.energy.gov/ig/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 1–2022.

The Department of Energy addresses the Nation's energy, environmental, and nuclear challenges, using transformative science and technology to ensure national security and prosperity.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On August 4, 1977, President James E. Carter approved Public Law 95–91, which also is cited as the "Department of Energy Organization Act." President Carter made remarks about the new law (S. 826) on the same day that he approved it.

<https://www.energy.gov/management/august-4-1977-president-carter-signs-department-energy-organization-act>

The President's remarks on signing S. 826, which also is cited as the "Department of Energy Organizational Act," were included in the "Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States." The public papers of "Jimmy Carter" for the year 1977 are collected in two books. Book II (25 JUN–31 DEC) is available on the Government Publishing Office's govinfo website in Portable Document Format (PDF) for downloading. The relevant section of the remarks is found on pages 1411 and 1412.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/PPP-1977-book2>

The new statute consolidated the major Federal energy functions into one Cabinet-level department. It established "a Department of Energy in the executive branch by the reorganization of energy functions within the Federal Government in order secure effective management to assure a coordinated national energy policy" (91 Stat. 565).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-91/pdf/STATUTE-91-Pg565.pdf>

On September 13, 1977, President Carter signed Executive Order 12009, which was published 2 days later in the Federal Register (42 FR 46267). Pursuant to the order, the Department of Energy Organization Act became effective on October 1st of that same year.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1977-09-15/pdf/FR-1977-09-15.pdf>

By the advice and with the consent of the Senate, the President appoints the Secretary who serves as the top administrator at the Department of Energy.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title42-section7131&num=0&edition=prelim>

The "Offices" web page provides convenient access to information on DOE offices, centers, power administrations, and component agencies, as well as to online resources that are associated with some of them.

<https://www.energy.gov/offices>

On the "About Us" web page, below the contact information, a hyperlink for the DOE's organization chart is available. The organization chart also may be viewed in Portable Document Format (PDF) and downloaded as a PDF file.

<https://www.energy.gov/about-us>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Title 42 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) is dedicated to the topic of "The Public Health and Welfare." Statutory material that affects the Department of Energy has been codified and assigned to Chapter 84 of 42 U.S.C. Chapter 84 runs from sections 7101 to 7385s-16.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title42/chapter84&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that address the topic of energy have been codified and assigned to Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR 1–1899).

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-10>

Rules and regulations that are associated with the Department of Energy have been assigned to Chapter II of 10 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-10/chapter-II>

Additional rules and regulations that are associated with the Department of Energy have been assigned to Chapter III of 10 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-10/chapter-III>

The general provisions of the Department of Energy have been codified and assigned to Chapter X of 10 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-10/chapter-X>

ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

In 2022, the DOE will mark its 45th anniversary. The DOE is a cabinet-level department whose activities and programs are as important as they are diverse. The DOE brought together for the first time, within one Federal agency, two programmatic traditions that had coexisted within the Government. One tradition constituted the defense responsibilities that included the design, construction, and testing of nuclear weapons originating with the effort to build the first atomic bomb during the Second World War. The other tradition comprised a loose amalgamation of energy-related programs that were scattered throughout the Federal Government. The presence of these two traditions remains palpable in the range of activities and programs of today's DOE.

Energy Economy

The national economy benefits from robust investments in energy technologies. These investments stimulate the creation of new jobs. The DOE both supports proven energy technologies and funds and promotes energy technologies of the future. It also partners with private- and public-sector organizations to spread and accelerate the implementation of these technologies.

<https://www.energy.gov/energy-economy>

The DOE guides legislators and policymakers through the complexities and details of energy related issues. It serves as a liaison among Federal agencies, Members of Congress, and State, local, and tribal governments. It also assists

American Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages with energy development, capacity building, electrification of lands and homes, and reducing energy costs.

<https://www.energy.gov/energy-economy/state-local-government>

Research / Innovation

The DOE is aptly described as a research and science agency that participates aggressively in the innovation economy. The Department stimulates the growth of basic and applied scientific research and the discovery and the development of new clean energy technologies. The DOE regards scientific innovation as a cornerstone of the Nation's economic prosperity and, therefore, prioritizes innovation in its research and science programs. It also fosters collaboration and cooperation among governmental organizations, industries, and universities to create a capacious scientific ecosystem and to invigorate it.

<https://www.energy.gov/science-innovation>

The DOE's Loan Programs Office finances comprehensive and large-scale energy infrastructure projects nationwide.

<https://www.energy.gov/lpo/about-us-home>

The Advanced Research Projects Agency–Energy (ARPA–E) supports the development of energy technologies that have high potential and broad application before they are ready for investment from the private sector.

<https://arpa-e.energy.gov/about>

The DOE's 17 National Laboratories serve as regional drivers of economic growth for States and communities nationwide. Among the world's science institutions, the National Laboratories constitute a unique ecosystem of intellectual assets and pooled knowledge.

<https://www.energy.gov/national-laboratories>

Safety / Security

The DOE helps to protect national security. Its responsibilities include cleaning up the adverse environmental consequences of developing nuclear weapons and of nuclear energy research, supporting nuclear nonproliferation, ensuring the security of the Nation's nuclear weapons stockpile, providing training tools and procedures for emergency response and preparedness, managing the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, investing in protections against cyber and physical attacks on energy infrastructure, and conducting programs to ensure worker health and safety.

<https://www.energy.gov/national-security-safety>

The DOE safely and cost-effectively transports and disposes of low-level wastes, decommissions and decontaminates old facilities, remediates contaminated soil and groundwater, and secures and stores nuclear material in stable and secure locations to protect national security.

<https://www.energy.gov/national-security-safety/environmental-cleanup>

The National Nuclear Security Administration ensures the integrity and safety of the Nation's nuclear weapons, advances nuclear nonproliferation, and promotes international nuclear safety.

<https://www.energy.gov/nnsa/nuclear-security-nonproliferation>

The DOE works closely with its public and private sector partners to secure the Nation's critical energy infrastructure against all hazards, to reduce the risk of disruptive events, and to respond to energy disruptions that could jeopardize national security, public health and safety, and the national economy. DOE response activities include hurricane

response, extreme weather and wildfire response, and cyber incident response.

<https://www.energy.gov/ceser/emergency-response-hub>

The DOE has contingency plans for mitigating the effects of extreme petroleum supply interruptions. The Office of Petroleum Reserves (OPR) acquires, stores, distributes, and manages emergency petroleum stocks. The OPR maintains the operational readiness of three emergency stockpiles: the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve, and the Northeast Gasoline Supply Reserve (NGSR). In the event of a natural disaster or other national emergency, the Nation can draw from these emergency stockpiles to keep crude oil and other petroleum products in steady supply.

<https://www.energy.gov/fecm/office-petroleum-reserves>

The DOE leads the Federal Government's effort to mitigate the potentially catastrophic effects of cybersecurity attacks on the energy sector. It also ensures the cybersecurity and resilience of all energy infrastructure that is associated with the DOE enterprise.

<https://www.energy.gov/national-security-safety/cybersecurity>

DOE health and safety programs help to protect workers and the public from the hazards associated with departmental operations. Former and current DOE Federal, contract, and subcontract workers benefit from health and safety policies, program tools, and assistance resources.

<https://www.energy.gov/ehss/health-and-safety>

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA) provides compensation and medical benefits to employees—including contractors, subcontractors, and some vendors—who worked at certain DOE facilities. The Department of Labor (DOL) handles the adjudication of issues involving all claims for benefits under the EEOICPA. Alongside the Departments of Justice (DOJ) and Health and Human Services (HHS), the DOE supports the DOL as it adjudicates these issues.

<https://www.energy.gov/ehss/services/worker-health-and-safety/energy-employees-occupational-illness-compensation-program>

Saving Money / Lowering Energy Consumption

The DOE maintains a website that is dedicated to helping consumers to use energy more efficiently and to adopt renewable forms of energy. These consumers include builders and renovators, commuters and drivers, families, homeowners, landscapers, and renters. Energy Saver is the DOE's premier consumer resource for ideas on how to lower energy consumption and save money and for learning about renewable energy technologies that are applicable at home.

<https://www.energy.gov/energysaver/energy-saver>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Analysis / Statistics

The U.S. Energy Information Administration is the statistical and analytical agency within the DOE. It is the Nation's premier source of energy information. By law, its data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the Federal Government.

https://www.eia.gov/about/mission_overview.php

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that DOE records have been assigned to record group 434.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/434.html>

Business Opportunities

To learn about the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization and its mission or to find information on the services that it offers and its programs, visit its website. Phone, 202-586-7377.

<http://www.energy.gov/osdbu/office-small-and-disadvantaged-business-utilization> | Email: smallbusiness@hq.doe.gov

Useful external links for small businesses are available on the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization's website in its "Small Business Toolbox."

<https://www.energy.gov/osdbu/small-business-toolbox/useful-links-and-faq>

Career Opportunities

The DOE offers career opportunities that span a broad, diverse range of professions: accounting and contracting, administration, business, communications and information technology, computer science, engineering, mathematics, national security and international affairs, public affairs, science and technology, and more. Most Federal jobs require U.S. citizenship; however, noncitizens may apply for some opportunities at the National Laboratories.

<http://www.energy.gov/jobs/jobs>

Information on opportunities for students and recent graduates, veterans, and those with disabilities is available on the DOE website. For more information, contact the Chief Human Capital Officer. Phone, 202-586-1234.

<http://www.energy.gov/jobs/services/students-recent-graduates>

In 2020, the DOE ranked 11th among 25 midsize Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DN00>

Climate Change

Mitigating the effects of climate change is on the DOE's top-priorities list. Global temperatures continue to rise; therefore, drought, heat waves, wildfires, and high demand for electricity will put additional stress on the Nation's energy infrastructure. The leading cause of power outages and fuel supply disruption in the United States is severe weather. As the Earth System continues on this current heating trajectory, Climate scientists predict that severe weather events will become more destructive and disruptive. Visit the "Climate Change" web pages to learn more about how the DOE is responding to this growing threat.

<https://www.energy.gov/science-innovation/climate-change>

The Energy Exascale Earth System Model (E3SM) Project is a state-of-the-science Earth system modeling, simulation, and prediction project. Relying on DOE laboratory resources, the E3SM Project helps to meet the science needs of the Nation and the mission needs of the DOE.

<https://e3sm.org>

Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is dedicated to rules and regulations that are associated with energy.

Chapter II of that title is dedicated to the "Department of Energy." Subchapter B, which runs from section 300.01 to 300.13, is dedicated to "Climate Change."

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-10/chapter-II/subchapter-B/part-300?toc=1>

Contact Information

Email addresses, phone numbers, and the DOE's postal address are available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.energy.gov/contact-us>

Energy Calculator

When deciding whether or not to invest in more energy efficiency, a consumer can benefit from knowing electricity usages and the associated costs. The online energy use calculator estimates annual energy use and costs associated with operating appliances and home electronics.

<http://energy.gov/energysaver/estimating-appliance-and-home-electronic-energy-use>

Energy Explained

The U.S. Energy Information Administration has an online guide for understanding energy.

<https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/index.php>

Energy Kids

The U.S. Energy Information Administration maintains an award-winning website for children and teachers. The website "energy KIDS" answers the question: What is energy? It has web pages that describe sources of energy and that provide a historical overview of energy. A glossary, energy calculators, games and activities, and a section for teachers are also available on "energy KIDS."

<https://www.eia.gov/kids>

Energy Simulation Software

EnergyPlus is cross-platform, free, and open-source software that runs on the Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux operating systems. It is a whole building energy simulation program that architects, engineers, and researchers use to model energy consumption and water use in buildings. The DOE's Building Technologies Office funded the development of EnergyPlus, and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory manages it.

<https://energyplus.net>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the DOE recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/energy-department>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The Office of Management administers policies, procedures, and programs to ensure DOE compliance with the FOIA. The FOIA gives information seekers a right to access DOE records; however, the Department may determine that releasing certain information would harm an interest that one or more of the nine FOIA exemptions shields or that doing so would violate the law. After receiving a properly submitted FOIA request, the DOE must provide the requester with copies of the relevant documents and records, or portions of them, that he or she is entitled to access

under the law.

<https://www.energy.gov/management/freedom-information-act>

The FOIA requires that certain documents be made available to the public for inspection and copying. This requirement pertains to agencies of the executive branch of the Federal Government. If the FOIA Reading Room does not contain the document, or record, that you seek, please be at liberty to submit an official FOIA request. Before submitting that request, please make sure that the desired information is not part of the electronic reading room's collection and, therefore, already immediately available online without a fee.

<https://www.energy.gov/management/foia-reading-room> | Email: foia-central@hq.doe.gov

Genomics

A very important development in the field of biology within the past 100 years was the Human Genome Project (HGP), the 10-year Government-led effort that culminated in the first complete sequencing of a human genome in 2000. The HGP launched the field of genomics, transformed medicine, and pretty much birthed the modern biotechnology industry. The original idea and impetus for the HGP came from the DOE's Office of Science, which was then known as the Office of Energy Research. At the time, the sequencing of a whole human genome was considered a nearly impossible task. With the historical experience of large scientific endeavors that had started with the Manhattan Project, Office of Science personnel had the confidence that the task could be accomplished with sufficient Government resources. Interest in better understanding the genetic effects of radiation exposure stimulated the DOE's initial interest in undertaking this bold initiative.

<https://www.energy.gov/science/initiatives/genomics>

Geothermal Energy

The Geothermal Technologies Office released the report "GeoVision: Harnessing the Heat Beneath Our Feet (MAY 2019)."

<https://www.energy.gov/eere/geothermal/geovision> | Email: GeoVision@ee.doe.gov

Glossaries

The Bioenergy Technologies Office maintains an online biomass glossary. Its short descriptions are intended to help students and researchers understand biomass terminology.

<http://www.energy.gov/eere/bioenergy/glossary>

The waterpower program maintains an online hydropower glossary. It is intended to help readers understand terminology associated with hydroturbine and hydropower plant components.

<http://www.energy.gov/eere/water/glossary-hydropower-terms>

The Office of Legacy management maintains an online glossary.

<https://www.energy.gov/lm/glossary>

The U.S. Energy Information Administration maintains a glossary on its website.

<https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary>

History

The DOE history timeline allows easy access to information on the Department's history and its predecessor agencies.

The timeline includes links to press releases, reports, speeches, and other documentation.

<https://www.energy.gov/lm/doe-history/doe-history-timeline>

Landscaping for Energy Efficiency

A well-designed landscape adds beauty to a home. Landscaping also can reduce cooling and heating costs. A shrub, tree, or vine can bring the coolness of shade, absorb the force of wind, and lower energy bills. Thoughtfully positioned trees can reduce the energy that a typical household uses by as much as 25 percent.

<https://www.energy.gov/energysaver/landscaping-energy-efficient-homes>

Maps

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy posts National Renewable Energy Laboratory maps that illustrate a variety of energy-related topics and trends: alternative fueling stations, carbon capture, climate vulnerabilities, per capita energy expenditure, renewable energy production, solar energy potential, and more.

<https://www.energy.gov/eere/photos/collection-nrel-maps>

Climate change is a threat to America's energy infrastructure in every region of the country: Alaska, Hawaii, Midwest, Northeast, Northern Great Plains, Northwest, Southeast, Southern Great Plains, Southwest, and Puerto Rico. The DOE website has an interactive map that illustrates the potential of climate change to disrupt the Nation's energy systems.

<https://www.energy.gov/articles/map-how-climate-change-threatens-america-s-energy-infrastructure-every-region>

National Laboratories

For more than 60 years, these Laboratories have been leading institutions for scientific innovation in the United States. To learn more about the Ames Laboratory, Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, and the other 14 National Laboratories, visit the DOE's "About the National Labs" web page.

<https://www.energy.gov/national-laboratories>

News

The newsroom web page offers easy access to news and speeches, as well as to the "Energy Blog" and the "Direct Current" podcast.

<https://www.energy.gov/newsroom>

Office of Inspector General (OIG)

The early alert system uses a distribution list for informing subscribers of significant press releases, publications, and reports the moment that the OIG posts them online. Subscription is free and available to anyone who has an interest in the OIG's work and an email address.

<http://www.energy.gov/ig/subscription-information> | Email: ignewmedia@hq.doe.gov

Open Government

The DOE supports the Open Government initiative to create a more open and transparent Government by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<http://www.energy.gov/open-government> | Email: open@hq.doe.gov

Postclosure Responsibilities

The Office of Legacy Management serves the public interest by fulfilling the DOE's postclosure responsibilities and ensuring the future protection of human health and the environment.

<https://www.energy.gov/lm/services>

Renewable Energy

The steady expansion of the U.S. renewable energy sector suggests that a clean energy revolution is underway nationwide.

<https://www.energy.gov/clean-energy>

Scientific and Technical Information

The Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI) advances science and sustains technological creativity by making research and development findings available to and useful for DOE researchers and the public. The OSTI website provides access to DOE science resources and to U.S. Federal science (Science.gov) and global science (WorldWideScience.org) information.

<https://www.osti.gov/search-tools>

Social Media

The DOE has a Facebook page.

<https://www.facebook.com/energygov>

The DOE tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/energy>

The DOE posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/USdepartmentofenergy>

Each of the 17 National Laboratories has its own YouTube channel.

https://www.youtube.com/c/EnergyGov/channels?view=49&shelf_id=1

The Sources of Information were updated 02-2022.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426

202-502-8004

<http://www.ferc.gov>

Commissioners

CHAIR

Richard Glick

Mark C. Christie

Allison Clements

James Danly

Willie L. Phillips

<https://www.ferc.gov/about/commission-members>

The above list of Commissioners was updated 12–2021.

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Chief Administrative Law Judge

Carmen A. Cintron

General Counsel

Matthew Christiansen

OFFICE DIRECTORS

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John Kroeger

Electric Reliability

David Ortiz, Acting

Energy Infrastructure Security

Joseph H. McClelland

Energy Market Regulation

Jette Gebhart

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Jignasa Gadani

Energy Projects

Terry L. Turpin

Enforcement

JanelBurdick

Executive Director

Anton C. Porter

External Affairs

Sarah Venuto

Secretary

Kimberly D. Bose

<https://www.ferc.gov/commission-members-senior-staff/commission-members-and-senior-staff>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2021.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission helps consumers obtain efficient, reliable, and sustainable energy services at fair and reasonable rates through regulatory and market means.

ORGANIZATION

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is an independent agency within the Department of Energy that regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil. The Commission comprises five members whom the President appoints with the advice and consent of the Senate. FERC Commissioners serve 5-year terms and have an equal vote on regulatory matters. The President designates one member to serve as both the Commission's Chair and its administrative head.

<https://www.ferc.gov/what-ferc>

An organizational chart and brief descriptions of the main activities of each office are posted online.

<https://www.ferc.gov/offices>

ACTIVITIES

Under the authority of the Federal Power, the Natural Gas, and the Interstate Commerce Acts, the FERC regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil. That authority also includes review of proposals to build interstate natural gas pipelines, natural gas storage facilities, and liquefied natural gas terminals, and licensing of nonfederal hydropower dams.

The FERC enforces regulatory requirements by imposing civil penalties and other means, monitors and investigates energy markets, and protects the reliability of the high voltage interstate transmission system through mandatory reliability standards.

<https://www.ferc.gov/about/what-ferc/what-ferc-does>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

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<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/138.html>

Career Opportunities

The FERC relies on accountants and auditors, attorneys, economists, energy industry analysts, engineers, environmental biologists, human resources specialists, information technology specialists, management analysts, and other professionals to carry out its mission.

<https://www.ferc.gov/about/careers>

In 2020, the FERC ranked 3d among 25 midsize Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DR00>

Contact Information

Email addresses and phone and fax numbers are available on the "Key Contacts" web page.

<https://www.ferc.gov/about/contact-us/key-contacts>

Data Sources

The FERC posts sources of data on its website.

<https://www.ferc.gov/industries-data/resources/data-sources>

Document Classes Table

The FERC has a critical energy/electric infrastructure information (CEII) related document classes table on its website.

<https://www.ferc.gov/enforcement-legal/ceii/related-document-classes>

Federal Register

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<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/federal-energy-regulatory-commission>

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<https://www.ferc.gov/ferc-online/overview>

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<https://www.ferc.gov/enforcement-legal/foia> | Email: foia-ceii@ferc.gov

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<https://www.ferc.gov/enforcement-legal/foia/reading-room-material>

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<https://www.ferc.gov/about/what-ferc/about/acronyms>

News Releases

The FERC posts news releases and headlines.

<https://www.ferc.gov/news-events/news/news-releases-headlines>

Public Participation

Citizens who may be affected by a proposed natural gas or hydroelectric project that the Commission regulates have certain rights. These rights range from seeing project correspondence to becoming an intervener and appealing FERC decisions in Federal court.

<https://www.ferc.gov/industries-data/resources/how-get-involved>

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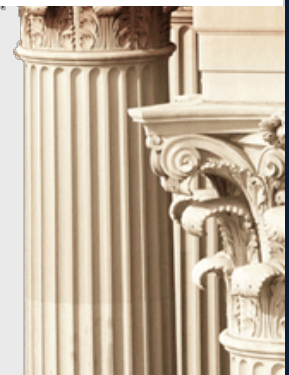
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[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)
[Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services](#)
[Food and Drug Administration](#)
[Health Resources and Services Administration](#)
[Indian Health Service](#)
[National Institutes of Health](#)
[Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#)



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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

200 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20201

202-690-6343

<http://www.hhs.gov>

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Xavier Becerra

<https://www.hhs.gov/about/leadership/xavier-becerra.html>

Immediate Office of the Secretary

DEPUTY SECRETARY

Andrea Palm

Chief of Staff

Sean McCluskie

<https://www.hhs.gov/about/agencies/staff-divisions/immediate-office-secretary/index.html>

Office of Intergovernmental and External Affairs

Director

Marvin B. Figueroa

<https://www.hhs.gov/about/leadership/marvin-figueroa/index.html>

ADDITIONAL OFFICES REPORTING TO THE SECRETARY—

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Administration

Cheryl Campbell

Financial Resources

Norris Cochran, Acting

Global Affairs

Loyce Pace

Health

Adm. Rachel L. Levine

Legislation

Melanie Egorin

Planning and Evaluation

(vacancy)

Preparedness and Response

Dawn O'Connell

Public Affairs

Sarah Lovenheim

CHIEF OFFICER

Information

Karl S. Mathias

DIRECTOR

Civil Rights

Lisa J. Pino

General Counsel

Daniel Barry

NATIONAL COORDINATOR

Health Information Technology

Micky Tripathi

<https://www.hhs.gov/about/agencies/orgchart/index.html>

Departmental Appeals Board

Chair

Constance B. Tobias

<https://www.hhs.gov/about/agencies/dab/about-dab/who-are-the-board-members-and-judges/index.html>

Medicare Hearings and Appeals Office

Chief Administrative Law Judge

McArthur Allen

<https://www.hhs.gov/about/agencies/omha/about/organizational-chart/meet-the-executive-leadership-team/index.html>

Office of Inspector General

Inspector General

Christi A. Grimm

<https://oig.hhs.gov/about-oig/leadership>

OPERATING DIVISIONS—

Administrators

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Chiquita Brooks-LaSure
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	Rochelle P. Walensky
Health Resources and Services Administration	Carole Johnson

Assistant Secretaries

Children and Families	January Contreras
Aging	Alison Barkoff, Acting
Mental Health and Substance Use	Miriam E. Delphin-Rittmon

Commissioner

Food and Drugs	Robert M. Califf

Directors

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	Robert O. Valdez
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	Patrick Breysse
Centers of Disease Control and Prevention	Rochelle P. Walensky
Indian Health Service	Elizabeth A. Fowler, Acting
National Institutes of Health	Lawrence A. Tabak, Acting

The Department of Health and Human Services strengthens the public health and welfare of the American people by making affordable and quality health care and childcare accessible, ensuring the safety of food products, preparing for public health emergencies, and advancing the diagnosis, treatment, and curing of life-threatening illnesses.

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.).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf134&num=0&edition=prelim>

The HHS posts its organizational chart online.

<https://www.hhs.gov/about/agencies/orgchart/index.html>

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 programs and activities of the Department and promotes general public understanding of the Department's goals, programs, and objectives.

<http://www.hhs.gov/about/leadership/index.html#secretary>

Office of Intergovernmental and External Affairs

The Office of Intergovernmental and External Affairs (IEA) supports the Secretary by serving as the primary liaison between the Department and external stakeholders and governments at the State, local, territorial, and tribal levels. The Office facilitates communication regarding HHS initiatives as they relate to external stakeholders and governments at the State, local, territorial, and tribal levels. The IEA both represents the State, territorial, and tribal perspective in the process of Federal policymaking and clarifies the Federal perspective to State, territorial and tribal representatives.

<http://www.hhs.gov/intergovernmental>

For further information, contact the Office of Intergovernmental and External Affairs. Phone, 202-690-6060.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) provides national leadership in the prevention of, preparation for, and response to the adverse health effects of public health emergencies and disasters. It acts as the primary advisor to the HHS Secretary on bioterrorism and other public health emergency matters, strengthens the Nation's health and response systems, and enhances national health security. The ASPR leads a collaborative policy approach to the Department's preparedness, response, and recovery portfolio. It works with partners across Federal, State, local, tribal, and international bodies, in communities, and in the private sector to promote a unified and strategic approach to the challenges of public health and medical preparedness, response, and recovery through programs like the Hospital Preparedness Program. The ASPR coordinates public health and medical support available from across the Federal Government to help prepare communities and to augment local capabilities of overwhelmed communities during and after disasters, which includes providing medical professionals through the

ASPR's National Disaster Medical System and the Medical Reserve Corps. The ASPR provides an integrated, systematic approach to the advanced development and acquisition of the necessary vaccines, drugs, therapies, and diagnostic tools for public health medical emergencies. It also coordinates within the Department and among Federal partners on the policy, prioritization, funding, acquisition, and distribution of these medical countermeasures. In addition, offices within the ASPR coordinate within the division, within the Department and with Federal, State, local, territorial, tribal and international bodies on emergency communications, science preparedness, and administrative management to support decisionmakers in emergencies.

<http://www.phe.gov/preparedness/pages/default.aspx>

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response. Phone, 202-205-2882.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (ASH) comprises 12 offices and 10 Presidential and secretarial advisory committees. The Assistant Secretary for Health heads the Office and serves as the Secretary's senior public health advisor. ASH 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 programs that provide population-based public health services; and provides direction and policy oversight, through the Office of the Surgeon General, for the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps. ASH administers a wide array of interdisciplinary programs related to disease prevention, health promotion, the reduction of health disparities, women's health, HIV/AIDS, vaccine programs, physical fitness and sports, bioethics, population affairs, blood supply, research integrity, and human research protections.

<http://www.hhs.gov/ash>

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health. Phone, 202-690-7694.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The HHS website has an alphabetical index to help visitors search for specific topics or browse content that aligns with their interests.

<http://www.hhs.gov/az/a/index.html>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that HHS records have been assigned to record group 468. The guide does not contain, however, a description that is associated with this record group. In anticipation of the transfer of archival records, record group 468 was created; however, no transfer had occurred before the guide was last updated.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/401-to-500.html?_ga=2.9600432.489972831.1652302153-1283406641.1650907417

Bullying

The HHS manages the website StopBullying.gov, which provides resources for defining, preventing, and responding to bullying, and for identifying who may be at risk. The website also features sections for children and teens, educators, parents, and communities.

<https://www.stopbullying.gov>

Business Opportunities

The HHS relies on its contractors and grantees to help protect the health of Americans and provide essential human services.

<http://www.hhs.gov/grants/index.html#contract>

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization helps develop and implement outreach programs to raise awareness of HHS contracting opportunities within the small business community. For information on programs, contact the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization. Phone, 202-690-7300.

<http://www.hhs.gov/asfr/ogapa/osbdu>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has the main phone number and mailing address for HHS Headquarters. It also has useful phone numbers and links to informative information resources.

<https://www.hhs.gov/about/contact-us/index.html>

Career Opportunities

For information on training opportunities and opportunities for recent graduates and students or to view current job openings, visit the "Why a Career at HHS?" web page.

<http://www.hhs.gov/about/careers/index.html>

In 2020, the HHS ranked 4th among 17 large Government agencies in the Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE00>

Climate Change

Keep abreast of the HHS's efforts to address the climate crisis by visiting its "What's New?" web page, which is one of the "Climate Change & Health Equity, and Environmental Justice" web pages.

<https://www.hhs.gov/climate-change-health-equity-environmental-justice/climate-change-health-equity/news/index.html> | Email: GoGreen@hhs.gov

Departmental Appeals Board

For information, contact the Departmental Appeals Board Immediate Office, MS 6127, Wilbur J. Cohen Building, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Room G-644, Washington, DC 20201. Phone, 202-565-0200.

<http://www.hhs.gov/dab>

Employee Directory

The HHS maintains a searchable employee directory on its website.

<https://directory.psc.gov/employee.htm>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the HHS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/health-and-human-services-department>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA allows individuals to request access to Federal agency records. The statute contains, however, nine exemptions that exempt some records or portions of them from disclosure. The Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs also serves as the Agency Chief FOIA Officer.

<http://www.hhs.gov/foia> | Email: hhs.acfo@hhs.gov

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The HHS posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<http://www.hhs.gov/answers>

Glossaries

In the world of organ donation and transplantation, terms are used and topics discussed that many may not recognize. The OrganDonor.gov website features a glossary of organ donation terms.

<https://www.organdonor.gov/learn/glossary>

The HHS maintains a glossary of terms that are associated with environmental justice. The glossary is one of the "Climate Change & Health Equity, and Environmental Justice" web pages.

<https://www.hhs.gov/climate-change-health-equity-environmental-justice/glossary/index.html>

Health Insurance

Need to enroll in a health insurance plan? Visit HealthCare.gov to learn about available options.

<https://www.healthcare.gov>

Medicare Hearings / Appeals

For information on Medicare hearings before administrative law judges, regarding Medicare coverage and payment determinations that Medicare contractors, Medicare Advantage Organizations, or Part D plan sponsors have made, as well as information on determinations related to Medicare beneficiary eligibility and entitlement, Part B late enrollment penalties, and income-related monthly adjustment amounts that the Social Security Administration has made, contact the Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals. Phone, 703-235-0635 or 855-556-8475.

<http://www.hhs.gov/omha> | Email: medicare.appeals@hhs.gov

Open Government

The HHS supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<http://www.hhs.gov/open/index.html>

Privacy Rights

For information on the HIPAA privacy, security, and breach notification rules or the Patient Safety Act, contact the Office for Civil Rights. Phone, 800-368-1019. TDD, 800-537-7697.

<https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/index.html>

Programs / Services

The HHS administers more than 100 programs departmentwide. Its programs protect the health of Americans and provide essential human services, especially for Americans who are least able to help themselves.

<https://www.hhs.gov/programs/index.html>

Public Health Service Commissioned Corps Officer Program

Information on the Commissioned Corps Officer programs is available at the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps Officer website.

<http://www.usphs.gov>

Regional Offices

Visit the "Regional Offices" web page for contact information.

<http://www.hhs.gov/about/agencies/regional-offices>

Social Media

The HHS has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/HHS>

The HHS tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/hhsgov>

The HHS posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/USGOVHHS>

Support Services (Fee-for-Service Activities)

The Program Support Center provides support services to all components of the Department and Federal agencies worldwide. For information concerning fee-for-service activities in the areas of acquisitions, occupational health, information technology support and security, human resource systems, financial management, and administrative operations, contact the Program Support Center, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Phone, 301-443-0034.

<http://www.psc.gov>

Surgeon General

For information on the benefits of active living, healthy eating, mental and emotional well-being, and tobacco-free living, visit the "Surgeon General" website. Phone, 240-276-8853.

<http://www.surgeongeneral.gov>

Tick-Borne Diseases

Tick-borne diseases are a serious problem for public health. Lyme disease is the most common tick-borne disease, but

there are at least 20 different infections that are transmitted by ticks in the United States.

<https://www.hhs.gov/ash/advisory-committees/tickbornedisease/index.html>

Unimplemented Recommendations

The "Office of Inspector General's (OIG's) Top Unimplemented Recommendations: Solutions To Reduce Fraud, Waste, and Abuse in HHS Programs" is an annual publication that the HHS posts online.

<https://oig.hhs.gov/reports-and-publications/compendium/index.asp>

The above Sources of Information were updated 6–2022.

Administration for Children and Families

330 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20201

202-401-9200

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	January Contreras

Deputy Assistant Secretary	S. Jeffrey Hild

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/about/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The Administration posts an organizational chart on its "Offices" web page.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/about/offices>

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

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/about/what-we-do>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Administration records have been assigned to record group 292. The guide does not contain, however, a description that is associated with this record group. In anticipation of the transfer of archival records, record group 292 was created; however, no transfer had occurred before the guide was last updated.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/201-to-300.html?>

[_ga=2.136512308.524104603.1653670220-2108958244.1650495806](#)

Career Opportunities

The Administration employs professionals with diverse academic and social backgrounds in a broad range of career fields and positions.

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/about/jobs-contracts>

In 2020, the Administration ranked 230th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE90>

Contact Information

The Administration's "Contact Us" web page is loaded with mailing addresses and phone numbers. Hotlines and helplines, program and regional office contacts, and State and local agency contacts, are included on the web page.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/about/contact-us>

Data / Research

The Administration's data and reports highlight its various programs and grants for improving the lives of the Nation's children, families, communities, and individuals.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/acf-data-research>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the Administration recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/children-and-families-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine exemptions that are contained within the statute.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/freedom-information-act>

History

The Administration for Children and Families was created on April 15, 1991. A short history of the Administration is available online.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/about/history>

Homelessness

The Administration's website has information on its programs and services for the homeless and for those at risk of becoming homeless.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/family-homelessness>

Hotlines

The Administration supports nationwide crisis hotlines for child abuse, domestic violence, human trafficking, and runaways. The Health Insurance Marketplace Call Center assists callers with choosing coverage that provides the best protection and benefits for them and family members, as well as for their businesses.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/acf-hotlines>

News

The Administration posts press releases.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/media/press>

Resource Library

The Administration maintains an online library of resources.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/resource-library>

Social Media

The Administration has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/ChildrenAndFamilies>

The Administration tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/acfhhhs>

The Administration posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/usgovacf>

State Human Services Agencies

The Administration posts contact information for human services agencies by State and territory, organized according to region.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/state-human-services-agencies>

The above Sources of Information were updated 5–2022.

Administration for Community Living

330 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20201

202-401-4634

TTY, 800-877-8339

<http://www.acl.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Alison Barkoff, Acting

Principal Deputy Administrator

Alison Barkoff

<https://acl.gov/about-acl/organization/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The Administration posts its organizational chart online, which is accessible on the "Organization" web page.

<https://acl.gov/about-acl/organization>

The Administration for Community Living administers programs and advises the Secretary on issues relevant to people with disabilities, their families and caregivers, and the independence, well-being, and health of older adults.

<https://acl.gov/about-acl>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Focus Areas, Networks, and Programs

An alphabetical index of areas of focus, networks, and programs is available online.

<https://acl.gov/programs/acl-programs-z>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" does not indicate a record group to which the Administration's records have been assigned.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records#search>

Blog

The Administration's Blog presents diverse perspectives on trends and issues related to older adults and people with disabilities.

<https://acl.gov/news-and-events/acl-blog>

Career Opportunities

For information on employment opportunities, visit the "Working at ACL" web page.

http://www.acl.gov/About_ACL/CareerOpportunities/Index.aspx

In 2020, the Administration ranked 368th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Ranking.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE01>

Contact Information

Phone numbers and an electronic message board are available on the "Contact Us" web page. Addresses for regional administrators also are accessible on the same web page.

<https://acl.gov/contact>

Data / Research

Data and statistics on older adults, as well as on persons with intellectual, physical, and developmental disabilities, are available on the Administration's website.

<https://acl.gov/aging-and-disability-in-america/data-and-research>

Elder Care Services

The elder care locator is a public service that provides information on services for older adults and their families. Online chat with an information specialist is also available Monday–Friday, 9 a.m.–8 p.m., eastern time. Phone, 800-677-1116.

<https://eldercare.acl.gov/Public/Index.aspx>

Elder Justice

Visit the Elder Justice website to explore its online resources: data, research, response information, technical assistance, and training.

<https://elderjustice.acl.gov/#gsc.tab=0>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the Administration recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/community-living-administration>

Finding Help

People often have questions about programs that are available in their States or communities, about which programs would best suit their needs, and about program eligibility and how to enroll. A variety of resources are available to help answer these questions and others.

<https://acl.gov/help>

Long-Term Care

Long-term care is a range of services and supports that help people meet their personal care needs—getting dressed, driving to appointments, or making meals. Many people are not sure what services and supports are covered by insurance, and they may be misinformed about Medicare coverage. The website LongTermCare.gov has resources to bring clarity to insurance benefits, the services and supports that insurance covers, including those services and supports that Medicare covers.

<https://acl.gov/ltc>

Older Indians

The "Older Indians" website delivers technical assistance resources to Title VI directors and serves as a Title VI programs forum for increasing communication.

<https://olderindians.acl.gov>

Social Media

The Administration has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/aclgov>

The Administration tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/ACLgov>

The Administration posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/AoA25>

The above Sources of Information were updated 6–2022.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857

301-427-1364

<http://www.ahrq.gov>

DIRECTOR

Robert O. Valdez

Deputy Director

David Meyers

<https://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/about/organization/orgchart/organizational-chart.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The Agency posts its organization chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/about/organization/orgchart/organizational-chart.html>

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality produces evidence to make healthcare affordable, equitable, more accessible, of a higher quality, and safer. It also works within the Department of Health and Human Services and with other partners to ensure that the evidence is understood and used.

<http://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/about/profile/index.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality records have been assigned to record group 510.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/510.html>

Career Opportunities

For information on employment opportunities, visit the "Careers at the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality" web page.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/about/careers/index.html>

In 2020, the Agency ranked 86th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Ranking.

<https://bestplacestowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE33>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has a central mailing address and phone number for contacting the agency.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/contact/index.html>

The "AHRQ Key Contacts" web page has email addresses and phone numbers for contacting centers and offices.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/about/organization/contacts/key-contacts.html>

Core Competencies

The Agency seeks to improve the lives of patients and aims to help healthcare systems and professionals deliver care that is safe and of high quality and value. The Agency accomplishes its mission by focusing on its three core competencies: data and analytics, health systems research, and practice improvement.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/corecompetencies/index.html>

Data

Statistical portraits of health care delivery in the United States are available on the Agency's website.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/data/index.html>

Federal Register

Documents that the Agency recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/agency-for-healthcare-research-and-quality>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Agency posts answers to FAQs.

<https://info.ahrq.gov>

Most-Searched Topics

Information on the Agency's most-searched topics is organized alphabetically on the "Topics" web page.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/topics/index.html>

Other Websites

With the support of contracting staff, the Agency maintains additional subsites to fulfill its mission. A list of these sites and a link to a description of each site's focus are provided on the "Other AHRQ Web Sites" web page.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/about/otherwebsites/index.html>

Social Media

The Agency has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/ahrq.gov>

The Agency tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/ahrqnews>

The Agency posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/AHRQHealthTV>

Tools

The Agency has practical and research-based tools and other resources to help healthcare organizations, providers, and others make care safer.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/tools/index.html>

The above Sources of Information were updated 6–2022.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

MS E–61, 4770 Buford Highway NE., Atlanta, GA 30341

770-488-0604

<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov>

DIRECTOR

Patrick Breyse

<https://www.cdc.gov/about/leadership/leaders/ncehatsdr.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) posted an organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/docs/ATSDR_Org_Chart_External-508.pdf

The ATSDR, as part of the Public Health Service, reduces exposure to toxic substances—exposure to substances from wastesites, unplanned releases, and other pollution sources that are present in the environment—which produce adverse health effects and diminish the quality of life.

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/about/index.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The Agency's website has an alphabetical index to help visitors search for specific topics or browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/az/a.html>

Archived Records

The alphabetical index to the "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" includes a reference to the ATSDR in record group 090, but no record group has been created for its records. Public

Health Service records have been assigned to record group 090.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-alpha/t.html>

ATSDR in 60 Seconds

The ATSDR protects people from the health effects of chemical exposures. The Agency posted the 60-second video "Dangerous Discovery" to help communicate the importance of its mission.

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/videos/dangerous_discovery.html

Career Opportunities

Information and other resources for applicants are posted on the "Careers at the CDC" web pages.

<https://jobs.cdc.gov/index.html>

Climate Change

The ATSDR website has an "Extreme Heat Adaptation" web page, which features an informative map showing changes in heat wave days from 1979 through 2016.

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/share/onemap_heat-crsci/extreme_heat_home.html

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has phone numbers, including an emergency response number. A Spanish language option is also available on the web page.

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/contacts.html>

The "Regional Offices Mailing Addresses" web page has additional contact information.

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/dro/dro_contact.html

Federal Register

Documents that the Agency recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/agency-for-toxic-substances-and-disease-registry>

Internships / Training

Information on internships and educational and training opportunities is available on the ATSDR website.

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/environmentaleducation.html>

News

The ATSDR posts media announcements on its "News Room" web page.

Email: ATSDRmediainquiries@cdc.gov

Toxicological Frequently Asked Questions (ToxFAQs)

The "ToxFAQs" web page has summaries on hazardous substances that the Agency's Division of Toxicology developed. ATSDR toxicological profiles and public health statements are the sources of information on which the series relies. Each factsheet serves as a guide that is quick to read and easy to understand. ToxFAQs also answers FAQs on exposure to hazardous substances that are encountered near wastesites and their effects on human health.

<https://wwwn.cdc.gov/TSP/ToxFAQs/ToxFAQsLanding.aspx>

Toxic Substances Portal

The portal provides easy access to the most relevant information on toxic substances and their effects on human health. The portal's web pages have an alphabetical ordering of documents on specific substances, toxicological information by health effect or chemical class, and toxicological information for specific audiences (community members, emergency responders, toxicological and health professionals, and health care providers).

<https://wwwn.cdc.gov/TSP/index.aspx>

The above Sources of Information were updated 6–2022.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1600 Clifton Road, Atlanta, GA 30333

800-232-4636

<http://www.cdc.gov>

DIRECTOR

Rochelle P. Walensky

Principal Deputy Director

Debra Houry, Acting

<https://www.cdc.gov/about/leadership.htm>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On July 1, 1946, the Communicable Disease Center opened its doors in Atlanta, GA, with the goal of stopping the spread of malaria nationwide. With a budget of \$10 million, its employees numbered fewer than 400. Shovels, sprayers, and trucks were among the most important tools for slowing the disease's spread.

<https://www.cdc.gov/about/history/index.html>

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) posts an organizational chart online in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.cdc.gov/about/pdf/organization/cdc-org-chart.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

The CDC, as part of the Public Health Service, protects the public health of Americans by leading the national effort to prevent and manage diseases and other preventable conditions and by responding to public health emergencies. Within the CDC, the following five directorates lead efforts to diagnose, prevent, and treat public

health hazards.

Infectious Diseases Research and Policies

The CDC oversees three infectious disease national centers. The National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases focuses on diseases that have been known for many years, emerging diseases, and zoonotic diseases (i.e., those that spread from animals to people). The National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention eliminates, prevents, and controls disease, disability, and death caused by human immunodeficiency virus infection/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, non-HIV retroviruses, viral hepatitis, other sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis. The National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases mitigates the effects of disease, which include disability and death, through immunization and by controlling respiratory and related diseases.

<https://www.cdc.gov/ddid/centers.html>

Occupational Safety and Health

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health conducts research to reduce worker illness and injury and to advance worker well-being; promotes safe and healthy workers through interventions, recommendations, and building capacity to address hazards; and enhances worker safety and health through collaborations that are global in scope.

<http://www.cdc.gov/NIOSH>

Noncommunicable Diseases Prevention

The CDC's current noninfectious disease priorities include marijuana use outcomes that affect health, mental health, and the prevention of nonoccupational hearing loss. Its noninfectious disease services are provided by four national centers: the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities; the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; the National Center for Environmental Health / Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; and the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control.

<https://www.cdc.gov/about/leadership/leaders/ondieh.html>

Public Health Preparedness and Response

The Center for Preparedness and Response helps the Nation prepare for and respond to urgent public health threats by providing strategic direction, coordination, and support for CDC's terrorism preparedness and emergency response activities.

<http://www.cdc.gov/phpr>

Public Health Science and Surveillance

The Public Health Science and Surveillance services—which include the National Center for Health Statistics and the Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services (CSELS)—lead the effort in promoting and facilitating science, surveillance, standards, and policies for reducing the burden of diseases in the United States and abroad. The CSELS promotes collaboration among health professionals globally; supports educational, training, and professional opportunities in epidemiology and public health science; maintains datasets and manages and preserves specimens; facilitates the sharing of health information; and reports on emerging public

health problems. Within the CDC, the Office of Laboratory Science and Safety oversees and coordinates critical laboratory policies and operations; the Office of Science serves as the CDC's authority on scientific quality, integrity, and innovation.

<https://www.cdc.gov/ddphss>

Public Health Service and Implementation Science

One office and three centers lead the national effort to promote and facilitate science programs and policies for identifying and responding to domestic and global public health threats. These four components are the Center for Global Health; Center for Preparedness and Response; Center for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support; and the Office of Minority Health and Health Equity.

<https://www.cdc.gov/about/leadership/leaders/ddphsis.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

An alphabetical subject index helps visitors navigate the content of the CDC's website.

https://www.cdc.gov/az/a.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Faz%2Findex.html

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that CDC records have been assigned to record group 442.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/442.html?_ga=2.23023485.794259431.1654643616-1283406641.1650907417

Career Opportunities

The CDC is the leading national public health protection agency in the United States. It relies on professionals with scientific and nonscientific expertise to protect Earth's human population from the threat of deadly diseases like Ebola, HIV/AIDS, influenza, malaria, and tuberculosis. Most scientific and technical positions at the CDC are filled through the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, a uniformed service of the U.S. Government.

<http://jobs.cdc.gov>

In 2020, the CDC ranked 192d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE39>

Climate Change

Together with other natural and anthropogenic health stressors, climate change affects human health and disease in many ways. It intensifies some existing health threats and causes the emergence of new ones. Not everyone is equally at risk: Age, economic resources, location, and other factors influence outcomes.

<https://www.cdc.gov/climateandhealth/effects/default.htm>

Extreme heat events pose a serious public health risk. The CDC's "Heat and Health Tracker" provides local heat and health information to help communities better prepare for and respond to extreme heat events.

<https://ephtracking.cdc.gov/Applications/heatTracker>

Contact Information

The "Contact CDC-INFO" web page has CDC phone numbers and an electronic form for contacting the agency.

<https://www.cdc.gov/dcs/ContactUs/Form>

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Guidance on prevention and treatment of COVID-19, as well as updates on the virus and information for specific groups like healthcare professionals and travelers, is available on the CDC website.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>

Disease of the Week

The "Disease of the Week" web page presents key facts on, prevention tips for, and a quiz to test one's knowledge of diseases that are common and serious.

<https://www.cdc.gov/dotw?Sort=Date%3A%3Adesc>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the CDC recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/centers-for-disease-control-and-prevention>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires of the CDC to disclose records that any person requests in writing; however, some records (or parts of them) may be shielded by one or more of the nine disclosure exemptions that the law contains.

<https://www.cdc.gov/od/foia/index.htm> | Email: FOIARequests@cdc.gov

The CDC has posted an "E-Z Guide to FOIA Exemptions."

https://www.cdc.gov/od/foia/request/ez_guide/index.htm

The CDC posts frequently requested agency records in its electronic reading room.

<https://foia.cdc.gov/app/ReadingRoomPopularDocument.aspx>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The CDC posts answers to questions on its website.

<https://www.cdc.gov/cdc-info/ask-cdc.html>

History

Some of the CDC's most important contributions to public health are described on the "CDC Timeline" web page.

<https://www.cdc.gov/museum/timeline/index.html>

The David J. Sencer CDC Museum features award-winning permanent and changing exhibitions that focus on

public health topics, as well as on the history of the CDC. The museum is located at CDC headquarters in Atlanta, GA, and it is associated with the Smithsonian Institution. Admission is free, and the museum welcomes visitors Monday–Friday, excluding Federal holidays. Phone, 404-639-0830.

<https://www.cdc.gov/museum/index.htm#>

Influenza (Flu)

Information on and resources for influenza are available on the CDC website.

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/index.htm>

Language Assistance

Information on language assistance services is available online for readers of Arabic, Chinese, Farsi, French, German, Haitian Creole, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese speakers.

<https://www.cdc.gov/other/language-assistance.html>

Library

The Stephen B. Thacker CDC Library helps the advancement of science and public health and safety through information. It provides a full range of information services and products to support public health research, policy, and action. The Library, which comprises the headquarters library in Atlanta and six branches, serves CDC employees nationwide, as well as employees working in international locations.

<http://www.cdc.gov/library>

Lyme Disease

Lyme disease is the most common vector-borne disease in the United States. The bacterium *Borrelia burgdorferi* is the most common cause of the disease. Infected blacklegged ticks transmit the bacterium to people. Typical Lyme Disease symptoms include fever, headache, fatigue, and a characteristic skin rash called erythema migrans.

<https://www.cdc.gov/lyme/index.html>

Podcasts

The Public Health Media Library's online holdings include recent and featured CDC podcasts.

<https://tools.cdc.gov/medialibrary/index.aspx#/landing/mediatype/Podcast/language/english/page/1/sort/desc/group/0>

Publications

Many publications are accessible on the CDC's website.

<https://www.cdc.gov/publications>

Reports

The monthly report "CDC Vital Signs" is released on the first Tuesday of every month. Past editions addressed such topics as colorectal and breast cancer screening; obesity, alcohol and tobacco use; HIV testing; motor vehicle safety; cardiovascular disease; teen pregnancy and infections associated with health care; and foodborne diseases. The report is also available in Spanish.

<https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns?Sort=Date%3A%3Adesc>

The CDC prepares the "Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report," which it uses for scientific publication of accurate, authoritative, objective, reliable, timely, and useful public health information and recommendations. Educators, epidemiologists and other scientists, physicians and nurses, public health practitioners, and researchers and laboratorians regularly read the report.

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/index.html> | Email: mmwrq@cdc.gov

Social Media

The CDC maintains a robust social media presence online. Digital tools are also accessible on its "Social Media at CDC" web page.

<https://www.cdc.gov/socialmedia>

Travel Health Notices

The CDC posts travel health notices on its website.

<https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices>

Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

VAERS is an early warning system that monitors the safety of vaccines after the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has authorized or licensed them for use. The CDC and FDA comanage VAERS.

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/ensuringsafety/monitoring/vaers/index.html>

The CDC has posted an instructional video for searching the VAERS by using the search tool WONDER (Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cOH7cFWS7o4>

The above Sources of Information were updated 6–2022.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21244

410-786-3000

<http://www.cms.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

Principal Deputy Administrator

Jonathan Blum

Chief of Staff

Erin Richardson

Chief Operating Officer

Jonathan Blum

<https://www.cms.gov/About-CMS/Leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) posts an organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://www.cms.gov/About-CMS/Agency-Information/CMSLeadership/Downloads/CMS_Organizational_Chart.pdf

The (CMS) administers the Medicare program and works in partnership with State governments to administer Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program, and health insurance portability standards.

<https://www.cms.gov/About-CMS/About-CMS.html>

The CMS has additional responsibilities. They include the administrative simplification standards of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA); quality standards in long-term care facilities (nursing homes) through the survey and certification process; and clinical laboratory quality standards as described in the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments.

<https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/press-kit>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Blog

The CMS has an official blog on its website.

<https://www.cms.gov/blog>

Business Opportunities

The CMS posts contracting opportunities.

<https://www.cms.gov/about-cms/contracting-with-cms/contractinggeneralinformation>

Career Opportunities

For information on career opportunities, visit the "Careers at CMS" web page.

<https://www.cms.gov/About-CMS/Career-Information/CareersatCMS>

In 2020, the CMS ranked 93d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE70>

Contact Information

The "Contact CMS" web page has phone numbers and web links to help visitors find answers to Medicare-related questions or solutions for program-related issues.

<https://www.cms.gov/about-cms/agency-information/contactcms>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the CMS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible

online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/centers-for-medicare-medicaid-services>

Forms

Many CMS forms are accessible online.

<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/CMS-Forms/CMS-Forms/CMS-Forms-List>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

To help health care providers understand the Medicare and Medicaid electronic health records (EHR) incentive programs, CMS has compiled a comprehensive list of FAQs and answers.

<https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/EHRIncentivePrograms/FAQ>

Glossary

The CMS maintains a glossary that explains terms found on its website.

<https://www.cms.gov/glossary>

The "Acronyms" web page contains a list of acronyms that are found on the CMS website, as well as other acronyms that are used frequently. An acronym is a term formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the major parts of a longer compound term.

<https://www.cms.gov/acronyms>

History

The CMS website gives a short history of the agency's programs.

<https://www.cms.gov/about-cms/agency-information/history>

Innovation Center

In 2010, Congress established the CMS Innovation Center (IC) to identify ways to improve healthcare quality and to reduce costs in the Children's Health Insurance Program and the Medicare and Medicaid programs. By using Congressionally-mandated demonstrations and CMS initiatives and models, the IC has accelerated a shift in priorities, a shift that rewards value over volume, in major programs belonging to the Nation's Government-managed healthcare systems.

<https://innovation.cms.gov/about>

Insurance for Children

Millions of children and teens qualify for free or low-cost health and dental coverage through the Children's Health Insurance Program and the Medicaid program.

<https://www.insurekidsnow.gov>

Low Income Subsidy

The "Limited Income and Resources" web page answers questions about the Low Income Subsidy (LIS). The LIS helps Medicare participants pay for prescription drugs, and it lowers the costs of Medicare prescription drug coverage.

<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Prescription-Drug-Coverage/LimitedIncomeandResources>

Medicaid

The CMS manages the website Medicaid.gov.

<https://www.medicaid.gov>

Medicare

The CMS manages the website Medicare.gov.

<https://www.medicare.gov>

The Medicare Coverage Database contains all national coverage determinations and local coverage determinations, local articles, and proposed national coverage determination decisions. The database also includes several other types of national coverage policy-related documents, including national coverage analyses, coding analyses for labs, Medicare Evidence Development and Coverage Advisory Committee proceedings, and Medicare coverage guidance documents.

<https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx>

The Medicare Learning Network has published the booklet "Medicare Fraud and Abuse: Prevent, Detect, Report"

The CMS posted the booklet on its website in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.stopmedicarefraud.gov/index.html>

Newsroom

The CMS posts news items on its website.

<https://www.cms.gov/newsroom>

Regional Offices

Regional Offices are the State and local presence of the CMS. Regional field staff work with beneficiaries, healthcare providers, State governments, CMS contractors, community groups, and others, to educate and inform and to answer questions.

<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/ICD10/CMS-Regional-Offices>

Social Media

CMS social media accounts are accessible on the "Press Kit" web page. CMS maintains a presence on Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, and YouTube.

<https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/press-kit>

Spirit of CMS

To mark the 50th anniversary (1965–2015) of Medicare and Medicaid, the CMS produced the video "Spirit of CMS." The stars are Amundam, Denita, Jim, Joanne, Jonathan, Lewis, and Rubi, each of whom is a dedicated CMS civil servant.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jPk6Z5Lm2A>

The above Sources of Information were updated 6–2022.

Food and Drug Administration

10903 New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20993

888-463-6332

<http://www.fda.gov>

COMMISSIONER	Robert M. Califf
Principal Deputy Commissioner	Janet Woodcock
Chief of Staff	Julia C. Tierney

<https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/fda-organization-charts/fda-overview-organization-chart-text-version>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) posts its organization chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/fda-organization-charts/fda-overview-organization-chart>

The FDA protects the public health by ensuring the safety, security, and efficacy of human and veterinary drugs, biological products, medical devices, the Nation's food supply, cosmetics, and products that emit radiation. The FDA also advances the public health by accelerating innovations to make medicines more effective and by providing the public with accurate and science-based information on medicines and food to improve health. The agency plays a significant role in the Nation's counterterrorism capability by ensuring the security of the food supply.

<https://www.fda.gov/about-fda>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Animal and Veterinary Recalls

The FDA posts animal and veterinary recall information—brand name, date of recall, company name, product description, and the reason or problem—on its website.

<https://www.fda.gov/animal-veterinary/safety-health/recalls-withdrawals>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that FDA records have been assigned to record group 88.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/088.html?>

[_ga=2.123088395.1422664880.1655843766-1283406641.1650907417](#)

Biologics

Biological products include allergenics, blood and blood components, gene therapy, recombinant therapeutic proteins, somatic cells, tissues, and vaccines. Biologics can be composed of nucleic acids, proteins, or sugars, or complex combinations of these substances, or may be living entities such as cells and tissues. They are isolated from a variety of natural sources—animal, human, and microorganism—and may be produced by using biotechnology and other recent technologies.

<https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/resources-you-biologics>

Birth Control

The FDA has posted a birth control chart that contains information about different options for avoiding pregnancy.

<https://www.fda.gov/consumers/free-publications-women/birth-control-chart>

Career Opportunities

The FDA relies on attorneys, biologists, chemists, consumer safety officers, engineers, information technology specialists, medical officers, microbiologists, pharmacists, pharmacologists, statisticians, and other professionals, to carry out its mission.

<https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/jobs-and-training-fda>

In 2020, the FDA ranked 80th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Ranking.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE36>

Cell Phones

The FDA and Federal Communications Commission share the regulatory responsibilities for regulating cell phones. The FDA has posted four simple steps to minimize exposure to radio frequency energy when using a cell phone.

<https://www.fda.gov/radiation-emitting-products/home-business-and-entertainment-products/cell-phones>

Cigarettes

The FDA describes cigarettes with three words: attractive, addictive, and deadly. Cigarettes are designed to be attractive and addictive. The FDA's infographic "How a Cigarette is Engineered" explains the role design plays in attraction and addiction.

<https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/products-ingredients-components/how-cigarette-engineered>

Consumers

The FDA posts science-based health and safety information that consumers may find helpful.

<https://www.fda.gov/consumers>

Contact Information

Contact information and resources are posted on the "Contact FDA" web page.

<https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/contact-fda>

Cosmetics

The FDA posts answers to questions that consumers frequently ask about cosmetic safety and regulation on its "Cosmetics FAQs" web page.

<https://www.fda.gov/cosmetics/resources-consumers-cosmetics/cosmetics-faqs>

Drugs

The FDA maintains drug databases and has a lot to say about drug safety.

<https://www.fda.gov/drugs>

En Español

Important sections of the FDA's website are available in Spanish.

<https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/fda-en-espanol>

FDA press announcements are available in Spanish.

<https://www.fda.gov/news-events/fda-newsroom/comunicados-de-prensa>

Federal Register

Documents that the FDA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/food-and-drug-administration>

Food

The FDA has a lot to say about food safety and healthy foods.

<https://www.fda.gov/food>

Foodborne Illnesses

The FDA regulates human and animal food. It also posts information on recent outbreaks of foodborne illness.

<https://www.fda.gov/food/recalls-outbreaks-emergencies/outbreaks-foodborne-illness>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires of the FDA to disclose records that any person requests in writing; however, some records (or parts of them) may be shielded by one or more of the nine disclosure exemptions that the law contains.

<https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/freedom-information>

Before submitting a formal FOIA request in writing, please search for the desired information in the electronic reading room. Records containing the desired information may be posted already on the FDA website, and, therefore, they may be accessible immediately and free of charge.

<https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/freedom-information/electronic-reading-room>

Medical Devices

The FDA gives advice on medical devices and has a lot to say about safety and recalls.

<https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices>

Press Announcements

The FDA posts press announcements.

<https://www.fda.gov/news-events/fda-newsroom/press-announcements>

Radiation-Emitting Products

The FDA has posted a table containing examples of radiation-emitting products and a diagram showing the overlap of FDA enforcement authorities for these products.

<https://www.fda.gov/media/77753/download>

Recalls / Market Withdrawals / Safety Alerts

Information from press releases and other public notices on certain recalls of FDA-regulated products is collected and posted online.

<https://www.fda.gov/safety/recalls-market-withdrawals-safety-alerts>

Social Media

The FDA has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/FDA>

The FDA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/US_FDA

The FDA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/AHRQHealthTV>

The above Sources of Information were updated 6–2022.

Health Resources and Services Administration

5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857

301-443-3376

<http://www.hrsa.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Carole Johnson

Deputy Administrator

Diana Espinosa

Chief of Staff

Jordan Grossman

<https://www.hrsa.gov/about/organization/key-staff.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) posts an organization chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.hrsa.gov/about/organization/org-chart.html>

The HRSA improves access to health care by strengthening the health care workforce, building healthy communities, and achieving health equity. HRSA programs make health care accessible to people who are geographically isolated or economically or medically vulnerable. It supports the training of health professionals, the distribution of providers to areas where they are needed most, and improvements in health care delivery. The agency also oversees organ, bone marrow, and cord blood donations; compensates individuals harmed by vaccination; and maintains databases that protect against health care abuse, fraud, malpractice, and waste.

<https://www.hrsa.gov/about/index.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that HRSA records have been assigned to record group 512.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/512.html>

Data

The HRSA maintains an online data warehouse.

<https://data.hrsa.gov>

Career Opportunities

The HRSA posts career opportunities on its "Human Resources" web page.

<https://www.hrsa.gov/hr>

In 2020, the HRSA ranked 51st among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Ranking.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE34>

Contact Information

The address for HRSA headquarters, electronic contact forms, email addresses, and phone numbers are accessible on the "Contact HRSA" web page.

<https://www.hrsa.gov/about/contact/index.html>

Federal Register

Documents that the HRSA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/health-resources-and-services-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires of the HRSA to disclose agency records that any person properly requests in writing. Certain records, or parts of them, may be shielded, however, from disclosure by one of the nine exemptions that the statute contains.

<https://www.hrsa.gov/foia>

Organ Donation and Transplantation

The HRSA manages the website [OrganDonor.gov](https://www.organdonor.gov), which provides the public with U.S. Government information on organ donation and transplantation.

<https://www.organdonor.gov>

Social Media

The HRSA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/HRSAgov>

The HRSA has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/HRSAgov>

The HRSA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/HRSAtube/videos>

The above Sources of Information were updated 6–2022.

Indian Health Service

5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20857

301-443-3593

<http://www.ihs.gov>

DIRECTOR

Elizabeth A. Fowler, Acting

Deputy Director

Benjamin Smith

<https://www.ihs.gov/aboutihs/keyleaders>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The Indian Health Service (IHS) organizational structure is composed of two major office groups: headquarters offices and regional offices, which are called areas.

<https://www.ihs.gov/aboutihs/organizationalstructure>

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 helps Native American tribes develop their health programs; facilitates and assists tribes in coordinating health planning and obtaining and utilizing health resources available

through Federal, State, and local programs, in operating comprehensive health programs and evaluating them; and provides comprehensive health care services, including hospital and ambulatory medical care, preventive and rehabilitative services, and development of community sanitation facilities.

<https://www.ihs.gov/aboutihs>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The IHS website has an alphabetical index to help visitors search for specific topics or browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.ihs.gov/atoz/a>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that IHS records have been assigned to record group 513.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/513.html?_ga=2.129907845.849221083.1656359997-1283406641.1650907417

Blog

The IHS maintains a blog on its "IHS Blog" web page.

<https://www.ihs.gov/newsroom/ihs-blog>

Career Opportunities

For information on employment, visit the "Career Opportunities" web page.

<https://www.ihs.gov/careeropps>

In 2020, the IHS ranked 326th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Ranking.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE37>

Contact Information

The IHS maintains a "Contact Information" web page that has an electronic "Contact Us" form. For claims-related questions, call the Health Care Services Corporation. Phone, 800-225-0241.

<https://www.ihs.gov/contactus>

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY—An electronic message form is available on the "Environmental Sustainability" website.

<https://www.ihs.gov/sustainability/contactus>

MEDIA—Call or email the Public Affairs Office. Phone, 301-443-3593.

Email: newsroom@ihs.gov

RECRUITMENT—The IHS posts information for contacting IHS recruiters of healthcare professionals.

<https://www.ihs.gov/careeropps/contactrecruiter> | Email: ihsrecruiters@ihs.gov

Events

The IHS maintains an events calendar on its "IHS Calendar" web page.

<https://www.ihs.gov/ihscalendar>

Environmental Sustainability

The IHS strives to meet all Federal requirements for health and sustainability. Beyond those requirements, the IHS has adopted a forward-leaning environmental posture with regard to activities and programs. To minimize adverse effects on the environment, IHS contractors, suppliers, and staff introduce ecological considerations early when they plan agency operations and implement them. The "Environmental Sustainability" website informs the general public about IHS efforts and things that concerned citizens can do to heighten their sustainability awareness.

<https://www.ihs.gov/sustainability>

Factsheets

IHS factsheets contain general information on the agency and on specific healthcare topics concerning American Indian and Alaska Native people.

<https://www.ihs.gov/newsroom/factsheets>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the IHS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/indian-health-service>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires of the IHS to disclose agency records that a person requests in writing. One of the nine exemptions that the statute contains may shield, however, some records, or parts of them, from disclosure.

<https://www.ihs.gov/FOIA>

The FOIA electronic (eFOIA) reading room serves as the central source of FOIA-related documents that are in digital format.

<https://www.ihs.gov/FOIA/readingroom/>

Locations

The IHS is divided into twelve physical areas of the United States: Alaska, Albuquerque, Bemidji, Billings, California, Great Plains, Nashville, Navajo, Oklahoma, Phoenix, Portland, and Tucson. To learn more about each of these areas, about its facilities and culture, visit the "Locations" web page.

<https://www.ihs.gov/locations>

Newsroom

Announcements, congressional testimony, factsheets, press releases, and speeches are available online.

<https://www.ihs.gov/newsroom> | Email: newsroom@ihs.gov

Social Media

The IHS has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/IndianHealthService>

The IHS posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/IHSgov/feed>

The above Sources of Information were updated 6–2022.

National Institutes of Health

1 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892

301-496-4000

<http://www.nih.gov>

DIRECTOR

Lawrence A. Tabak, Acting

Principal Deputy Director

Tara A. Schwetz, Acting

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/who-we-are/nih-leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The National Institutes of Health seeks to expand fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems and to apply that knowledge for improved health, longer life, and for reducing disability and illness.

ORGANIZATION

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is made up of 27 different components called Institutes and Centers. Each component has its own research agenda, typically focusing on particular diseases or body systems. Of these components, 24 of them receive their funding directly from the U.S. Congress and administrate their own budgets.

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/who-we-are/organization>

The Office of the Director sets policy for the NIH and plans, manages, and coordinates the programs and activities of NIH Institutes and Centers.

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/what-we-do/nih-almanac/office-director-nih>

The organizational chart of the Office of the Director is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://oma.od.nih.gov/IC_Organization_Chart/OD%20Organizational%20Chart.pdf

ACTIVITIES

The NIH supports biomedical and behavioral research domestically and abroad, conducts research in NIH

laboratories and clinics, trains research scientists, and develops and disseminates credible, science-based health information to the public.

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/what-we-do>

CENTERS—

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/what-we-do/nih-almanac/nih-organization>

Clinical Research

The Clinical Center is the clinical research hospital for the NIH. By doing clinical research, investigators translate laboratory discoveries into better treatments, therapies, and interventions to improve the Nation's health. The Center conducts clinical and laboratory research and trains future clinical investigators. Nearly 500,000 volunteers from across the Nation have participated in clinical research studies since the Center opened in 1953. About 1,500 clinical research studies are currently in progress.

<http://clinicalcenter.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the Clinical Center. Phone, 301-496-4000.

Complementary and Integrative Health

The National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health defines the utility and safety of complementary and integrative health interventions and their roles in improving health and health care. This science-based information helps the public, health care professionals, and health policymakers make decisions on the use and integration of complementary and integrative health approaches.

<https://nccih.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health. Phone, 888-644-6226.

Global Health

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

<https://www.fic.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the Fogarty International Center. Phone, 301-496-2075.

Information Technology

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

<http://www.cit.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the Center for Information Technology. Phone, 301-496-5703.

Scientific Review

The Center for Scientific Review (CSR) organizes the peer review groups that evaluate the majority of grant applications submitted to the 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 the NIH can fund the most promising research. CSR also receives all incoming applications and assigns them to the appropriate Centers and Institutes that fund grants.

<http://public.csr.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the Center for Scientific Review. Phone, 301-435-1111.

Translational Sciences Advancement

The National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences focuses on what is common across diseases and the translational process. The Center emphasizes innovation and deliverables, relying on data and new technologies to develop, demonstrate, and disseminate advances in translational science that tangibly improve human health.

<https://ncats.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences. Phone, 301-435-0888.

INSTITUTES—

<https://www.nih.gov/institutes-nih/list-institutes-centers>

Aging

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) conducts and supports research on the aging process, age-related diseases, and other special problems and needs of older people. It is also the lead NIH Institute for research on age-related cognitive change and Alzheimer's disease. The NIA provides information on aging to the scientific community, health care providers, and the public.

<http://www.nia.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute on Aging. Phone, 301-496-1752.

Alcohol Abuse / Alcoholism

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism 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.

<http://www.niaaa.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Phone, 301-443-3885.

Allergy / Infectious Diseases

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases conducts and supports research to study the causes of infectious diseases and immune-mediated diseases and to develop better means of preventing, diagnosing, and treating these diseases.

<http://www.niaid.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Phone, 866-284-4107 or 301-496-5717.

Arthritis / Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases

The National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases supports research on the causes, treatment, and prevention of arthritis and musculoskeletal and skin diseases; the basic and clinical training of scientists to carry out this research; and the dissemination of information on research progress.

<http://www.niams.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases. Phone, 877-226-4267 or 301-496-8190.

Biomedical Imaging / Bioengineering

The National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering supports research, training, and the dissemination of research advances for accelerating the development and application of biomedical technologies to improve the detection, treatment, and prevention of disease. It integrates the physical and engineering sciences with the life sciences to advance basic research and medical care.

<http://www.nibib.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering. Phone, 301-496-3500.

Biomedical Library Services / Information Resources

The National Library of Medicine, the world's largest biomedical library, serves as the Nation's principal medical information source, providing medical library services and extensive online information resources to scientists, practitioners, and the general public. It conducts, fosters, and supports research and training in biomedical informatics and supports development and dissemination of clinical terminology standards.

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Library of Medicine. Phone, 301-496-6308.

Cancer

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) is the Federal Government's principal agency for cancer research and training. It coordinates the National Cancer Program, which conducts and supports research, training, health information dissemination, and other activities associated with diagnosing, preventing, treating, and finding the cause of cancer and with the continuing care of cancer patients and their families.

<http://www.cancer.gov>

For further information, contact the Cancer Information Service. Phone, 800-422-6237.

Child Health / Human Development

The Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development conducts and supports basic, clinical, and epidemiological research on the reproductive, rehabilitative, neurobiological, developmental, and behavioral processes that determine the health of children, adults, families, and communities.

<http://www.nichd.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Phone, 800-370-2943.

Deafness / Other Communication Disorders

The National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research and training on normal and disordered processes of hearing, balance, taste, smell, voice, speech, and language. The Institute also makes science-based health information publicly available, and it supports efforts to create devices that substitute for lost or impaired sensory and communication function.

<http://www.nidcd.nih.gov> | Email: NIDCDinfo@nidcd.nih.gov

For further information, contact the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders. Phone, 800-241-1044. TTY, 800-241-1055.

Dental and Craniofacial Research

The National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research funds research on dental, oral, and craniofacial health and disorders. It also conducts research in its own laboratories and clinic, supports research training, and promotes the timely transfer of research-based knowledge and its implications for health to researchers, to health professionals, to patients, and to the general public.

<http://www.nidcr.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research. Phone, 301-496-4261.

Diabetes / Digestive and Kidney Diseases

The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases conducts, supports, and coordinates research and research training. It also offers science-based information on diabetes and other endocrine and metabolic diseases; on digestive diseases, nutritional disorders, weight control, and obesity; and on kidney, urologic and blood diseases.

<https://www.niddk.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. Phone, 301-496-3583.

Drug Abuse

The National Institute on Drug Abuse supports and conducts basic and clinical research on drug use, its consequences, and the underlying neurobiological, behavioral, and social mechanisms. The Institute also ensures effective translation and dissemination of scientific findings to improve the prevention and treatment of substance-use disorders, and it works at raising the public's awareness that addiction is a type of brain disorder.

<http://www.drugabuse.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Phone, 877-643-2644.

Environmental Health Sciences

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences supports research that explores how the environment affects people's health. Its research centers on environmental exposures and understanding their effects on human biology and health with an emphasis on disease and disability prevention. The Institute also houses the national toxicology program, a cross-agency organization that coordinates toxicity testing across the Federal Government.

<http://www.niehs.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Phone, 919-541-3345.

Eye and Vision Diseases

The National Eye 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.

<http://www.nei.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Eye Institute. Phone, 301-496-5248.

General Medical Sciences

The National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) supports basic research that increases understanding of biological processes and lays the foundation for advances in disease diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

NIGMS-funded scientists investigate how living systems work at a range of levels, from molecules and cells to tissues, to whole organisms and populations. The Institute also supports research in clinical areas, primarily those that affect multiple organ systems. To assure the vitality and productivity of the research enterprise, the NIGMS provides leadership in training the next generation of scientists, in diversifying the scientific workforce, and in developing research capacities throughout the country.

<http://www.nigms.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. Phone, 301-496-7301.

Heart, Lung, and Blood Diseases

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute provides leadership for a global program in sleep disorders, blood resources, and diseases of the heart, blood vessels, blood, and lungs. It conducts, fosters, and supports a comprehensive program of basic research, clinical investigations and trials, observational and implementation science studies, as well as demonstration and education projects.

<http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Phone, 301-592-8573.

Human Genome Research

The National Human Genome Research Institute supports research to uncover the role that the genome plays in human health and disease; studies on the ethical, legal, and social implications of genomics research for individuals, families, and communities; and the application of genomics research to medical care.

<http://www.genome.gov>

For further information, contact the National Human Genome Research Institute. Phone, 301-402-0911.

Mental Health

The National Institute of Mental Health works to transform the understanding and treatment of mental illnesses. Through basic and clinical research, it advances the prevention, recovery, and cure of mental conditions that disable many Americans.

<http://www.nimh.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Mental Health. Phone, 866-615-6464.

Minority Health / Health Disparities

The National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities leads scientific research to improve minority health and eliminate health disparities. The Institute plans, reviews, coordinates, and evaluates all minority health

and health disparities research and activities of the NIH; conducts and supports research on minority health and health disparities; promotes and supports the training of a diverse research workforce; translates and disseminates research information; and fosters innovative collaborations and partnerships.

<http://www.nimhd.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities. Phone, 301-402-1366.

Neurological Disorders / Stroke

The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke works to better understand the brain and spinal cord and to use that knowledge to mitigate the effects of neurological disease. It conducts, promotes, coordinates, and guides research and training on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological disorders and stroke. It also supports basic, translational, and clinical research in related scientific areas.

<http://www.ninds.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. Phone, 301-496-5751.

Nursing Research

The National Institute of Nursing Research supports clinical and basic research and research training to build the scientific foundation for clinical practice, to prevent disease and disability, to manage and eliminate symptoms caused by illness, to enhance end-of-life and palliative care, and to train the next generation of nurse scientists.

<http://www.ninr.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Nursing Research. Phone, 301-496-0207.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Almanac

The NIH Almanac is a reliable source of information on the Federal Government's principal medical research agency. Federal employees, journalists, lawmakers, and members of the general public consult the almanac when seeking NIH-related information.

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/what-we-do/nih-almanac/about-nih-almanac>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that NIH records have been assigned to record group 443.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/443.html?_ga=2.103502661.453707337.1656617425-1283406641.1650907417

Career Opportunities

For information on employment opportunities, visit the "Jobs at NIH" web page.

<https://hr.nih.gov/jobs>

In 2020, the NIH ranked 63d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Ranking.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE38>

Climate Change

The NIH is concerned about climate change for these reasons: "[Its] effects worsen many existing illnesses, diseases and conditions, by increasing exposure to increased temperatures, introducing new pests and pathogens, and impairing air quality and water resources. As the planet warms, oceans expand and sea level rises, floods and droughts become more frequent and intense, and heat waves and hurricanes become more severe. Certain populations—including children, the elderly, the poor, and those with underlying health conditions—are at increased risk for health impacts from climate change. Climate-related events can also stress health care infrastructure and delivery systems." To learn more, visit the website of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and see the "Climate Change and Human Health" web page.

<https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/programs/climatechange/index.cfm>

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences maintains a curated and integrated bibliographic database of global peer-reviewed research and gray literature on the science of climate effects on human health.

<https://tools.niehs.nih.gov/cchhl/index.cfm>

Contact Information

Information for contacting the NIH by mail or phone is available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/contact-us>

Environmental Health

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences maintains a "Brochures and Factsheets" web page.

<https://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/materials/index.cfm>

Events

The NIH posts upcoming events on its "Calendar of Events" web page.

<https://calendar.nih.gov>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the NIH recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/national-institutes-of-health>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires of the NIH to disclose records that any person requests in writing; however, some records (or

parts of them) may be shielded by one or more of the nine disclosure exemptions that the law contains.

<https://www.nih.gov/institutes-nih/nih-office-director/office-communications-public-liaison/freedom-information-act-office> | Email: nihfia@mail.nih.gov

The NIH maintains a FOIA library that contains both on-site and electronic records.

<https://www.nih.gov/institutes-nih/nih-office-director/office-communications-public-liaison/freedom-information-act-office/nih-foia-library>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The NIH posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/frequently-asked-questions>

History

A short history of the NIH is available online.

<https://history.nih.gov/display/history/A+Short+History+of+the+National+Institutes+of+Health>

The DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Museum of Medical Research, also known as the NIH Stetten Museum, preserves and interprets the material culture of the NIH's scientific work through physical and virtual exhibits.

<https://history.nih.gov/pages/viewpage.action?pagelId=1016361>

News

The NIH posts news releases on its website.

<https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases>

The monthly newsletter "NIH News In Health" contains practical consumer health news and information that is based on NIH research.

<https://newsinhealth.nih.gov>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.nih.gov/site-map>

Social Media

The NIH tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/NIH>

The NIH has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/nih.gov>

The NIH posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/nihod>

Spanish

The NIH posts important health information in Spanish.

<https://salud.nih.gov>

Staff Directory

The NIH enterprise directory allows users to search for staff members by email address, name, or phone number.

<https://ned.nih.gov/search>

Visitor Information

Maps and information on access and security, parking, tours, the campus shuttle, and more are available on the NIH website.

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/visitor-information>

Weight Management

The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases' website has weight management information and resources.

<https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/weight-management>

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2022.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20857

240-276-2130

<http://www.samhsa.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Miriam E. Delphin-Rittmon

Deputy Assistant Secretary

Tom Coderre, Acting

<https://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/who-we-are/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2022.

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration alleviates the pain and mitigates the harm that substance abuse and mental illness visit upon communities nationwide.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

In 1992, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) was established as an agency of the Public Health Service (106 Stat. 325) by Public Law 102–321, which also is cited as the "ADAMHA Reorganization Act."

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-106/pdf/STATUTE-106-Pg323.pdf>

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) posts its organizational chart in

Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/samhsa-organization-chart.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

The SAMHSA leads public health efforts to advance the Nation's behavioral health. It funds State and local service agencies through grants and formulas; collects data and makes available surveillance reports on the effect of behavioral health on Americans; leads efforts to offer public education on mental illness and substance abuse prevention, treatment, and recovery; regulates and oversees national behavioral health programs; and promotes practice improvement in community-based, primary, and specialty care settings.

<http://www.samhsa.gov/about-us>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) was renamed the SAMHSA in 1992. The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that ADAMHA records have been assigned to record group 511.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/511.html?_ga=2.205882451.1986076236.1657144025-1283406641.1650907417

Blog

The SAMHSA posts a blog.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/blog>

Career Opportunities

SAMHSA seeks qualified applicants to advance the Nation's behavioral health, to improve the lives of individuals suffering from mental disorders and substance abuse, and to assist members of their families. Visit the "Working at SAMHSA" learn more about starting career at SAMHSA.

<http://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/jobs-internships>

In 2020, the SAMHSA ranked 410th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Ranking.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE32>

Contact Information

Links, phone numbers, and postal and email addresses are available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/contact-us>

Data

The Administration maintains five collections of data: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality reports, client level data, mental health facilities data, population data, and substance abuse facilities data.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/data>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the SAMHSA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/substance-abuse-and-mental-health-services-administration>

Find Treatment

The "Find Treatment" web page has locator tools for behavioral health, early serious mental illness, opioid, and substance use treatment services. It also has a directory for opioid treatment programs. For people who need to talk, crisis line, helpline, and lifeline phone numbers are available on the same web page.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/find-treatment>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires the SAMHSA to disclose records that any person requests in writing; however, some records (or parts of them) may be shielded by one or more of the nine disclosure exemptions that the law contains.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/freedom-information-act-foia>

Newsroom

Press announcements, quarterly newsletters, and media highlights of initiatives and other activities are available in the newsroom.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/newsroom> | Email: media@samhsa.hhs.gov

Offices / Centers

SAMHSA offices and centers provide leadership and assistance for quality behavioral health services. They support States, territories, tribes, communities, and local organizations through grants and contract awards.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/who-we-are/offices-centers>

Programs / Campaigns

SAMHSA's programs and campaigns inform, train, and provide technical assistance to improve the quality and delivery of behavioral health services nationwide.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/programs>

Publications / Digital Products

Hundreds of publications are available on the SAMHSA website.

<https://store.samhsa.gov>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The SAMHSA uses various forms of social media to connect with the online community and engage people.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/social-media>

Suicide Prevention

The Administration funds the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline. Phone, 800-273-8255.

https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/?WT_ac=AD20110315NSPL

Help is available in Spanish, too.

<https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/help-yourself/en-espanol>

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2022.

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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



Administration for Children and Families



The United States Government Manual

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

330 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20201

202-401-9200

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

January Contreras

Deputy Assistant Secretary

S. Jeffrey Hild

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The Administration posts an organizational chart on its "Offices" web page.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/about/offices>

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

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/about/what-we-do>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Administration records have been assigned to record group 292. The guide does not contain, however, a description that is associated with this record group. In anticipation of the transfer of archival records, record group 292 was created; however, no transfer had occurred before the guide was last updated.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/201-to-300.html?_ga=2.136512308.524104603.1653670220-2108958244.1650495806

Career Opportunities

The Administration employs professionals with diverse academic and social backgrounds in a broad range of career fields and positions.

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/about/jobs-contracts>

In 2020, the Administration ranked 230th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE90>

Contact Information

The Administration's "Contact Us" web page is loaded with mailing addresses and phone numbers. Hotlines and helplines, program and regional office contacts, and State and local agency contacts, are included on the web page.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/about/contact-us>

Data / Research

The Administration's data and reports highlight its various programs and grants for improving the lives of the Nation's children, families, communities, and individuals.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/acf-data-research>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the Administration recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/children-and-families-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine exemptions that are contained within the statute.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/freedom-information-act>

History

The Administration for Children and Families was created on April 15, 1991. A short history of the Administration is available online.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/about/history>

Homelessness

The Administration's website has information on its programs and services for the homeless and for those at risk of becoming homeless.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/family-homelessness>

Hotlines

The Administration supports nationwide crisis hotlines for child abuse, domestic violence, human trafficking, and runaways. The Health Insurance Marketplace Call Center assists callers with choosing coverage that provides the best protection and benefits for them and family members, as well as for their businesses.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/acf-hotlines>

News

The Administration posts press releases.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/media/press>

Resource Library

The Administration maintains an online library of resources.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/resource-library>

Social Media

The Administration has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/ChildrenAndFamilies>

The Administration tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/acfhhs>

The Administration posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/usgovacf>

State Human Services Agencies

The Administration posts contact information for human services agencies by State and territory, organized according to region.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/state-human-services-agencies>

The above Sources of Information were updated 5–2022.

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Administration for Community Living



The United States Government Manual

ADMINISTRATION FOR COMMUNITY LIVING

330 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20201

202-401-4634

TTY, 800-877-8339

<http://www.acl.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Alison Barkoff, Acting

Principal Deputy Administrator

Alison Barkoff

<https://acl.gov/about-acl/organization/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The Administration posts its organizational chart online, which is accessible on the "Organization" web page.

<https://acl.gov/about-acl/organization>

The Administration for Community Living administers programs and advises the Secretary on issues relevant to people with disabilities, their families and caregivers, and the independence, well-being, and health of older adults.

<https://acl.gov/about-acl>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Focus Areas, Networks, and Programs

An alphabetical index of areas of focus, networks, and programs is available online.

<https://acl.gov/programs/acl-programs-z>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" does not indicate a record group to which the Administration's records have been assigned.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records#search>

Blog

The Administration's Blog presents diverse perspectives on trends and issues related to older adults and people with disabilities.

<https://acl.gov/news-and-events/acl-blog>

Career Opportunities

For information on employment opportunities, visit the "Working at ACL" web page.

http://www.acl.gov/About_ACL/CareerOpportunities/Index.aspx

In 2020, the Administration ranked 368th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Ranking.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE01>

Contact Information

Phone numbers and an electronic message board are available on the "Contact Us" web page. Addresses for regional administrators also are accessible on the same web page.

<https://acl.gov/contact>

Data / Research

Data and statistics on older adults, as well as on persons with intellectual, physical, and developmental disabilities, are available on the Administration's website.

<https://acl.gov/aging-and-disability-in-america/data-and-research>

Elder Care Services

The elder care locator is a public service that provides information on services for older adults and their families. Online chat with an information specialist is also available Monday–Friday, 9 a.m.–8 p.m., eastern time. Phone, 800-677-1116.

<https://eldercare.acl.gov/Public/Index.aspx>

Elder Justice

Visit the Elder Justice website to explore its online resources: data, research, response information, technical assistance, and training.

<https://elderjustice.acl.gov/#gsc.tab=0>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the Administration recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/community-living-administration>

Finding Help

People often have questions about programs that are available in their States or communities, about which programs would best suit their needs, and about program eligibility and how to enroll. A variety of resources are available to help answer these questions and others.

<https://acl.gov/help>

Long-Term Care

Long-term care is a range of services and supports that help people meet their personal care needs—getting dressed, driving to appointments, or making meals. Many people are not sure what services and supports are covered by insurance, and they may be misinformed about Medicare coverage. The website LongTermCare.gov has resources to bring clarity to insurance benefits, the services and supports that insurance covers, including those services and supports that Medicare covers.

<https://acl.gov/ltc>

Older Indians

The "Older Indians" website delivers technical assistance resources to Title VI directors and serves as a Title VI programs forum for increasing communication.

<https://olderindians.acl.gov>

Social Media

The Administration has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/aclgov>

The Administration tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/ACLGov>

The Administration posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/AoA25>

The above Sources of Information were updated 6–2022.

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Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality



The United States Government Manual

AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY

5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857

301-427-1364

<http://www.ahrq.gov>

DIRECTOR

Robert O. Valdez

Deputy Director

David Meyers

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The Agency posts its organization chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/about/organization/orgchart/organizational-chart.html>

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality produces evidence to make healthcare affordable, equitable, more accessible, of a higher quality, and safer. It also works within the Department of Health and Human Services and with other partners to ensure that the evidence is understood and used.

<http://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/about/profile/index.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality records have been assigned to record group 510.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/510.html>

Career Opportunities

For information on employment opportunities, visit the "Careers at the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality" web page.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/about/careers/index.html>

In 2020, the Agency ranked 86th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Ranking.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE33>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has a central mailing address and phone number for contacting the agency.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/contact/index.html>

The "AHRQ Key Contacts" web page has email addresses and phone numbers for contacting centers and offices.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/about/organization/contacts/key-contacts.html>

Core Competencies

The Agency seeks to improve the lives of patients and aims to help healthcare systems and professionals deliver care that is safe and of high quality and value. The Agency accomplishes its mission by focusing on its three core competencies: data and analytics, health systems research, and practice improvement.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/corecompetencies/index.html>

Data

Statistical portraits of health care delivery in the United States are available on the Agency's website.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/data/index.html>

Federal Register

Documents that the Agency recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/agency-for-healthcare-research-and-quality>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Agency posts answers to FAQs.

<https://info.ahrq.gov>

Most-Searched Topics

Information on the Agency's most-searched topics is organized alphabetically on the "Topics" web page.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/topics/index.html>

Other Websites

With the support of contracting staff, the Agency maintains additional subsites to fulfill its mission. A list of these sites and a link to a description of each site's focus are provided on the "Other AHRQ Web Sites" web page.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/about/otherwebsites/index.html>

Social Media

The Agency has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/ahrq.gov>

The Agency tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/ahrqnews>

The Agency posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/AHRQHealthTV>

Tools

The Agency has practical and research-based tools and other resources to help healthcare organizations, providers, and others make care safer.

<https://www.ahrq.gov/tools/index.html>

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Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry



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AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

MS E-61, 4770 Buford Highway NE., Atlanta, GA 30341

770-488-0604

<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov>

DIRECTOR

Patrick Breyse

<https://www.cdc.gov/about/leadership/leaders/ncehatsdr.html>

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) posted an organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/docs/ATSDR_Org_Chart_External-508.pdf

The ATSDR, as part of the Public Health Service, reduces exposure to toxic substances—exposure to substances from wastesites, unplanned releases, and other pollution sources that are present in the environment—which produce adverse health effects and diminish the quality of life.

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/about/index.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The Agency's website has an alphabetical index to help visitors search for specific topics or browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/az/a.html>

Archived Records

The alphabetical index to the "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" includes a reference to the ATSDR in record group 090, but no record group has been created for its records. Public Health Service records have been assigned to record group 090.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-alpha/t.html>

ATSDR in 60 Seconds

The ATSDR protects people from the health effects of chemical exposures. The Agency posted the 60-second video "Dangerous Discovery" to help communicate the importance of its mission.

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/videos/dangerous_discovery.html

Career Opportunities

Information and other resources for applicants are posted on the "Careers at the CDC" web pages.

<https://jobs.cdc.gov/index.html>

Climate Change

The ATSDR website has an "Extreme Heat Adaptation" web page, which features an informative map showing changes in heat wave days from 1979 through 2016.

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/share/onemap_heat-crsci/extreme_heat_home.html

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has phone numbers, including an emergency response number. A Spanish language option is also available on the web page.

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/contacts.html>

The "Regional Offices Mailing Addresses" web page has additional contact information.

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/dro/dro_contact.html

Federal Register

Documents that the Agency recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/agency-for-toxic-substances-and-disease-registry>

Internships / Training

Information on internships and educational and training opportunities is available on the ATSDR website.

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/environmentaleducation.html>

News

The ATSDR posts media announcements on its "News Room" web page.

Email: ATSDRmediainquiries@cdc.gov

Toxicological Frequently Asked Questions (ToxFAQs)

The "ToxFAQs" web page has summaries on hazardous substances that the Agency's Division of Toxicology developed. ATSDR toxicological profiles and public health statements are the sources of information on which the series relies. Each factsheet serves as a guide that is quick to read and easy to understand. ToxFAQs also answers FAQs on exposure to hazardous substances that are encountered near wastesites and their effects on human health.

<https://wwwn.cdc.gov/TSP/ToxFAQs/ToxFAQsLanding.aspx>

Toxic Substances Portal

The portal provides easy access to the most relevant information on toxic substances and their effects on human health. The portal's web pages have an alphabetical ordering of documents on specific substances, toxicological information by health effect or chemical class, and toxicological information for specific audiences (community members, emergency responders, toxicological and health professionals, and health care providers).

<https://wwwn.cdc.gov/TSP/index.aspx>

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



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CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

1600 Clifton Road, Atlanta, GA 30333

800-232-4636

<http://www.cdc.gov>

DIRECTOR

Rochelle P.Walensky

Principal Deputy Director

Debra Houry, Acting

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On July 1, 1946, the Communicable Disease Center opened its doors in Atlanta, GA, with the goal of stopping the spread of malaria nationwide. With a budget of \$10 million, its employees numbered fewer than 400. Shovels, sprayers, and trucks were among the most important tools for slowing the disease's spread.

<https://www.cdc.gov/about/history/index.html>

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) posts an organizational chart online in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.cdc.gov/about/pdf/organization/cdc-org-chart.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

The CDC, as part of the Public Health Service, protects the public health of Americans by leading the national effort to prevent and manage diseases and other preventable conditions and by responding to public health emergencies. Within the CDC, the following five directorates lead efforts to diagnose, prevent, and treat public health hazards.

Infectious Diseases Research and Policies

The CDC oversees three infectious disease national centers. The National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases focuses on diseases that have been known for many years, emerging diseases, and zoonotic diseases (i.e., those that spread from animals to people). The National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention eliminates, prevents, and controls disease, disability, and death caused by human immunodeficiency virus infection/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, non-HIV retroviruses, viral hepatitis, other sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis. The National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases mitigates the effects of disease, which include disability and death, through immunization and by controlling respiratory and related diseases.

<https://www.cdc.gov/ddid/centers.html>

Occupational Safety and Health

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health conducts research to reduce worker illness and injury and to advance worker well-being; promotes safe and healthy workers through interventions, recommendations, and building capacity to address hazards; and enhances worker safety and health through collaborations that are global in scope.

<http://www.cdc.gov/NIOSH>

Noncommunicable Diseases Prevention

The CDC's current noninfectious disease priorities include marijuana use outcomes that affect health, mental health, and the prevention of nonoccupational hearing loss. Its noninfectious disease services are provided by four national

centers: the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities; the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; the National Center for Environmental Health / Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; and the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control.

<https://www.cdc.gov/about/leadership/leaders/ondieh.html>

Public Health Preparedness and Response

The Center for Preparedness and Response helps the Nation prepare for and respond to urgent public health threats by providing strategic direction, coordination, and support for CDC's terrorism preparedness and emergency response activities.

<http://www.cdc.gov/phpr>

Public Health Science and Surveillance

The Public Health Science and Surveillance services—which include the National Center for Health Statistics and the Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services (CSELS)—lead the effort in promoting and facilitating science, surveillance, standards, and policies for reducing the burden of diseases in the United States and abroad. The CSELS promotes collaboration among health professionals globally; supports educational, training, and professional opportunities in epidemiology and public health science; maintains datasets and manages and preserves specimens; facilitates the sharing of health information; and reports on emerging public health problems. Within the CDC, the Office of Laboratory Science and Safety oversees and coordinates critical laboratory policies and operations; the Office of Science serves as the CDC's authority on scientific quality, integrity, and innovation.

<https://www.cdc.gov/ddphss>

Public Health Service and Implementation Science

One office and three centers lead the national effort to promote and facilitate science programs and policies for identifying and responding to domestic and global public health threats. These four components are the Center for Global Health; Center for Preparedness and Response; Center for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support; and the Office of Minority Health and Health Equity.

<https://www.cdc.gov/about/leadership/leaders/ddphsis.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

An alphabetical subject index helps visitors navigate the content of the CDC's website.

https://www.cdc.gov/az/a.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Faz%2Findex.html

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that CDC records have been assigned to record group 442.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/442.html?_ga=2.23023485.794259431.1654643616-1283406641.1650907417

Career Opportunities

The CDC is the leading national public health protection agency in the United States. It relies on professionals with scientific and nonscientific expertise to protect Earth's human population from the threat of deadly diseases like Ebola, HIV/AIDS, influenza, malaria, and tuberculosis. Most scientific and technical positions at the CDC are filled through the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, a uniformed service of the U.S. Government.

<http://jobs.cdc.gov>

In 2020, the CDC ranked 192d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE39>

Climate Change

Together with other natural and anthropogenic health stressors, climate change affects human health and disease in many ways. It intensifies some existing health threats and causes the emergence of new ones. Not everyone is equally at risk: Age, economic resources, location, and other factors influence outcomes.

<https://www.cdc.gov/climateandhealth/effects/default.htm>

Extreme heat events pose a serious public health risk. The CDC's "Heat and Health Tracker" provides local heat and health information to help communities better prepare for and respond to extreme heat events.

<https://ephtracking.cdc.gov/Applications/heatTracker>

Contact Information

The "Contact CDC–INFO" web page has CDC phone numbers and an electronic form for contacting the agency.

<https://www.cdc.gov/dcs/ContactUs/Form>

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19)

Guidance on prevention and treatment of COVID–19, as well as updates on the virus and information for specific groups like healthcare professionals and travelers, is available on the CDC website.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>

Disease of the Week

The "Disease of the Week" web page presents key facts on, prevention tips for, and a quiz to test one's knowledge of diseases that are common and serious.

<https://www.cdc.gov/dotw?Sort=Date%3A%3Adesc>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the CDC recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/centers-for-disease-control-and-prevention>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires of the CDC to disclose records that any person requests in writing; however, some records (or parts of them) may be shielded by one or more of the nine disclosure exemptions that the law contains.

<https://www.cdc.gov/od/foia/index.htm> | Email: FOIARequests@cdc.gov

The CDC has posted an "E–Z Guide to FOIA Exemptions."

https://www.cdc.gov/od/foia/request/ez_guide/index.htm

The CDC posts frequently requested agency records in its electronic reading room.

<https://foia.cdc.gov/app/ReadingRoomPopularDocument.aspx>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The CDC posts answers to questions on its website.

<https://www.cdc.gov/cdc-info/ask-cdc.html>

History

Some of the CDC's most important contributions to public health are described on the "CDC Timeline" web page.

<https://www.cdc.gov/museum/timeline/index.html>

The David J. Sencer CDC Museum features award-winning permanent and changing exhibitions that focus on public health topics, as well as on the history of the CDC. The museum is located at CDC headquarters in Atlanta, GA, and it is associated with the Smithsonian Institution. Admission is free, and the museum welcomes visitors Monday–Friday, excluding Federal holidays. Phone, 404-639-0830.

<https://www.cdc.gov/museum/index.htm#>

Influenza (Flu)

Information on and resources for influenza are available on the CDC website.

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/index.htm>

Language Assistance

Information on language assistance services is available online for readers of Arabic, Chinese, Farsi, French, German, Haitian Creole, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese speakers.

<https://www.cdc.gov/other/language-assistance.html>

Library

The Stephen B. Thacker CDC Library helps the advancement of science and public health and safety through information. It provides a full range of information services and products to support public health research, policy, and action. The Library, which comprises the headquarters library in Atlanta and six branches, serves CDC employees nationwide, as well as employees working in international locations.

<http://www.cdc.gov/library>

Lyme Disease

Lyme disease is the most common vector-borne disease in the United States. The bacterium *Borrelia burgdorferi* is the most common cause of the disease. Infected blacklegged ticks transmit the bacterium to people. Typical Lyme Disease symptoms include fever, headache, fatigue, and a characteristic skin rash called erythema migrans.

<https://www.cdc.gov/lyme/index.html>

Podcasts

The Public Health Media Library's online holdings include recent and featured CDC podcasts.

<https://tools.cdc.gov/medialibrary/index.aspx#/landing/mediatype/Podcast/language/english/page/1/sort/desc/group/0>

Publications

Many publications are accessible on the CDC's website.

<https://www.cdc.gov/publications>

Reports

The monthly report "CDC Vital Signs" is released on the first Tuesday of every month. Past editions addressed such topics as colorectal and breast cancer screening; obesity, alcohol and tobacco use; HIV testing; motor vehicle safety; cardiovascular disease; teen pregnancy and infections associated with health care; and foodborne diseases. The report is also available in Spanish.

<https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns?Sort=Date%3A%3Adesc>

The CDC prepares the "Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report," which it uses for scientific publication of accurate, authoritative, objective, reliable, timely, and useful public health information and recommendations. Educators, epidemiologists and other scientists, physicians and nurses, public health practitioners, and researchers and laboratorians regularly read the report.

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/index.html> | Email: mmwrq@cdc.gov

Social Media

The CDC maintains a robust social media presence online. Digital tools are also accessible on its "Social Media at CDC" web page.

<https://www.cdc.gov/socialmedia>

Travel Health Notices

The CDC posts travel health notices on its website.

<https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices>

Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

VAERS is an early warning system that monitors the safety of vaccines after the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has authorized or licensed them for use. The CDC and FDA comanage VAERS.

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/ensuringsafety/monitoring/vaers/index.html>

The CDC has posted an instructional video for searching the VAERS by using the search tool WONDER (Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cOH7cFWS7o4>

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Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services



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CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES

7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21244

410-786-3000

<http://www.cms.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Chiquita Brooks-LaSure

Principal Deputy Administrator

Jonathan Blum

Chief of Staff

Erin Richardson

Chief Operating Officer

Jonathan Blum

<https://www.cms.gov/About-CMS/Leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) posts an organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://www.cms.gov/About-CMS/Agency-Information/CMSLeadership/Downloads/CMS_Organizational_Chart.pdf

The (CMS) administers the Medicare program and works in partnership with State governments to administer Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program, and health insurance portability standards.

<https://www.cms.gov/About-CMS/About-CMS.html>

The CMS has additional responsibilities. They include the administrative simplification standards of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA); quality standards in long-term care facilities (nursing homes) through the survey and certification process; and clinical laboratory quality standards as described in the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments.

<https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/press-kit>

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Blog

The CMS has an official blog on its website.

<https://www.cms.gov/blog>

Business Opportunities

The CMS posts contracting opportunities.

<https://www.cms.gov/about-cms/contracting-with-cms/contractinggeneralinformation>

Career Opportunities

For information on career opportunities, visit the "Careers at CMS" web page.

<https://www.cms.gov/About-CMS/Career-Information/CareersatCMS>

In 2020, the CMS ranked 93d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE70>

Contact Information

The "Contact CMS" web page has phone numbers and web links to help visitors find answers to Medicare-related

questions or solutions for program-related issues.

<https://www.cms.gov/about-cms/agency-information/contactcms>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the CMS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/centers-for-medicare-medicaid-services>

Forms

Many CMS forms are accessible online.

<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/CMS-Forms/CMS-Forms/CMS-Forms-List>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

To help health care providers understand the Medicare and Medicaid electronic health records (EHR) incentive programs, CMS has compiled a comprehensive list of FAQs and answers.

<https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/EHRIncentivePrograms/FAQ>

Glossary

The CMS maintains a glossary that explains terms found on its website.

<https://www.cms.gov/glossary>

The "Acronyms" web page contains a list of acronyms that are found on the CMS website, as well as other acronyms that are used frequently. An acronym is a term formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the major parts of a longer compound term.

<https://www.cms.gov/acronyms>

History

The CMS website gives a short history of the agency's programs.

<https://www.cms.gov/about-cms/agency-information/history>

Innovation Center

In 2010, Congress established the CMS Innovation Center (IC) to identify ways to improve healthcare quality and to reduce costs in the Children's Health Insurance Program and the Medicare and Medicaid programs. By using Congressionally-mandated demonstrations and CMS initiatives and models, the IC has accelerated a shift in priorities, a shift that rewards value over volume, in major programs belonging to the Nation's Government-managed healthcare systems.

<https://innovation.cms.gov/about>

Insurance for Children

Millions of children and teens qualify for free or low-cost health and dental coverage through the Children's Health Insurance Program and the Medicaid program.

<https://www.insurekidsnow.gov>

Low Income Subsidy

The "Limited Income and Resources" web page answers questions about the Low Income Subsidy (LIS). The LIS helps Medicare participants pay for prescription drugs, and it lowers the costs of Medicare prescription drug coverage.

<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Prescription-Drug-Coverage/LimitedIncomeandResources>

Medicaid

The CMS manages the website Medicaid.gov.

<https://www.medicaid.gov>

Medicare

The CMS manages the website Medicare.gov.

<https://www.medicare.gov>

The Medicare Coverage Database contains all national coverage determinations and local coverage determinations, local articles, and proposed national coverage determination decisions. The database also includes several other types of national coverage policy-related documents, including national coverage analyses, coding analyses for labs, Medicare Evidence Development and Coverage Advisory Committee proceedings, and Medicare coverage guidance documents.

<https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/search.aspx>

The Medicare Learning Network has published the booklet "Medicare Fraud and Abuse: Prevent, Detect, Report" The CMS posted the booklet on its website in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.stopmedicarefraud.gov/index.html>

Newsroom

The CMS posts news items on its website.

<https://www.cms.gov/newsroom>

Regional Offices

Regional Offices are the State and local presence of the CMS. Regional field staff work with beneficiaries, healthcare providers, State governments, CMS contractors, community groups, and others, to educate and inform and to answer questions.

<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/ICD10/CMS-Regional-Offices>

Social Media

CMS social media accounts are accessible on the "Press Kit" web page. CMS maintains a presence on Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, and YouTube.

<https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/press-kit>

Spirit of CMS

To mark the 50th anniversary (1965–2015) of Medicare and Medicaid, the CMS produced the video "Spirit of CMS." The stars are Amundam, Denita, Jim, Joanne, Jonathan, Lewis, and Rubi, each of whom is a dedicated CMS civil servant.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jPk6Z5Lm2A>

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Food and Drug Administration



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FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

10903 New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20993

888-463-6332

<http://www.fda.gov>

COMMISSIONER

Robert M. Califf

Principal Deputy Commissioner

Janet Woodcock

<https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/fda-organization-charts/fda-overview-organization-chart-text-version>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) posts its organization chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/fda-organization-charts/fda-overview-organization-chart>

The FDA protects the public health by ensuring the safety, security, and efficacy of human and veterinary drugs, biological products, medical devices, the Nation's food supply, cosmetics, and products that emit radiation. The FDA also advances the public health by accelerating innovations to make medicines more effective and by providing the public with accurate and science-based information on medicines and food to improve health. The agency plays a significant role in the Nation's counterterrorism capability by ensuring the security of the food supply.

<https://www.fda.gov/about-fda>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Animal and Veterinary Recalls

The FDA posts animal and veterinary recall information—brand name, date of recall, company name, product description, and the reason or problem—on its website.

<https://www.fda.gov/animal-veterinary/safety-health/recalls-withdrawals>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that FDA records have been assigned to record group 88.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/088.html?_ga=2.123088395.1422664880.1655843766-1283406641.1650907417

Biologics

Biological products include allergenics, blood and blood components, gene therapy, recombinant therapeutic proteins, somatic cells, tissues, and vaccines. Biologics can be composed of nucleic acids, proteins, or sugars, or complex combinations of these substances, or may be living entities such as cells and tissues. They are isolated from a variety of natural sources—animal, human, and microorganism—and may be produced by using biotechnology and other recent technologies.

<https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/resources-you-biologics>

Birth Control

The FDA has posted a birth control chart that contains information about different options for avoiding pregnancy.

<https://www.fda.gov/consumers/free-publications-women/birth-control-chart>

Career Opportunities

The FDA relies on attorneys, biologists, chemists, consumer safety officers, engineers, information technology specialists, medical officers, microbiologists, pharmacists, pharmacologists, statisticians, and other professionals, to carry out its mission.

<https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/jobs-and-training-fda>

In 2020, the FDA ranked 80th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Ranking.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE36>

Cell Phones

The FDA and Federal Communications Commission share the regulatory responsibilities for regulating cell phones. The FDA has posted four simple steps to minimize exposure to radio frequency energy when using a cell phone.

<https://www.fda.gov/radiation-emitting-products/home-business-and-entertainment-products/cell-phones>

Cigarettes

The FDA describes cigarettes with three words: attractive, addictive, and deadly. Cigarettes are designed to be attractive and addictive. The FDA's infographic "How a Cigarette is Engineered" explains the role design plays in attraction and addiction.

<https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/products-ingredients-components/how-cigarette-engineered>

Consumers

The FDA posts science-based health and safety information that consumers may find helpful.

<https://www.fda.gov/consumers>

Contact Information

Contact information and resources are posted on the "Contact FDA" web page.

<https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/contact-fda>

Cosmetics

The FDA posts answers to questions that consumers frequently ask about cosmetic safety and regulation on its "Cosmetics FAQs" web page.

<https://www.fda.gov/cosmetics/resources-consumers-cosmetics/cosmetics-faqs>

Drugs

The FDA maintains drug databases and has a lot to say about drug safety.

<https://www.fda.gov/drugs>

En Español

Important sections of the FDA's website are available in Spanish.

<https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/fda-en-espanol>

FDA press announcements are available in Spanish.

<https://www.fda.gov/news-events/fda-newsroom/comunicados-de-prensa>

Federal Register

Documents that the FDA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/food-and-drug-administration>

Food

The FDA has a lot to say about food safety and healthy foods.

<https://www.fda.gov/food>

Foodborne Illnesses

The FDA regulates human and animal food. It also posts information on recent outbreaks of foodborne illness.

<https://www.fda.gov/food/recalls-outbreaks-emergencies/outbreaks-foodborne-illness>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires of the FDA to disclose records that any person requests in writing; however, some records (or parts of them) may be shielded by one or more of the nine disclosure exemptions that the law contains.

<https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/freedom-information>

Before submitting a formal FOIA request in writing, please search for the desired information in the electronic reading room. Records containing the desired information may be posted already on the FDA website, and, therefore, they may be accessible immediately and free of charge.

<https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/freedom-information/electronic-reading-room>

Medical Devices

The FDA gives advice on medical devices and has a lot to say about safety and recalls.

<https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices>

Press Announcements

The FDA posts press announcements.

<https://www.fda.gov/news-events/fda-newsroom/press-announcements>

Radiation-Emitting Products

The FDA has posted a table containing examples of radiation-emitting products and a diagram showing the overlap of FDA enforcement authorities for these products.

<https://www.fda.gov/media/77753/download>

Recalls / Market Withdrawals / Safety Alerts

Information from press releases and other public notices on certain recalls of FDA-regulated products is collected and posted online.

<https://www.fda.gov/safety/recalls-market-withdrawals-safety-alerts>

Social Media

The FDA has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/FDA>

The FDA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/US_FDA

The FDA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/AHRQHealthTV>

The above Sources of Information were updated 6–2022.

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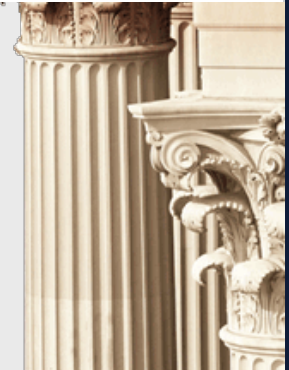
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Health Resources and Services Administration



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HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857

301-443-3376

<http://www.hrsa.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Carole Johnson

Deputy Administrator

Diana Espinosa

<https://www.hrsa.gov/about/organization/key-staff.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) posts an organization chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.hrsa.gov/about/organization/org-chart.html>

The HRSA improves access to health care by strengthening the health care workforce, building healthy communities, and achieving health equity. HRSA programs make health care accessible to people who are geographically isolated or economically or medically vulnerable. It supports the training of health professionals, the distribution of providers to areas where they are needed most, and improvements in health care delivery. The agency also oversees organ, bone marrow, and cord blood donations; compensates individuals harmed by vaccination; and maintains databases that protect against health care abuse, fraud, malpractice, and waste.

<https://www.hrsa.gov/about/index.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that HRSA records have been assigned to record group 512.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/512.html>

Data

The HRSA maintains an online data warehouse.

<https://data.hrsa.gov>

Career Opportunities

The HRSA posts career opportunities on its "Human Resources" web page.

<https://www.hrsa.gov/hr>

In 2020, the HRSA ranked 51st among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Ranking.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE34>

Contact Information

The address for HRSA headquarters, electronic contact forms, email addresses, and phone numbers are accessible on the "Contact HRSA" web page.

<https://www.hrsa.gov/about/contact/index.html>

Federal Register

Documents that the HRSA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/health-resources-and-services-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires of the HRSA to disclose agency records that any person properly requests in writing. Certain records, or parts of them, may be shielded, however, from disclosure by one of the nine exemptions that the statute contains.

<https://www.hrsa.gov/foia>

Organ Donation and Transplantation

The HRSA manages the website OrganDonor.gov, which provides the public with U.S. Government information on organ donation and transplantation.

<https://www.organdonor.gov>

Social Media

The HRSA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/HRSAgov>

The HRSA has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/HRSAgov>

The HRSA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/HRSAtube/videos>

The above Sources of Information were updated 6–2022.

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Indian Health Service



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INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20857

301-443-3593

<http://www.ihs.gov>

DIRECTOR

Elizabeth A. Fowler, Acting

Deputy Director

Benjamin Smith

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The Indian Health Service (IHS) organizational structure is composed of two major office groups: headquarters offices and regional offices, which are called areas.

<https://www.ihs.gov/aboutihs/organizationalstructure>

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 helps Native American tribes develop their health programs; facilitates and assists tribes in coordinating health planning and obtaining and utilizing health resources available through Federal, State, and local programs, in operating comprehensive health programs and evaluating them; and provides comprehensive health care services, including hospital and ambulatory medical care, preventive and rehabilitative services, and development of community sanitation facilities.

<https://www.ihs.gov/aboutihs>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The IHS website has an alphabetical index to help visitors search for specific topics or browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.ihs.gov/atoz/a>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that IHS records have been assigned to record group 513.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/513.html?_ga=2.129907845.849221083.1656359997-1283406641.1650907417

Blog

The IHS maintains a blog on its "IHS Blog" web page.

<https://www.ihs.gov/newsroom/ihs-blog>

Career Opportunities

For information on employment, visit the "Career Opportunities" web page.

<https://www.ihs.gov/careeropps>

In 2020, the IHS ranked 326th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Ranking.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE37>

Contact Information

The IHS maintains a "Contact Information" web page that has an electronic "Contact Us" form. For claims-related questions, call the Health Care Services Corporation. Phone, 800-225-0241.

<https://www.ihs.gov/contactus>

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY—An electronic message form is available on the "Environmental Sustainability" website.

<https://www.ihs.gov/sustainability/contactus>

MEDIA—Call or email the Public Affairs Office. Phone, 301-443-3593.

Email: newsroom@ihs.gov

RECRUITMENT—The IHS posts information for contacting IHS recruiters of healthcare professionals.

<https://www.ihs.gov/careeropps/contactrecruiter> | Email: ihsrcruiters@ihs.gov

Events

The IHS maintains an events calendar on its "IHS Calendar" web page.

<https://www.ihs.gov/ihscalendar>

Environmental Sustainability

The IHS strives to meet all Federal requirements for health and sustainability. Beyond those requirements, the IHS has adopted a forward-leaning environmental posture with regard to activities and programs. To minimize adverse effects on the environment, IHS contractors, suppliers, and staff introduce ecological considerations early when they plan agency operations and implement them. The "Environmental Sustainability" website informs the general public about IHS efforts and things that concerned citizens can do to heighten their sustainability awareness.

<https://www.ihs.gov/sustainability>

Factsheets

IHS factsheets contain general information on the agency and on specific healthcare topics concerning American Indian and Alaska Native people.

<https://www.ihs.gov/newsroom/factsheets>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the IHS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/indian-health-service>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires of the IHS to disclose agency records that a person requests in writing. One of the nine exemptions that the statute contains may shield, however, some records, or parts of them, from disclosure.

<https://www.ihs.gov/FOIA>

The FOIA electronic (eFOIA) reading room serves as the central source of FOIA-related documents that are in digital format.

<https://www.ihs.gov/FOIA/readingroom/>

Locations

The IHS is divided into twelve physical areas of the United States: Alaska, Albuquerque, Bemidji, Billings, California, Great Plains, Nashville, Navajo, Oklahoma, Phoenix, Portland, and Tucson. To learn more about each of these areas, about its facilities and culture, visit the "Locations" web page.

<https://www.ihs.gov/locations>

Newsroom

Announcements, congressional testimony, factsheets, press releases, and speeches are available online.

<https://www.ihs.gov/newsroom> | Email: newsroom@ihs.gov

Social Media

The IHS has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/IndianHealthService>

The IHS posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/IHSGov/feed>

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National Institutes of Health



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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

1 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892

301-496-4000

<http://www.nih.gov>

DIRECTOR

Lawrence A. Tabak, Acting

Principal Deputy Director

Tara A. Schwetz, Acting

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2022.

The National Institutes of Health seeks to expand fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems and to apply that knowledge for improved health, longer life, and for reducing disability and illness.

ORGANIZATION

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is made up of 27 different components called Institutes and Centers. Each component has its own research agenda, typically focusing on particular diseases or body systems. Of these components, 24 of them receive their funding directly from the U.S. Congress and administrate their own budgets.

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/who-we-are/organization>

The Office of the Director sets policy for the NIH and plans, manages, and coordinates the programs and activities of NIH Institutes and Centers.

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/what-we-do/nih-almanac/office-director-nih>

The organizational chart of the Office of the Director is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://oma.od.nih.gov/IC_Organization_Chart/OD%20Organizational%20Chart.pdf

ACTIVITIES

The NIH supports biomedical and behavioral research domestically and abroad, conducts research in NIH laboratories and clinics, trains research scientists, and develops and disseminates credible, science-based health information to the public.

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/what-we-do>

CENTERS—

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/what-we-do/nih-almanac/nih-organization>

Clinical Research

The Clinical Center is the clinical research hospital for the NIH. By doing clinical research, investigators translate laboratory discoveries into better treatments, therapies, and interventions to improve the Nation's health. The Center conducts clinical and laboratory research and trains future clinical investigators. Nearly 500,000 volunteers from across the Nation have participated in clinical research studies since the Center opened in 1953. About 1,500 clinical research studies are currently in progress.

<http://clinicalcenter.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the Clinical Center. Phone, 301-496-4000.

Complementary and Integrative Health

The National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health defines the utility and safety of complementary and integrative health interventions and their roles in improving health and health care. This science-based information helps the public, health care professionals, and health policymakers make decisions on the use and integration of complementary and integrative health approaches.

<https://nccih.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health. Phone, 888-644-6226.

Global Health

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

<https://www.fic.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the Fogarty International Center. Phone, 301-496-2075.

Information Technology

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

<http://www.cit.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the Center for Information Technology. Phone, 301-496-5703.

Scientific Review

The Center for Scientific Review (CSR) organizes the peer review groups that evaluate the majority of grant applications submitted to the 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 the NIH can fund the most promising research. CSR also receives all incoming applications and assigns them to the appropriate Centers and Institutes that fund grants.

<http://public.csr.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the Center for Scientific Review. Phone, 301-435-1111.

Translational Sciences Advancement

The National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences focuses on what is common across diseases and the translational process. The Center emphasizes innovation and deliverables, relying on data and new technologies to develop, demonstrate, and disseminate advances in translational science that tangibly improve human health.

<https://ncats.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences. Phone, 301-435-0888.

INSTITUTES—

<https://www.nih.gov/institutes-nih/list-institutes-centers>

Aging

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) conducts and supports research on the aging process, age-related diseases, and other special problems and needs of older people. It is also the lead NIH Institute for research on age-related cognitive change and Alzheimer's disease. The NIA provides information on aging to the scientific community, health care providers, and the public.

<http://www.nia.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute on Aging. Phone, 301-496-1752.

Alcohol Abuse / Alcoholism

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism 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.

<http://www.niaaa.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Phone, 301-443-3885.

Allergy / Infectious Diseases

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases conducts and supports research to study the causes of infectious diseases and immune-mediated diseases and to develop better means of preventing, diagnosing, and treating these diseases.

<http://www.niaid.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Phone, 866-284-4107 or 301-496-5717.

Arthritis / Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases

The National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases supports research on the causes, treatment, and prevention of arthritis and musculoskeletal and skin diseases; the basic and clinical training of scientists to carry out this research; and the dissemination of information on research progress.

<http://www.niams.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases. Phone, 877-226-4267 or 301-496-8190.

Biomedical Imaging / Bioengineering

The National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering supports research, training, and the dissemination of research advances for accelerating the development and application of biomedical technologies to improve the detection, treatment, and prevention of disease. It integrates the physical and engineering sciences with the life sciences to advance basic research and medical care.

<http://www.nibib.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering. Phone, 301-496-3500.

Biomedical Library Services / Information Resources

The National Library of Medicine, the world's largest biomedical library, serves as the Nation's principal medical information source, providing medical library services and extensive online information resources to scientists, practitioners, and the general public. It conducts, fosters, and supports research and training in biomedical informatics and supports development and dissemination of clinical terminology standards.

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Library of Medicine. Phone, 301-496-6308.

Cancer

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) is the Federal Government's principal agency for cancer research and training. It coordinates the National Cancer Program, which conducts and supports research, training, health information dissemination, and other activities associated with diagnosing, preventing, treating, and finding the cause of cancer and with the continuing care of cancer patients and their families.

<http://www.cancer.gov>

For further information, contact the Cancer Information Service. Phone, 800-422-6237.

Child Health / Human Development

The Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development conducts and supports basic, clinical, and epidemiological research on the reproductive, rehabilitative, neurobiological, developmental, and behavioral processes that determine the health of children, adults, families, and communities.

<http://www.nichd.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Phone, 800-370-2943.

Deafness / Other Communication Disorders

The National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research and training on normal and disordered processes of hearing, balance, taste, smell, voice, speech, and language. The Institute also makes science-based health information publicly available, and it supports efforts to create devices that substitute for lost or impaired sensory and communication function.

<http://www.nidcd.nih.gov> | Email: NIDCDinfo@nidcd.nih.gov

For further information, contact the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders. Phone, 800-241-1044. TTY, 800-241-1055.

Dental and Craniofacial Research

The National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research funds research on dental, oral, and craniofacial health and disorders. It also conducts research in its own laboratories and clinic, supports research training, and promotes the timely transfer of research-based knowledge and its implications for health to researchers, to health professionals, to patients, and to the general public.

<http://www.nidcr.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research. Phone, 301-496-4261.

Diabetes / Digestive and Kidney Diseases

The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases conducts, supports, and coordinates research and research training. It also offers science-based information on diabetes and other endocrine and metabolic diseases; on digestive diseases, nutritional disorders, weight control, and obesity; and on kidney, urologic and blood diseases.

<https://www.niddk.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. Phone, 301-496-3583.

Drug Abuse

The National Institute on Drug Abuse supports and conducts basic and clinical research on drug use, its consequences, and the underlying neurobiological, behavioral, and social mechanisms. The Institute also ensures effective translation and dissemination of scientific findings to improve the prevention and treatment of substance-use disorders, and it works at raising the public's awareness that addiction is a type of brain disorder.

<http://www.drugabuse.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Phone, 877-643-2644.

Environmental Health Sciences

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences supports research that explores how the environment affects

people's health. Its research centers on environmental exposures and understanding their effects on human biology and health with an emphasis on disease and disability prevention. The Institute also houses the national toxicology program, a cross-agency organization that coordinates toxicity testing across the Federal Government.

<http://www.niehs.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Phone, 919-541-3345.

Eye and Vision Diseases

The National Eye 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.

<http://www.nei.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Eye Institute. Phone, 301-496-5248.

General Medical Sciences

The National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) supports basic research that increases understanding of biological processes and lays the foundation for advances in disease diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. NIGMS-funded scientists investigate how living systems work at a range of levels, from molecules and cells to tissues, to whole organisms and populations. The Institute also supports research in clinical areas, primarily those that affect multiple organ systems. To assure the vitality and productivity of the research enterprise, the NIGMS provides leadership in training the next generation of scientists, in diversifying the scientific workforce, and in developing research capacities throughout the country.

<http://www.nigms.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. Phone, 301-496-7301.

Heart, Lung, and Blood Diseases

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute provides leadership for a global program in sleep disorders, blood resources, and diseases of the heart, blood vessels, blood, and lungs. It conducts, fosters, and supports a comprehensive program of basic research, clinical investigations and trials, observational and implementation science studies, as well as demonstration and education projects.

<http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Phone, 301-592-8573.

Human Genome Research

The National Human Genome Research Institute supports research to uncover the role that the genome plays in

human health and disease; studies on the ethical, legal, and social implications of genomics research for individuals, families, and communities; and the application of genomics research to medical care.

<http://www.genome.gov>

For further information, contact the National Human Genome Research Institute. Phone, 301-402-0911.

Mental Health

The National Institute of Mental Health works to transform the understanding and treatment of mental illnesses. Through basic and clinical research, it advances the prevention, recovery, and cure of mental conditions that disable many Americans.

<http://www.nimh.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Mental Health. Phone, 866-615-6464.

Minority Health / Health Disparities

The National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities leads scientific research to improve minority health and eliminate health disparities. The Institute plans, reviews, coordinates, and evaluates all minority health and health disparities research and activities of the NIH; conducts and supports research on minority health and health disparities; promotes and supports the training of a diverse research workforce; translates and disseminates research information; and fosters innovative collaborations and partnerships.

<http://www.nimhd.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities. Phone, 301-402-1366.

Neurological Disorders / Stroke

The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke works to better understand the brain and spinal cord and to use that knowledge to mitigate the effects of neurological disease. It conducts, promotes, coordinates, and guides research and training on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological disorders and stroke. It also supports basic, translational, and clinical research in related scientific areas.

<http://www.ninds.nih.gov>

For further information, contact the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. Phone, 301-496-5751.

Nursing Research

The National Institute of Nursing Research supports clinical and basic research and research training to build the scientific foundation for clinical practice, to prevent disease and disability, to manage and eliminate symptoms caused by illness, to enhance end-of-life and palliative care, and to train the next generation of nurse scientists.

For further information, contact the National Institute of Nursing Research. Phone, 301-496-0207.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Almanac

The NIH Almanac is a reliable source of information on the Federal Government's principal medical research agency. Federal employees, journalists, lawmakers, and members of the general public consult the almanac when seeking NIH-related information.

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/what-we-do/nih-almanac/about-nih-almanac>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that NIH records have been assigned to record group 443.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/443.html?_ga=2.103502661.453707337.1656617425-1283406641.1650907417

Career Opportunities

For information on employment opportunities, visit the "Jobs at NIH" web page.

<https://hr.nih.gov/jobs>

In 2020, the NIH ranked 63d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Ranking.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE38>

Climate Change

The NIH is concerned about climate change for these reasons: "[Its] effects worsen many existing illnesses, diseases and conditions, by increasing exposure to increased temperatures, introducing new pests and pathogens, and impairing air quality and water resources. As the planet warms, oceans expand and sea level rises, floods and droughts become more frequent and intense, and heat waves and hurricanes become more severe. Certain populations—including children, the elderly, the poor, and those with underlying health conditions—are at increased risk for health impacts from climate change. Climate-related events can also stress health care infrastructure and delivery systems." To learn more, visit the website of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and see the "Climate Change and Human Health" web page.

<https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/programs/climatechange/index.cfm>

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences maintains a curated and integrated bibliographic database of global peer-reviewed research and gray literature on the science of climate effects on human health.

<https://tools.niehs.nih.gov/cchhl/index.cfm>

Contact Information

Information for contacting the NIH by mail or phone is available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/contact-us>

Environmental Health

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences maintains a "Brochures and Factsheets" web page.

<https://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/materials/index.cfm>

Events

The NIH posts upcoming events on its "Calendar of Events" web page.

<https://calendar.nih.gov>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the NIH recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/national-institutes-of-health>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires of the NIH to disclose records that any person requests in writing; however, some records (or parts of them) may be shielded by one or more of the nine disclosure exemptions that the law contains.

<https://www.nih.gov/institutes-nih/nih-office-director/office-communications-public-liaison/freedom-information-act-office> | Email: nihfoia@mail.nih.gov

The NIH maintains a FOIA library that contains both on-site and electronic records.

<https://www.nih.gov/institutes-nih/nih-office-director/office-communications-public-liaison/freedom-information-act-office/nih-foia-library>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The NIH posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/frequently-asked-questions>

History

A short history of the NIH is available online.

<https://history.nih.gov/display/history/A+Short+History+of+the+National+Institutes+of+Health>

The DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Museum of Medical Research, also known as the NIH Stetten Museum, preserves and interprets the material culture of the NIH's scientific work through physical and virtual exhibits.

<https://history.nih.gov/pages/viewpage.action?pagelId=1016361>

News

The NIH posts news releases on its website.

<https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases>

The monthly newsletter "NIH News In Health" contains practical consumer health news and information that is based on NIH research.

<https://newsinhealth.nih.gov>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.nih.gov/site-map>

Social Media

The NIH tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/NIH>

The NIH has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/nih.gov>

The NIH posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/nihod>

Spanish

The NIH posts important health information in Spanish.

<https://salud.nih.gov>

Staff Directory

The NIH enterprise directory allows users to search for staff members by email address, name, or phone number.

<https://ned.nih.gov/search>

Visitor Information

Maps and information on access and security, parking, tours, the campus shuttle, and more are available on the NIH website.

<https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/visitor-information>

Weight Management

The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases' website has weight management information and resources.

<https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/weight-management>

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2022.

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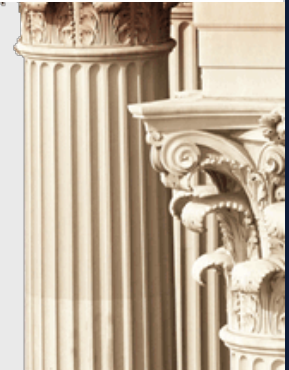
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Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



The United States Government Manual

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20857

240-276-2130

<http://www.samhsa.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Miriam E. Delphin-Rittmon

Deputy Assistant Secretary

Tom Coderre, Acting

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2022.

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration alleviates the pain and mitigates the harm that substance abuse and mental illness visit upon communities nationwide.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

In 1992, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) was established as an agency of the Public Health Service (106 Stat. 325) by Public Law 102–321, which also is cited as the "ADAMHA Reorganization Act."

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-106/pdf/STATUTE-106-Pg323.pdf>

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) posts its organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/samhsa-organization-chart.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

The SAMHSA leads public health efforts to advance the Nation's behavioral health. It funds State and local service agencies through grants and formulas; collects data and makes available surveillance reports on the effect of behavioral health on Americans; leads efforts to offer public education on mental illness and substance abuse prevention, treatment, and recovery; regulates and oversees national behavioral health programs; and promotes practice improvement in community-based, primary, and specialty care settings.

<http://www.samhsa.gov/about-us>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) was renamed the SAMHSA in 1992. The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that ADAMHA records have been assigned to record group 511.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/511.html?_ga=2.205882451.1986076236.1657144025-1283406641.1650907417

Blog

The SAMHSA posts a blog.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/blog>

Career Opportunities

SAMHSA seeks qualified applicants to advance the Nation's behavioral health, to improve the lives of individuals suffering from mental disorders and substance abuse, and to assist members of their families. Visit the "Working at

SAMHSA" learn more about starting career at SAMHSA.

<http://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/jobs-internships>

In 2020, the SAMHSA ranked 410th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Ranking.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HE32>

Contact Information

Links, phone numbers, and postal and email addresses are available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/contact-us>

Data

The Administration maintains five collections of data: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality reports, client level data, mental health facilities data, population data, and substance abuse facilities data.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/data>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the SAMHSA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/substance-abuse-and-mental-health-services-administration>

Find Treatment

The "Find Treatment" web page has locator tools for behavioral health, early serious mental illness, opioid, and substance use treatment services. It also has a directory for opioid treatment programs. For people who need to talk, crisis line, helpline, and lifeline phone numbers are available on the same web page.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/find-treatment>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires the SAMHSA to disclose records that any person requests in writing; however, some records (or parts of them) may be shielded by one or more of the nine disclosure exemptions that the law contains.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/freedom-information-act-foia>

Newsroom

Press announcements, quarterly newsletters, and media highlights of initiatives and other activities are available in the newsroom.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/newsroom> | Email: media@samhsa.hhs.gov

Offices / Centers

SAMHSA offices and centers provide leadership and assistance for quality behavioral health services. They support States, territories, tribes, communities, and local organizations through grants and contract awards.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/who-we-are/offices-centers>

Programs / Campaigns

SAMHSA's programs and campaigns inform, train, and provide technical assistance to improve the quality and delivery of behavioral health services nationwide.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/programs>

Publications / Digital Products

Hundreds of publications are available on the SAMHSA website.

<https://store.samhsa.gov>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The SAMHSA uses various forms of social media to connect with the online community and engage people.

<https://www.samhsa.gov/about-us/social-media>

Suicide Prevention

The Administration funds the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline. Phone, 800-273-8255.

https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/?WT_ac=AD20110315NSPL

Help is available in Spanish, too.

<https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/help-yourself/en-espanol>

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2022.

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Department of Homeland Security



The United States Government Manual

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Washington, DC 20528

202-282-8000

<http://www.dhs.gov>

SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Chad F. Wolf, Acting

Deputy Secretary

(vacancy)

Chief of Staff	John Gountanis, Acting
Executive Secretary	Clark Barrow
Military Advisor	Rear Adm. Brendan C. McPherson

<https://www.dhs.gov/leadership>

Office of the Secretary

UNDERSECRETARY

Strategy, Policy, and Plans	Chad F. Wolf

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Legislative Affairs	Beth Spivey
Partnership and Engagement	John H. Hill
Public Affairs	Alexei Woltornist, Acting

Chief Privacy Officer	Dena Kozanas
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	Michael T. Dougherty
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Officer	Patricia Nation
General Counsel	(vacancy)

<https://www.dhs.gov/office-secretary>

Operational and Support Components

UNDER SECRETARIES

Intelligence and Analysis	(vacancy)
Management	(vacancy)

Science and Technology	(vacancy)

ADMINISTRATORS

Federal Emergency Management Agency	Pete T. Gaynor

Transportation Security Administration	David P. Pekoske

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction	David Richardson

CHIEF OFFICERS

Chief Financial Officer	Troy D. Edgar

Chief Information Officer	Karen S. Evans

DIRECTORS

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	Christopher C. Krebs

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	Thomas J. Walters

Operations Coordination	Christopher J. Tomney

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	(vacancy)

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	(vacancy)

U.S. Secret Service	James M. Murray

U.S. Coast Guard Commandant	Adm. Karl L. Schultz

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Commissioner	(vacancy)

<https://www.dhs.gov/operational-and-support-components>

<https://www.oig.dhs.gov/about/meetActingIG>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2020.

The Department of Homeland Security prevents terrorism and enhances security, manages the Nation's borders, administers immigration laws, safeguards cyberspace, and ensures resilience in the wake of disaster.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On November 25, 2002, President George W. Bush approved Public Law 107–296, which is also cited as the "Homeland Security Act of 2002" to establish the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Sixty days after its enactment, on January 24, 2003, the law became effective (116 STAT. 2142).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-116/pdf/STATUTE-116-Pg2135.pdf>

By the advice and with the consent of the Senate, the President appoints the Secretary of Homeland Security, who heads the Department and has direction, authority, and control over it (116 STAT. 2142). The Secretary develops and coordinates a comprehensive strategy to protect the Nation from terrorist attacks. These efforts are undertaken in coordination with Federal, State, local, international, and private sector partners. The Secretary also advises the President on border management and protection, cyberspace security, administration and enforcement of immigration laws, intelligence analysis and infrastructure protection, science and technology for countering weapons of mass destruction, and resilience after a disastrous event.

Title 6 of the U.S. Code contains codified subject matter that affects domestic security. Its six chapters are named: 1) "Homeland Security Organization"; 2) "National Emergency Management"; 3) "Security and Accountability for Every Port"; 4) "Transportation Security"; 5) "Border Infrastructure and Technology Modernization"; and 6) "Cybersecurity."

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title6&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that affect domestic security are codified in title 6 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Chapter I, parts 1–199, deals with the "Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Secretary."

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=c4691da41d68a6d8d63e570daa7abec6&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title06/6chapter1.tpl)

[SID=c4691da41d68a6d8d63e570daa7abec6&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title06/6chapter1.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=c4691da41d68a6d8d63e570daa7abec6&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title06/6chapter1.tpl)

Title 5, chapter XCVII, part 9701, of the CFR is dedicated to the "Department of Homeland Security Human Resources Management System."

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=79801535510dc623dfd64869e36a7d0e&mc=true&node=pt5.3.9701&rqn=div5)

[SID=79801535510dc623dfd64869e36a7d0e&mc=true&node=pt5.3.9701&rqn=div5](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=79801535510dc623dfd64869e36a7d0e&mc=true&node=pt5.3.9701&rqn=div5)

The DHS posts an organizational chart on its "Organizational Chart" web page. A Portable Document Format (PDF) file of the chart is available for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.dhs.gov/organizational-chart>

ADMINISTRATION

Citizenship / Immigration

The Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman improves the quality of citizenship and immigration services that are delivered to the public by providing individual case assistance. The Office also makes recommendations for improving the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' administration of immigration benefits.

<http://www.dhs.gov/topic/cis-ombudsman> | Email: cisombudsman@hq.dhs.gov

Civil Rights / Liberties

The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties ensures that while the DHS secures the Nation, it also preserves individual liberty, fairness, and equality under the law. The Office promotes respect for civil rights and civil liberties in policymaking and implementation; advises DHS leadership and personnel, and State and local partners; communicates with communities and individuals whose civil rights and civil liberties may be affected by DHS activities, informing them about policies and avenues of redress and bringing appropriate attention to their experiences and concerns within the Department; investigates civil rights and liberties complaints filed by the public regarding DHS policies or activities, or actions taken by DHS personnel; and leads DHS equal employment opportunity programs and promotes workforce diversity and merit system principles.

<http://www.dhs.gov/office-civil-rights-and-civil-liberties>

Department of Defense Coordination

The Military Advisor counsels and supports the Secretary and Deputy Secretary on matters relating to policy, procedures, preparedness activities, and operations involving the DHS and the Department of Defense.

<http://www.dhs.gov/about-office-military-advisor>

Executive Support

The Office of the Executive Secretary directly supports the Secretary and Deputy Secretary and provides related support to leadership and management agencywide. The Office's activities are diverse, including accurate and timely dissemination of information and written communications to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary from throughout the DHS and its homeland security partners .

<http://www.dhs.gov/office-executive-secretary>

Internal Audits / Investigations

The Office of Inspector General conducts and supervises audits, investigations, and inspections relating to DHS programs and operations. The Office examines, evaluates, and, where necessary, critiques DHS operations and activities. It recommends ways for the agency to carry out its responsibilities in more economical, efficient, and effective ways. The Office also reviews recommendations regarding existing and proposed legislation and regulations affecting DHS programs and operations.

<https://www.oig.dhs.gov>

Legal Compliance

The Office of General Counsel ensures that departmental activities comply with applicable legal requirements. The

Office provides legal advice on matters affecting national security, immigration, litigation, international law, maritime safety and security, transportation security, border security law, cybersecurity, fiscal and appropriations law, environmental law, and on matters affecting many more subjects. It also ensures that DHS efforts to secure the Nation are consistent with the civil rights and civil liberties of its citizens and follow the rule of law. The Office also provides legal services in several areas where the law intersects with the achievement of mission goals, such as the coordination of rulemaking activities, managing interdepartmental clearance of proposed legislation, and providing legal training for law enforcement officers.

<http://www.dhs.gov/office-general-counsel>

Legislative Affairs

The Office of Legislative Affairs serves as primary liaison to Members of Congress and their congressional staff. The Office responds to inquiries from Congress; notifies it about DHS initiatives, policies, and programs; and keeps the agency's senior leaders informed about the activities of Congress. The Office also participates in the Senate confirmation process of each DHS nominee whom the President nominates.

<http://www.dhs.gov/about-office-legislative-affairs>

Partnership / Engagement

The Office of Partnership and Engagement includes the following offices and programs: the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement, Private Sector Office, Office of Academic Engagement, Committee Management Office, Homeland Security Advisory Council, Homeland Security Academic Advisory Council, Blue Campaign, and the "If You See Something, Say Something" public awareness campaign. The Office comprises stakeholder engagement offices that communicate with State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, and with law enforcement, the private sector, academia, and Federal advisory committees. These offices coordinate DHS programs and policies with these same stakeholders. The Office also serves as the liaison between these stakeholders and the Office of the Secretary. It promotes an integrated national approach to homeland security by coordinating and advancing Federal interaction with external stakeholders, and it continues the homeland security dialogue with those partners and with the national associations representing them.

<http://www.dhs.gov/partnership-engagement>

Privacy

The Privacy Office safeguards the collection, disclosure, and use of personally identifiable information and departmental information. It ensures that appropriate access to information is consistent with the core values, mission, and vision of DHS. The Office also implements the agency's policies to defend and protect the individual rights, liberties, and information interests of U.S. citizens. The Office has oversight of privacy and disclosure policy matters, including compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the Freedom of Information Act, and the completion of statements addressing the effect of new programs and systems on privacy, as required by the E-Government Act of 2002 and the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

<http://www.dhs.gov/privacy-office> | Email: privacy@dhs.gov

Public Affairs

The Office of Public Affairs coordinates the public affairs activities of DHS components and offices. It also serves as the

Federal Government's lead public information office during a national emergency or disaster. The Office is the point of contact for members of the news media, representatives of organizations, and the general public who seek information on DHS policies, procedures, programs, services, and statistics. The Office assists the Secretary with strategic and internal communications and with all matters of public affairs.

<http://www.dhs.gov/office-public-affairs>

Strategy / Policy / Plans

The Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans advises the Secretary and Deputy Secretary, develops policy and represents the DHS in interagency fora, coordinates and unifies policy positions, leads and coordinates international engagement and negotiations, operates the REAL ID and Visa Waiver programs, leads the development of operational and resource allocation guidance, develops strategies and operational plans, and collects and maintains and reports immigration data.

<https://www.dhs.gov/office-policy>

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Citizenship / Immigration

The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) administers the Nation's legal immigration system. Operating primarily by fee funding, it ensures that information and decisions on citizenship and immigration benefits are provided to applications and petitioners in an accurate, consistent, courteous, professional, and timely manner that is consistent with national security. USCIS also strengthens the integrity of the Nation's legal immigration system by combating the unauthorized practice of immigration law, by helping to combat unauthorized employment in the workplace, and by deterring, detecting, and pursuing immigration-related fraud.

<http://www.uscis.gov>

Customs / Border Protection

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection secures America's borders to protect the public from dangerous people and materials, while enabling legitimate trade and travel to enhance the Nation's global economic competitiveness.

<http://www.cbp.gov>

Cybersecurity / Infrastructure Security

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) builds the Nation's capacity to defend against cyber attacks and works with the Federal Government to provide cybersecurity tools, incident response services, and assessment capabilities to safeguard the networks that support the essential operations of partner departments and agencies. The Agency coordinates security and resilience efforts, using trusted partnerships across the private and public sectors, and delivers technical assistance and assessments to Federal stakeholders and to infrastructure owners and operators nationwide. Working with stakeholders nationwide, CISA conducts extensive outreach to support and strengthen the ability of emergency responders and relevant government officials to communicate in the event of a natural disaster, act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster.

<https://www.dhs.gov/cisa/about-cisa>

Emergency Management

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers a nationwide, risk-based, and comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation. The goal is to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect the Nation from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters. FEMA coordinates programs to improve the effectiveness of emergency response providers at all levels of the government, initiates proactive mitigation activities, and manages the National Flood Insurance Program and U.S. Fire Administration. It also leads Government continuity planning, guidance, and operations for the Federal executive branch to minimize the disruption of essential operations and to guarantee enduring constitutional governance.

<http://www.fema.gov>

Immigration / Customs Enforcement

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is the principal investigative arm of DHS. It promotes homeland security and public safety through the criminal and civil enforcement of Federal laws governing border control, customs, immigration, and trade.

<https://www.ice.gov>

Intelligence / Analysis

The Office of Intelligence and Analysis, as a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community, is the nexus between the Nation's intelligence apparatus and DHS components and other State, local, and private sector partners. The Office ensures that information is gathered from all relevant DHS field operations and other State, local, and private sector partners and that this information is shared with appropriate stakeholders to produce accurate, timely, and actionable analytical intelligence products and services.

<https://www.dhs.gov/office-intelligence-and-analysis>

Law Enforcement Training

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) is the Nation's largest provider of law enforcement training. It offers career-long training to law enforcement professionals to help them fulfill their responsibilities safely and proficiently. Under a collaborative training model, FLETC's Federal partner organizations provide training unique to their missions, while FLETC provides training in areas common to all law enforcement officers: driving, firearms, investigations, legal training, and tactics.

<https://www.fletc.gov>

Management

The Directorate for Management is responsible for accounting and finance, appropriations, budget, expenditure of funds, and procurement; equipment, facilities, property, and other material resources; human resources, personnel, and their security; identification and tracking of performance measurements relating to the responsibilities of the agency, and information technology and communication systems. The Directorate ensures that DHS 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.

<http://www.dhs.gov/directorate-management>

Maritime Safety / Security

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is the principal Federal agency responsible for maritime safety, security, and environmental stewardship in U.S. ports and waterways. The USCG protects and defends more than 100,000 miles of coastline and inland waterways and safeguards an exclusive economic zone that stretches from north of the Arctic Circle to south of the equator, from Puerto Rico to Guam. The USCG is a member of the Intelligence Community and one of the five Armed Services. It is also a first response and humanitarian service provider that aids people in distress or impacted by natural and man-made disasters both at sea and ashore. It is a law enforcement and regulatory agency with broad legal authorities associated with bridge administration, hazardous materials shipping, maritime transportation, oil spill response, pilotage, and vessel construction and operation.

<https://www.work.uscg.mil>

Nuclear Terrorism

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office focuses solely on preventing nuclear terrorism, in coordination with domestic and international partners, by improving deterrence, detection, response, and attribution. The Office coordinates development of the global nuclear detection architecture with partners from the private sector and local, State, Federal, and international governments. The Office develops, acquires, and supports the deployment of mechanisms to detect and report attempts to import, possess, store, transport, develop, or use unauthorized nuclear and other radioactive material in the United States. The Office also serves as steward of an enduring national technical nuclear forensics capability and leads efforts to improve national nuclear forensics expertise. Working with the international community, it promotes the development of nuclear detection architectures and nuclear forensics guidance.

<http://www.dhs.gov/domestic-nuclear-detection-office>

Operations Coordination

The Office of Operations Coordination provides decision support and enables the Secretary's execution of responsibilities across the homeland security enterprise by promoting situational awareness and information sharing, integrating and synchronizing strategic operations, and administering the DHS continuity program. At the strategic level, the Office provides a joint operations coordination capability to support DHS operational decision making, departmental leadership, and participation in interagency operations throughout the homeland security enterprise and across all mission areas.

<http://www.dhs.gov/office-operations-coordination>

Presidential Protection / Safeguarding Financial and Payment Systems

The U.S. Secret Service carries out a dual mission of protection and investigation. It protects the President, Vice President, and their families; major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; visiting heads of state and government; and National Special Security Events, as well as the White House and other designated buildings within the Washington, DC, area. The Secret Service also safeguards the Nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the economy.

<http://www.secretservice.gov>

Science / Technology

The Science and Technology Directorate is the primary research and development arm of the agency. The Directorate

provides Federal, State, and local officials with protective technology and capabilities. Its strategic objectives are developing and deploying systems to prevent, detect, and mitigate the consequences of biological, chemical, explosive, nuclear, and radiological attacks; develop equipment, protocols, and training procedures for response and recovery; enhance the agency's and other Federal, State, local, and tribal government's 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.

<http://www.dhs.gov/science-and-technology/our-work>

Transportation Security

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

<https://www.tsa.gov>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The DHS website has an alphabetical index of topics to help visitors navigate its content.

<https://www.dhs.gov/dhsgov-z-index>

Archived Records

The general records of the Department of Homeland Security and the records of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection are referenced in the "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States." The Guide is accessible online, and these records have been assigned respectively to Record Groups 563 and 566–568. None of these record groups has a description associated with it.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/501-to-600.html#page-header>

Audits / Inspections / Evaluations

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) posts reports on its website. Starting with the year 2003, the OIG's archives of audits, inspections, and evaluations cover the following areas of oversight: border security, counterterrorism, cybersecurity, disaster recovery, immigration, management, and transportation security.

<https://www.oig.dhs.gov/reports/audits-inspections-and-evaluations>

Blog

The DHS maintains a blog on its website.

https://www.dhs.gov/news-releases/blog?field_news_type_tid=588

Career Opportunities

The DHS is one of the largest agencies in the Federal Government. It offers career opportunities in the areas of immigration and travel security, law enforcement, mission support, and prevention and response. To carry out its mission, the agency relies on attorneys, contract specialists, engineers, intelligence analysts, K–9 officers, pilots,

scientists, and many other types of experts and professionals.

<https://www.dhs.gov/homeland-security-careers>

In 2019, the DHS ranked 17th among 17 large Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/HS00>

Climate Preparedness and Resilience

FEMA's web page on climate change helps visitors learn more about the agency's resources and other Federal Government resources that support climate preparedness and resilience.

<https://www.fema.gov/climate-change>

In "Best Practices & Key Considerations for Enhancing Federal Facility Security and Resilience to Climate-Related Hazards" (2015), the Interagency Security Committee identified threats posed by climate change to the assets, missions, operations, and workforce of the Federal Government. It also provided guidance and security planning considerations for agencies housed in nonmilitary Federal facilities. This document's main purpose is to identify short- and long-term strategies for enhancing physical security and resilience in the face climate-related threats.

<https://www.dhs.gov/publication/isc-climate-related-hazards-best-practices>

Contact Information

Contact information for DHS headquarters, DHS components, and specific programs of interest is available on the "Direct Contact Information" web page.

<https://www.dhs.gov/direct-contact-information>

The "Department White Pages" is a listing of key contacts that are organized by component. The listing includes email addresses and phone numbers.

<https://www.dhs.gov/department-white-pages>

Current Issues

The "In Focus" web page brings together in one place key current issues that fall within the scope of the Department's mission.

<https://www.dhs.gov/focus>

Data

The DHS and its components provide Internet access to statistical reports and datasets: Coast Guard maritime information, Customs and Border Protection intellectual property rights recordations, Federal Emergency Management Agency disaster declarations, immigration data, and more.

<https://www.dhs.gov/topic/data>

Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs)

Flooding can occur anywhere in the United States; however, certain areas are prone to serious flooding. To help communities understand their risk, flood maps or FIRMs have been created to show the locations of high-risk, moderate-to-low risk, and undetermined-risk areas. Banks, citizens, insurance agents, and all levels of government rely on FIRMs to determine whether flood insurance is required.

<https://msc.fema.gov/portal>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute. Instructions for submitting a FOIA request or filing a Privacy Act request and information on other FOIA-related matters are available on the DHS website.

<https://www.dhs.gov/how-submit-foia-request>

The DHS maintains a FOIA library on its website. Information seekers should avail themselves of this online resource to determine if the desired record is immediately available and readily accessible without the additional effort of filing a FOIA request.

<https://www.dhs.gov/foia-library>

Frequently Requested Pages

Links to the most requested pages on the DHS website are collected in place for convenience.

<https://www.dhs.gov/frequently-requested-pages>

Green Card

A person may obtain authorization to live and work in the United States on a permanent basis in several ways: A family member or employer in the United States may sponsor the Green Card applicant; refugee or asylee status and other humanitarian programs offer additional pathways; and, in some cases, a person may be eligible to file on his or her own initiative for permanent residency.

<https://www.dhs.gov/how-do-i/get-green-card>

How Do I?

The DHS website features a comprehensive section that arranges answers to "how do I" questions according to audience: DHS employees, businessmen and women, travelers, and the general public. Entrepreneurs can learn how to apply for grants, find forms for exporting and importing, and verify employment eligibility; travelers can learn how to check wait times at airports and border crossings; and members of the public can learn how to adopt a child internationally, become a citizen, check the status of an immigration case, prepare for a disaster, and report cyber incidents and suspicious activity.

<https://www.dhs.gov/how-do-i>

Keywords

The DHS website features a long list of keywords that are linked to pages containing information on the DHS, its components, and its mission.

<https://www.dhs.gov/keywords>

Multilingual Resources

The Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties identifies documents containing information that is particularly important to diverse communities of limited English proficiency. These documents are often translated into Arabic, Chinese, French, Haitian-Creole, Portuguese, Russian, Somali, Spanish, and Vietnamese.

<https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-multilingual-resources>

National Terrorism Advisories

Terrorism advisories that remain in effect and archived copies of ones that have expired are posted on the National Terrorism Advisory System web page.

<https://www.dhs.gov/national-terrorism-advisory-system>

Naturalization

Congress has established the requirements that a foreign citizen or national must fulfill to receive U.S. citizenship. The process of being granted citizenship is known as naturalization. The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' website offers resources for those seeking citizenship through naturalization.

<https://www.uscis.gov/us-citizenship/citizenship-through-naturalization>

News

The DHS posts audio items, congressional testimony, factsheets, photos and videos, press releases, and speeches on its website. It also posts news items on national security in Spanish.

<https://www.dhs.gov/news>

Open Government

The DHS supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.dhs.gov/open-government>

Operational Components

The DHS comprises 10 operational components: the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Secret Service (USSS), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). The DHS website offers easy access to each of their home pages.

<https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-component-websites>

Policy Facts

The information on the regularly updated "Myth vs. Fact" web page responds to misleading characterizations of DHS policies in the public domain.

https://www.dhs.gov/myth-vs-fact?utm_source=hp_carousel&utm_medium=web&utm_campaign=dhsgov

Publications

The DHS publications library contains brochures, guidance and policy papers, guidelines, program regulations, reports, strategies, and more.

<https://www.dhs.gov/publications>

Report Cyber Incidents

To protect the Nation's cybersecurity, the DHS has organizations dedicated to collecting information and reporting on cyber incidents, phishing, malware, and other vulnerabilities.

<https://www.dhs.gov/how-do-i/report-cyber-incidents>

Site Links

The "Site Links" web page offers easy access to some of the most helpful resources on the DHS web site.

<https://www.dhs.gov/site-links>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.dhs.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The DHS maintains accounts on Facebook, Flickr, Instagram, and Twitter. An online subscription form also is available to sign up for email updates.

<https://www.dhs.gov/social-media-directory>

Topics

The "Topics" web page offers convenient access to content that has been arranged topically.

<https://www.dhs.gov/topics>

Transportation Security

The "Transportation Security" web page provides information on transportation and travel: aviation security, cargo screening, domestic travel, electronic passports, visas, and more.

<https://www.dhs.gov/topic/transportation-security>

Travel Alerts

The DHS website offers convenient access to alerts and wait times: airport security checkpoint wait times from the Transportation Security Administration, airport wait times from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, international travel warnings from the Department of State, and health alerts from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

<https://www.dhs.gov/travel-alerts>

White House Fence

The White House complex fence is in the process of being redesigned. The proposal for the new fence is accessible on the website of the U.S. Secret Service. See the Fine Arts Commission's 35-page presentation (JUN 2016) of the "White House Complex Fence—Phase 1."

<https://www.secretservice.gov/data/about/faqs/WH-Fence-updated-CFA-061616.pdf>

The Sources of Information were updated 1–2020.

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Department of Housing and Urban Development



The United States Government Manual

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

451 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20410

202-708-1422

<http://www.hud.gov>

SECRETARY

Marcia L. Fudge

https://www.hud.gov/about/leadership/marcia_fudge

Deputy Secretary

Adrianne Todman

https://www.hud.gov/about/leadership/Adrianne_Todman

OFFICES REPORTING TO THE SECRETARY

CHIEF OFFICERS

Financial (vacancy)

Information Elizabeth Niblock

DIRECTOR

Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Jean Lin Pao

General Counsel (vacancy)

<https://www.hud.gov/about/leadership>

Inspector General Rae Oliver Davis

<https://www.hudoig.gov/about-hud-oig/organization-staff/inspector-general-immediate-office/rae-oliver-davis>

OFFICES REPORTING TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF

CHIEF OF STAFF Jennifer C. Jones

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations (vacancy)

Public Affairs Addie Whisenant

DIRECTOR

Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships Derrick Harkins

https://www.hud.gov/contact/principal_directory

OFFICES REPORTING TO THE DEPUTY SECRETARY

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Administration	(vacancy)
Community Planning and Development	(vacancy)
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity	Jeanine Worden, Acting
Field Policy and Management	(vacancy)
Housing	Janet Golrick, Acting
Policy Development and Research	(vacancy)
Public and Indian Housing	(vacancy)

CHIEF OFFICERS

Administrative	(vacancy)
Human Capital	Monica Matthews
Procurement	Ronald C. Flom

COMMISSIONER	Janet Golrick, Acting
Federal Housing	(vacancy)

DIRECTORS

Equal Employment Opportunity	Tami Wright, Acting
Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	Michelle Miller, Acting

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices

https://www.ginniemae.gov/about_us/who_we_are/pages/executive_leadership.aspx

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development oversees housing needs nationwide, ensures fair housing opportunities, and creates strong, sustainable, and inclusive communities.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On September 9, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson approved Public Law 89–174, which is also cited as the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act. As part of the statute's declaration of purpose, Congress declared that "the general welfare and security of the Nation and the health and living standards of our people require . . . sound development of the Nation's communities and metropolitan areas in which the vast majority of its people live and work." To support this requirement of sound development, Congress established "an executive department to be known as the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD]" (79 Stat. 667).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-79/pdf/STATUTE-79-Pg667.pdf>

Statutory material that governed HUD's establishment and that continues to affect the appointment and supervision of the Secretary of HUD and his or her general duties is codified and assigned to section 3532 of 42 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title42-section3532&num=0&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that affect the Office of the Secretary have been codified and assigned to Subtitle A (parts 0–99) of 24 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=5bb98a110aae0aa5ef135b4529083902&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title24/24subtitleA.tpl)

[SID=5bb98a110aae0aa5ef135b4529083902&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title24/24subtitleA.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=5bb98a110aae0aa5ef135b4529083902&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title24/24subtitleA.tpl)

By the advice and with the consent of the Senate, the President appoints the Secretary of HUD. The Secretary supervises and directs the administration of the Department (79 Stat. 667).

https://www.hud.gov/about/hud_secretary/powersec

HUD's department structure is presented like an organizational chart in its "Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Performance Report" on page 9. The Report was published in January of 2021.

https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CFO/documents/HUD_FY20_Annual_Performance_Report_1-15-21.pdf

HUD's program offices are listed alphabetically and hyperlinked on the "Program Offices" web page.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

"The Public Health and Welfare" is the general topic of statutory material that has been codified and assigned to 42 U.S.C. Chapter 44 (sections 3531–3550) is dedicated to the "Department of Housing and Urban Development."

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title42/chapter44&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that affect housing and urban development have been codified and assigned to 24 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=5bb98a110aae0aa5ef135b4529083902&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title24/24tab_02.tpl)

[SID=5bb98a110aae0aa5ef135b4529083902&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title24/24tab_02.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=5bb98a110aae0aa5ef135b4529083902&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title24/24tab_02.tpl)

PROGRAM AREAS

HUD administers various programs to facilitate its six core functions: insuring mortgages for single-family and multifamily dwellings and extending loans for home improvement and for the purchasing of mobile homes; channeling funds from investors to the mortgage industry through the Government National Mortgage Association–Ginnie Mae; making direct loans for construction or rehabilitation of housing projects that benefit the elderly and handicapped; providing Federal housing subsidies for low- and moderate-income families; giving community development grants to States and communities; and promoting and enforcing fair housing and equal housing opportunity.

<https://www.hud.gov/topics>

Community Planning and Development

The Office of Community and Planning Development administers grant programs to help communities plan and finance growth and development, to increase their governing capacity, and to shelter and provide services for the homeless. The Office is responsible for implementing Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) programs for entitlement communities; the State- and HUD-administered Small Cities Program; community development loan guarantees; special purpose grants for insular areas and historically black colleges and universities; Appalachian Regional Commission grants; the Home Investment in Affordable Housing Program, which provides Federal assistance for housing rehabilitation, tenant-based assistance, 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 that assists 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; empowerment zones and enterprise communities; efforts to improve the environment; and community planning and development efforts of other departments and agencies, public and private organizations, private industry, financial markets, and international organizations.

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning

For further information, contact the Office of Community Planning and Development. Phone, 202-708-2690.

Fair Housing / Equal Opportunity

The Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity 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, including outreach and education, identification of institutional barriers to fair housing, and telephone hotlines for complaints.

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp

For further information, contact the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. Phone, 202-708-4252.

Government National Mortgage Association—Ginnie Mae

Ginnie Mae is a Government corporation that makes housing affordable for millions of low- and moderate-income earners by channeling capital into the Nation's housing markets. The Ginnie Mae guaranty allows mortgage lenders to obtain a higher price when selling their mortgage loans in the secondary mortgage market. Lenders can then use the proceeds of these sales to fund new mortgage loans. Without that liquidity, lenders would have to keep all loans in their own portfolios and would not have adequate capital for making new loans. Ginnie Mae guarantees investors the timely payment of principal and interest on mortgage-backed securities that are backed by federally insured or federally guaranteed loans—loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Other guarantors, or issuers, of loans that are eligible as collateral for Ginnie Mae mortgage-backed securities include HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing and the Department of Agriculture's Rural Development. Ginnie Mae securities are the only mortgage-backed securities to carry the full faith and credit guaranty of the U.S. Government.

<http://www.ginniemae.gov/pages/default.aspx>

For further information, contact the Government National Mortgage Association. Phone, 202-708-0926.

Housing

The Office of Housing oversees aid for construction and financing of new and rehabilitated housing and for preservation of existing housing. The Office underwrites single-family, multifamily, property improvement, and manufactured home loans; administers special purpose programs designed for the elderly, handicapped, and chronically mentally ill; administers housing assistance programs for low-income families having difficulties affording standard housing; administers grants to fund resident ownership of multifamily house properties; and protects consumers against fraudulent land development and promotional practices.

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing

For further information, contact the Office of Housing. Phone, 202-708-3600.

Lead Hazard Control / Healthy Homes

The Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes 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.

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/healthy_homes

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

Public and Indian Housing

The Office of Public and Indian Housing administers public and Indian housing programs; assists technically and financially with planning, developing, and managing low-income projects; subsidizes the operations of public housing agencies (PHAs) and Indian housing authorities (IHAs) and provides procedures for reviewing the management of public housing agencies; administers the comprehensive improvement assistance and comprehensive grant programs for modernizing low-income housing projects; administers programs for resident participation, resident management, home ownership, economic development and supportive services, and drug-free neighborhood programs; protects low-income tenants from lead-based paint poisoning by requiring PHAs and IHAs to comply with HUD regulations for the testing and removal of lead-based paint; implements and monitors program requirements related to program eligibility and admission of families to public and assisted housing, as well as tenant income and rent requirements for 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.

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/ih

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

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

An alphabetical index is available on the HUD website to help visitors search for specific topics or browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.hud.gov/siteindex/quicklinks>

Archived Records

HUD records are referenced in the "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States." The Guide is accessible online, and HUD records have been assigned to Record Group 207.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/207.html>

Bibliographic Database

The HUD USER bibliographic database contains more than 10,000 full-abstract citations to research reports, articles, books, monographs, and data sources in housing policy, building technology, economic development, urban

planning, and a host of other relevant fields.

<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/bibliodb/pdrbibdb.html>

Business Opportunities

To learn about contracting opportunities, programs, and resources, use the link below. The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer can provide additional information. Phone, 202-708-1290. TDD, 202-708-1455.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/cpo

Career Opportunities

Information on career opportunities—including opportunities for veterans, students, and people with disabilities—is available online. Information is also available from the Personnel Division at the nearest regional office and from the Office of Human Resources in Washington, DC. Phone, 202-708-0408.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/careers

In 2020, HUD ranked 14th among 25 midsize Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=HU00>

Climate Change Resilience

The Office of Economic Development oversees HUD's preparations to mitigate the effects of climate change on its mission, operations, and programs. This includes promoting greater capacity in and more utilization of resilient approaches to community development at the local, regional, and State levels.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/economic_development/resilience/about
EconomicDevelopment@hud.gov

| Email:

Contact Information

Contact information is available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.hud.gov/contact>

Data / Research

The Office of Policy Development and Research posts datasets, publications, research, and information on initiatives on its "HUD User" website.

<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/home.html>

Employee Locator

To locate a HUD employee or to send a HUD employee an email, visit the "Search for HUD Employees" web page. An automated phone locator service is also available. Phone, 202-708-1112. TDD, 202-708-1455.

<http://peoplesearch.hud.gov/po/i/netlocator>

En Español

HUD posts information in Spanish on its website.

<https://www.hud.gov/espanol>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that HUD recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/housing-and-urban-development-department>

Several phone numbers are available on the "Información en Español" web page.

<https://www.hud.gov/directory/800/parainformacion>

Field Offices

Visit HUD's online local office directory to find contact information for its field offices.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/field_policy_mgt/localoffices

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/foia

Many HUD documents are available online. Before submitting a written request, click on the "Frequently Requested Materials" and "E-FOIA Reading Room" links on HUD's FOIA web page to see if the desired information is immediately accessible, free of charge. Phone, 202-708-3054.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/foia/frequentrequestedmaterials

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Answers to FAQs are posted online.

<https://www.hud.gov/faqs>

Glossary

The Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) maintains a glossary on its website.

<https://www.ginniemae.gov/Pages/Glossary.aspx>

HUD maintains a list of frequently used terms and acronyms on its website.

<https://www.hud.gov/about/acronyms>

History

In the aftermath of assassination that outraged communities of color and sparked protest and violence in American cities, President Lyndon B. Johnson approved Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, commonly referred to as the Fair Housing Act. Signing "into law the promises of a century" was his description of that moment. The promises of this legislation included outlawing most housing discrimination and giving enforcement responsibility to HUD. To learn more about HUD's history of overseeing and coordinating Federal housing programs and enforcing fair housing practices, visit the "HUD History" web page.

https://www.hud.gov/about/hud_history

Hotline

The Office of the Inspector General maintains the Hotline to report fraud, mismanagement, and waste. Phone, 202-

708-4200 or 800-347-3735. TDD, 202-708-2451.

<http://www.hudoig.gov/hotline> | Email: hotline@hudoig.gov

Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)

The HCV program is the Federal Government's main program to help low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled find and afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/hcv/about/fact_sheet

Human Stories

"The Humans of HUD" web page allows visitors to meet the men and women whom HUD serves. The page contains brief narratives and short videos.

<https://www.hud.gov/humansofhud>

Library

The library is located at HUD headquarters in Washington, DC. Visitors must schedule an appointment to use the library. It is open weekdays, except Federal holidays, from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Phone, 202-402-2680.

Organizational Directory

An organization directory of HUD's headquarters is available online.

<https://www.hud.gov/directory/director>

Press Room

HUD posts press releases, remarks, speeches, statements, and testimonies on its website.

<https://www.hud.gov/press>

Program Offices

The "Program Offices" web page provides links for easy access to program information.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices

Property Disposition

For single-family properties, contact the Chief Property Officer at the nearest HUD regional office or the Property Disposition Division. Phone, 202-708-0614. For multifamily properties, contact the Regional Housing Director at the nearest HUD regional office or the Property Disposition Division. Phone, 202-708-0614.

https://www.hud.gov/topics/homes_for_sale

Regional Organization Map

HUD is organized in 10 regions, each of which a regional administrator manages. A field office director manages each field office within a region. Field office directors report to the appropriate regional administrator.

<https://www.hud.gov/localoffices/regions>

Publications

Information on bibliographies, forms, grant applications, handbooks, technical guidance for programs, and other

publications, is posted online. These publications are described on the "HUD Handbooks, Forms, and Publications" web page.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/handbks_forms

Resources

The "Resources" web page has a list of helpful links in alphabetical order.

<https://www.hud.gov/resources>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.hud.gov/siteindex>

Social Media

HUD's social media directory provides links to all of its official blogs and social media platforms on Facebook, Flickr, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_affairs/socialmedia

State Information

The "State Information" web page allows visitors to access online informational resources that States provide. People who are searching for resources that address homelessness and other related topics should explore how State-level organizations and government agencies may be able to help.

<https://www.hud.gov/states>

Veteran Homelessness

The "Veteran Homelessness" page lists HUD homeless programs and initiatives that are available to veterans and veteran service providers. The web page also has policy guidance, publications, resources, and relevant links to other agencies and organizations.

<https://www.hudexchange.info/homelessness-assistance/resources-for-homeless-veterans>

The above Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

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Department of Justice

Bureaus

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Bureau of Prisons

Drug Enforcement Administration

Federal Bureau of Investigation

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)–Washington

Office of Justice Programs

United States Marshals Service

Offices / Boards

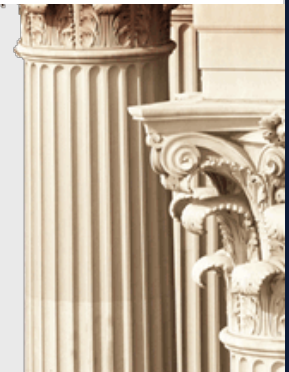
Executive Office for Immigration Review

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Office on Violence Against Women

United States Parole Commission



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530

202-514-2000

<http://www.justice.gov>

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Merrick B. Garland

Deputy Attorney General

Lisa O. Monaco

<https://www.justice.gov/ag/staff-profile/meet-attorney-general>

Associate Attorney General

Vanita Gupta

Solicitor General

Brian H. Fletcher, Acting

Assistant Attorneys General for Divisions

Antitrust

Richard A. Powers, Acting

Civil

Brian Boynton, Acting

Civil Rights

Kristen Clarke

Criminal

Kenneth A. Polite, Jr.

Environment and Natural Resources

Todd S. Kim

Justice Management—Administration

Lee J. Lofthus

National Security

(vacancy)

Tax

David A. Hubbert, Acting

<https://www.justice.gov/agencies/chart>

Assistant Attorneys General for Offices

Legal Counsel

Dawn E. Johnsen, Acting

Legal Policy

Kevin Jones, Acting

Directors of Components

Community Relations Service

Gerri L. Ratliff, Acting

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces

Adam W. Cohen

Directors of Executive Offices

U.S. Attorneys

Monty Wilkinson

U.S. Trustee Program

Clifford J. White III

Directors of Offices

Information Policy

Bobak Talebian

Pardon Attorney

Rosalind Sargent-Burns,
Acting

Professional Responsibility

Jeffrey R. Ragsdale

Professional Responsibility Advisory

Stacy Ludwig

Public Affairs

Anthony Coley

Tribal Justice

Tracy Toulou

<https://www.justice.gov/agencies/alphabetical-listing-components-programs-initiatives>

Inspector General

Michael E. Horowitz

<https://oig.justice.gov/about/meet-ig.htm>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Department of Justice enforces the law and defends national interests according to the law; ensures public safety against domestic and foreign threats; provides Federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime; seeks just punishment for those who have behaved unlawfully; and ensures fair and impartial administration of justice for all

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On September 23, 1789, when the U.S. Congress was assembled in the City of New York, President George Washington approved "an Act for allowing certain Compensation . . . to the Attorney General of the United States." This statute, which is often called the Judiciary Act of 1789, established the Office of the Attorney General.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/1st-congress/session-1/c1s1ch18.pdf>

The increased amount of litigation involving the United States after the Civil War necessitated the retention of private attorneys, until the U.S. Congress established the Department of Justice to handle the legal business of the Nation.

<https://www.justice.gov/history/timeline/150-years-department-justice#event-1195101>

On June 22, 1870, President Ulysses S. Grant approved "an Act to establish the Department of Justice" (16 Stat. 162). The statute established the Department of Justice (DOJ) as "an executive department of the government of the United States . . . of which the Attorney-General shall be the head." The statute also established, within the DOJ, the office of Solicitor General: "an officer learned in the law, to assist the Attorney-General in the performance of his duties." The Solicitor General represents the interests of the United States before the Nation's Supreme Court. The statute became effective on July 1, 1870, and gave the DOJ control over all Federal law enforcement and all criminal prosecutions and civil suits in which the United States has an interest.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/41st-congress/session-2/c41s2ch150.pdf>

Under the leadership of the Attorney General, the DOJ comprises approximately 40 separate component organizations with approximately 116,000 employees. The DOJ's headquarters are in Washington, DC, and the Department conducts most of its work through field locations nationwide and others that are overseas.

The DOJ posts its organizational chart online.

<https://www.justice.gov/agencies/chart>

The DOJ posts its "Organization, Mission, and Functions Manual" online.

<https://www.justice.gov/jmd/organization-mission-and-functions-manual>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material whose subject matter affects the DOJ is codified in "Part II—Department of Justice" (parts 501–599B) in 28 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title28/part2&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations dealing with judicial administration are codified in 28 CFR, Chapter I (parts 0.1–200.1)) of that same CFR title contains subject matter associated with the DOJ.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?gp=&SID=4bc7cb17c5a411037d7efbd9fe3a2c32&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title28/28chapter1.tpl>

ACTIVITIES

Administration of Bankruptcy Cases

The DOJ oversees the administration of bankruptcy cases and private trustees through its U.S. Trustee Program. This national program has broad administrative, regulatory, and litigation and enforcement authorities to promote the integrity and efficiency of the bankruptcy system for the benefit of creditors, debtors, and the public.

<https://www.justice.gov/ust>

Coordination of Enforcement With Intelligence

The DOJ participates in the fight against terrorism and against other national security threats. The National Security Division (NSD) ensures that prosecutors and law enforcement agencies coordinate with intelligence attorneys and the intelligence community and that they share a unity of purpose to strengthen the effectiveness of the Federal Government's threat response. The NSD's major areas of responsibility include counterespionage, counterterrorism, foreign investment, intelligence operations and intelligence-related litigation, policy and other legal issues, oversight and reporting, and victims of terrorism.

<https://www.justice.gov/jmd/organization-mission-and-functions-manual-national-security-division>

Criminal Investigation

The DOJ participates in the fight against crime. Its major investigative agencies—the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; the Drug Enforcement Administration; and the Federal Bureau of Investigation—prevent and deter crime and arrest people who are suspect of criminal activity.

<https://www.justice.gov/agencies/alphabetical-listing-components-programs-initiatives>

Incarceration / Rehabilitation

The Federal Bureau of Prisons supports public safety by confining Federal lawbreakers in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities. Prisons and community-based facilities are appropriately secure, cost-efficient, humane, and safe. Work and other self-improvement opportunities are available to help offenders become law-abiding citizens.

<https://www.bop.gov>

Litigation

The DOJ litigating divisions enforce Federal criminal and civil laws, including antitrust, civil justice, civil rights, environmental, and tax statutes.

<https://www.justice.gov/agencies/alphabetical-listing-components-programs-initiatives>

Prosecution / Representation

U.S. Attorneys serve as the Nation's principal litigators, prosecuting offenders and representing the Federal Government in court. They conduct most of the trial work for cases in which the United States is a party. U.S. Attorneys have three statutory responsibilities: prosecution of criminal cases brought by the Federal Government; prosecution and defense of civil cases in which the United States is a party; and the collection of debts that are owed the Federal Government and that are administratively uncollectible.

<https://www.justice.gov/usao/mission>

Protecting the Federal Judiciary

The U.S. Marshals Service occupies a central position in the Federal justice system. It serves as the enforcement arm of the Federal courts and is involved in virtually every Federal law enforcement initiative. Deputy U.S. marshals and criminal investigators form the backbone of the agency. They protect the Federal judiciary, apprehend Federal fugitives, seize property acquired by criminals through illegal activities, house and transport Federal prisoners, and operate the witness security program.

<https://www.justice.gov/jmd/organization-mission-and-functions-manual-united-states-marshals-service>

Recommendations for Executive Clemency

The Office of the Pardon Attorney receives and reviews all petitions requesting executive clemency for Federal offenses, conducts the necessary investigations, and prepares recommendations to the President for the review and signature of the Deputy Attorney General. It provides policy guidance for the conduct of clemency proceedings and the standards for decision. It respond to inquiries from clemency applicants, their representatives, public groups, Members of Congress, various Federal, State, and local officials, and others concerning clemency petitions and the clemency process. It also maintains contacts with DOJ officials, the Counsel to the President, and other Government officials to advise them on clemency matters as requested.

<https://www.justice.gov/jmd/organization-mission-and-functions-manual-office-pardon-attorney>

State, Tribal, and Local Assistance

The DOJ gives assistance to State, tribal, and local governments. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims. The OJP partners with Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies, as well as with national, community-based, and nonprofit organizations, to develop, implement, and evaluate criminal and juvenile justice programs. The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services develops programs that respond to the emerging needs of State, local, and tribal law enforcement and helps shift its focus onto preventing, rather than reacting to, crime and disorder; develops training and technical assistance to enhance law enforcement officers' problem-solving and community interaction skills; promotes collaboration between law enforcement and community members for developing crime prevention initiatives; and provides responsive and cost-effective service delivery to grant recipients. The Community Relations Service provides services for conflicts and tensions arising from differences of race, color, or national origin. It is the only Federal service mandated to help State and local government agencies, public and private organizations, and community groups resolve and prevent community racial conflicts through mediation, conciliation, and other methods of conflict resolution.

<https://www.justice.gov/jmd/organization-mission-and-functions-manual>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Americans with Disabilities

The Civil Rights Division operates an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) information line. Phone, 800-514-0301. TDD, 800-514-0383. The ADA.gov website has a "Topics of Interest" web page.

https://www.ada.gov/topics_of_interest.htm

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that DOJ records have been assigned to record group 060.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/060.html>

Asset Sales

As part of the asset forfeiture program, the U.S. Marshals Service maintains a web page that is dedicated to assets that are currently available for purchase.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/assets/sales.htm>

Blogs

DOJ staff members post their blogs online.

<https://www.justice.gov/blogs>

Budget / Performance / Strategy

Budget factsheets, budget submissions, budget summaries, financial reports, performance plans, performance reports, performance summaries, and strategic plans are posted on the "Budget and Performance" web page.

<https://www.justice.gov/doj/budget-and-performance>

Business Opportunities

For information on business opportunities, grants, and small and disadvantaged business utilization, visit the "Business" web page.

<https://www.justice.gov/business>

Career Opportunities

The DOJ relies on people with various educational and professional backgrounds and who have diverse skills and talents to carry out its mission. Career opportunities that the DOJ offers include accountant, attorney, auditor, budget analyst, contract specialist, correctional officer, criminal investigator, financial manager, forensic scientist, human resource specialist, information technology technician, intelligence researcher, legal assistant, paralegal specialist, safety and occupational health specialist, and more.

<http://www.justice.gov/careers>

The "Legal Careers" web page contains information for law students and entry-level and experienced attorneys.

<http://www.justice.gov/legal-careers>

In 2020, the DOJ ranked 13th among 17 large Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJ00>

Components / Programs / Initiatives

The DOJ has a list of components, programs, and initiatives on its "Alphabetical Listing of Components, Programs, and Initiatives" web page. Each entry is hyperlinked and provides convenient access to the website of the respective component, program, or initiative.

<https://www.justice.gov/agencies/alphabetical-listing-components-programs-initiatives>

Contact Information

An electronic "Contact Us Form" is available on the DOJ's "Contact Us" web page. General contact information also is available on the same page.

<https://www.justice.gov/contact-us>

Office of Public Affairs contact information is posted for media inquiries.

<https://www.justice.gov/opa/contact-office>

Crime Data

The Bureau of Justice Statistics collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical to the efforts of Federal, State, and local policymakers to prevent crime and to ensure that justice is administered efficiently and evenhandedly.

<https://bjs.ojp.gov>

En Español

The DOJ posts information in Spanish on its "Justice.gov En Español" web pages.

<https://www.justice.gov/espanol>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the DOJ recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/justice-department>

Forms

The DOJ posts an electronic forms list that can be sorted by form title or by agency. This list does not include forms for the Federal Bureau of Prisons or for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives. Those forms are available on the Bureaus' websites.

<https://www.justice.gov/forms>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives the right to request access to records from a Federal agency. Any person may submit a request for access to Government records (i.e., a FOIA request). Federal agencies are required to disclose information requested under the FOIA, unless that information is shielded from disclosure because it falls under one of nine exemptions protecting interests such as personal privacy, national security, or law enforcement. The DOJ manages the website FOIA.gov, which serves as the Federal Government's central website for FOIA-related matters.

<https://www.foia.gov>

The DOJ maintains an electronic FOIA Library. The library contains DOJ documents, including documents that belong to components of the DOJ. The DOJ proactively discloses documents, and these documents are accessible without submitting a FOIA request. Before making a formal FOIA request, an information seeker should search the FOIA library to rule out the possibility that the DOJ or one of its components already has disclosed the desired information.

proactively.

<https://www.justice.gov/oip/foia-library>

Glossary

The Offices of the U.S. Attorneys web page has a legal terms glossary that defines over 100 of the most common legal terms in simple language.

<https://www.justice.gov/usao/justice-101/glossary>

History

Historical information on the Attorneys General of the United States, the Department's motto and seal, and the art and architecture of the Robert F. Kennedy Department of Justice Building is available online.

<https://www.justice.gov/about/history>

Housing Discrimination

To report an incident of housing discrimination, contact the Civil Rights Division's housing and civil enforcement section. Phone, 800-896-7743.

<http://www.justice.gov/crt/housing-and-civil-enforcement-section> | Email: fairhousing@usdoj.gov

Immigrant and Employee Rights

The Civil Rights Division operates a worker hotline. Phone, 800-255-7688. TDD, 800-237-2515. It also has a hotline for employers. Phone, 800-255-8155. TTY, 800-237-2515. The hotlines allow workers and employers to work directly with Immigrant and Employee Rights staff to resolve potential immigration-related employment disputes, informally and quickly, without contested litigation. Language interpretation services are available upon request.

<http://www.justice.gov/crt/hotline-technical-assistance-referral-agencies>

Initiatives / Programs / Subject Matter Areas

Initiatives and programs in which the DOJ participates and subject matter areas that it handles are listed on the "Topics" web page.

<https://www.justice.gov/topics>

Judicial Encroachment

Former Attorney General Jefferson B. Sessions delivered remarks to the Heritage Foundation in October of 2018 on judicial encroachment. In those remarks, he said: "Federal district court judges are not empowered to fashion immigration policy, combat climate change, solve the opioid crisis, or run police departments. The Legislative and Executive branches . . . are the constitutionally authorized branches to do these things, and if these branches haven't done so to the satisfaction of an unaccountable judge, it's not because they need judicial expertise or advice."

<https://www.justice.gov/opa/speech/attorney-general-jeff-sessions-delivers-remarks-heritage-foundation-judicial-encroachment>

Justice Manual

The current and official version of the "Justice Manual" is available online. The manual was previously known as the "United States Attorneys' Manual." In 2018, it was comprehensively revised and renamed. The "Justice Manual" serves

as an internal guide within the DOJ.

<https://www.justice.gov/jm/justice-manual>

News

The DOJ posts press releases on its website.

<https://www.justice.gov/news>

Open Government

The Department supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.justice.gov/open>

Pardons / Commutations

The Office of the Pardon Attorney maintains a list of Presidential pardons and commutations on its "Clemency Recipients" web page. The list starts with pardons and commutations that President Richard M. Nixon granted and ends with those that were granted by the former or current President.

<https://www.justice.gov/pardon/clemencyrecipients>

Publications

DOJ reports and publications are accessible and arranged alphabetically online.

<https://www.justice.gov/publications/usdoj-resources-publications-alphabetical-list>

The Office of the Attorney General maintains a web page of "Selected Publications."

<https://www.justice.gov/ag/selected-publications>

Reading Rooms

Reading rooms are located in Washington, DC, at the Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., and at the National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., and in Falls Church, VA, at the Board of Immigration Appeals, 5107 Leesburg Pike. Phone, 202-514-3775.

Social Media

The DOJ and its component agencies rely on social media for providing information in additional places and in more ways. The DOJ uses various social media accounts to share news, to make information and services more widely available, and to increase Government transparency.

<https://www.justice.gov/social>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

Bureaus

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

99 New York Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20226

202-648-8500

<http://www.atf.gov>

DIRECTOR

Marvin G. Richardson, Acting

Deputy Director

Marvin G. Richardson

<https://www.atf.gov/about-atf/executive-staff>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives protects the public from crimes involving arson, explosives, firearms, and the diversion of alcohol and tobacco products; regulates lawful commerce in explosives and firearms; and supports law enforcement, public safety, and industry partners worldwide.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 6, 1972, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Charles E. Walker signed an order affecting the Department's organization and procedure. Order No. 221 transferred "the functions, powers and duties of the Internal Revenue Service arising under laws relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives (including the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division of the Internal Revenue Service), to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms . . . which is hereby established." On June 10, 1972, Treasury Department Order 221 was published as a notice in the Federal Register (37 FR 11696).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1972-06-10/pdf/FR-1972-06-10.pdf>

On November 25, 2002, President George W. Bush approved Public Law 107–296, which also may be cited as the Homeland Security Act of 2002, "to establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes" (116 Stat. 2135). One of the other purposes was to separate the functions of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). The alcohol and tobacco excise tax functions and regulations remained within the Department of the Treasury, and a new bureau became responsible for them. The Act also transferred ATF firearms and explosives functions to the Department of Justice and made the newly established Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATFE) responsible for them (116 Stat. 2274).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-116/pdf/STATUTE-116-Pg2135.pdf>

The ATFE posts an organizational chart on its website.

<https://www.atf.gov/about/organization-structure>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

"Subchapter XI—Department of Justice Divisions" is part of "Chapter 1—Homeland Security Organization" in 6 U.S.C. Parts 531–533 contain codified statutory material associated with the transfer of the ATFE to the

Department of Justice.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title6/chapter1/subchapter11&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that affect firearms and ammunition, explosives, alcohol and tobacco, and explosive license and permit proceedings are codified in chapter II, parts 400–799, of 27 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=c5bb1cb9dbe3c7d2134a728d6b30c7ea&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title27/27chapterII.tpl)

[SID=c5bb1cb9dbe3c7d2134a728d6b30c7ea&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title27/27chapterII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=c5bb1cb9dbe3c7d2134a728d6b30c7ea&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title27/27chapterII.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The ATFE enforces Federal criminal laws and regulates the firearms and explosives industries. Directly and through partnerships, the ATFE investigates and deters violent crime involving arson, firearms and explosives, and 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 25 field divisions nationwide, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. It also has foreign offices in Canada, El Salvador, Mexico, and Europe.

<https://www.atf.gov/about/what-we-do>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that ATFE records have been assigned to record group 436.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/436.html>

Career Opportunities

ATFE employees conduct criminal investigations and regulate the firearms and explosives industries. They also assist other law enforcement agencies, help to prevent terrorism, reduce violent crime, and protect the public in a manner that is consistent with the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

<https://www.atf.gov/careers>

In 2020, the ATFE ranked 23d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TR40>

Contact Information

Contact information for media inquiries is available on the "Media and Congressional Contacts" web page.

<https://www.atf.gov/news/media-and-congressional-contacts>

Data / Statistics

The ATFE maintains a comprehensive collection of agency-related data from national surveys, State-based surveys, other collected license statistics, and other data sources. The data reflect trends in commerce, firearms, and use of Federal services in the United States.

<https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/data-statistics>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the ATFE recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/alcohol-tobacco-firearms-and-explosives-bureau>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA provides that a person may request access to Federal agency records or information. The ATFE must disclose records that any person properly requests in writing. Pursuant to one or more of nine exemptions and three exclusions that the Act contains, a Federal agency may withhold certain records or parts of them. The FOIA applies only to Federal agencies and does not create a right of access to records held by the U.S. Congress, the courts, State or local government agencies, and private entities.

<https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/freedom-information-act-foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The ATFE posts answers to FAQs on its "Questions and Answers" web page.

<https://www.atf.gov/questions-and-answers>

History

A history timeline is available on the ATFE website.

<https://www.atf.gov/our-history/atf-history-timeline>

Social Media

The ATFE maintains accounts on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube.

<https://www.atf.gov/news/social-media>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

Bureau of Prisons

320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534

202-307-3198

<http://www.bop.gov>

DIRECTOR

Michael Carvajal

Deputy Director

Gene Beasley

<https://www.bop.gov/about/agency/leadership.jsp>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The BOP was established in 1930 to provide more progressive and humane care for Federal inmates, to professionalize the prison service, and to ensure consistent and centralized administration of the 11 Federal prisons in operation at that time. Today, the Bureau comprises more than 100 institutions and 6 regional offices. The Bureau has its headquarters, also known as Central Office, in Washington, DC. The Central Office is divided into 10 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.

<https://www.bop.gov/about/agency>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

An alphabetical subject index helps visitors navigate the website's content.

https://www.bop.gov/website/a_to_z_topics.jsp

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that BOP records have been assigned to record group 129.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/129.html>

Business Opportunities

Information is available on the "Let's Do Business" web page.

<http://www.bop.gov/business>

Career Opportunities

Job openings are posted online. For additional career-related information, contact any regional or field office or the Central Office, 320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534. Phone, 202-307-3082.

<http://www.bop.gov/jobs>

In 2020, the BOP ranked 387th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJ03>

Contact Information

The BOP has a "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.bop.gov/contact>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the BOP recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/prisons-bureau>

Find an Inmate

The Department's website features a search tool for locating Federal inmates who were incarcerated after 1981.

<https://www.bop.gov/inmateloc>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Enacted in 1966, the FOIA took effect on July 4, 1967. The law gives a right to obtain access to Federal agency records to any person, except a fugitive from the law. Some records, or portions of them, are shielded, however, from disclosure by one or more of nine statutory exemptions or by specific harm that disclosure may cause.

<https://www.bop.gov/foia/index.jsp#tabs-0> | Email: ogc_efoia@bop.gov

The BOP posts records online. Before filing a formal FOIA request, an information seeker should visit the BOP's "Freedom of Information" web page and view the records section to ensure that the desired information is not already freely accessible.

<https://www.bop.gov/foia/index.jsp#tabs-1>

Locations

The "Our Locations" web page features a list of locations, a search tool that requires the facility's name, and location maps (national, regional, type of facility).

<https://www.bop.gov/locations>

Population Statistics

Federal inmate population statistics are online.

https://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/population_statistics.jsp

Reading Room

The reading room is located at the Bureau of Prisons, 320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534. Phone, 202-307-3029.

Resources by Audience

Resources to help Bureau of Prisons staff and their families access frequently used services are online.

https://www.bop.gov/resources/employee_resources.jsp

Resources to help former inmates make the transition from incarceration to normal life within a community are online.

https://www.bop.gov/resources/former_inmate_resources.jsp

The Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services provide health management guidelines for infectious disease prevention, detection, and treatment of inmates and correctional employees who are exposed to infectious diseases in correctional facilities.

https://www.bop.gov/resources/health_care_mngmt.jsp

Resources to help qualified media representatives visit institutions and gather information on programs and activities or conduct interviews are online.

https://www.bop.gov/resources/media_resources.jsp

Resources to help victims or witnesses of Federal crimes find information on complaint procedures, notifications, and payments are online.

https://www.bop.gov/resources/victim_resources.jsp

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse for content that aligns with their interests.

https://www.bop.gov/website/site_map.jsp

Social Media

The BOP has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/BOPCareers>

The BOP tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/officialbop>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

Drug Enforcement Administration

8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, VA 22152

202-307-1000

ADMINISTRATOR

Anne Milgram

Principal Deputy Administrator

Preston L. Grubbs

<https://www.dea.gov/about/dea-leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the lead Federal agency in enforcing narcotics and controlled substances laws and regulations. The 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.).

<https://www.dea.gov/history>

The DEA enforces the provisions of the controlled substances and chemical diversion and trafficking laws and regulations of the United States, operating 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. The DEA disrupts and dismantles these organizations by arresting their members, confiscating their drugs, and seizing their assets; and it creates, manages, and supports enforcement-related programs—domestically and internationally—to reduce the availability of and demand for illicit controlled substances.

The 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.

<https://www.dea.gov/mission>

The DEA maintains liaison with the United Nations, INTERPOL, and other organizations on matters relating to international narcotics control programs. It has 239 domestic offices in 23 Divisions nationwide, and 91 foreign offices in 68 countries.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that DEA records have been assigned to record group 170.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/170.html>

Asset Forfeiture

The DEA posts public notices of forfeiture in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading on the Department of Justice's forfeiture.gov website.

<https://www.forfeiture.gov>

Business Opportunities

The DEA obtains supplies and services through its Office of Acquisition and Relocation Management. The Office acquires supplies and services for local needs and all DEA agency-level procurements. DEA field activities also have procurement authority, but it is limited.

<https://www.dea.gov/resources/doing-business-dea> | Email: deasmallbusinessprogram@usdoj.gov

Career Opportunities

For career information, contact the nearest DEA field division recruitment office. The DEA also posts information on its "Careers" web page.

<https://www.dea.gov/careers>

In 2020, the DEA ranked 96th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJAA>

Contact Information

The DEA posts contact information on its "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.dea.gov/who-we-are/contact-us> | Email: info@dea.gov

Contact information for each of the DEA's 23 domestic divisions is available online.

<https://www.dea.gov/divisions>

Controlled Substances Act Registration

For information on registration under the Controlled Substances Act, contact the Office of Diversion Control, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, VA 22152. Phone: 800-882-9539.

<http://www.deaiversion.usdoj.gov/drugreg/index.html> | Email: DEA.Registration.Help@usdoj.gov

Data / Statistics

The DEA posts data and statistics online.

<https://www.dea.gov/resources/data-and-statistics>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the DEA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/drug-enforcement-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives a right for public access to Government records. A FOIA request must be submitted in writing. The DEA generally follows the FOIA guidelines that the Department of Justice has adopted.

<https://www.dea.gov/foia>

Museum

The DEA Museum and visitors' center are located in Arlington, VA. The museum posts virtual exhibits on its deamuseum.org website. Phone, 202-307-3463.

<https://deamuseum.org/exhibits>

Press Releases

The DEA posts press releases online.

<https://www.dea.gov/what-we-do/news/press-releases>

Publications

The DEA posts various types of documents and publications online.

https://www.dea.gov/resources/documents?field_document_document_type_value=Publication

Resources

The "Resources" web page provides convenient access to data and statistics, drug information, Freedom of Information Act guidance, media galleries, and publications.

<https://www.dea.gov/resources>

Social Media

The DEA maintains Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, and Twitter accounts. A social media directory is part of the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.dea.gov/who-we-are/contact-us> | Email: DEA.Public.Affairs@usdoj.gov

Victim Witness Assistance

Victims' rights laws resulted in the implementation of the victim witness assistance program. These laws provide for fair and just treatment of crime victims, immediate emergency treatment, and referrals to appropriate adult and child service agencies. The Department of Justice also gives guidance to Federal law enforcement agencies through the Attorney General's guidelines for victim witness assistance.

<https://www.dea.gov/resources/vwap> | Email: VWAP.DEA@usdoj.gov

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

935 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20535

202-324-3000

<http://www.fbi.gov>

DIRECTOR

Christopher A. Wray

Deputy Director

Paul M. Abbate

<https://www.fbi.gov/about/leadership-and-structure>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the Department of Justice's principal investigative arm. 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 FBI 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, cybercrimes, internationally and nationally organized crime and drug-related activities, 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.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that FBI records have been assigned to record group 065.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/065.html>

Career Opportunities

The FBI relies on professionals with diverse expertise and skills to analyze data for the intelligence community, safeguard national security, and support the structure of the Bureau. Information on career opportunities, including student internships, is available online.

<https://www.fbijobs.gov>

In 2020, the FBI ranked 223d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJ02>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page provides convenient access to information for contacting FBI headquarters, field offices, and overseas offices.

<https://www.fbi.gov/contact-us>

Members of the public may report a violation of U.S. Federal law or suspected terrorism or criminal activity to the FBI.

<https://www.fbi.gov/tips>

Crime Statistics

The Uniform Crime Reporting program generates reliable statistics for use in law enforcement. It also releases information that is relevant for students of criminal justice, researchers, the media, and the public. The program has been generating crime statistics since 1930. The crime reporting program includes data from more than 18,000 city, university and college, county, State, Tribal, and Federal law enforcement agencies. Agencies participate voluntarily and submit their crime data either through a State UCR program or directly to the FBI's UCR Program.

<https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the FBI recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/federal-bureau-of-investigation>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA provides that a person may request access to Federal agency records or information. The FBI must disclose records that any person properly requests in writing. Pursuant to one or more of nine exemptions and three exclusions that the Act contains, a Federal agency can withhold certain records or parts of them. The FOIA applies only to Federal agencies and does not create a right of access to records held by the U.S. Congress, the courts, State or local government agencies, and private entities.

<https://www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa>

The FBI's electronic FOIA library, which contains nearly 7,000 documents and other media that have been scanned from paper and made into more accessible digital copies, is named the "Vault." The library

includes new files that have been released to the public, but never added to the FBI website; dozens of records previously posted on the FBI website, but removed when requests diminished; files from the previous FBI FOIA Library; and new and previously unreleased files.

<https://vault.fbi.gov>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The FBI posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.fbi.gov/about/faqs>

History

The FBI posted a brief agency history on its website.

<https://www.fbi.gov/history>

Most Wanted

The FBI maintains the official "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list on its website.

<https://www.fbi.gov/wanted/topten>

News

The FBI posts top news stories, press releases, podcasts, radio broadcasts, speeches, and Tweets on its "News" web page.

<https://www.fbi.gov/news>

Publications

The FBI's training division maintains the "Law Enforcement Bulletin" website.

<https://leb.fbi.gov>

The FBI maintains an extensive "Reports and Publications" database.

<https://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications>

Resources

The "Resources" web page provides convenient access to information on business opportunities and victim services. It also has links to featured publications and frequently requested forms and services.

<https://www.fbi.gov/resources>

Safe Online Surfing

The FBI maintains a "Safe Online Surfing" website for children.

<https://www.fbi.gov/fbi-kids>

Services

Services that the FBI provides are presented on a single "Services" web page.

<https://www.fbi.gov/services>

Social Media

The FBI started its presence on social media in 2008. Today, the Bureau has dozens of pages and sites.

<https://www.fbi.gov/news/fbi-social-media-sites>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)—Washington

Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530

202-616-9000

202-616-8400

<http://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington>

DIRECTOR

Michael A. Hughes

<https://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington/meet-leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

INTERPOL–Washington is a separate component under the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General and comanaged with the Department of Homeland Security. It provides an essential communications link between the U.S. police community and their counterparts in the foreign member countries.

INTERPOL is an association of 190 countries that promotes mutual assistance among law enforcement authorities to prevent and suppress 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 INTERPOL–Washington, to act as the primary point of contact for police affairs. 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 help police focus on specific areas of criminal activity affecting their countries; and issues information and maintains databases—supplied and used by member countries—on crime, fugitives, humanitarian concerns, missing persons, and stolen passports and vehicles.

INTERPOL–Washington has permanent staff and detailed special agents from numerous Federal law enforcement agencies. It is organized into seven divisions: the Alien and Fugitive, Counterterrorism, Drug, Economic Crimes, Human Trafficking and Child Protection, State and Local Police Liaison, and Violent Crimes Divisions.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

Information on career opportunities is available online.

<http://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington/employment>

Contact Information

The "Contact the Agency" web page contains a postal address for INTERPOL–Washington.

<https://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington/contact-agency>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives any person a right to access Government records. A request for information must be submitted in writing. INTERPOL–Washington, U.S. National Central Bureau, generally follows the guidelines that the Department of Justice has set forth in its FOIA reference guide.

<https://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington/interpol-washington-foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

INTERPOL posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington/frequently-asked-questions>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

Office of Justice Programs

810 Seventh Street NW., Washington, DC 20531

202-307-0703

<http://www.ojp.gov> | Email: askojp@ojp.usdoj.gov

Assistant Attorney General

Amy L. Solomon, Acting

Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Amy L. Solomon

<https://www.ojp.gov/about/offices/office-assistant-attorney-general-aaag>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) was established by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 3711) and reauthorized in 1994 and 2005 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.

<https://www.ojp.gov/about>

The OJP 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 increase the Nation's understanding of and improve its 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; and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) maintains the standards of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act as defined by the Adam Walsh Act. The SMART Office also provides technical assistance and supports innovative and best practices in the field of sex offender management.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) records have been assigned to record group 423. The OJP is one of the LEAA's successor agencies.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/423.html>

Blog

OJP Blog posts highlight OJP programs, as well as Department of Justice initiatives that support OJP's mission.

<https://www.ojp.gov/news/ojp-blogs/2020-ojp-blogs>

Career Opportunities

The OJP relies on accountants, attorneys, grant and project managers, information technology specialists, policy advisors, public affairs specialists, researchers, scientists, statisticians, writers and editors, and many other professionals to carry out its mission.

<https://www.ojp.gov/about/jobs>

In 2020, the OJP ranked 337th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacestowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJ07>

Congressional Resources

Resources for Members of Congress and their staff are posted on the "For Congress" web page.

<https://www.ojp.gov/congress> | Email: OJPCongressionalAffairs@usdoj.gov

Contact

The "Contact Us" web page has a mailing address, as well as email addresses and phone numbers.

<https://www.ojp.gov/contact> | Email: askojp@ncjrs.gov

The OJP has a "For Media" web page that also contains contact information.

<https://www.ojp.gov/news/for-media>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the OJP recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/justice-programs-office>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Enacted in 1966, the FOIA took effect on July 4, 1967. The law gives a right to obtain access to Federal agency records to any person, except a fugitive from the law. Some records, or portions of them, are shielded, however, from disclosure by one or more of nine statutory exemptions or by specific harm that disclosure may cause.

<https://www.ojp.gov/program/freedom-information-act/overview>

Juvenile Justice / Delinquency Prevention

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention publishes the bimonthly electronic newsletter "OJJDP News @ a Glance." This award winning newsletter highlights office activities, funding opportunities, publications, Tribal connections, and upcoming events.

<https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/news/newsletter>

News Releases

News releases are posted on the OJP website.

<https://www.ojp.gov/news/news-releases>

Publications

The OJP posts publications on its website.

<https://www.ojp.gov/news/publications>

Social Media

The OJP has social media accounts. The "Social Media" web page provides convenient access to all of them: Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, and YouTube.

<https://www.ojp.gov/news/social-media>

State Administering Agencies

The OJP awards formula grants directly to State governments, which then set priorities and allocate funds within their respective States.

<https://www.ojp.gov/funding/state-administering-agencies/overview>

Topics

The "All Topics" web page provides convenient access to information on American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs, civil rights, corrections, courts, juvenile justice, law enforcement, research and statistics and evaluation, substance abuse and crime, technology to fight crime, and victims of crime.

<https://www.ojp.gov/topics/all-topics>

Training / Technical Assistance

The OJP offers training on and technical assistance with financial management, grant writing, and other subjects that are relevant to criminal and juvenile justice professionals and victim service providers.

<https://www.ojp.gov/training-and-technical-assistance>

Virtual Library

the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is an informational resource that supports policy, program development, and research. The NCJRS Virtual Library contains bibliographic information on and abstracts of more than 230,000 collection resources and over 80,000 online materials.

<https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

United States Marshals Service

Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530

703-740-1699

<http://www.usmarshals.gov>

DIRECTOR

Donald W. Washington

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/contacts/leadership.html>

Deputy Director

Jeffrey R. Tyler

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/contacts/index.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The United States Marshals Service (USMS) 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 USMS performs tasks that are essential to the operation of virtually every aspect of the Federal justice system.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/duties/factsheets/overview.pdf>

The USMS 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; restoring order in riot and mob-violence situations; providing housing, transportation, and medical care of federal detainees; and operating the USMS Training Academy.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that USMS records have been assigned to record group 527.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/527.html>

Notable references to USMS activities also are found in the following National Archives record groups: 021 (records of Federal courts); 060 (letters received by the Department of Justice); 118 (records of U.S. Attorneys, and formerly U.S. Marshals); and 206 (records of the Solicitor of the Treasury).

https://www.usmarshals.gov/history/records_assistance.htm

Business Opportunities

The USMS posts products and services that it purchases.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/business/index.html>

Career Opportunities

The USMS relies on administrative personnel, aviation enforcement officers, deputy U.S. Marshals, detention enforcement officers, and other professionals to carry out its mission.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/careers/index.html>

In 2020, the USMS ranked 92d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJ08>

Contact

The "U.S. Marshals Service Contacts" web page contains a lot of names, phone numbers, and titles.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/contacts/index.html>

The USMS posts contact information for its district offices.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/contacts/districts.html>

Factsheets

The USMS posts factsheets on its website.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/duties/factsheets/index.html>

Federal Register

Documents that the USMS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/united-states-marshals-service>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute. Phone, 703-740-3943.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/foia/index.html> | Email: usms.foia@usdoj.gov

The USMS maintains an electronic reading room. Before submitting a FOIA request, seekers of information should search the reading room's holdings to verify that the desired information is not already accessible, free of charge and without delay.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/readingroom/files.html>

History

A historical timeline of the USMS is available online.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/history/timeline.html>

Most Wanted

The USMS posts information on its 15 most-wanted fugitives. The USMS considers these individuals armed and dangerous. Phone, 800-336-0102.

https://www.usmarshals.gov/investigations/most_wanted/index.html

News

The USMS posts news releases.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/news/index.html>

Site Map

The USMS website index allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

https://www.usmarshals.gov/site_map/index.html

Offices / Boards

Executive Office for Immigration Review

Falls Church, VA 22041

703-305-0289

<http://www.justice.gov/eoir>

DIRECTOR

Jean King, Acting

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/staff-profile/meet-the-director>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), under a delegation of authority from the Attorney General, is charged with adjudicating matters brought under various immigration statutes before its three administrative tribunals: the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer.

The Office of the Chief Immigration Judge provides overall direction for more than 300 immigration judges located in 58 immigration courts throughout the Nation. Immigration judges are responsible for conducting formal administrative proceedings and act independently in their decision-making capacity. Their decisions are administratively final, unless appealed or certified to the BIA.

In removal proceedings, an immigration judge determines whether an alien should be removed or allowed to remain in the United States. Judges are located throughout the United States, and each judge has jurisdiction to consider various forms of relief available under the law.

The Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) 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 BIA is responsible for hearing appeals involving disciplinary actions against attorneys and representatives before DHS and EOIR.

Decisions of the BIA are binding on all DHS officers and immigration judges unless modified or overruled by the Attorney General or a Federal court. All BIA decisions are subject to judicial review in Federal court. The majority of appeals reaching the BIA involve orders of removal and applications for relief from removal. Other cases before the BIA include 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 or reconsideration of decisions previously rendered.

The Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (OCAHO) is headed by a Chief Administrative

Hearing Officer (CAHO), who is responsible for the general supervision and management of administrative law judges (ALJs). OCAHO ALJs preside at hearings that are mandated by provisions of immigration law concerning allegations of unlawful employment of aliens, employment eligibility verification violations ("employer sanctions), unfair immigration-related employment practices, and immigration document fraud. ALJ decisions in employer sanctions and document fraud cases may be reviewed by the CAHO and the Attorney General, and all OCAHO cases may be appealed to the appropriate U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that EOIR records have been assigned to record group 582. The guide does not contain, however, a description that is currently associated with this record group.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/501-to-600.html>

Contact

Phone numbers and email and postal addresses are available on the "Contact EOIR" web page.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/contact-eoir> | Email: PAO.EOIR@usdoj.gov

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the EOIR recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/executive-office-for-immigration-review>

Forms

The "EOIR Forms" web page has most of the forms that one needs for filing with the Board of Immigration Appeals, the Immigration Courts, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/forms>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute. The EOIR maintains four electronic libraries: archived resources, frequently requested agency records, proactive disclosures, and reference materials. Before submitting a FOIA request, an information seeker should browse these library collections to verify that the desired information is not available, immediately and free of charge.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/freedom-information-act-foia>

Immigration Courts

An alphabetical list of immigration courts, which are arranged by State and by cities within a State, is available online.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/eoir-immigration-court-listing>

Legal Representation

The "Find Legal Representation" web page has resources for those seeking representation.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/find-legal-representation>

Library

A virtual law library that serves as a complement to the Law Library and Immigration Research Center is available online.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/virtual-law-library>

Social Media

The EOIR has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/doj.eoir>

The EOIR tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/DOJ_EOIR

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States

Suite 6002, 600 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20579

202-616-6975

202-616-6993

<http://www.justice.gov/fcsc>

COMMISSIONER

Sylvia M. Becker

COMMISSIONER

Patrick Hovakimian

<https://www.justice.gov/fcsc>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

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 the Department of State 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 servicemembers 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

Career Opportunities

General information on career opportunities is available on the Department of Justice's "Careers" web page. For additional information on attorney positions, contact the Office of the Chief Counsel, 600 E Street NW., Suite 6002, Washington, DC 20579. Phone, 202-616-6975.

<http://www.justice.gov/careers>

Contact Information

The Commission may be contacted by sending electronic or postal mail. Addresses are posted on the "Contact the Commission" web page.

<https://www.justice.gov/fcsc/contact-commission> | Email: info.FCSC@usdoj.gov

Publications

Annual reports, starting with the year 2008, are available on the "Publications" web page.

<http://www.justice.gov/fcsc/publications>

Reading Room

The reading room is located at 600 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20579. Phone, 202-616-6975.

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

935 N. Street NE., Washington, DC 20530

202-514-2058

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>

DIRECTOR

Robert Chapman, Acting

https://m.facebook.com/DOJCOPS/photos/a.180221468674616/4732389816791069/?_se_imp=0vbs31vCvpgh7MTD3

The above list of key personnel was updated 8-2021.

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. The Office gives assistance by providing training to enhance law enforcement officers' problem-solving and community interaction skills and helping law enforcement and community members develop initiatives to prevent crime; increasing the number of law enforcement officers directly interacting with communities; and supporting the development of new technologies to shift law enforcement's focus to preventing crime and disorder within communities.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Resources

The "Dispatch" is a monthly electronic newsletter. The article "Ten Recruiting Tips for Finding Good Officers" ran in the SEP 2019 issue.

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/html/dispatch/09-2019/recruitment.html>

The "Dispatch" article "Surviving the Job" ran in the DEC 2019 issue.

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/html/dispatch/12-2019/surviving.html>

Contact Information

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/contactcops> | Email: askcopsRC@usdoj.gov

Grants and Funding

COPS grants and funding opportunities support State, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts to advance community policing. Current applicant and grantee information—announcements, fiscal year grant programs, current funding opportunities, and resources for grantees—is available online.

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/grants>

News

The "News" web page provides easy access to photo galleries, press releases, " the podcast series "The Beat," the video series "What's New in Blue, and the Office's news feed.

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/news>

Resources

COPS is a valuable resource for smart approaches to preventing and reducing crime. COPS works with researchers, practitioners, and trailblazers to implement effective strategies in the field.

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/resources>

Training / Technical Assistance

Resources for training and technical assistance are available on the COPS website.

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/training-technical-assistance>

Social Media

COPS has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/DOJCOPS>

COPS tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/COPSOffice>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

Office on Violence Against Women

145 N Street NE., Suite 10W–121, Washington, DC 20530

Phone: 202-307-6026

<http://www.justice.gov/ovw>

DIRECTOR

Allison Randall, Acting

<https://www.justice.gov/ovw/about-office>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) was established in 1995 to reduce violence against women through the implementation of the Violence Against Women Act. The Office administers financial and technical assistance to communities that are developing programs, policies, and practices to end domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

Information on employment and internship opportunities is available online.

<http://www.justice.gov/ovw/careers>

Publications

Portable Document Format (PDF) files of selected publications are available online.

<http://www.justice.gov/ovw/selected-publications>

<http://www.justice.gov/ovw/contact-office> | Email: ovw.info@usdoj.gov

For further information, contact the Office on Violence Against Women, 145 N Street NE., Suite 10W-121, Washington, DC, 20530. Phone, 202-307-6026.

United States Parole Commission

90 K Street NE., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-346-7000.

<http://www.usdoj.gov/uspc>

CHAIR

Patricia K. Cushwa, Acting

<https://www.justice.gov/uspc/about-commission>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8-2021.

The U.S. 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; DC Code offenders who committed offenses before August 5, 2000; DC 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.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The Commission maintains an online FOIA library. Information on Freedom of Information Act requests is available online.

<http://www.justice.gov/uspc/freedom-information-act-foia/foia-library>
<http://www.justice.gov/uspc/freedom-information-act-foia> | Email: USPC.FOIA@usdoj.gov

Reading Room

The reading room is located at 90 K Street NE., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-346-7000.

<http://www.justice.gov/uspc/contact-commission>

For further information, contact the U.S. Parole Commission, Department of Justice, 90 K Street NE., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-346-7000.

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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



Bureaus

[Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives](#)

[Bureau of Prisons](#)

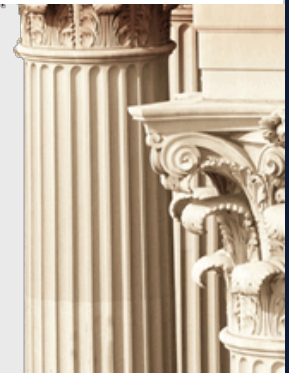
[Drug Enforcement Administration](#)

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The United States Government Manual

BUREAUS

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

99 New York Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20226

202-648-8500

<http://www.atf.gov>

DIRECTOR

Marvin G. Richardson, Acting

Deputy Director

Marvin G. Richardson

<https://www.atf.gov/about-atf/executive-staff>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives protects the public from crimes involving arson, explosives, firearms, and the diversion of alcohol and tobacco products; regulates lawful commerce in explosives and firearms; and supports law enforcement, public safety, and industry partners worldwide.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 6, 1972, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Charles E. Walker signed an order affecting the Department's organization and procedure. Order No. 221 transferred "the functions, powers and duties of the Internal Revenue Service arising under laws relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives (including the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division of the Internal Revenue Service), to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms . . . which is hereby established." On June 10, 1972, Treasury Department Order 221 was published as a notice in the Federal Register (37 FR 11696).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1972-06-10/pdf/FR-1972-06-10.pdf>

On November 25, 2002, President George W. Bush approved Public Law 107–296, which also may be cited as the Homeland Security Act of 2002, "to establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes" (116 Stat. 2135). One of the other purposes was to separate the functions of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). The alcohol and tobacco excise tax functions and regulations remained within the Department of the Treasury, and a new bureau became responsible for them. The Act also transferred ATF firearms and explosives functions to the Department of Justice and made the newly established Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATFE) responsible for them (116 Stat. 2274).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-116/pdf/STATUTE-116-Pg2135.pdf>

The ATFE posts an organizational chart on its website.

<https://www.atf.gov/about/organization-structure>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

"Subchapter XI—Department of Justice Divisions" is part of "Chapter 1—Homeland Security Organization" in 6 U.S.C. Parts 531–533 contain codified statutory material associated with the transfer of the ATFE to the Department of Justice.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title6/chapter1/subchapter11&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that affect firearms and ammunition, explosives, alcohol and tobacco, and explosive license and permit proceedings are codified in chapter II, parts 400–799, of 27 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=c5bb1cb9dbe3c7d2134a728d6b30c7ea&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title27/27chapterII.tpl)

[SID=c5bb1cb9dbe3c7d2134a728d6b30c7ea&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title27/27chapterII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=c5bb1cb9dbe3c7d2134a728d6b30c7ea&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title27/27chapterII.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The ATFE enforces Federal criminal laws and regulates the firearms and explosives industries. Directly and through partnerships, the ATFE investigates and deters violent crime involving arson, firearms and explosives, and 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 25 field divisions nationwide, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. It also has foreign offices in Canada, El Salvador, Mexico, and Europe.

<https://www.atf.gov/about/what-we-do>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that ATFE records have been assigned to record group 436.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/436.html>

Career Opportunities

ATFE employees conduct criminal investigations and regulate the firearms and explosives industries. They also assist other law enforcement agencies, help to prevent terrorism, reduce violent crime, and protect the public in a manner that is consistent with the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

<https://www.atf.gov/careers>

In 2020, the ATFE ranked 23d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TR40>

Contact Information

Contact information for media inquiries is available on the "Media and Congressional Contacts" web page.

<https://www.atf.gov/news/media-and-congressional-contacts>

Data / Statistics

The ATFE maintains a comprehensive collection of agency-related data from national surveys, State-based surveys, other collected license statistics, and other data sources. The data reflect trends in commerce, firearms, and use of Federal services in the United States.

<https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/data-statistics>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the ATFE recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/alcohol-tobacco-firearms-and-explosives-bureau>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA provides that a person may request access to Federal agency records or information. The ATFE must disclose records that any person properly requests in writing. Pursuant to one or more of nine exemptions and three exclusions that the Act contains, a Federal agency may withhold certain records or parts of them. The FOIA applies only to Federal agencies and does not create a right of access to records held by the U.S. Congress, the courts, State or local government agencies, and private entities.

<https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/freedom-information-act-foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The ATFE posts answers to FAQs on its "Questions and Answers" web page.

<https://www.atf.gov/questions-and-answers>

History

A history timeline is available on the ATFE website.

<https://www.atf.gov/our-history/atf-history-timeline>

Social Media

The ATFE maintains accounts on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube.

<https://www.atf.gov/news/social-media>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

Bureau of Prisons

320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534

202-307-3198

<http://www.bop.gov>

DIRECTOR

Michael Carvajal

Deputy Director

Gene Beasley

<https://www.bop.gov/about/agency/leadership.jsp>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The BOP was established in 1930 to provide more progressive and humane care for Federal inmates, to professionalize the prison service, and to ensure consistent and centralized administration of the 11 Federal prisons in operation at that time. Today, the Bureau comprises more than 100 institutions and 6 regional offices. The Bureau has its headquarters, also known as Central Office, in Washington, DC. The Central Office is divided into 10 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.

<https://www.bop.gov/about/agency>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

An alphabetical subject index helps visitors navigate the website's content.

https://www.bop.gov/website/a_to_z_topics.jsp

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that BOP records have been assigned to record group 129.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/129.html>

Business Opportunities

Information is available on the "Let's Do Business" web page.

<http://www.bop.gov/business>

Career Opportunities

Job openings are posted online. For additional career-related information, contact any regional or field office or the Central Office, 320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534. Phone, 202-307-3082.

<http://www.bop.gov/jobs>

In 2020, the BOP ranked 387th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJ03>

Contact Information

The BOP has a "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.bop.gov/contact>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the BOP recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/prisons-bureau>

Find an Inmate

The Department's website features a search tool for locating Federal inmates who were incarcerated after 1981.

<https://www.bop.gov/inmateloc>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Enacted in 1966, the FOIA took effect on July 4, 1967. The law gives a right to obtain access to Federal agency records to any person, except a fugitive from the law. Some records, or portions of them, are shielded, however, from disclosure by one or more of nine statutory exemptions or by specific harm that disclosure may cause.

<https://www.bop.gov/foia/index.jsp#tabs-0> | Email: ogc_efoia@bop.gov

The BOP posts records online. Before filing a formal FOIA request, an information seeker should visit the BOP's "Freedom of Information" web page and view the records section to ensure that the desired information is not already freely accessible.

<https://www.bop.gov/foia/index.jsp#tabs-1>

Locations

The "Our Locations" web page features a list of locations, a search tool that requires the facility's name, and location maps (national, regional, type of facility).

<https://www.bop.gov/locations>

Population Statistics

Federal inmate population statistics are online.

https://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/population_statistics.jsp

Reading Room

The reading room is located at the Bureau of Prisons, 320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534. Phone, 202-307-3029.

Resources by Audience

Resources to help Bureau of Prisons staff and their families access frequently used services are online.

https://www.bop.gov/resources/employee_resources.jsp

Resources to help former inmates make the transition from incarceration to normal life within a community are online.

https://www.bop.gov/resources/former_inmate_resources.jsp

The Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services provide health management guidelines for infectious disease prevention, detection, and treatment of inmates and correctional employees who are exposed to infectious diseases in correctional facilities.

https://www.bop.gov/resources/health_care_mngmt.jsp

Resources to help qualified media representatives visit institutions and gather information on programs and activities or conduct interviews are online.

https://www.bop.gov/resources/media_resources.jsp

Resources to help victims or witnesses of Federal crimes find information on complaint procedures, notifications, and payments are online.

https://www.bop.gov/resources/victim_resources.jsp

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse for content that aligns with their interests.

https://www.bop.gov/website/site_map.jsp

Social Media

The BOP has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/BOPCareers>

The BOP tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/officialfbop>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

Drug Enforcement Administration

8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, VA 22152

202-307-1000

<http://www.dea.gov/index.shtml>

ADMINISTRATOR

Anne Milgram

Principal Deputy Administrator

Preston L. Grubbs

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the lead Federal agency in enforcing narcotics and controlled substances laws and regulations. The 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.).

<https://www.dea.gov/history>

The DEA enforces the provisions of the controlled substances and chemical diversion and trafficking laws and regulations of the United States, operating 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. The DEA disrupts and dismantles these organizations by arresting their members, confiscating their drugs, and seizing their assets; and it creates, manages, and supports enforcement-related programs—domestically and internationally—to reduce the availability of and demand for illicit controlled substances.

The 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.

<https://www.dea.gov/mission>

The DEA maintains liaison with the United Nations, INTERPOL, and other organizations on matters relating to international narcotics control programs. It has 239 domestic offices in 23 Divisions nationwide, and 91 foreign offices in 68 countries.

<https://www.dea.gov/domestic-divisions>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that DEA records have been assigned to record group 170.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/170.html>

Asset Forfeiture

The DEA posts public notices of forfeiture in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading on the Department of Justice's forfeiture.gov website.

<https://www.forfeiture.gov>

Business Opportunities

The DEA obtains supplies and services through its Office of Acquisition and Relocation Management. The Office acquires supplies and services for local needs and all DEA agency-level procurements. DEA field activities also have procurement authority, but it is limited.

<https://www.dea.gov/resources/doing-business-dea> | Email: deasmallbusinessprogram@usdoj.gov

Career Opportunities

For career information, contact the nearest DEA field division recruitment office. The DEA also posts information on its "Careers" web page.

<https://www.dea.gov/careers>

In 2020, the DEA ranked 96th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJAA>

Contact Information

The DEA posts contact information on its "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.dea.gov/who-we-are/contact-us> | Email: info@dea.gov

Contact information for each of the DEA's 23 domestic divisions is available online.

<https://www.dea.gov/divisions>

Controlled Substances Act Registration

For information on registration under the Controlled Substances Act, contact the Office of Diversion Control, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, VA 22152. Phone: 800-882-9539.

<http://www.deaiversion.usdoj.gov/drugreg/index.html> | Email: DEA.Registration.Help@usdoj.gov

Data / Statistics

The DEA posts data and statistics online.

<https://www.dea.gov/resources/data-and-statistics>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the DEA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/drug-enforcement-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives a right for public access to Government records. A FOIA request must be submitted in writing. The DEA generally follows the FOIA guidelines that the Department of Justice has adopted.

<https://www.dea.gov/foia>

Museum

The DEA Museum and visitors' center are located in Arlington, VA. The museum posts virtual exhibits on its deamuseum.org website. Phone, 202-307-3463.

<https://deamuseum.org/exhibits>

Press Releases

The DEA posts press releases online.

<https://www.dea.gov/what-we-do/news/press-releases>

Publications

The DEA posts various types of documents and publications online.

https://www.dea.gov/resources/documents?field_document_document_type_value=Publication

Resources

The "Resources" web page provides convenient access to data and statistics, drug information, Freedom of Information Act guidance, media galleries, and publications.

<https://www.dea.gov/resources>

Social Media

The DEA maintains Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, and Twitter accounts. A social media directory is part of the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.dea.gov/who-we-are/contact-us> | Email: DEA.Public.Affairs@usdoj.gov

Victim Witness Assistance

Victims' rights laws resulted in the implementation of the victim witness assistance program. These laws provide for fair and just treatment of crime victims, immediate emergency treatment, and referrals to appropriate adult and child service agencies. The Department of Justice also gives guidance to Federal law enforcement agencies through the Attorney General's guidelines for victim witness assistance.

<https://www.dea.gov/resources/vwap> | Email: VWAP.DEA@usdoj.gov

The Sources of Information were updated 8-2021.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

935 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20535

DIRECTOR

Christopher A. Wray

Deputy Director

Paul M. Abbate

<https://www.fbi.gov/about/leadership-and-structure>**The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the Department of Justice's principal investigative arm. 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 FBI 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, cybercrimes, internationally and nationally organized crime and drug-related activities, 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.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that FBI records have been assigned to record group 065.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/065.html>

Career Opportunities

The FBI relies on professionals with diverse expertise and skills to analyze data for the intelligence community, safeguard national security, and support the structure of the Bureau. Information on career opportunities, including student internships, is available online.

<https://www.fbijobs.gov>

In 2020, the FBI ranked 223d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best

Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJ02>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page provides convenient access to information for contacting FBI headquarters, field offices, and overseas offices.

<https://www.fbi.gov/contact-us>

Members of the public may report a violation of U.S. Federal law or suspected terrorism or criminal activity to the FBI.

<https://www.fbi.gov/tips>

Crime Statistics

The Uniform Crime Reporting program generates reliable statistics for use in law enforcement. It also releases information that is relevant for students of criminal justice, researchers, the media, and the public. The program has been generating crime statistics since 1930. The crime reporting program includes data from more than 18,000 city, university and college, county, State, Tribal, and Federal law enforcement agencies. Agencies participate voluntarily and submit their crime data either through a State UCR program or directly to the FBI's UCR Program.

<https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the FBI recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/federal-bureau-of-investigation>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA provides that a person may request access to Federal agency records or information. The FBI must disclose records that any person properly requests in writing. Pursuant to one or more of nine exemptions and three exclusions that the Act contains, a Federal agency can withhold certain records or parts of them. The FOIA applies only to Federal agencies and does not create a right of access to records held by the U.S. Congress, the courts, State or local government agencies, and private entities.

<https://www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa>

The FBI's electronic FOIA library, which contains nearly 7,000 documents and other media that have been scanned from paper and made into more accessible digital copies, is named the "Vault." The library includes new files that have been released to the public, but never added to the FBI website; dozens of records previously posted on the FBI website, but removed when requests diminished; files from the previous FBI FOIA Library; and new and previously unreleased files.

<https://vault.fbi.gov>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The FBI posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.fbi.gov/about/faqs>

History

The FBI posted a brief agency history on its website.

<https://www.fbi.gov/history>

Most Wanted

The FBI maintains the official "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list on its website.

<https://www.fbi.gov/wanted/topten>

News

The FBI posts top news stories, press releases, podcasts, radio broadcasts, speeches, and Tweets on its "News" web page.

<https://www.fbi.gov/news>

Publications

The FBI's training division maintains the "Law Enforcement Bulletin" website.

<https://leb.fbi.gov>

The FBI maintains an extensive "Reports and Publications" database.

<https://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications>

Resources

The "Resources" web page provides convenient access to information on business opportunities and victim services. It also has links to featured publications and frequently requested forms and services.

<https://www.fbi.gov/resources>

Safe Online Surfing

The FBI maintains a "Safe Online Surfing" website for children.

<https://www.fbi.gov/fbi-kids>

Services

Services that the FBI provides are presented on a single "Services" web page.

<https://www.fbi.gov/services>

Social Media

The FBI started its presence on social media in 2008. Today, the Bureau has dozens of pages and sites.

<https://www.fbi.gov/news/fbi-social-media-sites>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

International Criminal Police Organization

(INTERPOL)–Washington

Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530

202-616-9000

202-616-8400

<http://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington>

DIRECTOR

Michael A. Hughes

<https://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington/meet-leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

INTERPOL–Washington is a separate component under the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General and comanaged with the Department of Homeland Security. It provides an essential communications link between the U.S. police community and their counterparts in the foreign member countries.

INTERPOL is an association of 190 countries that promotes mutual assistance among law enforcement authorities to prevent and suppress 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 INTERPOL–Washington, to act as the primary point of contact for police affairs. 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 help police focus on specific areas of criminal activity affecting their countries; and issues information and maintains databases—supplied and used by member countries—on crime, fugitives, humanitarian concerns, missing persons, and stolen passports and vehicles.

INTERPOL–Washington has permanent staff and detailed special agents from numerous Federal law enforcement agencies. It is organized into seven divisions: the Alien and Fugitive, Counterterrorism, Drug, Economic Crimes, Human Trafficking and Child Protection, State and Local Police Liaison, and Violent Crimes Divisions.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

Information on career opportunities is available online.

<http://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington/employment>

Contact Information

The "Contact the Agency" web page contains a postal address for INTERPOL–Washington.

<https://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington/contact-agency>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives any person a right to access Government records. A request for information must be submitted in writing. INTERPOL–Washington, U.S. National Central Bureau, generally follows the guidelines that the Department of Justice has set forth in its FOIA reference guide.

<https://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington/interpol-washington-foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

INTERPOL posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington/frequently-asked-questions>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

Office of Justice Programs

810 Seventh Street NW., Washington, DC 20531

202-307-0703

<http://www.ojp.gov> | Email: askojp@ojp.usdoj.gov

Assistant Attorney General

Amy L. Solomon, Acting

Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Amy L. Solomon

<https://www.ojp.gov/about/offices/office-assistant-attorney-general-oaag>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) was established by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 3711) and reauthorized in 1994 and 2005 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.

<https://www.ojp.gov/about>

The OJP 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 increase the Nation's understanding of and improve its 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; and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) maintains the standards of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act as defined by the Adam Walsh Act. The SMART Office also provides technical assistance and supports innovative and best practices in the field of sex offender management.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) records have been assigned to record group 423. The OJP is one of the LEAA's successor agencies.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/423.html>

Blog

OJP Blog posts highlight OJP programs, as well as Department of Justice initiatives that support OJP's mission.

<https://www.ojp.gov/news/ojp-blogs/2020-ojp-blogs>

Career Opportunities

The OJP relies on accountants, attorneys, grant and project managers, information technology specialists, policy advisors, public affairs specialists, researchers, scientists, statisticians, writers and editors, and many other professionals to carry out its mission.

<https://www.ojp.gov/about/jobs>

In 2020, the OJP ranked 337th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJ07>

Congressional Resources

Resources for Members of Congress and their staff are posted on the "For Congress" web page.

<https://www.ojp.gov/congress> | Email: OJPCongressionalAffairs@usdoj.gov

Contact

The "Contact Us" web page has a mailing address, as well as email addresses and phone numbers.

<https://www.ojp.gov/contact> | Email: askojp@ncjrs.gov

The OJP has a "For Media" web page that also contains contact information.

<https://www.ojp.gov/news/for-media>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the OJP recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/justice-programs-office>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Enacted in 1966, the FOIA took effect on July 4, 1967. The law gives a right to obtain access to Federal agency records to any person, except a fugitive from the law. Some records, or portions of them, are shielded, however, from disclosure by one or more of nine statutory exemptions or by specific harm that disclosure may cause.

<https://www.ojp.gov/program/freedom-information-act/overview>

Juvenile Justice / Delinquency Prevention

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention publishes the bimonthly electronic newsletter "OJJDP News @ a Glance." This award winning newsletter highlights office activities, funding opportunities, publications, Tribal connections, and upcoming events.

<https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/news/newsletter>

News Releases

News releases are posted on the OJP website.

<https://www.ojp.gov/news/news-releases>

Publications

The OJP posts publications on its website.

<https://www.ojp.gov/news/publications>

Social Media

The OJP has social media accounts. The "Social Media" web page provides convenient access to all of them: Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, and YouTube.

<https://www.ojp.gov/news/social-media>

State Administering Agencies

The OJP awards formula grants directly to State governments, which then set priorities and allocate funds within their respective States.

<https://www.ojp.gov/funding/state-administering-agencies/overview>

Topics

The "All Topics" web page provides convenient access to information on American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs, civil rights, corrections, courts, juvenile justice, law enforcement, research and statistics and evaluation, substance abuse and crime, technology to fight crime, and victims of crime.

<https://www.ojp.gov/topics/all-topics>

Training / Technical Assistance

The OJP offers training on and technical assistance with financial management, grant writing, and other subjects that are relevant to criminal and juvenile justice professionals and victim service providers.

<https://www.ojp.gov/training-and-technical-assistance>

Virtual Library

the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is an informational resource that supports policy, program development, and research. The NCJRS Virtual Library contains bibliographic information on and abstracts of more than 230,000 collection resources and over 80,000 online materials.

<https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

United States Marshals Service

Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530

703-740-1699

<http://www.usmarshals.gov>

DIRECTOR

Donald W. Washington

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/contacts/leadership.html>

Deputy Director

Jeffrey R. Tyler

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/contacts/index.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The United States Marshals Service (USMS) 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 USMS performs tasks that are essential to the operation of virtually every aspect of the Federal justice system.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/duties/factsheets/overview.pdf>

The USMS 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; restoring order

in riot and mob-violence situations; providing housing, transportation, and medical care of federal detainees; and operating the USMS Training Academy.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that USMS records have been assigned to record group 527.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/527.html>

Notable references to USMS activities also are found in the following National Archives record groups: 021 (records of Federal courts); 060 (letters received by the Department of Justice); 118 (records of U.S. Attorneys, and formerly U.S. Marshals); and 206 (records of the Solicitor of the Treasury).

https://www.usmarshals.gov/history/records_assistance.htm

Business Opportunities

The USMS posts products and services that it purchases.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/business/index.html>

Career Opportunities

The USMS relies on administrative personnel, aviation enforcement officers, deputy U.S. Marshals, detention enforcement officers, and other professionals to carry out its mission.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/careers/index.html>

In 2020, the USMS ranked 92d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJ08>

Contact

The "U.S. Marshals Service Contacts" web page contains a lot of names, phone numbers, and titles.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/contacts/index.html>

The USMS posts contact information for its district offices.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/contacts/districts.html>

Factsheets

The USMS posts factsheets on its website.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/duties/factsheets/index.html>

Federal Register

Documents that the USMS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/united-states-marshals-service>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute. Phone, 703-740-3943.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/foia/index.html> | Email: usms.foia@usdoj.gov

The USMS maintains an electronic reading room. Before submitting a FOIA request, seekers of information should search the reading room's holdings to verify that the desired information is not already accessible, free of charge and without delay.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/readingroom/files.html>

History

A historical timeline of the USMS is available online.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/history/timeline.html>

Most Wanted

The USMS posts information on its 15 most-wanted fugitives. The USMS considers these individuals armed and dangerous. Phone, 800-336-0102.

https://www.usmarshals.gov/investigations/most_wanted/index.html

News

The USMS posts news releases.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/news/index.html>

Site Map

The USMS website index allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

https://www.usmarshals.gov/site_map/index.html

The Sources of Information were updated 8-2021.

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Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives



The United States Government Manual

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

99 New York Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20226

202-648-8500

<http://www.atf.gov>

DIRECTOR

Marvin G. Richardson, Acting

Deputy Director

Marvin G. Richardson

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives protects the public from crimes involving arson, explosives, firearms, and the diversion of alcohol and tobacco products; regulates lawful commerce in explosives and firearms; and supports law enforcement, public safety, and industry partners worldwide.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 6, 1972, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Charles E. Walker signed an order affecting the Department's organization and procedure. Order No. 221 transferred "the functions, powers and duties of the Internal Revenue Service arising under laws relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives (including the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division of the Internal Revenue Service), to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms . . . which is hereby established." On June 10, 1972, Treasury Department Order 221 was published as a notice in the Federal Register (37 FR 11696).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1972-06-10/pdf/FR-1972-06-10.pdf>

On November 25, 2002, President George W. Bush approved Public Law 107–296, which also may be cited as the Homeland Security Act of 2002, "to establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes" (116 Stat. 2135). One of the other purposes was to separate the functions of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). The alcohol and tobacco excise tax functions and regulations remained within the Department of the Treasury, and a new bureau became responsible for them. The Act also transferred ATF firearms and explosives functions to the Department of Justice and made the newly established Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATFE) responsible for them (116 Stat. 2274).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-116/pdf/STATUTE-116-Pg2135.pdf>

The ATFE posts an organizational chart on its website.

<https://www.atf.gov/about/organization-structure>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

"Subchapter XI—Department of Justice Divisions" is part of "Chapter 1—Homeland Security Organization" in 6 U.S.C. Parts 531–533 contain codified statutory material associated with the transfer of the ATFE to the Department of Justice.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title6/chapter1/subchapter11&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that affect firearms and ammunition, explosives, alcohol and tobacco, and explosive license and permit proceedings are codified in chapter II, parts 400–799, of 27 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=c5bb1cb9dbe3c7d2134a728d6b30c7ea&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title27/27chapterII.tpl)

[SID=c5bb1cb9dbe3c7d2134a728d6b30c7ea&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title27/27chapterII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=c5bb1cb9dbe3c7d2134a728d6b30c7ea&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title27/27chapterII.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The ATFE enforces Federal criminal laws and regulates the firearms and explosives industries. Directly and through partnerships, the ATFE investigates and deters violent crime involving arson, firearms and explosives, and 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 25 field divisions nationwide, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. It also has foreign offices in Canada, El Salvador, Mexico, and Europe.

<https://www.atf.gov/about/what-we-do>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that ATFE records have been assigned to record group 436.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/436.html>

Career Opportunities

ATFE employees conduct criminal investigations and regulate the firearms and explosives industries. They also assist other law enforcement agencies, help to prevent terrorism, reduce violent crime, and protect the public in a manner that is consistent with the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

<https://www.atf.gov/careers>

In 2020, the ATFE ranked 23d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TR40>

Contact Information

Contact information for media inquiries is available on the "Media and Congressional Contacts" web page.

<https://www.atf.gov/news/media-and-congressional-contacts>

Data / Statistics

The ATFE maintains a comprehensive collection of agency-related data from national surveys, State-based surveys, other collected license statistics, and other data sources. The data reflect trends in commerce, firearms, and use of Federal services in the United States.

<https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/data-statistics>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the ATFE recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/alcohol-tobacco-firearms-and-explosives-bureau>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA provides that a person may request access to Federal agency records or information. The ATFE must disclose records that any person properly requests in writing. Pursuant to one or more of nine exemptions and three exclusions that the Act contains, a Federal agency may withhold certain records or parts of them. The FOIA applies only to Federal agencies and does not create a right of access to records held by the U.S. Congress, the courts, State or local government agencies, and private entities.

<https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/freedom-information-act-foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The ATFE posts answers to FAQs on its "Questions and Answers" web page.

<https://www.atf.gov/questions-and-answers>

History

A history timeline is available on the ATFE website.

<https://www.atf.gov/our-history/atf-history-timeline>

Social Media

The ATFE maintains accounts on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube.

<https://www.atf.gov/news/social-media>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

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Bureau of Prisons



The United States Government Manual

BUREAU OF PRISONS

320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534

202-307-3198

<http://www.bop.gov>

DIRECTOR

Michael Carvajal

Deputy Director

Gene Beasley

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The BOP was established in 1930 to provide more progressive and humane care for Federal inmates, to professionalize the prison service, and to ensure consistent and centralized administration of the 11 Federal prisons in operation at that time. Today, the Bureau comprises more than 100 institutions and 6 regional offices. The Bureau has its headquarters, also known as Central Office, in Washington, DC. The Central Office is divided into 10 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.

<https://www.bop.gov/about/agency>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

An alphabetical subject index helps visitors navigate the website's content.

https://www.bop.gov/website/a_to_z_topics.jsp

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that BOP records have been assigned to record group 129.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/129.html>

Business Opportunities

Information is available on the "Let's Do Business" web page.

<http://www.bop.gov/business>

Career Opportunities

Job openings are posted online. For additional career-related information, contact any regional or field office or the Central Office, 320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534. Phone, 202-307-3082.

<http://www.bop.gov/jobs>

In 2020, the BOP ranked 387th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJ03>

Contact Information

The BOP has a "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.bop.gov/contact>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the BOP recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/prisons-bureau>

Find an Inmate

The Department's website features a search tool for locating Federal inmates who were incarcerated after 1981.

<https://www.bop.gov/inmateloc>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Enacted in 1966, the FOIA took effect on July 4, 1967. The law gives a right to obtain access to Federal agency records to any person, except a fugitive from the law. Some records, or portions of them, are shielded, however, from disclosure by one or more of nine statutory exemptions or by specific harm that disclosure may cause.

<https://www.bop.gov/foia/index.jsp#tabs-0> | Email: ogc_efoia@bop.gov

The BOP posts records online. Before filing a formal FOIA request, an information seeker should visit the BOP's "Freedom of Information" web page and view the records section to ensure that the desired information is not already freely accessible.

<https://www.bop.gov/foia/index.jsp#tabs-1>

Locations

The "Our Locations" web page features a list of locations, a search tool that requires the facility's name, and location maps (national, regional, type of facility).

<https://www.bop.gov/locations>

Population Statistics

Federal inmate population statistics are online.

https://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/population_statistics.jsp

Reading Room

The reading room is located at the Bureau of Prisons, 320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534. Phone, 202-307-3029.

Resources by Audience

Resources to help Bureau of Prisons staff and their families access frequently used services are online.

https://www.bop.gov/resources/employee_resources.jsp

Resources to help former inmates make the transition from incarceration to normal life within a community are online.

https://www.bop.gov/resources/former_inmate_resources.jsp

The Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services provide health management guidelines for infectious disease prevention, detection, and treatment of inmates and correctional employees who are exposed to infectious diseases in correctional facilities.

https://www.bop.gov/resources/health_care_mngmt.jsp

Resources to help qualified media representatives visit institutions and gather information on programs and activities or conduct interviews are online.

https://www.bop.gov/resources/media_resources.jsp

Resources to help victims or witnesses of Federal crimes find information on complaint procedures, notifications, and payments are online.

https://www.bop.gov/resources/victim_resources.jsp

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse for content that aligns with their interests.

https://www.bop.gov/website/site_map.jsp

Social Media

The BOP has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/BOPCareers>

The BOP tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/officialfbop>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

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Drug Enforcement Administration



The United States Government Manual

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, VA 22152

202-307-1000

<http://www.dea.gov/index.shtml>

ADMINISTRATOR

Anne Milgram

Principal Deputy Administrator

Preston L. Grubbs

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the lead Federal agency in enforcing narcotics and controlled substances laws and regulations. The 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.).

<https://www.dea.gov/history>

The DEA enforces the provisions of the controlled substances and chemical diversion and trafficking laws and regulations of the United States, operating 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. The DEA disrupts and dismantles these organizations by arresting their members, confiscating their drugs, and seizing their assets; and it creates, manages, and supports enforcement-related programs—domestically and internationally—to reduce the availability of and demand for illicit controlled substances.

The 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.

<https://www.dea.gov/mission>

The DEA maintains liaison with the United Nations, INTERPOL, and other organizations on matters relating to international narcotics control programs. It has 239 domestic offices in 23 Divisions nationwide, and 91 foreign offices in 68 countries.

<https://www.dea.gov/domestic-divisions>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that DEA records have been assigned to record group 170.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/170.html>

Asset Forfeiture

The DEA posts public notices of forfeiture in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading on the Department of Justice's [forfeiture.gov](https://www.forfeiture.gov) website.

<https://www.forfeiture.gov>

Business Opportunities

The DEA obtains supplies and services through its Office of Acquisition and Relocation Management. The Office acquires supplies and services for local needs and all DEA agency-level procurements. DEA field activities also have procurement authority, but it is limited.

<https://www.dea.gov/resources/doing-business-dea> | Email: deasmallbusinessprogram@usdoj.gov

Career Opportunities

For career information, contact the nearest DEA field division recruitment office. The DEA also posts information on its "Careers" web page.

<https://www.dea.gov/careers>

In 2020, the DEA ranked 96th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJAA>

Contact Information

The DEA posts contact information on its "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.dea.gov/who-we-are/contact-us> | Email: info@dea.gov

Contact information for each of the DEA's 23 domestic divisions is available online.

<https://www.dea.gov/divisions>

Controlled Substances Act Registration

For information on registration under the Controlled Substances Act, contact the Office of Diversion Control, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, VA 22152. Phone: 800-882-9539.

<http://www.deaiversion.usdoj.gov/drugreg/index.html> | Email: DEA.Registration.Help@usdoj.gov

Data / Statistics

The DEA posts data and statistics online.

<https://www.dea.gov/resources/data-and-statistics>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the DEA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/drug-enforcement-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives a right for public access to Government records. A FOIA request must be submitted in writing. The DEA generally follows the FOIA guidelines that the Department of Justice has adopted.

<https://www.dea.gov/foia>

Museum

The DEA Museum and visitors' center are located in Arlington, VA. The museum posts virtual exhibits on its deamuseum.org website. Phone, 202-307-3463.

<https://deamuseum.org/exhibits>

Press Releases

The DEA posts press releases online.

<https://www.dea.gov/what-we-do/news/press-releases>

Publications

The DEA posts various types of documents and publications online.

https://www.dea.gov/resources/documents?field_document_document_type_value=Publication

Resources

The "Resources" web page provides convenient access to data and statistics, drug information, Freedom of Information Act guidance, media galleries, and publications.

<https://www.dea.gov/resources>

Social Media

The DEA maintains Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, and Twitter accounts. A social media directory is part of the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.dea.gov/who-we-are/contact-us> | Email: DEA.Public.Affairs@usdoj.gov

Victim Witness Assistance

Victims' rights laws resulted in the implementation of the victim witness assistance program. These laws provide for fair and just treatment of crime victims, immediate emergency treatment, and referrals to appropriate adult and child service agencies. The Department of Justice also gives guidance to Federal law enforcement agencies through the Attorney General's guidelines for victim witness assistance.

<https://www.dea.gov/resources/vwap> | Email: VWAP.DEA@usdoj.gov

The Sources of Information were updated 8-2021.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

935 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20535

202-324-3000

<http://www.fbi.gov>

DIRECTOR

Christopher A. Wray

Deputy Director

Paul M. Abbate

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the Department of Justice's principal investigative arm. 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 FBI 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, cybercrimes, internationally and nationally organized crime and drug-related activities, 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.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that FBI records have been assigned to record group 065.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/065.html>

Career Opportunities

The FBI relies on professionals with diverse expertise and skills to analyze data for the intelligence community, safeguard national security, and support the structure of the Bureau. Information on career opportunities, including student internships, is available online.

<https://www.fbijobs.gov>

In 2020, the FBI ranked 223d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJ02>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page provides convenient access to information for contacting FBI headquarters, field offices, and overseas offices.

<https://www.fbi.gov/contact-us>

Members of the public may report a violation of U.S. Federal law or suspected terrorism or criminal activity to the FBI.

<https://www.fbi.gov/tips>

Crime Statistics

The Uniform Crime Reporting program generates reliable statistics for use in law enforcement. It also releases information that is relevant for students of criminal justice, researchers, the media, and the public. The program has been generating crime statistics since 1930. The crime reporting program includes data from more than 18,000 city, university and college, county, State, Tribal, and Federal law enforcement agencies. Agencies participate voluntarily and submit their crime data either through a State UCR program or directly to the FBI's UCR Program.

<https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the FBI recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/federal-bureau-of-investigation>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA provides that a person may request access to Federal agency records or information. The FBI must disclose records that any person properly requests in writing. Pursuant to one or more of nine exemptions and three exclusions that the Act contains, a Federal agency can withhold certain records or parts of them. The FOIA applies only to Federal agencies and does not create a right of access to records held by the U.S. Congress, the courts, State or local government agencies, and private entities.

<https://www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa>

The FBI's electronic FOIA library, which contains nearly 7,000 documents and other media that have been scanned from paper and made into more accessible digital copies, is named the "Vault." The library includes new files that have been released to the public, but never added to the FBI website; dozens of records previously posted on the FBI website, but removed when requests diminished; files from the previous FBI FOIA Library; and new and previously unreleased files.

<https://vault.fbi.gov>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The FBI posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.fbi.gov/about/faqs>

History

The FBI posted a brief agency history on its website.

<https://www.fbi.gov/history>

Most Wanted

The FBI maintains the official "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list on its website.

<https://www.fbi.gov/wanted/topten>

News

The FBI posts top news stories, press releases, podcasts, radio broadcasts, speeches, and Tweets on its "News" web page.

<https://www.fbi.gov/news>

Publications

The FBI's training division maintains the "Law Enforcement Bulletin" website.

<https://leb.fbi.gov>

The FBI maintains an extensive "Reports and Publications" database.

<https://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications>

Resources

The "Resources" web page provides convenient access to information on business opportunities and victim services. It also has links to featured publications and frequently requested forms and services.

<https://www.fbi.gov/resources>

Safe Online Surfing

The FBI maintains a "Safe Online Surfing" website for children.

<https://www.fbi.gov/fbi-kids>

Services

Services that the FBI provides are presented on a single "Services" web page.

<https://www.fbi.gov/services>

Social Media

The FBI started its presence on social media in 2008. Today, the Bureau has dozens of pages and sites.

<https://www.fbi.gov/news/fbi-social-media-sites>

The Sources of Information were updated 8-2021.

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International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)–Washington



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INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL)–WASHINGTON

Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530

202-616-9000

202-616-8400

<http://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington>

DIRECTOR

Michael A. Hughes

<https://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington/meet-leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

INTERPOL–Washington is a separate component under the supervision of the Deputy Attorney General and comanaged with the Department of Homeland Security. It provides an essential communications link between the U.S. police community and their counterparts in the foreign member countries.

INTERPOL is an association of 190 countries that promotes mutual assistance among law enforcement authorities to prevent and suppress 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 INTERPOL–Washington, to act as the primary point of contact for police affairs. 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 help police focus on specific areas of criminal activity affecting their countries; and issues information and maintains databases—supplied and used by member countries—on crime, fugitives, humanitarian concerns, missing persons, and stolen passports and vehicles.

INTERPOL–Washington has permanent staff and detailed special agents from numerous Federal law enforcement agencies. It is organized into seven divisions: the Alien and Fugitive, Counterterrorism, Drug, Economic Crimes, Human Trafficking and Child Protection, State and Local Police Liaison, and Violent Crimes Divisions.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

Information on career opportunities is available online.

<http://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington/employment>

Contact Information

The "Contact the Agency" web page contains a postal address for INTERPOL–Washington.

<https://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington/contact-agency>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives any person a right to access Government records. A request for information must be submitted in writing. INTERPOL–Washington, U.S. National Central Bureau, generally follows the guidelines that the Department of Justice has set forth in its FOIA reference guide.

<https://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington/interpol-washington-foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

INTERPOL posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.justice.gov/interpol-washington/frequently-asked-questions>

The Sources of Information were updated 8-2021.

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Office of Justice Programs



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OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

810 Seventh Street NW., Washington, DC 20531

202-307-0703

<http://www.ojp.gov> | Email: askojp@ojp.usdoj.gov

Assistant Attorney General

Amy L. Solomon, Acting

Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Amy L. Solomon

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) was established by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 3711) and reauthorized in 1994 and 2005 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.

<https://www.ojp.gov/about>

The OJP 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 increase the Nation's understanding of and improve its 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; and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) maintains the standards of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act as defined by the Adam Walsh Act. The SMART Office also provides technical assistance and supports innovative and best practices in the field of sex offender management.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) records have been assigned to record group 423. The OJP is one of the LEAA's successor agencies.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/423.html>

Blog

OJP Blog posts highlight OJP programs, as well as Department of Justice initiatives that support OJP's mission.

<https://www.ojp.gov/news/ojp-blogs/2020-ojp-blogs>

Career Opportunities

The OJP relies on accountants, attorneys, grant and project managers, information technology specialists, policy advisors, public affairs specialists, researchers, scientists, statisticians, writers and editors, and many other professionals to carry out its mission.

<https://www.ojp.gov/about/jobs>

In 2020, the OJP ranked 337th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJ07>

Congressional Resources

Resources for Members of Congress and their staff are posted on the "For Congress" web page.

<https://www.ojp.gov/congress> | Email: OJPCongressionalAffairs@usdoj.gov

Contact

The "Contact Us" web page has a mailing address, as well as email addresses and phone numbers.

<https://www.ojp.gov/contact> | Email: askojp@ncjrs.gov

The OJP has a "For Media" web page that also contains contact information.

<https://www.ojp.gov/news/for-media>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the OJP recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/justice-programs-office>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Enacted in 1966, the FOIA took effect on July 4, 1967. The law gives a right to obtain access to Federal agency records to any person, except a fugitive from the law. Some records, or portions of them, are shielded, however, from disclosure by one or more of nine statutory exemptions or by specific harm that disclosure may cause.

<https://www.ojp.gov/program/freedom-information-act/overview>

Juvenile Justice / Delinquency Prevention

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention publishes the bimonthly electronic newsletter "OJJDP News @ a Glance." This award winning newsletter highlights office activities, funding opportunities, publications, Tribal connections, and upcoming events.

<https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/news/newsletter>

News Releases

News releases are posted on the OJP website.

<https://www.ojp.gov/news/news-releases>

Publications

The OJP posts publications on its website.

<https://www.ojp.gov/news/publications>

Social Media

The OJP has social media accounts. The "Social Media" web page provides convenient access to all of them: Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, and YouTube.

<https://www.ojp.gov/news/social-media>

State Administering Agencies

The OJP awards formula grants directly to State governments, which then set priorities and allocate funds within their respective States.

<https://www.ojp.gov/funding/state-administering-agencies/overview>

Topics

The "All Topics" web page provides convenient access to information on American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs, civil rights, corrections, courts, juvenile justice, law enforcement, research and statistics and evaluation, substance abuse and crime, technology to fight crime, and victims of crime.

<https://www.ojp.gov/topics/all-topics>

Training / Technical Assistance

The OJP offers training on and technical assistance with financial management, grant writing, and other subjects that are relevant to criminal and juvenile justice professionals and victim service providers.

<https://www.ojp.gov/training-and-technical-assistance>

Virtual Library

the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is an informational resource that supports policy, program development, and research. The NCJRS Virtual Library contains bibliographic information on and abstracts of more than 230,000 collection resources and over 80,000 online materials.

<https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

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United States Marshals Service



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UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530

703-740-1699

<http://www.usmarshals.gov>

DIRECTOR

Donald W. Washington

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/contacts/leadership.html>

Deputy Director

Jeffrey R. Tyler

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/contacts/index.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The United States Marshals Service (USMS) 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 USMS performs tasks that are essential to the operation of virtually every aspect of the Federal justice system.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/duties/factsheets/overview.pdf>

The USMS 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; restoring order in riot and mob-violence situations; providing housing, transportation, and medical care of federal detainees; and operating the USMS Training Academy.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that USMS records have been assigned to record group 527.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/527.html>

Notable references to USMS activities also are found in the following National Archives record groups: 021 (records of Federal courts); 060 (letters received by the Department of Justice); 118 (records of U.S. Attorneys, and formerly U.S. Marshals); and 206 (records of the Solicitor of the Treasury).

https://www.usmarshals.gov/history/records_assistance.htm

Business Opportunities

The USMS posts products and services that it purchases.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/business/index.html>

Career Opportunities

The USMS relies on administrative personnel, aviation enforcement officers, deputy U.S. Marshals, detention enforcement officers, and other professionals to carry out its mission.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/careers/index.html>

In 2020, the USMS ranked 92d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places

To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=DJ08>

Contact

The "U.S. Marshals Service Contacts" web page contains a lot of names, phone numbers, and titles.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/contacts/index.html>

The USMS posts contact information for its district offices.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/contacts/districts.html>

Factsheets

The USMS posts factsheets on its website.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/duties/factsheets/index.html>

Federal Register

Documents that the USMS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/united-states-marshals-service>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute. Phone, 703-740-3943.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/foia/index.html> | Email: usms.foia@usdoj.gov

The USMS maintains an electronic reading room. Before submitting a FOIA request, seekers of information should search the reading room's holdings to verify that the desired information is not already accessible, free of charge and without delay.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/readingroom/files.html>

History

A historical timeline of the USMS is available online.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/history/timeline.html>

Most Wanted

The USMS posts information on its 15 most-wanted fugitives. The USMS considers these individuals armed and dangerous. Phone, 800-336-0102.

https://www.usmarshals.gov/investigations/most_wanted/index.html

News

The USMS posts news releases.

<https://www.usmarshals.gov/news/index.html>

Site Map

The USMS website index allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

The Sources of Information were updated 8-2021.

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OFFICES / BOARDS

Executive Office for Immigration Review

Falls Church, VA 22041

703-305-0289

DIRECTOR

Jean King, Acting

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/staff-profile/meet-the-director>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), under a delegation of authority from the Attorney General, is charged with adjudicating matters brought under various immigration statutes before its three administrative tribunals: the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer.

The Office of the Chief Immigration Judge provides overall direction for more than 300 immigration judges located in 58 immigration courts throughout the Nation. Immigration judges are responsible for conducting formal administrative proceedings and act independently in their decision-making capacity. Their decisions are administratively final, unless appealed or certified to the BIA.

In removal proceedings, an immigration judge determines whether an alien should be removed or allowed to remain in the United States. Judges are located throughout the United States, and each judge has jurisdiction to consider various forms of relief available under the law.

The Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) 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 BIA is responsible for hearing appeals involving disciplinary actions against attorneys and representatives before DHS and EOIR.

Decisions of the BIA are binding on all DHS officers and immigration judges unless modified or overruled by the Attorney General or a Federal court. All BIA decisions are subject to judicial review in Federal court. The majority of appeals reaching the BIA involve orders of removal and applications for relief from removal. Other cases before the BIA include 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 or reconsideration of decisions previously rendered.

The Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (OCAHO) is headed by a Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (CAHO), who is responsible for the general supervision and management of administrative law judges (ALJs). OCAHO ALJs preside at hearings that are mandated by provisions of immigration law concerning allegations of unlawful employment of aliens, employment eligibility verification violations ("employer sanctions), unfair immigration-related employment practices, and immigration document fraud. ALJ decisions in employer sanctions and document fraud cases may be reviewed by the CAHO and the Attorney General, and all OCAHO cases may be appealed to the appropriate U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that EOIR records have been assigned to record group 582. The guide does not contain, however, a description that is currently associated with this record group.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/501-to-600.html>

Contact

Phone numbers and email and postal addresses are available on the "Contact EOIR" web page.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/contact-eoir> | Email: PAO.EOIR@usdoj.gov

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the EOIR recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/executive-office-for-immigration-review>

Forms

The "EOIR Forms" web page has most of the forms that one needs for filing with the Board of Immigration Appeals, the Immigration Courts, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/forms>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute. The EOIR maintains four electronic libraries: archived resources, frequently requested agency records, proactive disclosures, and reference materials. Before submitting a FOIA request, an information seeker should browse these library collections to verify that the desired information is not available, immediately and free of charge.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/freedom-information-act-foia>

Immigration Courts

An alphabetical list of immigration courts, which are arranged by State and by cities within a State, is available online.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/eoir-immigration-court-listing>

Legal Representation

The "Find Legal Representation" web page has resources for those seeking representation.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/find-legal-representation>

Library

A virtual law library that serves as a complement to the Law Library and Immigration Research Center is available

online.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/virtual-law-library>

Social Media

The EOIR has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/doj.eoir>

The EOIR tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/DOJ_EOIR

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States

Suite 6002, 600 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20579

202-616-6975

202-616-6993

<http://www.justice.gov/fcsc>

COMMISSIONER

Sylvia M. Becker

COMMISSIONER

Patrick Hovakimian

<https://www.justice.gov/fcsc>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

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 the Department of State 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 servicemembers 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.

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Career Opportunities

General information on career opportunities is available on the Department of Justice's "Careers" web page. For additional information on attorney positions, contact the Office of the Chief Counsel, 600 E Street NW., Suite 6002, Washington, DC 20579. Phone, 202-616-6975.

<http://www.justice.gov/careers>

Contact Information

The Commission may be contacted by sending electronic or postal mail. Addresses are posted on the "Contact the Commission" web page.

<https://www.justice.gov/fcsc/contact-commission> | Email: info.FCSC@usdoj.gov

Publications

Annual reports, starting with the year 2008, are available on the "Publications" web page.

<http://www.justice.gov/fcsc/publications>

Reading Room

The reading room is located at 600 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20579. Phone, 202-616-6975.

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

935 N. Street NE., Washington, DC 20530

202-514-2058

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>

DIRECTOR

Robert Chapman, Acting

https://m.facebook.com/DOJCOPS/photos/a.180221468674616/4732389816791069/?_se_imp=0vbs31vCvpgh7MTD3

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

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. The Office gives assistance by providing training to enhance law enforcement officers' problem-solving and community interaction skills and helping law enforcement and community members develop initiatives to prevent crime; increasing the number of law enforcement officers directly interacting with communities; and supporting the development of new technologies to shift law enforcement's focus to preventing crime and disorder within communities.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Resources

The "Dispatch" is a monthly electronic newsletter. The article "Ten Recruiting Tips for Finding Good Officers" ran in the SEP 2019 issue.

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/html/dispatch/09-2019/recruitment.html>

The "Dispatch" article "Surviving the Job" ran in the DEC 2019 issue.

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/html/dispatch/12-2019/surviving.html>

Contact Information

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/contactcops> | Email: askcopsRC@usdoj.gov

Grants and Funding

COPS grants and funding opportunities support State, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts to advance community policing. Current applicant and grantee information—announcements, fiscal year grant programs, current funding opportunities, and resources for grantees—is available online.

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/grants>

News

The "News" web page provides easy access to photo galleries, press releases, " the podcast series "The Beat," the video series "What's New in Blue, and the Office's news feed.

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/news>

Resources

COPS is a valuable resource for smart approaches to preventing and reducing crime. COPS works with researchers, practitioners, and trailblazers to implement effective strategies in the field.

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/resources>

Training / Technical Assistance

Resources for training and technical assistance are available on the COPS website.

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/training-technical-assistance>

Social Media

COPS has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/DOJCOPS>

COPS tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/COPSOOffice>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

Office on Violence Against Women

145 N Street NE., Suite 10W–121, Washington, DC 20530

Phone: 202-307-6026

<http://www.justice.gov/ovw>

DIRECTOR

Allison Randall, Acting

<https://www.justice.gov/ovw/about-office>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) was established in 1995 to reduce violence against women through the implementation of the Violence Against Women Act. The Office administers financial and technical assistance to communities that are developing programs, policies, and practices to end domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

Information on employment and internship opportunities is available online.

<http://www.justice.gov/ovw/careers>

Publications

Portable Document Format (PDF) files of selected publications are available online.

<http://www.justice.gov/ovw/selected-publications>

<http://www.justice.gov/ovw/contact-office> | Email: ovw.info@usdoj.gov

For further information, contact the Office on Violence Against Women, 145 N Street NE., Suite 10W–121, Washington, DC, 20530. Phone, 202-307-6026.

United States Parole Commission

90 K Street NE., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-346-7000.

CHAIR

Patricia K. Cushwa, Acting

<https://www.justice.gov/uspc/about-commission>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The U.S. 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; DC Code offenders who committed offenses before August 5, 2000; DC 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.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The Commission maintains an online FOIA library. Information on Freedom of Information Act requests is available online.

<http://www.justice.gov/uspc/freedom-information-act-foia/foia-library>

<http://www.justice.gov/uspc/freedom-information-act-foia> | Email: USPC.FOIA@usdoj.gov

Reading Room

The reading room is located at 90 K Street NE., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-346-7000.

<http://www.justice.gov/uspc/contact-commission>

For further information, contact the U.S. Parole Commission, Department of Justice, 90 K Street NE., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-346-7000.

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Executive Office for Immigration Review



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EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW

Falls Church, VA 22041

703-305-0289

<http://www.justice.gov/eoir>

DIRECTOR

Jean King, Acting

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/staff-profile/meet-the-director>

The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), under a delegation of authority from the Attorney General, is charged with adjudicating matters brought under various immigration statutes before its three administrative tribunals: the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer.

The Office of the Chief Immigration Judge provides overall direction for more than 300 immigration judges located in 58 immigration courts throughout the Nation. Immigration judges are responsible for conducting formal administrative proceedings and act independently in their decision-making capacity. Their decisions are administratively final, unless appealed or certified to the BIA.

In removal proceedings, an immigration judge determines whether an alien should be removed or allowed to remain in the United States. Judges are located throughout the United States, and each judge has jurisdiction to consider various forms of relief available under the law.

The Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) 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 BIA is responsible for hearing appeals involving disciplinary actions against attorneys and representatives before DHS and EOIR.

Decisions of the BIA are binding on all DHS officers and immigration judges unless modified or overruled by the Attorney General or a Federal court. All BIA decisions are subject to judicial review in Federal court. The majority of appeals reaching the BIA involve orders of removal and applications for relief from removal. Other cases before the BIA include 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 or reconsideration of decisions previously rendered.

The Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (OCAHO) is headed by a Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (CAHO), who is responsible for the general supervision and management of administrative law judges (ALJs). OCAHO ALJs preside at hearings that are mandated by provisions of immigration law concerning allegations of unlawful employment of aliens, employment eligibility verification violations ("employer sanctions), unfair immigration-related employment practices, and immigration document fraud. ALJ decisions in employer sanctions and document fraud cases may be reviewed by the CAHO and the Attorney General, and all OCAHO cases may be appealed to the appropriate U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that EOIR records have been assigned to record group 582. The guide does not contain, however, a description that is currently associated with this record group.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/501-to-600.html>

Contact

Phone numbers and email and postal addresses are available on the "Contact EOIR" web page.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/contact-eoir> | Email: PAO.EOIR@usdoj.gov

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the EOIR recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/executive-office-for-immigration-review>

Forms

The "EOIR Forms" web page has most of the forms that one needs for filing with the Board of Immigration Appeals, the Immigration Courts, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/forms>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute. The EOIR maintains four electronic libraries: archived resources, frequently requested agency records, proactive disclosures, and reference materials. Before submitting a FOIA request, an information seeker should browse these library collections to verify that the desired information is not available, immediately and free of charge.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/freedom-information-act-foia>

Immigration Courts

An alphabetical list of immigration courts, which are arranged by State and by cities within a State, is available online.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/eoir-immigration-court-listing>

Legal Representation

The "Find Legal Representation" web page has resources for those seeking representation.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/find-legal-representation>

Library

A virtual law library that serves as a complement to the Law Library and Immigration Research Center is available online.

<https://www.justice.gov/eoir/virtual-law-library>

Social Media

The EOIR has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/doj.eoir>

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The Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

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Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States



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FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES

Suite 6002, 600 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20579

202-616-6975

202-616-6993

<http://www.justice.gov/fcsc>

COMMISSIONER

Sylvia M. Becker

COMMISSIONER

Patrick Hovakimian

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

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 the Department of State 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 servicemembers 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

Career Opportunities

General information on career opportunities is available on the Department of Justice's "Careers" web page. For additional information on attorney positions, contact the Office of the Chief Counsel, 600 E Street NW., Suite 6002, Washington, DC 20579. Phone, 202-616-6975.

<http://www.justice.gov/careers>

Contact Information

The Commission may be contacted by sending electronic or postal mail. Addresses are posted on the "Contact the Commission" web page.

<https://www.justice.gov/fcsc/contact-commission> | Email: info.FCSC@usdoj.gov

Publications

Annual reports, starting with the year 2008, are available on the "Publications" web page.

<http://www.justice.gov/fcsc/publications>

Reading Room

The reading room is located at 600 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20579. Phone, 202-616-6975.

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Office of Community Oriented Policing Services



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OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

935 N. Street NE., Washington, DC 20530

202-514-2058

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>

DIRECTOR

Robert Chapman, Acting

https://m.facebook.com/DOJCOPS/photos/a.180221468674616/4732389816791069/?_se_imp=0vbs31vCvpgh7MTD3

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Office on Violence Against Women



The United States Government Manual

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

145 N Street NE., Suite 10W-121, Washington, DC 20530

Phone: 202-307-6026

<http://www.justice.gov/ovw>

DIRECTOR

Allison Randall, Acting

<https://www.justice.gov/ovw/about-office>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

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United States Parole Commission



The United States Government Manual

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

90 K Street NE., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-346-7000.

<http://www.usdoj.gov/uspc>

CHAIR

Patricia K. Cushwa, Acting

<https://www.justice.gov/uspc/about-commission>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

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<http://www.justice.gov/uspc/freedom-information-act-foia> | Email: USPC.FOIA@usdoj.gov

Reading Room

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For further information, contact the U.S. Parole Commission, Department of Justice, 90 K Street NE., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-346-7000.

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Department of Labor

Bureau of International Labor Affairs

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employee Benefits Security Administration

Employment and Training Administration

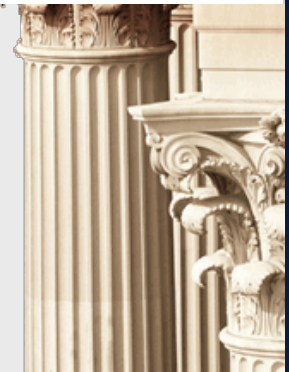
Mine Safety and Health Administration

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Veterans' Employment and Training Service

Wage and Hour Division

Women's Bureau



The United States Government Manual

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210

202-693-6000

<http://www.dol.gov>

SECRETARY OF LABOR

Eugene Scalia

Deputy Secretary

Patrick Pizzella

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/osec>

CHAIRS OF BOARDS

Administrative Review

Thomas H. Burrell, Acting

Benefits Review

Judith S. Boggs

Employees' Compensation Appeals

Alec J. Koromilas

Chief Administrative Law Judge

Stephen R. Henley

Chief Information Officer

Gundeep Ahluwalia

DIRECTORS

Centers for Faith and Opportunity Initiative

Mark Zelden

Executive Secretariat

Caroline H. Robinson

Office of Public Liaison

Dean A. Heyl

Ombudsman for the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program

Malcolm Nelson

<https://www.dol.gov/general/dol-agencies>

ADMINISTRATOR

Wage and Hour Division

Cheryl M. Stanton

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Administration and Management	G. Bryan Slater
Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	(vacancy)
Disability Employment Policy	(vacancy)
Employee Benefits Security	Jeanne K. Wilson, Acting
Employment and Training	John P. Pallasch
Mine Safety and Health	David G. Zatezalo
Occupational Safety and Health	(vacancy)
Policy	(vacancy)
Public Affairs	Robert Bozzuto
Veterans' Employment and Training	John Lowry III
Chief Financial Officer	James E. Williams
COMMISSIONER	
Labor Statistics	William W. Beach
DEPUTY UNDERSECRETARY	
International Affairs	(vacancy)
DIRECTOR	
Women's Bureau	Laurie Todd-Smith
OFFICE DIRECTORS	
Federal Contract Compliance Programs	Craig E. Leen
Labor-Management Standards	(vacancy)

Workers' Compensation Programs

Julia K. Hearthway

Solicitor of Labor

Kate S. O'Scannlain

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

Inspector General

Larry D. Turner, Acting

<https://www.oig.dol.gov/digbio.htm>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

The Department of Labor promotes the welfare of job seekers, wage earners, and retirees by improving working conditions, advancing opportunities for profitable employment, protecting retirement and health care benefits, matching workers to employers, strengthening free collective bargaining, and tracking changes in economic indicators on a national scale.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On March 4, 1913, President William H. Taft approved Public Law 62–426, which "created an executive department in the Government to be called the Department of Labor, with a Secretary of Labor, who shall be the head thereof, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The Act also stated the purpose of the new Department of Labor (DOL): "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" (37 Stat. 736).

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/62nd-congress/session-3/c62s3ch141.pdf>

The U.S. Congress first established a Bureau of Labor in the Department of the Interior. President Chester A. Arthur approved the legislative action on June 27, 1884. The Act placed the new Bureau "under the charge of a Commissioner of Labor . . . [who] shall collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity" (23 Stat. 60 and 61).

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/48th-congress/Session%201/c48s1ch127.pdf>

Four years later, the U.S. Congress acted again, establishing the Bureau of Labor as an independent department without executive rank. On June 13, 1888, President Grover Cleveland approved the law to make room "at the seat of Government [for] a Department of Labor, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity."

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/50th-congress/session-1/c50s1ch389.pdf>

Fifteen years later, it returned to the status of a bureau within an expanded department that now acquired executive rank. On February 14, 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt approved Public Law 57–87, which established "an executive department to be known as the Department of Commerce and Labor" (32 Stat. 825).

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/57th-congress/session-2/c57s2ch552.pdf>

The DOL posts its organizational chart online.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/aboutdol/orgchart>

The DOL relies on a number of offices and agencies to carry out its mission. These components are organized into major program areas, and an Assistant Secretary or other official heads each of them.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/dol-agencies>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material on matters of "Labor" is codified in 29 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/browse/prelim@title29&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations associated with the Office of the Secretary of Labor are codified in subtitle A, parts 0–99, of 29 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=b05b0c24dcef5daf53fdf059f2fd28&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title29/29cfrv1_02.tpl#0](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=b05b0c24dcef5daf53fdf059f2fd28&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title29/29cfrv1_02.tpl#0)

Rules and regulations that relate to "Labor" are codified in subtitle B, 100–4999, of 29 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=b05b0c24dcef5daf53fdf059f2fd28&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title29/29subtitleB.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=b05b0c24dcef5daf53fdf059f2fd28&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title29/29subtitleB.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The DOL administers a variety of Federal labor laws to guarantee workers' rights to fair, safe, and healthy working conditions, including minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, protection against employment discrimination, and unemployment insurance. The Secretary advises 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.

Administrative Law

Administrative law judges from the Office of Administrative Law Judges preside over formal adversarial hearings involving labor-related matters: the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation, the Defense Base, the Black Lung Benefits, the McNamara O'Hara Service Contract, and the Davis Bacon Act; environmental, transportation, and securities whistleblower protection laws; permanent and temporary immigration; child labor law violations; employment discrimination; training; seasonal and migrant workers; and Federal construction and service contracts. The Office is comprised of headquarters in Washington, D.C. and seven district offices. Its judges are nonpolitical appointees. They are appointed under and guaranteed decisional independence by the Administrative Procedure Act.

The Administrative Review Board or Benefits Review Board typically reviews appeals of the decisions made by the Office's judges. Depending upon the statute at issue, appeals then go to Federal district or appellate courts and, ultimately, may go to the U.S. Supreme Court.

<http://www.oalj.dol.gov>

Administration and Management

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management is responsible for the development and promulgation of policies, standards, procedures, systems, and materials related to the resource and administrative management of the Department and for the execution of such policies and directives at Headquarters and in the field.

<http://www.dol.gov/oasam>

Audits / Investigations

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts audits to review the economy, effectiveness, efficiency, and integrity of all DOL programs and operations, including those performed by its contractors and grantees. The Inspector General works to answer the following types of questions: Do Department programs and operations comply with the applicable laws and regulations; are departmental resources being utilized efficiently and economically; and are DOL programs achieving their intended results? The Office also conducts administrative, civil, and criminal investigations relating to violations of Federal laws, regulations, or rules—including violations committed by DOL contractors and grantees—as well as investigations of allegations of misconduct on the part of DOL employees. In addition, the OIG has an "external" program function to conduct criminal investigations to combat the influence of labor racketeering and organized crime in the nation's labor unions. The OIG conducts labor racketeering investigations in three areas: employee benefit plans, labor-management relations, and internal union affairs. The OIG also works with other law enforcement partners on human trafficking matters.

<http://www.oig.dol.gov>

Communications / Public Affairs

The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) directs and coordinates all public and employee communications activities. The Assistant Secretary of the Office acts as the chief adviser to the Secretary of Labor and his or her Deputy Secretary and to the agency heads and departmental staff for developing and implementing strategies that engage and connect with the public and educate it about the work and mission of the Department.

The Assistant Secretary also acts as the Secretary's chief adviser on crisis communications. The OPA serves as the first point of contact for news media inquiries, as the clearance and dissemination point for DOL public-facing materials, and it develops and maintains the Department's Web-based, audiovisual, and contact center communications. The OPA also administers "lock ups" when sensitive economic data are released to the press under an embargo.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/media-contact>

Disability Employment Policy

The Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) is the only non-regulatory federal agency that promotes policies and coordinates with employers and all levels of government to increase workplace success for people with disabilities. ODEP helps employers foster inclusive workplaces where all employees can contribute and succeed, and works to improve government workforce systems so people with disabilities can secure good jobs and excel in the workplace.

<http://www.dol.gov/odep>

Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation

The Office of the Ombudsman for the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program was established in 2004 under Part E of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 7385s-15). The EEOICPA is a system of Federal payments to compensate certain nuclear workers for occupational illnesses caused by exposure to toxic substances. This small and independent Office is headed by the Ombudsman, whom the Secretary of Labor appoints. It provides information to claimants on the benefits available under Parts B and E of the EEOICPA and issues annual reports to Congress detailing the complaints, grievances, and requests for assistance that the Office receives.

<http://www.dol.gov/eeombd>

Federal Contract Compliance

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs administers and enforces three equal employment opportunity laws: Executive Order 11246, Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974. As amended, these laws prohibit Federal contractors and subcontractors from discriminating based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability, or status as a protected veteran. Executive Order 11246 prohibits Federal contractors and subcontractors, with limited exceptions, from taking adverse employment actions against applicants and employees for asking about, discussing, or sharing information on their pay or the pay of their coworkers. These laws also require Federal contractors and subcontractors to take affirmative action to ensure equal employment opportunity.

<http://www.dol.gov/ofccp> | Email: OFCCP-Public@dol.gov

Labor-Management Standards

The Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS) administers and enforces most provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (LMRDA). The LMRDA primarily promotes union democracy and financial integrity in private sector labor unions through standards for union officer elections and union trusteeships and safeguards for union assets. Additionally, the LMRDA promotes labor union and labor-management transparency through reporting and disclosure requirements for labor unions and their officials, employers, labor relations consultants, and surety companies.

OLMS also administers provisions of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 and the Foreign Service Act of 1980, which extend comparable protections to Federal labor unions. OLMS does not have jurisdiction over unions representing solely state, county, or municipal employees. In addition, the Division of Statutory Programs (DSP) administers DOL responsibilities under the Federal Transit Act by ensuring that fair and equitable arrangements protecting mass transit employees are in place before the release of Federal transit grant funds.

<http://www.dol.gov/olms>

Legal Services

The Office of the Solicitor of Labor (SOL) provides comprehensive legal services to help the Department achieve its mission. More specifically, the Solicitor serves dual roles in the Department. The Solicitor is the Department's chief enforcement officer, pursuing affirmative litigation on behalf of the Secretary before administrative law judges, review

boards and commissions, and in the Federal district courts and courts of appeals. The Solicitor is also the Department's general counsel, assisting in the development of regulations, standards, and legislative proposals; providing legal opinions and advice on all of the Department's activities; advising the Solicitor General on Supreme Court litigation; and coordinating with the Department of Justice, as appropriate, to defend the Department in litigation.

<http://www.dol.gov/sol>

Policy / Rulemaking

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy advises and assists the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Department on policy development, policy evaluation, regulation, and legislation that improve the lives of workers, retirees, and their families. The Office also serves as the DOL's regulatory policy officer and regulatory reform officer to ensure that the Department complies with the regulatory and guidance development requirements of Executive Order 12866, as amended, Executive Order 13777, and any other related Office of Management and Budget circular or bulletin. The Office leads special initiatives and manages department-wide and interdepartmental activities. In its capacity as the DOL's policy innovation arm, it invests in research and analysis of current and emerging labor issues.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/oasp>

Workers' Compensation

The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) protects workers who are injured or become ill on the job by making decisions on claims, paying benefits, and helping workers return to their jobs. OWCP administers eight major disability compensation statutes: the Federal Employees' Compensation Act; the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act; the Defense Base Act (DBA); the Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities Act; the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act; the War Hazards Compensation Act; the Black Lung Benefits Act; and the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Act. OWCP serves specific employee groups that are covered under the relevant statutes and regulations by mitigating the financial burden resulting from workplace injury or illness and promoting return to work when appropriate. Dependents or survivors may also be eligible for benefits.

<http://www.dol.gov/owcp>

BOARDS

Administrative Review

The Administrative Review Board (ARB) consists of five members appointed by the Secretary. It issues final agency decisions for appeals cases under a wide range of worker protection laws, including the Service Contract Act (SCA) and the Davis Bacon Act (DBA). The appeals cases primarily address environmental, transportation, and securities whistleblower protection; H-1B immigration provisions; child labor law violations; employment discrimination; job training; seasonal and migrant workers. The Board's cases generally arise upon appeal from decisions of Department of Labor Administrative Law Judges (OALJ) or the Administrator of the Department's Wage and Hour Division (WHD). Depending upon the statute at issue, the parties may appeal the Board's decisions to Federal district or appellate courts and, ultimately, to the U.S. Supreme Court.

<http://www.dol.gov/arb/welcome.html>

Benefits Review

The Benefits Review Board (BRB) consists of five members appointed by the Secretary. In 1972, Congress created the

Board to review and issue decisions on appeals of workers' compensation cases arising under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and its extensions, and the Black Lung Benefits amendments to the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act of 1969. Board decisions may be appealed to the U.S. Courts of Appeals and to the U.S. Supreme Court.

<http://www.dol.gov/brb/welcome.html>

Employees' Compensation Appeals

The Employees' Compensation Appeals Board (ECAB) is a five-member quasi-judicial body appointed by the Secretary and delegated exclusive jurisdiction by Congress to hear and make final decisions on appeals filed by Federal workers arising under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA). The Board was created by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 (60 Stat. 1095). The Board's decisions are not reviewable and are binding upon the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP).

<http://www.dol.gov/ecab/welcome.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The DOL website features an alphabetical index to help visitors search for information or browse topics of interest.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/siteindex>

Agencies / Programs

The DOL carries out its mission through a number of offices and agencies, which are organized into major program areas. An Assistant Secretary, Director, or other official oversees each of these offices and agencies.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/dol-agencies>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that DOL records have been assigned to record group 174.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/174.html>

Business Opportunities

The Office of Acquisition Services is the primary procurement office for the DOL national office. It carries out most contracting, grants, and related activities. The Office procures a variety of goods and services on a recurring basis: auditors, expert witnesses, moving services, printing and graphics, support services, technical studies, and video productions. It also acts as the central procurement center for the Department's information technology needs. Phone, 202-693-4570.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/oasam/centers-offices/office-of-the-senior-procurement-executive/office-of-acquisition-services>

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization administers the DOL's small business program in accordance with the Small Business Act. It seeks to ensure a fair share of procurement opportunities for small businesses, as well as for Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) certified, service-disabled veteran-

owned, small disadvantaged, and woman-owned small businesses. Phone, 202-603-7299 or 866-487-2365.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/oasam/centers-offices/office-of-the-senior-procurement-executive/office-of-small-and-disadvantaged-business-utilization>

Career Opportunities

Each year, the DOL hires hundreds of professionals to help carry out its mission. These new employees enrich the Department by bringing with them a vast range of knowledge and skills. A sample of their areas of expertise include accounting and auditing, computer programming, criminal investigation, engineering, health inspection, industrial hygiene, personnel management, and statistics.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/jobs>

In 2019, the DOL ranked 17th among 25 midsize Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DL00>

Contact Information

Email addresses, phone numbers, and postal addresses are available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact>

Contact information for representatives of the media is available on the DOL website. They should direct their inquiries to the Office of Public Affairs. Phone, 202-693-4676 (main line). Phone, 202-577-5744 (after-hours).

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/media-contact>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the DOL recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/labor-department>

Find It!

The "Find It" web page allows online visitors to look for information by audience or by topic. Available on the same page are the following internal links: A–Z index, DOL agencies, DOL forms, DOL services by location, and top 20 requested items.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/findit>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA provides that a person may request access to Federal agency records or information. The DOL must disclose records that any person properly requests in writing. Pursuant to one or more of nine exemptions and three exclusions that the Act contains, a Federal agency can withhold certain records or parts of them. The FOIA applies only to Federal agencies and does not create a right of access to records held by the U.S. Congress, the courts, State or local government agencies, and private entities.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/foia> | Email: foiarequests@dol.gov

The DOL maintains a departmentwide electronic library. Before submitting a FOIA request, a requester should browse or search the holdings of the online library to ensure that the desired information is not already accessible, immediately and free of charge.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/foia/readroom>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The DOL posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<http://webapps.dol.gov/dolfaq/dolfaq.asp>

Glossary

The OIG maintains a glossary of terms related to its activities and mission.

<https://www.oig.dol.gov/hotlineterms.htm>

History

A Defeated and departing incumbent, President William Howard Taft reluctantly approved Public Law 62-426 to establish the Department of Labor on March 4, 1913. To learn more of the story, read Judson MacLaury's online article "A Brief History: The U.S. Department of Labor."

<https://www.dol.gov/general/aboutdol/history/webannalspage>

The "Online History Sources" web page has links to historical resources that are available on the DOL website and those of its subagencies.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/aboutdol/history/hiswebesources>

Minimum Wage

The DOL website has a list of DOL web pages that deal with the topic of minimum wage. The Wage and Hour Division administers and enforces the Federal minimum wage law.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/topic/wages/minimumwage>

News

The DOL posts press releases on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases>

Open Government

The DOL has an Open Government plan to support making Government more accountable, responsive, and transparent .

<https://www.dol.gov/open>

Plain Language

The DOL is committed to producing documents whose content complies with Federal plain language guidelines. It trains its employees and has adopted an oversight process to ensure the use of plain language in any document that is necessary for obtaining Federal Government benefits or services or filing taxes, provides information on Federal Government benefits or services, or explains to the public how to comply with a requirement that the Federal Government administers or enforces.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/plainwriting>

Popular Topics

The DOL website features a "Topics" page with links for convenient access to popular material.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/topic>

Public Disclosure

The Office of Labor-Management Standards maintains an online disclosure room where online visitors can search for union annual financial reports starting with the year 2000; view and print reports filed by unions, union officers and employees, employers, and labor relations consultants starting with the year 2000; and order copies of reports for the years prior to 2000. Certain collective bargaining agreements are also available. OLMS has public disclosure room: 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Room N-1519, Washington, DC 20210, which offers the same materials.

<http://www.unionreports.gov> | Email: OLMS-Public@dol.gov

Social Media

The DOL has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/departmentoflabor>

The DOL tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/USDOL>

The DOL posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/USDDepartmentofLabor>

Spanish

The DOL supports the Hispanic workforce. An online list highlights some of the Department's Spanish resources. This list is intended for English-speakers who are looking for information in Spanish to share with the Hispanic community.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/topic/spanish-speakingtopic>

Unemployment Insurance Relief

The DOL has created a web page that is dedicated to providing information on unemployment insurance relief during the COVID-19 pandemic.

<https://www.dol.gov/coronavirus/unemployment-insurance>

Wirtz Labor Library

The library maintains an online card catalog of holdings added to the library after January of 1975. The online catalog also includes collections of historical significance: for example, the Folio and James Taylor Collections. The library is open to the public from 8:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. on weekdays, excluding Federal holidays. If the purpose of a visit is to access research material, contact the library in advance: Wirtz Labor Library, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Frances Perkins Building, Room N-2445, Washington, DC 20210. Phone, 202-693-6600.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/oasam/centers-offices/business-operations-center/library> | Email: library@dol.gov

The Sources of Information were updated 9-2020.

Bureau of International Labor Affairs

200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210

202-693-4770

<http://www.dol.gov/ilab>

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY	(vacancy)
Associate Deputy Undersecretary	Mark A. Mittelhauser
Chief of Staff	Grant Lebens

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/about-us/organization>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs promotes a fair competitive environment for workers in the United States and other countries worldwide.

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) promotes a fair global playing field for workers and businesses in the United States by enforcing trade commitments; strengthening labor standards; and combating international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking. ILAB combines trade and labor monitoring and enforcement, policy engagement, technical assistance, and research to carry out the Department of Labor's international responsibilities.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/our-work>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that ILAB records have been assigned to record group 174.5.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/174.html#174.5>

Career Opportunities

ILAB relies on professionals with backgrounds in development economics and comparative labor law, as well as with firsthand experience designing and implementing international technical assistance programs.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/about-us/careers-at-ilab>

In 2019, ILAB ranked 356th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLBL>

Hotline

The Interagency Labor Committee for Monitoring and Enforcement maintains a web-based hotline that allows

for the receipt of confidential information from affected and concerned parties, regarding labor issues involving countries of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/our-work/trade/labor-rights-usmca/hotline>

News

ILAB-related news is posted on the Department of Labor's website.

<https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases?agency=34>

Projects

ILAB grants help prevent and stop abusive labor practices like the use of child labor and forced labor and human trafficking. ILAB-funded projects also promote compliance by trade partners' with the labor requirements of U.S. trade agreements and preference programs.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/projects>

Reports / Publications

ILAB conducts and funds research, whose results it relies on to inform the design and implementation of policy and programs.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/research-impact-evaluation>

Workers' Rights

The International Labor Organization (ILO) has identified "fundamental principles and rights at work." All ILO members are obligated to respect these principles and rights and promote them.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/our-work/workers-rights>

The Sources of Information were updated 9–2020.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

2 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20212

202-691-7800

800-877-8339 (TDD)

<http://www.bls.gov>

COMMISSIONER

William W. Beach

Deputy Commissioner

William J. Wiatrowski

https://www.bls.gov/bls/senior_staff/home.htm

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Bureau of Labor Statistics measures labor market activity, working conditions, price changes, and productivity

in the Nation's economy to support decision making in both the public and private sectors.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) was established, in the Department of the Interior, as the Bureau of Labor by the act of June 27, 1884 (23 Stat. 60). It was renamed the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 737). The BLS measures labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. It also collects, analyzes, and disseminates essential economic information to support public and private decisionmaking.

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.

Basic data are published in news releases on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis. Basic data also are published in bulletins, reports, special publications, and periodicals. Regional offices issue additional reports and releases that often contain content of local or regional relevance.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/infhome.htm>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The BLS website has an A–Z index to help visitors navigate its content.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/topicsaz.htm>

Announcements

The BLS posts announcements on its website.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/announcement.htm>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that BLS records have been assigned to record group 257.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/257.html>

Blog

The official BLS blog is called "Commissioner's Corner."

<https://blogs.bls.gov/blog>

Calculators

The "Databases, Tables, and Calculators by Subject" web page has an inflation calculator that allows users to calculate change in the buying power of the dollar over the years. An injury and illness calculator allows users to calculate injury and illness incidence rates for a specific establishment or firm and to compare those rates with the averages for the Nation, for States, and for the sector of industry to which the establishment or firm belongs.

<https://www.bls.gov/data/#calculators>

Career Opportunities

To carry out its mission, the BLS relies on professionals who have diverse educational backgrounds, skills, and training. The agency relies heavily on the work of economists, information technology specialists, and mathematical statisticians.

<https://www.bls.gov/jobs/home.htm>

In 2019, the BLS ranked 93d among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLLS>

Contact Information

The "Information and Help" web page has an electronic form for requesting information and asking questions. Postal correspondence should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Postal Square Building, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20212-0001. Phone, 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service, 800-877-8339.

<https://data.bls.gov/forms/opb.htm?/home.htm>

Contact information for the eight BLS regional offices is available online: Atlanta, 404-331-3415; Boston, 617-565-2327; Chicago, 312-353-1880; Dallas, 972-850-4800; Kansas City, 816-285-7000; New York, 646-264-3600; Philadelphia, 215-597-3282; and San Francisco, 415-625-2270.

<https://www.bls.gov/regions/contacts.htm>

Data Sources

Much of the information (e.g., databases and historical news release tables) that the BLS publishes is available from the "Databases, Tables, and Calculators by Subject" web page.

<https://www.bls.gov/data> | Email: blsdata_staff@bls.gov

Some BLS data are available only through the home pages of individual programs—rather than from the "Databases, Tables, and Calculators by Subject" web page. These programs are listed on the "Subject Areas" page. For example, tables of employment projections data are available through the "Employment Projections" page; American time use survey data are available through the "American Time Use Survey" page; and national longitudinal surveys data are available through the "National Longitudinal Surveys" page.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/proghome.htm>

Certain BLS program data are available in compressed ZIP files. Some of these files are accessible on download.bls.gov. Other ZIP files may be located by starting at the home page of a specific program.

<https://download.bls.gov/pub/time.series/compressed/tape.format>

Economic Summaries

The BLS regional information offices produce economic summaries that are organized by State and posted in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading. Each summary presents a sampling of economic information on benefits, employment, prices, spending, wages, and unemployment for a particular area (e.g., Boston or Sacramento).

<https://www.bls.gov/regions/economic-summaries.htm>

Economy at a Glance

The "Economy at a Glance" web page has at-a-glance economic tables for many metropolitan areas nationwide.

<https://www.bls.gov/eag>

Monthly and quarterly economic data for the Nation are also posted in an at-a-glance format.

<https://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.us.htm>

Educational Resources

The "K–12" web pages include games and quizzes, sections for students and their teachers, a history timeline, and biographies of former Commissioners.

<https://www.bls.gov/k12>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the BLS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/labor-statistics-bureau>

Finding Data

The "BLS Data Finder 1.1" web page has a search tool that uses the conjunction "and" as the default search operator. This feature produces display results that contain all of the search terms. To find data that contains a particular combination of terms, the user must separate the terms by inserting the conjunction "or" between them.

<https://beta.bls.gov/dataQuery/search>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The BLS posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/faqs.htm>

Glossary

The BLS has a glossary on its website.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/glossary.htm>

History

The Bureau has been collecting data and crunching numbers for over 135 years. Over its long history, the BLS started out as the Bureau of Labor and part of the Department of the Interior; became an independent department for nearly 15 years; was incorporated into the former Department of Commerce and Labor; and was transferred to the newly created Department of Labor in 1913. To learn more of the story, visit the "BLS History" section.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/history/home.htm>

News

The BLS posts economic news releases, some of which are released on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/newsrels.htm#latest-releases>

Publications

The BLS publishes bulletins and reports and economic news releases. Its major publications include "Beyond the Numbers," "Career Outlook," "Monthly Labor Review," "Occupational Outlook Handbook," "The Economics Daily", and "Spotlight on Statistics."

<https://www.bls.gov/opub>

Regional Information

Economic data and statistics according to geographic areas are available on the "Regional Information Offices" page.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/regnhome.htm>

Research Papers

The Office of Survey Methods Research maintains an online research paper database.

<https://www.bls.gov/osmr/research-papers>

Resources

BLS economists, information technology specialists, and mathematical statisticians place a premium on accuracy, currency, innovation, objectivity, relevancy, and transparency. They strive to invest BLS datasets and informational products with these qualities, which help make them useful to a variety of audiences: business leaders, consumers, developers, economists, educators, investors, job seekers, members of the media, policymakers, researchers, and students.

<https://www.bls.gov/audience> | Email: blsdata_staff@bls.gov

Select Datasets and Indices

The "Top Picks" web page allows easy access to the most requested price indices, as well as to the most requested employment, compensation, and productivity data tables.

<https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?bls>

A "Help and Tutorials" page is dedicated to the "Top Picks" application.

<https://www.bls.gov/help/hlpMrs.htm>

Site Map

The BLS website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/sitemap.htm>

Social Media

The BLS tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/BLS_gov

The BLS posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCijn3WBpHtx4AvSya7NER9Q>

Statistical Websites

The "Statistical Sites on the World Wide Web" allows easy access to a collection of Internet sites that are not administered by the BLS.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/other.htm>

The Sources of Information were updated 9–2020.

Employee Benefits Security Administration

Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210

866-444-3272

<http://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Jeanne K. Wilson, Acting

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary

Jeanne K. Wilson

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

National Office Operations / Chief Operating Officer

Timothy D. Hauser

Regional Office Operations

Amy J. Turner

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/about-us/organization-chart#section1>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Employee Benefits Security Administration assures the security of the retirement, health, and other workplace related benefits of American workers and their families.

The Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) educates and assists the over 154 million participants in and beneficiaries of approximately 710,000 private retirement plans, 2.4 million health plans, and similar numbers of other welfare benefit plans. The EBSA balances proactive enforcement with compliance assistance and supports enrollees and beneficiaries by developing effective regulations; assisting and educating fiduciaries, plan sponsors, service providers, and workers; and enforcing the law.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/about-us/what-we-do>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Ask EBSA

EBSA's workers and families assistance web page provides accessible information on programs and services, answers to frequently asked questions, and assistance where a health or retirement benefit has been denied inappropriately.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/ask-a-question/ask-ebsa>

Career Opportunities

In 2019, the EBSA ranked 229th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLPW>

Contact Information

The "Regional Offices" web page has contact information for EBSA regional and district offices.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/about-us/regional-offices>

Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA)

ERISA is a Federal law that sets minimum standards for most voluntarily established retirement and health plans in private industry. This statute provides protection for individuals who are enrolled in these plans. The Department of Labor has a web page that it has dedicated to the ERISA.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/topic/health-plans/erisa>

On September 2, 1974, President Gerald R. Ford approved Public Law 93-406, which is also cited as the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974." Senators and Representatives of the U.S. Congress wrote this 207-page piece of legislation "to provide for pension reform" (88 Stat. 829).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-88/pdf/STATUTE-88-Pg829.pdf>

En Español

The EBSA posts information in Spanish on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/es/about-ebsa/our-activities/informacion-en-espanol>

ERISA Advisory Council

The membership of the council is posted on the "ERISA Advisory Council" web page. The council posts issue statements on the same page.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/about-us/erisa-advisory-council>

ERISA Advisory Council reports are posted online.

Factsheets

The EBSA posts factsheets.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/our-activities/resource-center/fact-sheets>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the EBSA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible

online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/employee-benefits-security-administration>

Forms

The EBSA posts forms and filing instructions online.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/employers-and-advisers/plan-administration-and-compliance/reporting-and-filing/forms>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The EBSA posts answers to frequently asked questions.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/our-activities/resource-center/faqs>

History

The EBSA administers and enforces the fiduciary, reporting, and disclosure provisions of the first title of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The histories of the ERISA and EBSA are tightly intertwined.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/about-us/history-of-ebsa-and-erisa>

Information for Researchers

EBSA researchers expand the knowledge of employee benefits and their role in meeting the Nation's economic security needs.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/researchers>

Key Topics

The EBSA website features a page with links to key topics: health and other employee benefits, reporting and filing, and retirement.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/key-topics>

News

The EBSA posts news items on the Department of Labor's website.

<https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases?agency=37&state=All&topic=All&year=all>

Publications

The EBSA distributes booklets, factsheets, and pamphlets on employer responsibilities and employee rights under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act. A list of publications is available online or from the Office of Outreach, Education, and Assistance. Phone, 866-444-3272.

<http://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/our-activities/resource-center/publications>

The Sources of Information were updated 9–2020.

Employment and Training Administration

Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20520

877-872-5627

<http://www.doleta.gov>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

John P. Pallasch

Deputy Assistant Secretaries

Matthew Hunter

Nancy Rooney

Amy Simon

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/about>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Employment and Training Administration helps the U.S. labor market function more efficiently by providing job training, employment, labor market information, and income maintenance services.

ACTIVITIES

In addition to training, employment, information, and services, which are provided primarily through State and local workforce development systems, the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) also administers programs to enhance employment opportunities and promote business prosperity.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/program-areas>

Apprenticeships

The Office of Apprenticeship oversees the National Apprenticeship System, sets standards for apprenticeship, and assists States, industry, and labor in developing apprenticeship programs that meet required standards, while promoting equal opportunity and safeguarding the welfare of apprentices.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/apprenticeship>

For more information, call 202-693-2796.

Contracts Management

The Office of Contracts Management advises the Assistant Secretary of the ETA, in a manner that is consistent with Federal statutes and regulations, on mission-critical procurement matters. The Office applies procurement services to ETA organizational components to address business challenges with best practices and cost-effective solutions.

For further information, call 202-693-3110.

Financial Administration

The Office of Financial Administration (OFA) manages all ETA fiscal resources for programs and activities for which funds are appropriated through the Office's functions of accounting, budget, and financial system oversight. The Office provides budgetary, accounting, audit, and internal control management. It coordinates with the departmental budget center and the Office of the Chief Financial Officer to provide financial management that supports carrying out the ETA's mission.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/budget>

For further information, call 202-693-3162.

Foreign Labor Certification

The Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) carries out the delegated responsibility of the Secretary of Labor under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, concerning the admission of foreign workers into the United States for employment. In carrying out this responsibility, the Office administers temporary nonimmigrant and permanent labor certification programs through the ETA's national processing centers that are located in Chicago and Atlanta.

The OFLC also administers nationally the issuance of employer-requested prevailing wage determinations through the ETA's National Prevailing Wage and Helpdesk Center, which is located in Washington, DC. Prevailing wage determinations are issued for use in all nonagricultural temporary labor certification programs and the permanent labor certification program.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor>

For more information, call 202-693-3010.

Grants Management

The Office of Grants Management provides grants management expertise to ETA offices and stakeholders throughout the life cycle of a grant. The Office delivers centralized grants administration and policy expertise to support pre-award, award, period of performance, audit resolution, and closeout of ETA Federal assistance awards.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/grants>

For further information, call 202-693-2800.

Job Training

Job Corps is the largest nationwide residential career training program in the Nation and has been operating for

more than half of a century. The program helps eligible young people who are 16–24 years old complete their high school education, trains them for meaningful careers, and assists them with obtaining employment.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/jobcorps>

For further information, call 202-693-3000.

Policy Development and Research

The Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR) supports ETA policies and investments to improve the public workforce system by analyzing, formulating, and recommending legislative changes and options for policy initiatives. The Office coordinates the ETA's legislative and regulatory activities and their interactions with international organizations and foreign countries. The OPDR maintains the ETA's portion of the Department of Labor's regulatory agenda and disseminates advisories and publications. The Office provides the ETA with strategic approaches to improve performance and outcomes through research, demonstrations, and evaluation of its major programs. The Office manages the Workforce Investment Act performance accountability reporting system; oversees the maintenance of wage record exchange systems for State and other grantees; coordinates the development of the ETA's operating plan; and disseminates workforce program performance results. The OPDR also provides policy guidance on and technical assistance for the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/policy>

For further information, call 202-693-3700.

Trade Adjustment Assistance

The Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) administers a workers assistance program for those who have lost or may lose their jobs because of foreign trade. The TAA program provides reemployment services and allowances for eligible individuals.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/tradeact>

For further information, call 202-693-3560.

Unemployment Compensation

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

<https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/aboutoui.asp>

For more information, call 202-693-3029.

Workforce Investment

The Office of Workforce Investment implements an integrated national workforce investment system that supports economic growth and provides workers with information, advice, job search assistance, supportive services, and training for employment. The Office also helps employers hire skilled workers.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/workforce-investment>

For further information, call 202-693-3980.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that ETA records have been assigned to record group 369.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/369.html>

Advisories

The ETA uses its advisory system to disseminate its interpretations of Federal laws; procedural, administrative, management, and program direction; and other information to the States, direct grant recipients, and other interested parties.

<https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives>

Career Opportunities

In 2019, the ETA ranked 369th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLET>

Contact Information

ETA contact information is available on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/contact> | Email: eta.webportal@dol.gov

Contact information for the ETA's six regional offices is available online.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/regions>

Data

The Division of Research and Evaluation posts datasets for public use on the ETA's website.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/research/public-use-datasets>

The Office of Unemployment Insurance posts unemployment insurance data as part of the ETA's contribution to the Department of Labor's collection and publication of data.

<https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/DataDashboard.asp>

The Office of Foreign Labor Certification posts employment-based immigration data on the ETA's website. Three main categories are used to organize the data: selected statistics that provide cumulative quarterly data by

major immigration program; cumulative quarterly and fiscal year releases of program disclosure data; and historical fiscal year annual program and performance report information.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor/performance>

The Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance posts charts, statistics, and other information on the ETA's website. Three main categories are used to organize the data: petitions and determinations, participants, and financial.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/tradeact/data>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the ETA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/employment-and-training-administration>

Job Corps

An online directory has contact information for the Office of Job Corps, including the national Job Corps hotline and phone numbers and email addresses for Office of the Administrator staff. It also allows convenient access to information for contacting Job Corps regional offices.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/jobcorps/contact>

Job Seekers

The ETA posts resources for job seekers on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/job-seekers>

Library

A large repository of information is available online from the "ETA Library" web page.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/reports>

National Agricultural Workers Survey

This employment-based and random-sample survey of U.S. crop workers brings together demographic, employment, and health data that are collected during face-to-face interviews.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/national-agricultural-workers-survey>

News

The ETA posts news releases on the Department of Labor's website.

<https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases?agency=39&state=All&topic=All&year=all>

Rapid Response Services

Rapid Response is designed to respond to layoffs and plant closings by quickly coordinating services and providing immediate aid to companies and their affected workers. Rapid Response teams work with employers and employee representatives to quickly maximize public and private resources to minimize disruptions associated with job loss.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/layoffs>

Reducing Recidivism

The Reentry and Employment Opportunities—Adult Program strengthens urban communities through an employment-centered program of mentoring, job training, and other comprehensive transitional services. Helping former inmates find employment when they return to their communities reduces recidivism.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/reentry>

Research

The research publication database provides access to a collection of research and evaluation reports. The ETA commissioned the research and evaluation reports to help guide the workforce investment system in administering effective programs that enhance employment opportunity and business.

https://wdr.doleta.gov/research/eta_default.cfm

Veterans

The ETA website has a section dedicated to veterans. It offers resources for veteran who are job seekers and for providers of employment and training programs.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/jobs-for-veterans-act>

Youth Services

A section of the ETA's website is dedicated to youth programs and services.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/youth>

The Sources of Information were updated 9–2020.

Mine Safety and Health Administration

201 12th Street South, Suite 400, Arlington, Virginia 22202

202-693-9400

<http://www.msha.gov>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

David G. Zatezalo

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Operations

Patricia W. Silvey

Policy

Wayne D. Palmer

<https://www.msha.gov/about/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Mine Safety and Health Administration works to prevent mine-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries and promotes safe and healthy work environments.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On November 9, 1977, President James E. Carter approved Public Law 95–164, which is also cited as the Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977. This statute amended the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (PL 91–173), including its short title, which was changed to the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1290).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-91/pdf/STATUTE-91-Pg1290.pdf>

The Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 created the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) in 1978 by transferring the Federal mine safety program and its functions from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Labor.

<https://www.msha.gov/about/history>

The MSHA is organized into program areas.

<https://www.msha.gov/about/program-areas>

The MSHA posts its organizational chart online in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://www.msha.gov/sites/default/files/Organizational_Charts/OAS-Org-Chart.pdf

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

"Chapter 22—Mine Safety and Health" has been assigned to 30 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title30/chapter22&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that are associated with the MSHA are assigned to the first chapter of 30 CFR. The chapter includes parts 1–199.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=2f9b3d9dbb071240550f37a930d0135d&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30cfrv1_02.tpl#0)

[SID=2f9b3d9dbb071240550f37a930d0135d&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30cfrv1_02.tpl#0](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=2f9b3d9dbb071240550f37a930d0135d&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30cfrv1_02.tpl#0)

ACTIVITIES

The MSHA helps protect the Nation's miners by promoting healthy and safe work environments for them. It works toward the elimination of fatal mining accidents, the reduction of the frequency and severity of accidents, and the minimization of health hazards through enforcement of mandatory safety and health standards in the mining industry. It also provides technical, educational, and other assistance, including the testing and approval of equipment for use in the industry, to mine operators. The MSHA cooperates with industry, labor, and other Federal and State agencies to improve safety and health conditions for miners.

<https://www.msha.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that MSHA records have been assigned to record group 433. That record group does not have a description that is associated with it.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/000.html>

Career Opportunities

Information on employment opportunities is available online.

<http://www.msha.gov/about/careers>

In 2019, the MSHA ranked 260th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLMS>

Contact Information

The "Contact MSHA" web page has emergency and general contact information.

<https://www.msha.gov/about/contact-msha> | Email: AskMSHA@dol.gov

Data Sources / Calculators

The "Data Sources and Calculators" web page allows convenient access to a range of mine safety and health data (e.g., information on accidents, air sampling, employment, injuries, illnesses, inspections, production totals, and violations). Compliance calculator tools can be used to illuminate the history of key health and safety violations of a mine.

<https://www.msha.gov/data-reports/data-sources-calculators>

Educational Resources

The MSHA posts training and educational resources on its website.

<https://www.msha.gov/training-education>

The National Mine Health and Safety Academy conducts education and training programs in health and safety and related subjects for Federal mine inspectors and other government mining and industry personnel.

<https://arlweb.msha.gov/PROGRAMS/MineAcademy/Academy.asp>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the MSHA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/mine-safety-and-health-administration>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The MSHA posts answers to FAQs on rulemaking.

<https://www.msha.gov/rulemaking-frequently-asked-questions>

Historical Statutes / Legislative History

The "Laws" web page has key historical statutes and their legislative history.

<https://www.msha.gov/regulations/laws>

Library

The MSHA digital library's holdings include accident reports, images, photographs, and research material.

<https://arlweb.msha.gov/TRAINING/LIBRARY/mshaPortal/index.html>

Media Gallery

Online visitors may browse or search historical photographs and videos, including mine training and health training videos.

<https://www.msha.gov/news-media/media-gallery>

Mine Disasters

Five or more fatalities define a mining disaster. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health posts data tables that summarize all U.S. mining disasters from 1839 to the present. Starting with the year 1900, graphs are also available.

<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/mining/statistics/minedisasters.html>

News / Media

The MSHA posts alerts and hazards, announcements, congressional testimonies, events, news releases, photographs and videos, and speeches on its website.

<https://www.msha.gov/news-media>

Reports

Current and historical preliminary accident reports, fatalgrams, and fatal investigation reports for metal, nonmetal, and coal mines are accessible on the MSHA website. Quarterly and annual summaries of mining fatalities along with associated best practices and preventative recommendations are also accessible.

<https://www.msha.gov/data-reports/fatality-reports>

Part 50 of Title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations (30 CFR 50) requires mine operators to notify the MSHA when accidents occur and to investigate those accidents, while restricting disturbance of accident-related areas. Part 50 also requires mine operators to file reports on accidents, occupational injuries, and occupational illnesses, as well as employment and coal production data.

<https://www.msha.gov/data-reports/reports>

Resources / Tools

The MSHA posts mine emergency operations information, miners' resources, and technical resources on its "Resources and Tools" web page.

<https://www.msha.gov/support-resources/resources-tools>

Spanish

In the top right corner of the MSHA's home page are an Español option and an Inglés option. Using these options, visitors to the website can toggle between content in either language.

<https://www.msha.gov>

State Mining Agencies

A list of links to the websites of State mining agencies is available on the MSHA website.

<https://www.msha.gov/support-resources/external-mining-resources/state-mining-agencies>

Statistics

The "Statistics" web page allows easy access to numbers on mine employment and coal production; the most frequently cited standards (i.e., regulatory violations) by year, mine type, and industry group; and graphs, maps, and tables that The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health has created to summarize a range of information on employees, fatalities, injuries, and mines.

<https://www.msha.gov/data-reports/statistics>

Targeted Inspections

The MSHA conducts targeted inspections each month at mines that merit increased attention and enforcement due to their poor compliance history or particular compliance concerns. Each month's inspection results are posted online.

<https://www.msha.gov/monthly-targeted-inspection-results>

The Sources of Information were updated 9–2020.

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19): For employee and employer Coronavirus pandemic information, which includes links to interim guidance and other resources for preventing exposure to and infection with the virus, go to <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19>.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210

800-321-6742

<http://www.osha.gov>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

James Frederick, Acting

Deputy Assistant Secretaries

Amanda Edens

James Frederick

Chief of Staff

Leah Ford

<https://www.osha.gov/aboutosha>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2021.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was created pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-84/pdf/STATUTE-84-Pg1590.pdf>

OSHA posts an organizational chart online in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.osha.gov/html/OSHAorgchart.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

OSHA assures safe and healthful working conditions for men and women by promulgating common sense, protective health, and safety standards; enforcing workplace safety and health rules; providing training, outreach, education, and assistance to workers and employers in their efforts to control workplace hazards; prevent work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities; and partnering with States that run their own OSHA-approved programs.

<https://www.osha.gov/aboutosha>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

An alphabetized topical index is available on the OSHA website to help visitors find information.

<https://www.osha.gov/a-z>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that OSHA records have been assigned to record group 100.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/100.html>

Career Opportunities

In 2019, OSHA ranked 196th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLSH>

Contact Information

OSHA posts contact information on its "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.osha.gov/contactus>

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19)

The OSHA has posted a "COVID–19" web page containing employee and employer Coronavirus pandemic information that includes links to interim guidance and other resources for reducing exposure and preventing infection.

<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that OSHA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/occupational-safety-and-health-administration>

File a Complaint

Information on how to file a safety and health complaint and an electronic complaint form are available on the OSHA website. Phone, 800-321-6742.

https://www.osha.gov/workers/file_complaint.html

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The OSHA is required to disclose records that are properly requested in writing by any person. An agency may withhold information pursuant to one or more of nine exemptions and three exclusions contained in the FOIA. The act applies only to Federal agencies and does not create a right of access to records held by Congress, the courts, State or local government agencies, and private entities.

<https://www.osha.gov/foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The OSHA posts answers to FAQs online.

<https://www.osha.gov/faq>

Injury and Illness Data

The OSHA website has a searchable, establishment-specific database for establishments that provided OSHA with valid data from 1996 through 2011.

https://www.osha.gov/pls/odi/establishment_search.html

Workplace injury, illness, and fatality statistics are available on the OSHA website.

<https://www.osha.gov/oshstats/work.html>

Make a Report

Employers must notify OSHA when an employee is killed on the job or suffers a work-related amputation, hospitalization, or loss of an eye. A fatality must be reported within 8 hours; an amputation, in-patient hospitalization, or eye loss must be reported within 24 hours. An employer should be prepared to supply the name of the business, the names of employees who were affected, the location and time of the incident, a brief description of the incident, and a contact person and phone number.

<https://www.osha.gov/report.html>

Map

A "Heat Fatalities Map" shows the locations of outdoor worker heat-related deaths between 2008 and 2014.

<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/heatillness/map.html>

A nationwide map of enforcement cases with initial penalties above \$40,000 is available online.

<https://www.osha.gov/enforcement/toppenalties/bystate>

News

The OSHA newsroom has a collection of quick links for relevant news sources.

<https://www.osha.gov/news>

The "What's New" web page features news items that are organized chronologically.

<https://www.osha.gov/whatsnew.html>

Newsletter

OSHA's online newsletter has the latest news on compliance assistance, enforcement actions, outreach activities, rulemaking, and training and educational resources.

<https://www.osha.gov/quicktakes>

Offices

A complete listing of OSHA regional and area offices is available online.

<http://www.osha.gov/html/RAmap.html>

OSHA Card

Facts on obtaining an OSHA card are available online.

<https://www.osha.gov/dte/oshacardfacts.html>

Publications

OSHA publications are accessible online.

<https://www.osha.gov/pls/publications/publication.html>

Social Media

OSHA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/OSHA_DOL

Spanish

In the top right corner of the OSHA's home page are an Español option and an Inglés option. Using these options, visitors to the website can toggle between content in Spanish or English.

<https://www.osha.gov>

Training / Education

Stand-alone, interactive, web-based training tools—eTools and the eMatrix—are available on the OSHA website. These tools are highly illustrated and utilize graphical menus.

<https://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/oshasoft/index.html>

Prevention video training tools (v-tools) on construction hazards are available on the OSHA website. These videos show how workers can be injured suddenly or even killed on the job. The videos assist those who are in the construction industry with identifying, reducing, and eliminating hazards. The videos are presented in clear, accessible vocabulary; show common construction worksite activities; and most are 2–4 minutes long.

<https://www.osha.gov/dts/vtools/construction.html>

The Sources of Information were updated 10–2020.

Veterans' Employment and Training Service

Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210

866-487-2365

<http://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

John Lowry III

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Operations and Management

J. Sam Shellenberger

Policy

(vacancy)

Chief of Staff

Jonathan VanderPlas

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/about>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service helps America's veterans, servicemembers, and their spouses who are eligible prepare for careers; provides them with employment resources and expertise; protects their employment rights; and promotes their employment opportunities.

On March 24, 1983, former Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan signed Order 4–83, which redesignated the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans Employment as the Veterans' Employment and Training Service. The Secretary's order of redesignation was published in the Federal Register on April 1, 1983 (48 FR 14092).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1983-04-01/pdf/FR-1983-04-01.pdf>

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) administers employment and training programs and compliance activities that help veterans and servicemembers succeed in their civilian careers. VETS also administers the jobs for veterans State grant program, which gives grants to States to fund personnel who are dedicated to serving the employment needs of veterans. VETS field staff works closely with and gives technical assistance to State employment workforce agencies to ensure that veterans receive priority of service and gain meaningful employment. VETS has two competitive grants programs: the homeless veterans reintegration program and the incarcerated veterans transition program. VETS also helps servicemembers who are separating

from the Armed Forces prepare for the civilian labor market.

VETS has three compliance programs: the Federal contractor program, veterans' preference in Federal hiring, and the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA). With respect to the Federal contractor program, VETS promulgates regulations and oversees the program by helping contractors comply with their affirmative action and reporting obligations. Although the Office of Personnel Management administers and interprets statutes and regulations that govern veterans' preference in Federal hiring, VETS investigates allegations that veterans' preference rights have been violated.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/about>

In addition, VETS preserves servicemembers' employment and reemployment rights through its administration and enforcement of USERRA. VETS conducts investigations of alleged violations, and it carries out a USERRA outreach program.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-108/pdf/STATUTE-108-Pg3149.pdf>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

In 2019, the VETS ranked 227th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLVE>

Contact Information

A national office directory is available online.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/about/nationaloffice>

A regional and State directory is available online.

<https://www.dol.gov/vets/aboutvets/regionaloffices/map.htm>

Find Employment

The "Find a Job" web page has resources to help veterans find employment.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/veterans/findajob>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that VETS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/veterans-employment-and-training-service>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Any person has the right to request access to Federal agency records or information. VETS is required to disclose records that are properly requested in writing by any person. An agency may withhold information pursuant to nine exemptions and three exclusions contained in the FOIA. The act applies only to Federal agencies and does not create a right of access to records held by Congress, the courts, or by State or local government agencies. A FOIA request should be submitted to the appropriate national or regional VETS office

by email, fax, or mail. The subject line, cover page, or envelope should be clearly labeled "Freedom of Information Act Request." The content of the request should indicate that it is a FOIA request, and it should contain as much information as possible describing the record or records being sought.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/about/foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

VETS posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/vets/resources/faqs.htm>

The Department of Labor posts answers to FAQs regarding veterans on its website.

<https://webapps.dol.gov/dolfaq/dolfaqbytopic.asp?topicID=12&topicTitle=Veterans>

Grants

Information on grants and other opportunities is available online.

<http://www.dol.gov/vets/resources/grants.htm>

News / Media

VETS posts news releases and public service announcements on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/vets/news.htm>

The Sources of Information were updated 10–2020.

Wage and Hour Division

Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210

866-487-9243

<http://www.dol.gov/whd>

ADMINISTRATOR	Cheryl M. Stanton
Deputy Administrator	Susan Boone
Chief of Staff	Michael Stojasavljevic

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/about/organizational-chart#Keypersonnel>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Wage and Hour Division protects and enhances the welfare of the Nation's workers by promoting and achieving compliance with labor standards.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 25, 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved Public Law 75–718, which also is cited as the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Among its findings, the U.S. Congress noted that the existence "in industries engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, of labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers" causes these adverse labor conditions to spread and perpetuate, burdens commerce and the free flow of goods, undermines fair competition, leads to disputes that burden and obstruct commerce and the free flow of goods, and interferes with the commercial marketing of goods (52 Stat. 1060).

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/75th-congress/session-3/c75s3ch676.pdf>

The statute also "created in the Department of Labor a Wage and Hour Division [WHD] which shall be under the direction of an Administrator" who "shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" (52 Stat. 1061).

Secretary Frances Perkins's order of October 15, 1942, established the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions (WHPCD) by consolidating the WHD and the Public Contracts Division to administer Federal minimum wage, overtime pay, and child labor laws.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/155.html>

In 1967, the Wage and Labor Standards Administration (WLSA) was established in the Department of Labor to direct and coordinate Federal wage and labor standards programs. On May 5, 1969, by secretarial order, the WHPCD was assigned to the WLSA.

On November 8, 2009, the Employments Standards Administration was dissolved into its four constituent components: The WHD, the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, and the Office of Labor Management Standards. Authorities were delegated and responsibilities were assigned to the Administrator of the WHD (74 FR 58836).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2009-11-13/pdf/FR-2009-11-13.pdf>

The WHD posts an organizational chart on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/about/organizational-chart>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

"Chapter 8—Fair Labor Standards" has been assigned to 29 U.S.C. Title 29 is dedicated to codified statutory material that affects labor.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title29/chapter8&edition=prelim>

"Subtitle B—Regulations Relating to Labor" has been assigned to 29 CFR. The fifth chapter (sections 500–899) of that subtitle is dedicated to the WHD.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=efbbc65896d0d414403dfadb6f5d8d83&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title29/29cfrv3_02.tpl#0)

[SID=efbbc65896d0d414403dfadb6f5d8d83&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title29/29cfrv3_02.tpl#0](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=efbbc65896d0d414403dfadb6f5d8d83&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title29/29cfrv3_02.tpl#0)

ACTIVITIES

The WHD enforces Federal minimum wage, overtime pay, recordkeeping, and child labor law requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The WHD also enforces the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection

Act, the Employee Polygraph Protection Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, wage garnishment provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, and a number of employment standards and worker protections as provided in several immigration-related statutes. Additionally, the WHD administers and enforces the prevailing wage requirements of the Davis Bacon Act and the Service Contract Act and other statutes applicable to Federal contracts for construction and for the provision of goods and services.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that WHD records have been assigned to record group 155.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/155.html>

Career Opportunities

In 2019, the WHD ranked 170th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLWH>

Contact Information

The WHD posts contact information on its "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/contact>

Evaluations / Studies

The WHD posts evaluations and studies on its website in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.dol.gov/whd/resources/evaluations.htm>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the WHD recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/wage-and-hour-division>

File a Complaint

Instructions for filing a complaint are available online. Phone, 866-487-9243.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/contact/complaints>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The WHD is required to disclose records that are properly requested in writing by any person. The WHD may withhold information pursuant to nine exemptions and three exclusions contained in the FOIA. The WHD does not require a special FOIA request form. A request must reasonably describe the desired record. Providing its name or title is not mandatory, but the more specific the record description, the more likely that WHD staff can

locate it. A FOIA request must be made in writing and may be submitted by courier service, email, fax, or postal mail.

<https://www.dol.gov/whd/foia/index.htm>

History

The WHD has posted a historical summary on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/about/history>

News

The WHD posts national and State news releases.

<https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/whd>

Offices

Contact information for WHD area, district, and regional offices is available on the "WHD Local Offices" web page.

<https://www.dol.gov/whd/america2.htm>

Resources

Resources for workers are available on the WHD website.

<https://www.dol.gov/whd/workers.htm>

Resources for employers are available on the WHD website.

<https://www.dol.gov/whd/foremployers.htm>

Resources for State and local governments are available on the WHD website.

<https://www.dol.gov/whd/forstatelocalgovernments.htm>

The Sources of Information were updated 10–2020.

Women's Bureau

Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210

202-693-6710

<http://www.dol.gov/wb>

DIRECTOR

Laurie Todd-Smith

Chief of Staff

Jillian Rogers

Deputy Director of Operations

Joan Harrigan-Farrelly

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/about>

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Women's Bureau develops policies and standards and conducts inquiries to safeguard the interests of working women, to advocate for their equality and the economic security of their families, and to promote quality work environments.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 5, 1920, President Woodrow Wilson signed Public Law 66–259, which established "a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau" in the Department of Labor. The Director of the Women's Bureau (WB) may not be a man, but is required by law to be a woman whom the President appoints by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The U.S. Congress assigned the following duty to the WB: "to formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment." The WB has "authority to investigate and report" to the Department of Labor "upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry."

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/66th-congress/session-2/c66s2ch248.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

The Bureau identifies, researches, and analyzes topics that are relevant for working women; pioneers policies and programs to address those topics; and enhances public education and outreach efforts to raise awareness on key issues and developments affecting women in the workforce.

<https://www.dol.gov/wb/overview.htm>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that WB records have been assigned to record group 086.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/086.html>

Centennial Anniversary

One of the Department of Labor's longest-serving agencies, the WB celebrates its centennial anniversary throughout the year 2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/wb/wb20200128>

Contact Information

The WB has a toll-free phone number: 800-827-5335. Phone, 202-693-6710. Fax, 202-693-6725

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/contact> | Email: womens.bureau@dol.gov

Data / Statistics

Current and historical statistics on a broad range of topics and subpopulations of women in the labor force are

available online.

http://www.dol.gov/wb/stats/stats_data.htm

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the WB recently published in the Federal Register are listed under the Department of Labor.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/labor-department>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives a right to access Federal Government records to any person. The FOIA is designed to make Government actions and operations more transparent. It applies to existing records and does not require an agency to create new records for compliance. The FOIA also does not require an agency to collect information that it does not have or to do research or analyze data to fulfill a request. Certain records, or parts of them, may be exempt from disclosure by the Act if one of nine exemptions shields their content.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/foia>

Grants

The Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations grant expands pathways for women to enter all industries and assume leadership roles in them.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/grants/wanto-grants>

Re-Employment, Support, and Training for the Opioid Related Epidemic grants help women who have been affected by the opioid crisis to rejoin the workforce.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/grants/restore>

History

Before the outbreak of the First World War, 75% of all women who worked in manufacturing made apparel or its materials, food, or tobacco products. The war changed the U.S. economy and how women participated in it: their numbers in the industrial workforce increased and the range of occupations open to them expanded, even though women remained concentrated in clerical occupations, domestic and personal service, and factory work. The Second World War, accelerated technological advancements, and changes in social attitude have created a different reality today. To learn more about the ever changing employment situation of women in the U.S. workforce and the role that the WB has played in shaping it for the better, visit the "History: An Overview 1920–2020" web page.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/about/history>

Maps

The "Equal Pay and Pay Transparency Protections" map is interactive and displays information on Federal and State equal pay and pay transparency protections for workers.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/equal-pay-protections>

The "Employment Protections for Workers Who Are Pregnant or Nursing" map is interactive and displays information on Federal and State employment protections against pregnancy discrimination, provisions for

pregnancy accommodation, and workplace breastfeeding rights.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/pregnant-nursing-employment-protections>

Newsletter

The "WB Updates Newsletter" is available online.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/news/newsletter>

Press Releases

The Bureau posts press releases online.

<https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/wb>

Regional Offices

A complete listing of WB regional offices is available online.

http://www.dol.gov/wb/info_about_wb/regions/regional_offices.htm

Resources

The WB posts Federal resources for women on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/federal-agency-resources>

"Meeting in a Box" is a communication resource that allows the WB to share information about its current activities, while also providing messaging tools for the general public. This communications resource includes a presentation slide deck with notes, factsheet, and talking points. It offers tools for conducting a meeting, incorporating information into speeches, or incorporating messages as part of a meeting presentation. A tool may be used singly as a stand-alone piece, or in combination, depending on the audience and setting.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/meetinginabox>

The Sources of Information were updated 10–2020.

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Bureau of International Labor Affairs



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BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210

202-693-4770

<http://www.dol.gov/ilab>

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY

(vacancy)

Associate Deputy Undersecretary

Mark A. Mittelhauser

Chief of Staff

Grant Lebens

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/about-us/organization>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs promotes a fair competitive environment for workers in the United States and other countries worldwide.

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) promotes a fair global playing field for workers and businesses in the United States by enforcing trade commitments; strengthening labor standards; and combating international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking. ILAB combines trade and labor monitoring and enforcement, policy engagement, technical assistance, and research to carry out the Department of Labor's international responsibilities.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/our-work>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that ILAB records have been assigned to record group 174.5.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/174.html#174.5>

Career Opportunities

ILAB relies on professionals with backgrounds in development economics and comparative labor law, as well as with firsthand experience designing and implementing international technical assistance programs.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/about-us/careers-at-ilab>

In 2019, ILAB ranked 356th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLBL>

Hotline

The Interagency Labor Committee for Monitoring and Enforcement maintains a web-based hotline that allows for the receipt of confidential information from affected and concerned parties, regarding labor issues involving countries of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/our-work/trade/labor-rights-usmca/hotline>

News

ILAB-related news is posted on the Department of Labor's website.

<https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases?agency=34>

Projects

ILAB grants help prevent and stop abusive labor practices like the use of child labor and forced labor and human trafficking. ILAB-funded projects also promote compliance by trade partners' with the labor requirements of U.S. trade agreements and preference programs.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/projects>

Reports / Publications

ILAB conducts and funds research, whose results it relies on to inform the design and implementation of policy and programs.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/research-impact-evaluation>

Workers' Rights

The International Labor Organization (ILO) has identified "fundamental principles and rights at work." All ILO members are obligated to respect these principles and rights and promote them.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/our-work/workers-rights>

The Sources of Information were updated 9–2020.

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Bureau of Labor Statistics



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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

2 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20212

202-691-7800

800-877-8339 (TDD)

<http://www.bls.gov>

COMMISSIONER

William W. Beach

Deputy Commissioner

William J. Wiatrowski

https://www.bls.gov/bls/senior_staff/home.htm

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Bureau of Labor Statistics measures labor market activity, working conditions, price changes, and productivity in the Nation's economy to support decision making in both the public and private sectors.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) was established, in the Department of the Interior, as the Bureau of Labor by the act of June 27, 1884 (23 Stat. 60). It was renamed the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 737). The BLS measures labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. It also collects, analyzes, and disseminates essential economic information to support public and private decisionmaking.

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.

Basic data are published in news releases on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis. Basic data also are published in bulletins, reports, special publications, and periodicals. Regional offices issue additional reports and releases that often contain content of local or regional relevance.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/infohome.htm>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The BLS website has an A–Z index to help visitors navigate its content.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/topicsaz.htm>

Announcements

The BLS posts announcements on its website.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/announcement.htm>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that BLS records have been assigned to record group 257.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/257.html>

Blog

The official BLS blog is called "Commissioner's Corner."

<https://blogs.bls.gov/blog>

Calculators

The "Databases, Tables, and Calculators by Subject" web page has an inflation calculator that allows users to calculate change in the buying power of the dollar over the years. An injury and illness calculator allows users to calculate injury and illness incidence rates for a specific establishment or firm and to compare those rates with the averages for the Nation, for States, and for the sector of industry to which the establishment or firm belongs.

<https://www.bls.gov/data/#calculators>

Career Opportunities

To carry out its mission, the BLS relies on professionals who have diverse educational backgrounds, skills, and training. The agency relies heavily on the work of economists, information technology specialists, and mathematical statisticians.

<https://www.bls.gov/jobs/home.htm>

In 2019, the BLS ranked 93d among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLLS>

Contact Information

The "Information and Help" web page has an electronic form for requesting information and asking questions. Postal correspondence should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Postal Square Building, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20212-0001. Phone, 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service, 800-877-8339.

<https://data.bls.gov/forms/opb.htm?/home.htm>

Contact information for the eight BLS regional offices is available online: Atlanta, 404-331-3415; Boston, 617-565-2327; Chicago, 312-353-1880; Dallas, 972-850-4800; Kansas City, 816-285-7000; New York, 646-264-3600; Philadelphia, 215-597-3282; and San Francisco, 415-625-2270.

<https://www.bls.gov/regions/contacts.htm>

Data Sources

Much of the information (e.g., databases and historical news release tables) that the BLS publishes is available from the "Databases, Tables, and Calculators by Subject" web page.

<https://www.bls.gov/data> | Email: blsdata_staff@bls.gov

Some BLS data are available only through the home pages of individual programs—rather than from the "Databases, Tables, and Calculators by Subject" web page. These programs are listed on the "Subject Areas" page. For example, tables of employment projections data are available through the "Employment Projections" page; American time use survey data are available through the "American Time Use Survey" page; and national longitudinal surveys data are available through the "National Longitudinal Surveys" page.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/proghome.htm>

Certain BLS program data are available in compressed ZIP files. Some of these files are accessible on download.bls.gov. Other ZIP files may be located by starting at the home page of a specific program.

<https://download.bls.gov/pub/time.series/compressed/tape.format>

Economic Summaries

The BLS regional information offices produce economic summaries that are organized by State and posted in Portable

Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading. Each summary presents a sampling of economic information on benefits, employment, prices, spending, wages, and unemployment for a particular area (e.g., Boston or Sacramento).

<https://www.bls.gov/regions/economic-summaries.htm>

Economy at a Glance

The "Economy at a Glance" web page has at-a-glance economic tables for many metropolitan areas nationwide.

<https://www.bls.gov/eag>

Monthly and quarterly economic data for the Nation are also posted in an at-a-glance format.

<https://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.us.htm>

Educational Resources

The "K–12" web pages include games and quizzes, sections for students and their teachers, a history timeline, and biographies of former Commissioners.

<https://www.bls.gov/k12>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the BLS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/labor-statistics-bureau>

Finding Data

The "BLS Data Finder 1.1" web page has a search tool that uses the conjunction "and" as the default search operator. This feature produces display results that contain all of the search terms. To find data that contains a particular combination of terms, the user must separate the terms by inserting the conjunction "or" between them.

<https://beta.bls.gov/dataQuery/search>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The BLS posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/faqs.htm>

Glossary

The BLS has a glossary on its website.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/glossary.htm>

History

The Bureau has been collecting data and crunching numbers for over 135 years. Over its long history, the BLS started out as the Bureau of Labor and part of the Department of the Interior; became an independent department for nearly 15 years; was incorporated into the former Department of Commerce and Labor; and was transferred to the newly created Department of Labor in 1913. To learn more of the story, visit the "BLS History" section.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/history/home.htm>

News

The BLS posts economic news releases, some of which are released on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/newsrels.htm#latest-releases>

Publications

The BLS publishes bulletins and reports and economic news releases. Its major publications include "Beyond the Numbers," "Career Outlook," "Monthly Labor Review," "Occupational Outlook Handbook," "The Economics Daily", and "Spotlight on Statistics."

<https://www.bls.gov/opub>

Regional Information

Economic data and statistics according to geographic areas are available on the "Regional Information Offices" page.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/regnhome.htm>

Research Papers

The Office of Survey Methods Research maintains an online research paper database.

<https://www.bls.gov/osmr/research-papers>

Resources

BLS economists, information technology specialists, and mathematical statisticians place a premium on accuracy, currency, innovation, objectivity, relevancy, and transparency. They strive to invest BLS datasets and informational products with these qualities, which help make them useful to a variety of audiences: business leaders, consumers, developers, economists, educators, investors, job seekers, members of the media, policymakers, researchers, and students.

<https://www.bls.gov/audience> | Email: blsdata_staff@bls.gov

Select Datasets and Indices

The "Top Picks" web page allows easy access to the most requested price indices, as well as to the most requested employment, compensation, and productivity data tables.

<https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?bls>

A "Help and Tutorials" page is dedicated to the "Top Picks" application.

<https://www.bls.gov/help/hlpmrs.htm>

Site Map

The BLS website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/sitemap.htm>

Social Media

The BLS tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/BLS_gov

The BLS posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCijn3WBpHtx4AvSya7NER9Q>

Statistical Websites

The "Statistical Sites on the World Wide Web" allows easy access to a collection of Internet sites that are not administered by the BLS.

<https://www.bls.gov/bls/other.htm>

The Sources of Information were updated 9–2020.

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Employee Benefits Security Administration



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EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210

866-444-3272

<http://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Jeanne K. Wilson, Acting

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary

Jeanne K. Wilson

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

National Office Operations / Chief Operating Officer

Timothy D. Hauser

Regional Office Operations

Amy J. Turner

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/about-us/organization-chart#section1>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Employee Benefits Security Administration assures the security of the retirement, health, and other workplace related benefits of American workers and their families.

The Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) educates and assists the over 154 million participants in and beneficiaries of approximately 710,000 private retirement plans, 2.4 million health plans, and similar numbers of other welfare benefit plans. The EBSA balances proactive enforcement with compliance assistance and supports enrollees and beneficiaries by developing effective regulations; assisting and educating fiduciaries, plan sponsors, service providers, and workers; and enforcing the law.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/about-us/what-we-do>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Ask EBSA

EBSA's workers and families assistance web page provides accessible information on programs and services, answers to frequently asked questions, and assistance where a health or retirement benefit has been denied inappropriately.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/ask-a-question/ask-ebsa>

Career Opportunities

In 2019, the EBSA ranked 229th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLPW>

Contact Information

The "Regional Offices" web page has contact information for EBSA regional and district offices.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/about-us/regional-offices>

Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA)

ERISA is a Federal law that sets minimum standards for most voluntarily established retirement and health plans in private industry. This statute provides protection for individuals who are enrolled in these plans. The Department of Labor has a web page that it has dedicated to the ERISA.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/topic/health-plans/erisa>

On September 2, 1974, President Gerald R. Ford approved Public Law 93–406, which is also cited as the "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974." Senators and Representatives of the U.S. Congress wrote this 207-page piece of legislation "to provide for pension reform" (88 Stat. 829).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-88/pdf/STATUTE-88-Pg829.pdf>

En Español

The EBSA posts information in Spanish on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/es/about-ebsa/our-activities/informacion-en-espanol>

ERISA Advisory Council

The membership of the council is posted on the "ERISA Advisory Council" web page. The council posts issue statements on the same page.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/about-us/erisa-advisory-council>

ERISA Advisory Council reports are posted online.

Factsheets

The EBSA posts factsheets.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/our-activities/resource-center/fact-sheets>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the EBSA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/employee-benefits-security-administration>

Forms

The EBSA posts forms and filing instructions online.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/employers-and-advisers/plan-administration-and-compliance/reporting-and-filing/forms>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The EBSA posts answers to frequently asked questions.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/our-activities/resource-center/faqs>

History

The EBSA administers and enforces the fiduciary, reporting, and disclosure provisions of the first title of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The histories of the ERISA and EBSA are tightly intertwined.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/about-us/history-of-ebsa-and-erisa>

Information for Researchers

EBSA researchers expand the knowledge of employee benefits and their role in meeting the Nation's economic security needs.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/researchers>

Key Topics

The EBSA website features a page with links to key topics: health and other employee benefits, reporting and filing, and retirement.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/key-topics>

News

The EBSA posts news items on the Department of Labor's website.

<https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases?agency=37&state=All&topic=All&year=all>

Publications

The EBSA distributes booklets, factsheets, and pamphlets on employer responsibilities and employee rights under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act. A list of publications is available online or from the Office of Outreach, Education, and Assistance. Phone, 866-444-3272.

<http://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/our-activities/resource-center/publications>

The Sources of Information were updated 9–2020.

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Employment and Training Administration



The United States Government Manual

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20520

877-872-5627

<http://www.doleta.gov>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

John P. Pallasch

Deputy Assistant Secretaries

Matthew Hunter

Nancy Rooney

Amy Simon

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/about>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Employment and Training Administration helps the U.S. labor market function more efficiently by providing job training, employment, labor market information, and income maintenance services.

ACTIVITIES

In addition to training, employment, information, and services, which are provided primarily through State and local workforce development systems, the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) also administers programs to enhance employment opportunities and promote business prosperity.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/program-areas>

Apprenticeships

The Office of Apprenticeship oversees the National Apprenticeship System, sets standards for apprenticeship, and assists States, industry, and labor in developing apprenticeship programs that meet required standards, while promoting equal opportunity and safeguarding the welfare of apprentices.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/apprenticeship>

For more information, call 202-693-2796.

Contracts Management

The Office of Contracts Management advises the Assistant Secretary of the ETA, in a manner that is consistent with Federal statutes and regulations, on mission-critical procurement matters. The Office applies procurement services to ETA organizational components to address business challenges with best practices and cost-effective solutions.

<http://www.doleta.gov/contracts>

For further information, call 202-693-3110.

Financial Administration

The Office of Financial Administration (OFA) manages all ETA fiscal resources for programs and activities for which funds are appropriated through the Office's functions of accounting, budget, and financial system oversight. The Office provides budgetary, accounting, audit, and internal control management. It coordinates with the departmental

budget center and the Office of the Chief Financial Officer to provide financial management that supports carrying out the ETA's mission.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/budget>

For further information, call 202-693-3162.

Foreign Labor Certification

The Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) carries out the delegated responsibility of the Secretary of Labor under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, concerning the admission of foreign workers into the United States for employment. In carrying out this responsibility, the Office administers temporary nonimmigrant and permanent labor certification programs through the ETA's national processing centers that are located in Chicago and Atlanta.

The OFLC also administers nationally the issuance of employer-requested prevailing wage determinations through the ETA's National Prevailing Wage and Helpdesk Center, which is located in Washington, DC. Prevailing wage determinations are issued for use in all nonagricultural temporary labor certification programs and the permanent labor certification program.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor>

For more information, call 202-693-3010.

Grants Management

The Office of Grants Management provides grants management expertise to ETA offices and stakeholders throughout the life cycle of a grant. The Office delivers centralized grants administration and policy expertise to support pre-award, award, period of performance, audit resolution, and closeout of ETA Federal assistance awards.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/grants>

For further information, call 202-693-2800.

Job Training

Job Corps is the largest nationwide residential career training program in the Nation and has been operating for more than half of a century. The program helps eligible young people who are 16–24 years old complete their high school education, trains them for meaningful careers, and assists them with obtaining employment.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/jobcorps>

For further information, call 202-693-3000.

Policy Development and Research

The Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR) supports ETA policies and investments to improve the public

workforce system by analyzing, formulating, and recommending legislative changes and options for policy initiatives. The Office coordinates the ETA's legislative and regulatory activities and their interactions with international organizations and foreign countries. The OPDR maintains the ETA's portion of the Department of Labor's regulatory agenda and disseminates advisories and publications. The Office provides the ETA with strategic approaches to improve performance and outcomes through research, demonstrations, and evaluation of its major programs. The Office manages the Workforce Investment Act performance accountability reporting system; oversees the maintenance of wage record exchange systems for State and other grantees; coordinates the development of the ETA's operating plan; and disseminates workforce program performance results. The OPDR also provides policy guidance on and technical assistance for the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/policy>

For further information, call 202-693-3700.

Trade Adjustment Assistance

The Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) administers a workers assistance program for those who have lost or may lose their jobs because of foreign trade. The TAA program provides reemployment services and allowances for eligible individuals.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/tradeact>

For further information, call 202-693-3560.

Unemployment Compensation

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

<https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/aboutoui.asp>

For more information, call 202-693-3029.

Workforce Investment

The Office of Workforce Investment implements an integrated national workforce investment system that supports economic growth and provides workers with information, advice, job search assistance, supportive services, and training for employment. The Office also helps employers hire skilled workers.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/workforce-investment>

For further information, call 202-693-3980.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that ETA records have been assigned to record group 369.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/369.html>

Advisories

The ETA uses its advisory system to disseminate its interpretations of Federal laws; procedural, administrative, management, and program direction; and other information to the States, direct grant recipients, and other interested parties.

<https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives>

Career Opportunities

In 2019, the ETA ranked 369th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLET>

Contact Information

ETA contact information is available on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/contact> | Email: eta.webportal@dol.gov

Contact information for the ETA's six regional offices is available online.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/regions>

Data

The Division of Research and Evaluation posts datasets for public use on the ETA's website.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/research/public-use-datasets>

The Office of Unemployment Insurance posts unemployment insurance data as part of the ETA's contribution to the Department of Labor's collection and publication of data.

<https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/DataDashboard.asp>

The Office of Foreign Labor Certification posts employment-based immigration data on the ETA's website. Three main categories are used to organize the data: selected statistics that provide cumulative quarterly data by major immigration program; cumulative quarterly and fiscal year releases of program disclosure data; and historical fiscal year annual program and performance report information.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor/performance>

The Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance posts charts, statistics, and other information on the ETA's website. Three main categories are used to organize the data: petitions and determinations, participants, and financial.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/tradeact/data>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the ETA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/employment-and-training-administration>

Job Corps

An online directory has contact information for the Office of Job Corps, including the national Job Corps hotline and phone numbers and email addresses for Office of the Administrator staff. It also allows convenient access to information for contacting Job Corps regional offices.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/jobcorps/contact>

Job Seekers

The ETA posts resources for job seekers on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/job-seekers>

Library

A large repository of information is available online from the "ETA Library" web page.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/reports>

National Agricultural Workers Survey

This employment-based and random-sample survey of U.S. crop workers brings together demographic, employment, and health data that are collected during face-to-face interviews.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/national-agricultural-workers-survey>

News

The ETA posts news releases on the Department of Labor's website.

<https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases?agency=39&state=All&topic=All&year=all>

Rapid Response Services

Rapid Response is designed to respond to layoffs and plant closings by quickly coordinating services and providing immediate aid to companies and their affected workers. Rapid Response teams work with employers and employee representatives to quickly maximize public and private resources to minimize disruptions associated with job loss.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/layoffs>

Reducing Recidivism

The Reentry and Employment Opportunities—Adult Program strengthens urban communities through an employment-centered program of mentoring, job training, and other comprehensive transitional services. Helping former inmates find employment when they return to their communities reduces recidivism.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/reentry>

Research

The research publication database provides access to a collection of research and evaluation reports. The ETA commissioned the research and evaluation reports to help guide the workforce investment system in administering effective programs that enhance employment opportunity and business.

https://wdr.doleta.gov/research/eta_default.cfm

Veterans

The ETA website has a section dedicated to veterans. It offers resources for veteran who are job seekers and for providers of employment and training programs.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/jobs-for-veterans-act>

Youth Services

A section of the ETA's website is dedicated to youth programs and services.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/youth>

The Sources of Information were updated 9–2020.

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Mine Safety and Health Administration



The United States Government Manual

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

201 12th Street South, Suite 400, Arlington, Virginia 22202

202-693-9400

<http://www.msha.gov>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

David G. Zatezalo

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Operations

Patricia W. Silvey

Policy

Wayne D. Palmer

<https://www.msha.gov/about/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Mine Safety and Health Administration works to prevent mine-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries and promotes safe and healthy work environments.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On November 9, 1977, President James E. Carter approved Public Law 95–164, which is also cited as the Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977. This statute amended the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (PL 91–173), including its short title, which was changed to the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (91 Stat. 1290).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-91/pdf/STATUTE-91-Pg1290.pdf>

The Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 created the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) in 1978 by transferring the Federal mine safety program and its functions from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Labor.

<https://www.msha.gov/about/history>

The MSHA is organized into program areas.

<https://www.msha.gov/about/program-areas>

The MSHA posts its organizational chart online in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://www.msha.gov/sites/default/files/Organizational_Charts/OAS-Org-Chart.pdf

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

"Chapter 22—Mine Safety and Health" has been assigned to 30 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title30/chapter22&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that are associated with the MSHA are assigned to the first chapter of 30 CFR. The chapter includes parts 1–199.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=2f9b3d9dbb071240550f37a930d0135d&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30cfrv1_02.tpl#0)

[SID=2f9b3d9dbb071240550f37a930d0135d&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30cfrv1_02.tpl#0](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=2f9b3d9dbb071240550f37a930d0135d&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30cfrv1_02.tpl#0)

ACTIVITIES

The MSHA helps protect the Nation's miners by promoting healthy and safe work environments for them. It works toward the elimination of fatal mining accidents, the reduction of the frequency and severity of accidents, and the minimization of health hazards through enforcement of mandatory safety and health standards in the mining industry. It also provides technical, educational, and other assistance, including the testing and approval of equipment for use in

the industry, to mine operators. The MSHA cooperates with industry, labor, and other Federal and State agencies to improve safety and health conditions for miners.

<https://www.msha.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that MSHA records have been assigned to record group 433. That record group does not have a description that is associated with it.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/000.html>

Career Opportunities

Information on employment opportunities is available online.

<http://www.msha.gov/about/careers>

In 2019, the MSHA ranked 260th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLMS>

Contact Information

The "Contact MSHA" web page has emergency and general contact information.

<https://www.msha.gov/about/contact-msha> | Email: AskMSHA@dol.gov

Data Sources / Calculators

The "Data Sources and Calculators" web page allows convenient access to a range of mine safety and health data (e.g., information on accidents, air sampling, employment, injuries, illnesses, inspections, production totals, and violations). Compliance calculator tools can be used to illuminate the history of key health and safety violations of a mine.

<https://www.msha.gov/data-reports/data-sources-calculators>

Educational Resources

The MSHA posts training and educational resources on its website.

<https://www.msha.gov/training-education>

The National Mine Health and Safety Academy conducts education and training programs in health and safety and related subjects for Federal mine inspectors and other government mining and industry personnel.

<https://arlweb.msha.gov/PROGRAMS/MineAcademy/Academy.asp>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the MSHA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/mine-safety-and-health-administration>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The MSHA posts answers to FAQs on rulemaking.

<https://www.msha.gov/rulemaking-frequently-asked-questions>

Historical Statutes / Legislative History

The "Laws" web page has key historical statutes and their legislative history.

<https://www.msha.gov/regulations/laws>

Library

The MSHA digital library's holdings include accident reports, images, photographs, and research material.

<https://arlweb.msha.gov/TRAINING/LIBRARY/mshaPortal/index.html>

Media Gallery

Online visitors may browse or search historical photographs and videos, including mine training and health training videos.

<https://www.msha.gov/news-media/media-gallery>

Mine Disasters

Five or more fatalities define a mining disaster. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health posts data tables that summarize all U.S. mining disasters from 1839 to the present. Starting with the year 1900, graphs are also available.

<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/mining/statistics/minedisasters.html>

News / Media

The MSHA posts alerts and hazards, announcements, congressional testimonies, events, news releases, photographs and videos, and speeches on its website.

<https://www.msha.gov/news-media>

Reports

Current and historical preliminary accident reports, fatalgrams, and fatal investigation reports for metal, nonmetal, and coal mines are accessible on the MSHA website. Quarterly and annual summaries of mining fatalities along with associated best practices and preventative recommendations are also accessible.

<https://www.msha.gov/data-reports/fatality-reports>

Part 50 of Title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations (30 CFR 50) requires mine operators to notify the MSHA when accidents occur and to investigate those accidents, while restricting disturbance of accident-related areas. Part 50 also requires mine operators to file reports on accidents, occupational injuries, and occupational illnesses, as well as employment and coal production data.

<https://www.msha.gov/data-reports/reports>

Resources / Tools

The MSHA posts mine emergency operations information, miners' resources, and technical resources on its "Resources and Tools" web page.

<https://www.msha.gov/support-resources/resources-tools>

Spanish

In the top right corner of the MSHA's home page are an Español option and an Inglés option. Using these options, visitors to the website can toggle between content in either language.

<https://www.msha.gov>

State Mining Agencies

A list of links to the websites of State mining agencies is available on the MSHA website.

<https://www.msha.gov/support-resources/external-mining-resources/state-mining-agencies>

Statistics

The "Statistics" web page allows easy access to numbers on mine employment and coal production; the most frequently cited standards (i.e., regulatory violations) by year, mine type, and industry group; and graphs, maps, and tables that The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health has created to summarize a range of information on employees, fatalities, injuries, and mines.

<https://www.msha.gov/data-reports/statistics>

Targeted Inspections

The MSHA conducts targeted inspections each month at mines that merit increased attention and enforcement due to their poor compliance history or particular compliance concerns. Each month's inspection results are posted online.

<https://www.msha.gov/monthly-targeted-inspection-results>

The Sources of Information were updated 9–2020.

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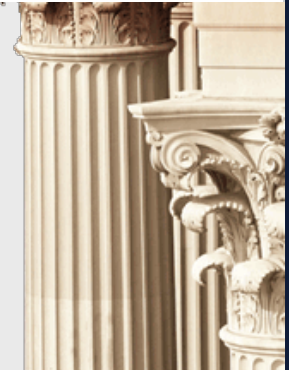
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Occupational Safety and Health Administration



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□ Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): For employee and employer Coronavirus pandemic information, which includes links to interim guidance and other resources for preventing exposure to and infection with the virus, go to <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19>.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210

800-321-6742

<http://www.osha.gov>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

James Frederick, Acting

Deputy Assistant Secretaries

Amanda Edens

James Frederick

Chief of Staff

Leah Ford

<https://www.osha.gov/aboutosha>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2021.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was created pursuant to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-84/pdf/STATUTE-84-Pg1590.pdf>

OSHA posts an organizational chart online in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.osha.gov/html/OSHAorgchart.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

OSHA assures safe and healthful working conditions for men and women by promulgating common sense, protective health, and safety standards; enforcing workplace safety and health rules; providing training, outreach, education, and assistance to workers and employers in their efforts to control workplace hazards; prevent work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities; and partnering with States that run their own OSHA-approved programs.

<https://www.osha.gov/aboutosha>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

An alphabetized topical index is available on the OSHA website to help visitors find information.

<https://www.osha.gov/a-z>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that OSHA records have been assigned to record group 100.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/100.html>

Career Opportunities

In 2019, OSHA ranked 196th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLSH>

Contact Information

OSHA posts contact information on its "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.osha.gov/contactus>

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

The OSHA has posted a "COVID-19" web page containing employee and employer Coronavirus pandemic information that includes links to interim guidance and other resources for reducing exposure and preventing infection.

<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that OSHA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/occupational-safety-and-health-administration>

File a Complaint

Information on how to file a safety and health complaint and an electronic complaint form are available on the OSHA website. Phone, 800-321-6742.

https://www.osha.gov/workers/file_complaint.html

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The OSHA is required to disclose records that are properly requested in writing by any person. An agency may withhold information pursuant to one or more of nine exemptions and three exclusions contained in the FOIA. The act applies only to Federal agencies and does not create a right of access to records held by Congress, the courts, State or local government agencies, and private entities.

<https://www.osha.gov/foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The OSHA posts answers to FAQs online.

<https://www.osha.gov/faq>

Injury and Illness Data

The OSHA website has a searchable, establishment-specific database for establishments that provided OSHA with valid data from 1996 through 2011.

https://www.osha.gov/pls/odi/establishment_search.html

Workplace injury, illness, and fatality statistics are available on the OSHA website.

<https://www.osha.gov/oshstats/work.html>

Make a Report

Employers must notify OSHA when an employee is killed on the job or suffers a work-related amputation, hospitalization, or loss of an eye. A fatality must be reported within 8 hours; an amputation, in-patient hospitalization, or eye loss must be reported within 24 hours. An employer should be prepared to supply the name of the business, the names of employees who were affected, the location and time of the incident, a brief description of the incident, and a contact person and phone number.

<https://www.osha.gov/report.html>

Map

A "Heat Fatalities Map" shows the locations of outdoor worker heat-related deaths between 2008 and 2014.

<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/heatillness/map.html>

A nationwide map of enforcement cases with initial penalties above \$40,000 is available online.

<https://www.osha.gov/enforcement/toppenalties/bystate>

News

The OSHA newsroom has a collection of quick links for relevant news sources.

<https://www.osha.gov/news>

The "What's New" web page features news items that are organized chronologically.

<https://www.osha.gov/whatsnew.html>

Newsletter

OSHA's online newsletter has the latest news on compliance assistance, enforcement actions, outreach activities, rulemaking, and training and educational resources.

<https://www.osha.gov/quicktakes>

Offices

A complete listing of OSHA regional and area offices is available online.

<http://www.osha.gov/html/RAmap.html>

OSHA Card

Facts on obtaining an OSHA card are available online.

<https://www.osha.gov/dte/oshacardfacts.html>

Publications

OSHA publications are accessible online.

<https://www.osha.gov/pls/publications/publication.html>

Social Media

OSHA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/OSHA_DOL

Spanish

In the top right corner of the OSHA's home page are an Español option and an Inglés option. Using these options,

visitors to the website can toggle between content in Spanish or English.

<https://www.osha.gov>

Training / Education

Stand-alone, interactive, web-based training tools—eTools and the eMatrix—are available on the OSHA website. These tools are highly illustrated and utilize graphical menus.

<https://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/oshasoft/index.html>

Prevention video training tools (v-tools) on construction hazards are available on the OSHA website. These videos show how workers can be injured suddenly or even killed on the job. The videos assist those who are in the construction industry with identifying, reducing, and eliminating hazards. The videos are presented in clear, accessible vocabulary; show common construction worksite activities; and most are 2–4 minutes long.

<https://www.osha.gov/dts/vtools/construction.html>

The Sources of Information were updated 10–2020.

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Veterans' Employment and Training Service



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VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICE

Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210

866-487-2365

<http://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets>

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

John Lowry III

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Operations and Management	J. Sam Shellenberger

Policy	(vacancy)

Chief of Staff	Jonathan VanderPlas

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/about>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service helps America's veterans, servicemembers, and their spouses who are eligible prepare for careers; provides them with employment resources and expertise; protects their employment rights; and promotes their employment opportunities.

On March 24, 1983, former Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan signed Order 4–83, which redesignated the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans Employment as the Veterans' Employment and Training Service. The Secretary's order of redesignation was published in the Federal Register on April 1, 1983 (48 FR 14092).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1983-04-01/pdf/FR-1983-04-01.pdf>

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) administers employment and training programs and compliance activities that help veterans and servicemembers succeed in their civilian careers. VETS also administers the jobs for veterans State grant program, which gives grants to States to fund personnel who are dedicated to serving the employment needs of veterans. VETS field staff works closely with and gives technical assistance to State employment workforce agencies to ensure that veterans receive priority of service and gain meaningful employment. VETS has two competitive grants programs: the homeless veterans reintegration program and the incarcerated veterans transition program. VETS also helps servicemembers who are separating from the Armed Forces prepare for the civilian labor market.

VETS has three compliance programs: the Federal contractor program, veterans' preference in Federal hiring, and the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA). With respect to the Federal contractor program, VETS promulgates regulations and oversees the program by helping contractors comply with their affirmative action and reporting obligations. Although the Office of Personnel Management administers and interprets statutes and regulations that govern veterans' preference in Federal hiring, VETS investigates allegations that veterans' preference rights have been violated.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/about>

In addition, VETS preserves servicemembers' employment and reemployment rights through its administration and enforcement of USERRA. VETS conducts investigations of alleged violations, and it carries out a USERRA outreach program.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-108/pdf/STATUTE-108-Pg3149.pdf>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

In 2019, the VETS ranked 227th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLVE>

Contact Information

A national office directory is available online.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/about/nationaloffice>

A regional and State directory is available online.

<https://www.dol.gov/vets/aboutvets/regionaloffices/map.htm>

Find Employment

The "Find a Job" web page has resources to help veterans find employment.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/veterans/findajob>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that VETS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/veterans-employment-and-training-service>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Any person has the right to request access to Federal agency records or information. VETS is required to disclose records that are properly requested in writing by any person. An agency may withhold information pursuant to nine exemptions and three exclusions contained in the FOIA. The act applies only to Federal agencies and does not create a right of access to records held by Congress, the courts, or by State or local government agencies. A FOIA request should be submitted to the appropriate national or regional VETS office by email, fax, or mail. The subject line, cover page, or envelope should be clearly labeled "Freedom of Information Act Request." The content of the request should indicate that it is a FOIA request, and it should contain as much information as possible describing the record or records being sought.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/about/foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

VETS posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/vets/resources/faqs.htm>

The Department of Labor posts answers to FAQs regarding veterans on its website.

<https://webapps.dol.gov/dolfaq/dolfaqbytopic.asp?topicID=12&topicTitle=Veterans>

Grants

Information on grants and other opportunities is available online.

<http://www.dol.gov/vets/resources/grants.htm>

News / Media

VETS posts news releases and public service announcements on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/vets/news.htm>

The Sources of Information were updated 10–2020.

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Wage and Hour Division



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WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210

866-487-9243

<http://www.dol.gov/whd>

ADMINISTRATOR

Cheryl M. Stanton

Deputy Administrator

Susan Boone

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/about/organizational-chart#Keypersonnel>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Wage and Hour Division protects and enhances the welfare of the Nation's workers by promoting and achieving compliance with labor standards.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 25, 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved Public Law 75–718, which also is cited as the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Among its findings, the U.S. Congress noted that the existence "in industries engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, of labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers" causes these adverse labor conditions to spread and perpetuate, burdens commerce and the free flow of goods, undermines fair competition, leads to disputes that burden and obstruct commerce and the free flow of goods, and interferes with the commercial marketing of goods (52 Stat. 1060).

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/75th-congress/session-3/c75s3ch676.pdf>

The statute also "created in the Department of Labor a Wage and Hour Division [WHD] which shall be under the direction of an Administrator" who "shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" (52 Stat. 1061).

Secretary Frances Perkins's order of October 15, 1942, established the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions (WHPCD) by consolidating the WHD and the Public Contracts Division to administer Federal minimum wage, overtime pay, and child labor laws.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/155.html>

In 1967, the Wage and Labor Standards Administration (WLSA) was established in the Department of Labor to direct and coordinate Federal wage and labor standards programs. On May 5, 1969, by secretarial order, the WHPCD was assigned to the WLSA.

On November 8, 2009, the Employments Standards Administration was dissolved into its four constituent components: The WHD, the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, and the Office of Labor Management Standards. Authorities were delegated and responsibilities were assigned to the Administrator of the WHD (74 FR 58836).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2009-11-13/pdf/FR-2009-11-13.pdf>

The WHD posts an organizational chart on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/about/organizational-chart>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

"Chapter 8—Fair Labor Standards" has been assigned to 29 U.S.C. Title 29 is dedicated to codified statutory material that affects labor.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title29/chapter8&edition=prelim>

"Subtitle B—Regulations Relating to Labor" has been assigned to 29 CFR. The fifth chapter (sections 500–899) of that subtitle is dedicated to the WHD.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=efbbc65896d0d414403dfadb6f5d8d83&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title29/29cfrv3_02.tpl#0)

[SID=efbbc65896d0d414403dfadb6f5d8d83&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title29/29cfrv3_02.tpl#0](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=efbbc65896d0d414403dfadb6f5d8d83&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title29/29cfrv3_02.tpl#0)

ACTIVITIES

The WHD enforces Federal minimum wage, overtime pay, recordkeeping, and child labor law requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The WHD also enforces the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, the Employee Polygraph Protection Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, wage garnishment provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, and a number of employment standards and worker protections as provided in several immigration-related statutes. Additionally, the WHD administers and enforces the prevailing wage requirements of the Davis Bacon Act and the Service Contract Act and other statutes applicable to Federal contracts for construction and for the provision of goods and services.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that WHD records have been assigned to record group 155.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/155.html>

Career Opportunities

In 2019, the WHD ranked 170th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/DLWH>

Contact Information

The WHD posts contact information on its "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/contact>

Evaluations / Studies

The WHD posts evaluations and studies on its website in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.dol.gov/whd/resources/evaluations.htm>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the WHD recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/wage-and-hour-division>

File a Complaint

Instructions for filing a complaint are available online. Phone, 866-487-9243.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/contact/complaints>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The WHD is required to disclose records that are properly requested in writing by any person. The WHD may withhold information pursuant to nine exemptions and three exclusions contained in the FOIA. The WHD does not require a special FOIA request form. A request must reasonably describe the desired record. Providing its name or title is not mandatory, but the more specific the record description, the more likely that WHD staff can locate it. A FOIA request must be made in writing and may be submitted by courier service, email, fax, or postal mail.

<https://www.dol.gov/whd/foia/index.htm>

History

The WHD has posted a historical summary on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/about/history>

News

The WHD posts national and State news releases.

<https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/whd>

Offices

Contact information for WHD area, district, and regional offices is available on the "WHD Local Offices" web page.

<https://www.dol.gov/whd/america2.htm>

Resources

Resources for workers are available on the WHD website.

<https://www.dol.gov/whd/workers.htm>

Resources for employers are available on the WHD website.

<https://www.dol.gov/whd/foremployers.htm>

Resources for State and local governments are available on the WHD website.

<https://www.dol.gov/whd/forstatelocalgovernments.htm>

The Sources of Information were updated 10–2020.

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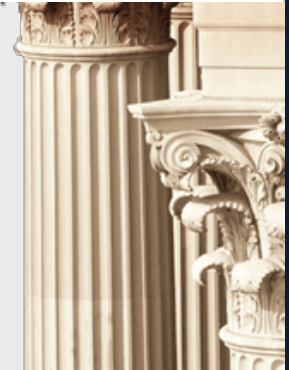
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Women's Bureau



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WOMEN'S BUREAU

Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210

202-693-6710

<http://www.dol.gov/wb>

DIRECTOR

Laurie Todd-Smith

Chief of Staff

Jillian Rogers

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/about>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/general/contact/contact-phonekeypersonnel>

The Women's Bureau develops policies and standards and conducts inquiries to safeguard the interests of working women, to advocate for their equality and the economic security of their families, and to promote quality work environments.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 5, 1920, President Woodrow Wilson signed Public Law 66–259, which established "a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau" in the Department of Labor. The Director of the Women's Bureau (WB) may not be a man, but is required by law to be a woman whom the President appoints by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The U.S. Congress assigned the following duty to the WB: "to formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment." The WB has "authority to investigate and report" to the Department of Labor "upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry."

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/66th-congress/session-2/c66s2ch248.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

The Bureau identifies, researches, and analyzes topics that are relevant for working women; pioneers policies and programs to address those topics; and enhances public education and outreach efforts to raise awareness on key issues and developments affecting women in the workforce.

<https://www.dol.gov/wb/overview.htm>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that WB records have been assigned to record group 086.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/086.html>

Centennial Anniversary

One of the Department of Labor's longest-serving agencies, the WB celebrates its centennial anniversary throughout the year 2020.

<https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/wb/wb20200128>

Contact Information

The WB has a toll-free phone number: 800-827-5335. Phone, 202-693-6710. Fax, 202-693-6725

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/contact> | Email: womens.bureau@dol.gov

Data / Statistics

Current and historical statistics on a broad range of topics and subpopulations of women in the labor force are available online.

http://www.dol.gov/wb/stats/stats_data.htm

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the WB recently published in the Federal Register are listed under the Department of Labor.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/labor-department>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives a right to access Federal Government records to any person. The FOIA is designed to make Government actions and operations more transparent. It applies to existing records and does not require an agency to create new records for compliance. The FOIA also does not require an agency to collect information that it does not have or to do research or analyze data to fulfill a request. Certain records, or parts of them, may be exempt from disclosure by the Act if one of nine exemptions shields their content.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/foia>

Grants

The Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations grant expands pathways for women to enter all industries and assume leadership roles in them.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/grants/wanto-grants>

Re-Employment, Support, and Training for the Opioid Related Epidemic grants help women who have been affected by the opioid crisis to rejoin the workforce.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/grants/restore>

History

Before the outbreak of the First World War, 75% of all women who worked in manufacturing made apparel or its materials, food, or tobacco products. The war changed the U.S. economy and how women participated in it: their numbers in the industrial workforce increased and the range of occupations open to them expanded, even though women remained concentrated in clerical occupations, domestic and personal service, and factory work. The Second World War, accelerated technological advancements, and changes in social attitude have created a different reality today. To learn more about the ever changing employment situation of women in the U.S. workforce and the role that the WB has played in shaping it for the better, visit the "History: An Overview 1920–2020" web page.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/about/history>

Maps

The "Equal Pay and Pay Transparency Protections" map is interactive and displays information on Federal and State

equal pay and pay transparency protections for workers.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/equal-pay-protections>

The "Employment Protections for Workers Who Are Pregnant or Nursing" map is interactive and displays information on Federal and State employment protections against pregnancy discrimination, provisions for pregnancy accommodation, and workplace breastfeeding rights.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/pregnant-nursing-employment-protections>

Newsletter

The "WB Updates Newsletter" is available online.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/news/newsletter>

Press Releases

The Bureau posts press releases online.

<https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/wb>

Regional Offices

A complete listing of WB regional offices is available online.

http://www.dol.gov/wb/info_about_wb/regions/regional_offices.htm

Resources

The WB posts Federal resources for women on its website.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/federal-agency-resources>

"Meeting in a Box" is a communication resource that allows the WB to share information about its current activities, while also providing messaging tools for the general public. This communications resource includes a presentation slide deck with notes, factsheet, and talking points. It offers tools for conducting a meeting, incorporating information into speeches, or incorporating messages as part of a meeting presentation. A tool may be used singly as a stand-alone piece, or in combination, depending on the audience and setting.

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/wb/meetinginabox>

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Department of State



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2201 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20520

202-647-4000

<http://www.state.gov>

SECRETARY OF STATE

Michael R. Pompeo

Counselor of the Department

T. Ulrich Brechbuhl

Executive Secretary

Lisa D. Kenna

<https://www.state.gov/biographies/michael-r-pompeo>

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

Stephen E. Biegun

Director, Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance

James L. Richardson

<https://www.state.gov/biographies/stephen-biegun>

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE FOR MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCES

(vacancy)

Bureaus Reporting to the Secretary

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Intelligence and Research

Ellen E. McCarthy

Legislative Affairs

Mary Elizabeth Taylor

Offices Reporting to the Secretary

AMBASSADORS-AT-LARGE

Coordinating U.S. Government Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS

Deborah L. Bix

Global Women's Issues

Kelley E. Currie

DIRECTORS

Civil Rights

Gregory B. Smith

Policy Planning

Peter Berkowitz

Chief of Protocol

Katherine C. Henderson

Special Envoys and Representatives Reporting to the Secretary

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOYS

Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS

James F. Jeffrey

Hostage Affairs

Roger D. Carstens

REPRESENTATIVES

Afghanistan Reconciliation

Zalmay M. Khalilzad

Global Health Diplomacy

Deborah L. Birx

Iran

Brian H. Hook

North Korea

Stephen E. Biegun

Syria Engagement

James F. Jeffrey

Venezuela

Elliott Abrams

<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/bureaus-and-offices-reporting-directly-to-the-secretary>

Arms Control and International Security

UNDERSECRETARY

(vacancy)

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Arms Control, Verification and Compliance

Thomas G. DiNanno

International Security and Nonproliferation

Christopher A. Ford

Political–Military Affairs

R. Clarke Cooper

<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-arms-control-and-international-security-affairs>

Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights

UNDERSECRETARY

Nathan A. Sales, Acting

AMBASSADORS-AT-LARGE

Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism

Nathan A. Sales

Global Criminal Justice

Morse H. Tan

International Religious Freedom

Samuel D. Brownback

Monitoring and Combating Trafficking in Persons

John C. Richmond

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Conflict and Stabilization Operations

Denise Natali

Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor

Robert A. Destro

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Kirsten D. Madison

Population, Refugees, and Migration

Carol O'Connell, Acting

<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-civilian-security-democracy-and-human-rights>

Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment

UNDERSECRETARY

Keith J. Krach

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Economic and Business Affairs

Manisha Singh

Energy Resources

Francis R. Fannon

Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

(vacancy)

Chief Economist

Sharon Brown-Hruska

<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-economic-growth-energy-and-the-environment>

Management

UNDERSECRETARY

Brian J. Bulatao

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Administration

Carrie B. Cabelka

Consular Affairs

Carl C. Risch

Diplomatic Security

Michael T. Evanoff

Information Resource Management

Stuart M. McGuigan

CHIEF OFFICERS

Information

Stuart M. McGuigan

Medical

Mark J. Cohen

DIRECTORS

Budget and Planning

Douglas A. Pitkin

Foreign Missions

Stephen J. Akard

Foreign Service Institute

Daniel B. Smith

Global Financial Services

Jeffrey C. Mounts, Acting

Global Talent

Carol Z. Perez

Management Strategy and Solutions

James S. Schwab

Medical Services

Mark J. Cohen

Overseas Buildings Operations

Addison D. Davis IV

Comptroller	Jeffrey C. Mounts, Acting

Director General of the Foreign Service	Carol Z. Perez

<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-management/bureau-of-administration>

Political Affairs

UNDERSECRETARY	David M. Hale

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

African Affairs	Tibor P. Nagy, Jr.

East Asian and Pacific Affairs	David R. Stilwell

European and Eurasian Affairs	Philip T. Reeker, Acting

International Organization Affairs	Pamela D. Pryor, Acting

Near Eastern Affairs	David K. Schenker

South and Central Asian Affairs	(vacancy)

Western Hemisphere Affairs	Michael G. Kozak, Acting

<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-political-affairs>

Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs

UNDERSECRETARY	(vacancy)

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Global Public Affairs	Nicole A. Chulick, Acting

Educational and Cultural Affairs	Marie T. Royce

<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-public-diplomacy-and-public-affairs>

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017

AMBASSADORS

Representative of the U.S.A.

Kelly Knight Craft

Deputy Representative of the U.S.A.

Cherith Norman Chalet,
Acting

United Nations Management and Reform

Cherith Norman Chalet

<https://usun.usmission.gov/our-leaders>

Inspector General

(vacancy)

<https://www.stateoig.gov/about/IG>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2020.

The Department of State advises the President on issues of foreign policy; supports democracy, freedom, and prosperity for all people; and fosters conditions that favor stability and progress worldwide.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The First Congress of the United States held its first session in the City of New York, starting on March 4, 1789, and ending on September 29, 1789. By act of July 27, 1789 (Statute I, Ch. IV), which President George Washington signed, the U.S. Congress enacted the establishment of an executive department "to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs."

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/1st-congress/c1.pdf>

During the same session, by act of September 15, 1789 (Statute I, Ch. XIV), which President George Washington also signed, the First Congress renamed the Department of Foreign Affairs as the Department of State, and its principal officer became known as the Secretary of State.

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/1st-congress/c1.pdf>

Subject matter on the establishment and organization of the Department of State is consolidated and codified in Title 22, Chapter 38, of the U.S. Code (Sec. 2651 and 2651a).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title22/chapter38&edition=prelim>

By the advice and with the consent of the Senate, the President appoints the Secretary of State, the Deputy Secretary

of State, and the Deputy Secretary of State for Management and Resources. By the Senate's advice and with its consent, the President also appoints, up to a maximum of six, the Department's Undersecretaries (22 USC 2651a).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title22-section2651a&num=0&edition=prelim>

The Department of State's statement of organization is found in 22 CFR 5.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=9fcaa112da47aad8595acce6fd09ca0e&mc=true&node=pt22.1.5&rgn=div5>

The Department's organizational chart is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.state.gov/department-of-state-organization-chart>

ACTIVITIES

The Secretary of State directs, coordinates, and supervises U.S. foreign relations and the interdepartmental activities of the U.S. Government abroad. The Secretary ranks first in importance among the President's foreign affairs advisers, serves as a Cabinet member and on the National Security Council, and oversees State Department operations, including the Foreign Service.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary>

The future of the United States depends on the relations that it has with other countries. The U.S. Foreign Service is the principal cultivator of those relations. Trained representatives stationed worldwide provide the President and the Secretary of State with many of the building blocks from which foreign policy is constructed. These representatives also offer recommendations to help guide the process of policy building.

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 U.S. Government personnel within their country of assignment, except those who are under military commands. 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.

Administration

The Bureau of Administration provides support programs and services to Department of State operations worldwide, as well as programs and services to other U.S. Government agencies represented at U.S. Embassies and consulates. These functions include administrative policy; domestic emergency management; management of owned or leased facilities in the United States; procurement, supply, travel, and transportation support; classified pouch, unclassified pouch, and domestic mail distribution; official records, publishing, library, and foreign language interpreting and translating services; and support to the schools abroad that educate dependents of U.S. Government employees assigned to diplomatic and consular missions. Direct services to the public include authenticating documents used abroad for legal and business purposes; responding to requests under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts; 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.

<https://www.state.gov/about-us-bureau-of-administration>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Administration. Phone, 202-485-7000.

Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance

The Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance is responsible for ensuring and verifying compliance with international arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament agreements and commitments. The Bureau also leads negotiation and implementation efforts with respect to strategic arms control, most recently the new START Treaty and conventional forces in Europe. 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, creates negotiation and implementation policy for agreements and commitments, and develops policy for future arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament arrangements. It also provides secure government-to-government communication linkages with foreign treaty partners. 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 Compliance With Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments," as well as the reports required by the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Act.

<http://www.state.gov/t/avc>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance. Phone, 202-647-6830. Fax, 202-647-1321.

Budget and Planning

The Bureau of Budget and Planning manages budgeting and resource management for operation accounts.

<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-management/bureau-of-budget-and-planning>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Budget and Planning. Phone, 202-647-8517.

Comptroller and Global Financial Services

The Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services, led by the Chief Financial Officer, integrates strategic planning, budgeting, and performance to secure departmental resources. The Bureau manages all departmental strategic and performance planning; 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.

<http://www.state.gov/m/cgfs>

For further information, contact the Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services. Phone, 703-875-4364.

Conflict and Stabilization Operations

The Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations advances U.S. national security by driving integrated, civilian-led

efforts to prevent, respond to, and stabilize crises in priority states, setting conditions for long-term peace. The Bureau emphasizes sustainable solutions guided by local dynamics and actors and promotes unity of effort, strategic use of scarce resources, and burden sharing with international partners.

<http://www.state.gov/j/cso>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Conflict Stabilization Operations. Phone, 202-663-0299.

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; the issuance of passports and visas; and related services. Approximately 18 million passports a year are issued by the Bureau's Office of Passport Services at the processing centers in Portsmouth, NH, and Charleston, SC, and the regional agencies in Boston, MA; Chicago, IL; Aurora, CO; Honolulu, HI; Houston, TX; Los Angeles, CA; Miami, FL; New Orleans, LA; New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; San Francisco, CA; Seattle, WA; Norwalk, CT; Detroit, MI; Minneapolis, MN; and Washington, DC. In addition, the Bureau helps secure America's borders against entry by terrorists or narcotraffickers, facilitates international adoptions, and supports parents whose children have been abducted abroad.

<http://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en.html>

More information is available online at the Bureau of Consular Affairs.

Counterterrorism

The Bureau of Counterterrorism leads the Department in the U.S. Government's effort to counter terrorism abroad and secure the United States against foreign terrorist threats. To carry out its mission, the Bureau develops and implements counterterrorism strategies, promotes international cooperation on counterterrorism issues, serves as the Department's key link on counterterrorism to the Department of Homeland Security, focuses efforts to counter violent extremism, and develops international partner counterterrorism capacity.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct>

For further information, contact CT's Office of Public Affairs. Phone, 202-647-1845.

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, religious freedom, monitoring and combating anti-Semitism, and advocating for inclusion of people with disabilities. DRL practices diplomatic engagement and advocacy to protect human rights and strengthen democratic institutions. Working with governments, civil society, and multilateral organizations to support democratic governance and human rights, the Bureau also participates in multi-stakeholder initiatives to encourage multinational corporations to adhere to human rights standards of conduct, including the elimination of child labor. DRL fulfills the USG reporting responsibilities on human rights and democracy, producing the annual "Country Reports

on Human Rights Practices," the annual "International Religious Freedom" report, and the "Advancing Freedom and Democracy" report. Providing targeted program assistance through the Human Rights and Democracy Fund and other funding streams, the Bureau works to protect human rights and strengthen democratic institutions around the world. DRL programs help prosecute war criminals, promote religious freedom, support workers' rights, encourage accountability in governance, as well as facilitate freedom of expression and freedom to access information on the Internet. The Bureau also has a Congressionally mandated responsibility to ensure that foreign military assistance and training is not provided to gross violators of human rights. DRL leads the Secretary of State's Task Force on Global Internet Freedom.

<http://www.state.gov/j/drl>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. Phone, 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 protecting the Secretary of State and other senior Government officials, resident and visiting foreign dignitaries, and foreign missions in the United States; conducting 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 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.

<http://www.state.gov/m/ds>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Diplomatic Security Office of Public Affairs. Phone, 571-345-2502.

Economic and Business Affairs

The Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB) promotes international trade, investment, economic development, and financial stability on behalf of the American people. EB works to build prosperity and economic security at home and abroad by implementing policy related to the promotion of U.S. trade, investment and exports, international development and reconstruction, intellectual property enforcement, terrorism financing and economic sanctions, international communications and information policy, and aviation and maritime affairs. EB formulates and carries out U.S. foreign economic policy and works to sustain a more democratic, secure, and prosperous world.

<http://www.state.gov/e/eb>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs. Phone, 202-647-9204.

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 Leadership Program, which brings leaders and future leaders from other countries to the United States for consultation with their professional colleagues; and professional, youth, sports, and cultural exchanges. Programs are implemented through cooperative relationships with U.S. nongovernmental organizations that support the Bureau's mission.

<http://exchanges.state.gov>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Phone, 202-632-6445. Fax, 202-632-2701.

Energy Resources

The Bureau of Energy Resources (ENR) leads the State Department in the U.S. Government's promotion of U.S. and international energy policy. ENR works to ensure that international energy markets are secure and predictable in order to mitigate potential disruptions, while also working with international partners to diversify U.S. energy supplies. The Bureau also seeks to encourage the transformation of United States and world production and consumption of energy to confront the limits of a hydrocarbon-based society and rapid increases in energy demand. ENR works to promote good governance, transparency, and reform of energy sectors globally, which will help broaden energy access, further ensure stable energy supplies, and reduce political instability.

<http://www.state.gov/e/enr>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Energy Resources. Phone, 202-647-3423.

Foreign Service Institute

The Foreign Service Institute of the Department of State is the Federal Government's primary foreign affairs-related training institution. In addition to the Department of State, the Institute provides training for more than 47 other Government agencies. The Institute has more than 700 courses, including some 70 foreign language courses, ranging 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.

<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-management/foreign-service-institute>

For further information, contact the Foreign Service Institute. Phone, 703-302-7144. Fax, 703-302-7152.

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 to ensure 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 the development and administration of the Department's computer and information security programs and policies.

<http://www.state.gov/m/irm>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Information Resource Management. Phone, 202-647-2977.

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; prevents and detects waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement; identifies vulnerabilities and recommends constructive solutions; offers expert assistance to improve Department and BBG operations; communicates timely, useful information that facilitates decision-making and achieves measurable gains; and keeps the Department, BBG, and Congress informed.

<https://oig.state.gov>

For further information, contact the Office of Inspector General. Phone, 202-663-0340.

Intelligence and Research

The primary mission of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) is to harness intelligence to serve U.S. diplomacy. Drawing on all-source intelligence, INR provides value-added independent analysis of events to Department policymakers, ensures that intelligence activities support foreign policy and national security purposes, and serves as the focal point in the Department for ensuring policy review of sensitive counterintelligence and law enforcement activities. The Bureau also analyzes geographical and international boundary issues. INR is a member of the U.S. Intelligence Community and serves as the Community's Executive Agent for Analytical Outreach.

<http://www.state.gov/s/inr>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Intelligence and Research. Phone, 202-647-1080.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is responsible for developing policies and managing programs to combat and counter international narcotics production and trafficking, and for strengthening law enforcement and other rule of law institutional capabilities outside the United States. The Bureau also directs narcotics control coordinators at posts abroad and provides guidance on narcotics control, justice sector reform, and

anticrime matters to the chiefs of missions. It supports the development of strong, sustainable criminal justice systems as well as training for police force and judicial officials. INL works closely with a broad range of other U.S. Government agencies.

<http://www.state.gov/j/inl>

For further information, contact the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Phone, 202-647-2545. Fax, 202-736-4045.

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.

<http://www.state.gov/p/io>

For further information, contact the Bureau of International Organization Affairs. Phone, 202-647-9600. Fax, 202-736-4116.

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, radiological, chemical, and biological weapons) related materials, and their delivery systems. It is responsible for 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 nonstate 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 U.N., 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.

<http://www.state.gov/t/isn>

For further information, contact the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation. Phone, 202-647-9868. Fax, 202-736-4863.

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.

<http://www.state.gov/s/>

For further information, contact the Office of the Legal Adviser. Phone, 202-647-9598.

Legislative Affairs

The Bureau of Legislative Affairs coordinates legislative activity for the Department of State and advises the Secretary, the Deputy, as well as the Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries on legislative strategy. The Bureau facilitates effective communication between State Department officials and the Members of Congress and their staffs. Legislative Affairs works closely with the authorizing, appropriations, and oversight committees of the House and Senate, as well as with individual Members that have an interest in State Department or foreign policy issues. The Bureau also manages Department testimony before House and Senate hearings, organizes Member and staff briefings, facilitates congressional travel to overseas posts for Members and staff throughout the year, reviews proposed legislation, and coordinates Statements of Administration Policy on legislation affecting the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. The Legislative Affairs staff advises individual Bureaus of the Department on legislative and outreach strategies and coordinates those strategies with the Secretary's priorities.

<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/bureaus-and-offices-reporting-directly-to-the-secretary/bureau-of-legislative-affairs>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Legislative Affairs. Phone, 202-647-1714.

Medical Services

The Office of Medical Services (MED) develops, manages, and staffs a worldwide primary health care system for U.S. Government employees and their eligible dependents residing overseas. In support of its overseas operations, MED approves and monitors the medical evacuation of patients, conducts pre-employment and in-service physical clearance examinations, and provides clinical referral and advisory services. MED also provides for emergency medical response in the event of a crisis at an overseas post.

<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-management/bureau-of-medical-services>

For further information, contact the Office of Medical Services. Phone, 202-663-1649. 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, as well as 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.

<http://www.state.gov/e/oes>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs. Phone, 202-647-3004.

Overseas Buildings 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.

<http://overseasbuildings.state.gov>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations. Phone, 703-875-4131. Fax, 703-875-5043.

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, counterpiracy measures, and defense trade. Its responsibilities include coordinating the U.S. Government's response to piracy in the waters off the Horn of Africa, 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, 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.

<http://www.state.gov/t/pm>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. Phone, 202-647-9022. Fax, 202-736-4413.

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 and nongovernmental organizations for humanitarian assistance- and protection-related programs on behalf of refugees, conflict victims, and internally

displaced persons. 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.

<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-civilian-security-democracy-and-human-rights/bureau-of-population-refugees-and-migration>

For further information, contact the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration. Phone, 202-453-9339. Fax, 202-453-9394.

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 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 118,000 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.

<http://www.state.gov/s/cpr>

For further information, contact the Office of the Chief of Protocol. Phone, 202-647-1735. Fax, 202-647-1560.

Public Affairs

The Bureau of Public Affairs (PA) supports U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives, advances national interests, and enhances National security by informing and influencing domestic and global public opinion about American interaction with the rest of the world. In addition, PA works to help Americans understand the importance of foreign affairs by conducting press briefings for the domestic and foreign press, pursuing media outreach by other means, arranging townhall meetings and community speakers, and preparing historical studies on U.S. diplomacy and foreign affairs matters.

For further information, contact the Bureau of Public Affairs. Phone, 202-647-6575.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Air Quality Worldwide

AirNow—Department of State collects air quality monitoring data globally from U.S. embassies and consulates.

https://airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=airnow.global_summary

Archived Records

The records of the Department are referenced in the "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States." The Guide is accessible online, and its records belong to Record Group 059.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/059.html>

Art in Embassies (AIE)

The Department's AIE program stimulates cross-cultural dialogue and mutual understanding through the visual arts and artist exchanges. The program develops and presents approximately 60 exhibitions per year and has installed over 70 permanent art collections in the Department's diplomatic facilities in over 200 venues in 189 countries.

<https://art.state.gov>

Blog

"DipNote," the Department of State's official blog, offers first-person perspectives from U.S. Government employees who are working to shape and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world and to foster stability and progress for people of every nation.

<https://blogs.state.gov>

Business Opportunities

Direct Line allows U.S. businessmen and women to hear directly from U.S. Ambassadors and economic and commercial experts at Embassies and consulates in over 190 countries. Direct line can help U.S. businessmen and women identify promising market sectors and U.S. exporters capitalize on new opportunities.

<https://www.state.gov/direct-line-for-american-business>

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization works with industry partners, the acquisition corps, and program offices to increase prime and subcontracting opportunities for U.S. small businesses. Phone, 703-875-6822.

<http://www.state.gov/s/dmr/sdbu/index.htm>

Career Opportunities

To learn about joining the Civil Service, becoming a Foreign Service Specialist, the Consular Fellows Program, and other opportunities, visit the "Job Seekers" web page. Information of interest to students, recent graduates, veterans, and persons with disabilities is also accessible online. State Department personnel are available to answer questions on

Federal workdays, 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m., eastern standard time. Phone, 202-663-2176.

<https://www.state.gov/job-seekers>

In 2019, the Department of State ranked 13th among 17 large agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/ST00>

Climate Change

The Office of Global Change implements and manages U.S. international policy on climate change. It also represents the United States in negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and in other international fora that focus on the topic, including the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization.

<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-economic-growth-energy-and-the-environment/bureau-of-oceans-and-international-environmental-and-scientific-affairs/office-of-global-change>

Contact Information

An online visitor to the website may submit a question, using the electronic form on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://register.state.gov/contactus/contactusform>

DIPLOMATS@work

This experience provides insight into the distinct responsibilities of Foreign Service Officers in each of the five career tracks during a crisis situation in Vendurasaca, a fictitious country designed to represent an overseas location in which a U.S. embassy or consulate is located

<https://careers.state.gov/daw/diplomats-at-work>

Embassies

Contact information for U.S. Embassies, consulates, and diplomatic missions worldwide is available online.

<https://www.usembassy.gov>

Emergencies Abroad

The Bureau of Consular Affairs posts information for emergency travel-related situations abroad.

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/emergencies.html>

Federal Register

Significant documents, from 1995 (volume 60) to the present, and recent documents that the Department has published in the Federal Register are available online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/state-department>

Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM) / Foreign Affairs Handbooks (FAHs)

The (FAM) and (FAHs) are a single, comprehensive, and authoritative source for the Department's organization structures, policies, and procedures that govern the operations of the State Department, the Foreign Service, and, when applicable, other Federal agencies. The FAM, which centers on policy, and the FAHs, which center on procedures, convey codified information to Department staff and contractors, enabling them to carry out their

responsibilities in accordance with statutory, executive, and Department mandates.

<https://fam.state.gov>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To request records, write to the Director, Office of Information Programs and Services, A/GIS/IPS/RL, Department of State, SA-2, Washington, DC 20522-8100. For more information, contact the FOIA Requester Service Center. Phone, 202-261-8484.

<https://foia.state.gov/Default.aspx>

The Department of State maintains an online reading room that contains over 220,000 documents. Before submitting a FOIA request, search the reading room to see if the desired document is accessible immediately and free of charge.

<https://foia.state.gov/Search/Search.aspx>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Department of State posts answers to FAQs.

<https://careers.state.gov/faqs>

The Office of the Historian posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://history.state.gov/about/faq>

Geographic Bureaus

The geographic bureaus, which include the Bureaus of African, East Asian and Pacific, European and Eurasian, Near Eastern, South and Central Asian, and Western Hemisphere Affairs handle foreign affairs activities worldwide.

<https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-political-affairs>

History

The Office of the Historian maintains an online guide to the United States' history of recognition, diplomatic, and consular relations by country. The database begins with the year 1776.

<https://history.state.gov/countries> | Email: history@state.gov

The Office of the Historian also maintains an online index to diplomatic archives worldwide.

<https://history.state.gov/countries/archives> | Email: history@state.gov

International Adoptions

For information on adoption of foreign children by private U.S. citizens, contact the Office of Children's Issues, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State, SA-29, 2201 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20520-4818. Phone, 888-407-4747 or 202-501-4444 (international).

<http://travel.state.gov/content/adoptionsabroad/en.html>

Open Government

The Department of State supports the Open Government initiative by promoting collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.state.gov/open-government-initiative>

Passports

Information on the application process for a new passport and on the renewal process for an expiring passport is available online. Lost or stolen passports may be reported online. Phone, 877-487-2778. TDD/TTY, 888-874-7793

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/passports.html> | Email: NPIC@state.gov

Press Releases

The Office of the Spokesperson releases factsheets, media notes, notices to the press, and statements on a daily basis.

<https://www.state.gov/press-releases>

Programs by State

State Department programs affect American communities. The "Department of State by State" web pages describe some of the effects by offering State-by-State statistics.

<https://www.state.gov/department-of-state-by-state>

Publications

The Bureau of Human Resources publishes "State Magazine" monthly, except bimonthly in July and August. The magazine has an informative character and should not be regarded as authority for official action. Views and opinions expressed in "State Magazine" are not necessarily those of the Department of State.

<https://statemag.state.gov> | Email: statemagazine@state.gov

Social Media

The "Press" web page presents links to the Department's social media accounts under the "Join Us" section heading. Using the "Press" web page, a visitor can access easily the official blog "Dipnote," Facebook, Flickr, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and a form for subscribing to email updates.

<https://www.state.gov/press>

Telephone Directory

The Department's telephone directory can be accessed online.

<https://www.state.gov/telephone-directory>

Tips for U.S. Travelers

Information for Americans traveling abroad—including a traveler's checklist and tips on destinations, personal safety, health, and other topics—is available online from the Bureau of Consular Affairs.

<http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/go.html>

Travel Advisories and Alerts

The Bureau of Consular Affairs website posts travel advisories, alerts, and other information to help Americans travel safely abroad.

<http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/en/alertswarnings.html>

Visas

For information on visas for foreigners wishing to enter the United States, visit the Bureau of Consular Affairs online or call 603-334-0700.

The Sources of Information were updated 6–2020.

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Freedom of Information Act

No FEAR act

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The United States Government Manual

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590

202-366-4000

<http://www.dot.gov>

SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

Peter P.M. Buttigieg

Deputy Secretary

Polly E. Trottenberg

Chief of Staff

Laura Schiller

Under Secretary of Transportation for Policy

Carlos Monje, Jr.

<https://www.transportation.gov/office-of-secretary>

Assistant Secretaries

Administration

Philip A. McNamara

Aviation and International Affairs

Carol A. Petsonk*

Finance and Budget

Victoria B. Wassmer*

Governmental Affairs

Mohsin Syed*

Research and Technology

Robert C. Hampshire*

Transportation Policy

Christopher Coes*

CHIEF OFFICERS

Financial

(vacancy)

Legal

John E. Putnam, Acting

General Counsel

John E. Putnam, Acting

*** Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary or Deputy Assistant Secretary**

<https://www.transportation.gov/mission/meet-key-officials>

Heads of Administrations

Federal Aviation	Steve Dickson
Federal Highways	Stephanie Pollack, Acting
Federal Motor Carrier Safety	Meera Joshi*
Federal Railroads	Amit Bose*
Federal Transit	Nuria Fernandez
Maritime	Lucinda Lessley, Acting
National Highway Traffic Safety	Steven Cliff, Acting
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety	Tristan Brown, Acting
Great Lakes St. Lawrence Seaway Development	Craig H. Middlebrook*

*** Deputy Administrator**

<https://www.transportation.gov/administrations>

Heads of Offices

DIRECTORS	
Civil Rights	Irene Marion
Executive Secretariat	Justine Hong
Intelligence, Security and Emergency Response	Richard M. Chávez
Public Affairs	Dani Simons
Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	Shelby M. Scales
Chief Information Officer	Cordell Schachter

<https://www.transportation.gov/policy/key-officials>

<https://www.oig.dot.gov/about-oig/inspector-general>

The above list of key personnel was updated 9–2021.

The Department of Transportation establishes national transportation policy for highway planning and construction, motor carrier safety, urban mass transit, railroads, aviation, and the safety of waterways, ports, highways, and pipelines.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On October 15, 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson approved Public Law 89–670, which also is cited as the Department of Transportation Act, "to establish a Department of Transportation [DOT] and for other purposes." The U.S. Congress had found that the establishment of a DOT was necessary "to assure the coordinated, effective administration of the transportation programs of the Federal Government; to facilitate the development and improvement of coordinated transportation service, to be provided by private enterprise to the maximum extent feasible; to encourage cooperation of Federal, State, and local governments, carriers, labor, and other interested parties toward the achievement of national transportation objectives; to stimulate technological advances in transportation; to provide general leadership in the identification and solution of transportation problems; and to develop and recommend to the President and the Congress for approval national transportation policies and programs to accomplish these objectives with full and appropriate consideration of the needs of the public, users, carriers, industry, labor, and the national defense." It also contained the following declaration of national policy: "Special effort should be made to preserve the natural beauty of the countryside and public park and recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites" (80 Stat. 931). The Nation's DOT had its first official day of operation on April 1, 1967.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-80/pdf/STATUTE-80-Pg931.pdf>

The President appoints the Secretary of Transportation by the advice and with the consent of the Senate (80 Stat. 931). The Secretary, who serves as the principal adviser to the President in all Federal transportation program matters, administers the DOT. The Under Secretary for Policy serves as a principal policy adviser to the Secretary and provides leadership in policy development for the Department.

The DOT's statement of organization has been assigned to subpart A of part 1 in 49 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=e53320fbfd2ae88a9b5ab278d4b5c6bd&mc=true&node=pt49.1.1&rgn=div5#sp49.1.1.a)

[SID=e53320fbfd2ae88a9b5ab278d4b5c6bd&mc=true&node=pt49.1.1&rgn=div5#sp49.1.1.a](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=e53320fbfd2ae88a9b5ab278d4b5c6bd&mc=true&node=pt49.1.1&rgn=div5#sp49.1.1.a)

The DOT posts its organization chart online.

<https://www.transportation.gov/org-chart>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material affecting the DOT has been codified and assigned to subtitle I of 49 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title49/subtitle1&edition=prelim>

Regulatory material on the subject of transportation has been codified and assigned to 49 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

ACTIVITIES

Aviation and International Affairs

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs develops, reviews, and coordinates policy for international transportation and develops, coordinates, and implements policy on 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. The Office participates in negotiations with foreign governments to develop multilateral and bilateral aviation and maritime policies on international transportation and trade and to coordinate cooperative agreements for the exchange of scientific and technical information. The Office also resolves complaints of 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.

<https://www.transportation.gov/policy/assistant-secretary-aviation-international-affairs>

Drug and Alcohol Policy and Compliance

The Office of Drug and Alcohol Policy and Compliance ensures that the Secretary's national and international drug and alcohol policies and goals are developed and implemented in a consistent, efficient, and effective manner within the transportation industry. Experts from the Office advise, counsel, and give recommendations on drugs and alcohol, as they pertain to the DOT and testing within the industry, to the Secretary.

<https://www.transportation.gov/odapc>

Intelligence, Security and Emergency Response

The Office of Intelligence, Security and Emergency Response ensures development, coordination, and execution of plans and procedures for the DOT to balance transportation security requirements with safety, mobility, and the Nation's economic needs. The Office monitors the Nation's transportation network on a continuous basis; advises the Secretary on incidents affecting transportation systems; leads on issues of national preparedness, response, and transportation security; briefs the Secretary on transportation-related intelligence; performs the DOT's National Response Framework Emergency Support Function responsibilities; coordinates departmental participation in emergency preparedness and response exercises under the National Training and Exercise Program; administers the DOT's Continuity of Government and Continuity of Operations programs; and serves as the DOT representative for emergency planning for civil aviation support to NATO and other allies.

<https://www.transportation.gov/mission/administrations/intelligence-security-emergency-response>

Transportation Policy

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Transportation Policy analyzes, develops, articulates, and reviews policies and plans for all transportation modes. It also develops, coordinates, and evaluates public policy on safety, energy, and environmental initiatives that affect air, surface, marine, and pipeline transportation. It maintains policy and economic oversight of DOT regulatory programs and legislative initiatives. The Office also analyzes the economic and institutional implications of current and emerging transportation policy issues, transportation infrastructure finances, and new transportation technologies.

<https://www.transportation.gov/policy/assistant-secretary-transportation-policy>

Research and Technology

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology (OST–R) was created by title I, division L, of the Department of Transportation Appropriations Act, 2014 (49 USC 112 note), which transferred the authorities, functions, personnel, and powers and duties of the former Research and Innovative Technology Administration to the OST–R. The Office coordinates, facilitates, and reviews DOT research and development programs and activities; performs transportation statistics research, analysis, and reporting; and promotes innovative technologies for improving transportation systems. The OST–R is composed of the staff from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center, the Transportation Safety Institute, and the Office of Research, Development, and Technology.

<https://www.transportation.gov/administrations/assistant-secretary-research-and-technology/office-assistant-secretary-research-0>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Administrations

The "Our Administrations" web page provides convenient access to the home pages of the DOT's Administrations.

<https://www.transportation.gov/administrations>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that DOT records have been assigned to record group 398.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/398.html>

Aviation Consumer Protection

For information on 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.

<https://www.transportation.gov/airconsumer>

The Office of Aviation Enforcement and Proceedings publishes the "Air Travel Consumer Report" each month. The report makes information on the quality of airline services accessible to consumers. Issues of the consumer report are posted on the DOT website in Portable Document Format (PDF). Phone, 202-366-2220. TTY, 202-366-0511.

<https://www.transportation.gov/individuals/aviation-consumer-protection/air-travel-consumer-reports>

Blog

The DOT's official blog is titled "Destinations."

<https://www.transportation.gov/blog/Destinations-by-DOT>

Build America Bureau

The "Project Highlights" web page features 20 narratives that summarize the development process of specific new-build transportation public-private partnerships. Each narrative covers the partnership's conception through to its

financial closing and construction.

<https://www.transportation.gov/buildamerica/projects/project-highlights> | Email: BuildAmerica@dot.gov

Business Opportunities

Information on small business assistance, small business loans for women, and small business loans for veterans, as well as additional resources like DOT procurement forecasts, are available on the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization's website.

<https://www.transportation.gov/content/office-small-and-disadvantaged-business-utilization>

Career Opportunities

The DOT employs administrators and managers, air traffic controllers, aviation safety specialists, clerical staff, electronics maintenance technicians, and engineers—aeronautical, automotive, civil, electrical, highway, and general. For further information, contact the Office of the Secretary—Human Resource Operations, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Room W75–340, Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-366-9391 or 800-525-2878.

<https://www.transportation.gov/careers>

In 2020, the DOT ranked 3d among 17 large agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TD00>

In 2020, the Office of the Inspector General ranked 83d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TD12>

Civil Rights

For information on equal employment opportunity, nondiscrimination in DOT employment and transportation services, or the Department's disadvantaged business enterprise certification appeals program, contact the Director, Departmental Office of Civil Rights. Phone, 202-366-4648.

<https://www.transportation.gov/civil-rights>

Climate Change

On July 14, 2009, former Secretary of Transportation Ray LaHood read a statement before the U.S. Senate's Committee on Environment and Public Works. As part of his statement, the Secretary said: "Addressing VMT [vehicle-miles-traveled] growth plays a key role in decreasing transportation related GHG [greenhouse gas] emissions and should be included in overall efforts to prevent climate change. . . . transportation infrastructure will also face climate impacts such as rising sea levels, changing precipitation patterns, and temperature fluctuations. The need for adaptation is unavoidable. To ensure the continued integrity of the nation's transportation system, transportation infrastructure decisions must adequately consider forecasted effects and impacts from climate change."

<https://www.transportation.gov/testimony/transportations-role-climate-change-and-greenhouse-gases>

Conferences / Events

The DOT has placed on one web page a list of links for conference and event pages that are found on the websites of various DOT Administrations, the Office of Drug and Alcohol Policy and Compliance, the Office of Small and

Disadvantaged Business Utilization, and the Volpe Center.

<https://www.transportation.gov/mission/conferences-and-events>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page contains the DOT's postal address and customer service center's hours and phone number, as well as directions to DOT headquarters and links leading to additional contact information for DOT Administrations.

<https://www.transportation.gov/contact-us>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the DOT recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/transportation-department>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives information seekers the right to access DOT records, unless the Department determines that releasing the information would harm an interest that one or more of the nine FOIA exemptions shields or that releasing the information would violate the law. After receiving a properly submitted FOIA request, the DOT must provide the requester with copies of the relevant documents and records, or portions of them, that he or she is entitled to access under the law.

<https://www.transportation.gov/foia>

Improving the U.S. Transportation System

The DOT Secretary has prioritized innovation through engagement with emerging technologies, maintenance of the Nation's infrastructure, and the safety of Americans when they travel.

<https://www.transportation.gov/priorities>

Infographics

The Volpe Center's "Our Impact Through Infographics" web page communicates concisely, both textually and graphically, how the Center has advanced transportation innovation for the public good.

<https://www.volpe.dot.gov/our-work/infographics>

Motor Vehicle Safety

To report vehicle safety problems, get motor vehicle and highway safety information, or request consumer information publications, visit the **National Highway Traffic Safety Administration**'s SafeCar.gov website or call its vehicle safety hotline. Phone, 888-327-4236. TTY, 800-424-9153. Reports also may be filed online.

<http://www.safercar.gov>

Newsroom

The DOT posts press releases on its website.

<https://www.transportation.gov/newsroom>

Plain Language

The Plain Writing Act of 2010 improves "the effectiveness and accountability of Federal agencies to the public by promoting clear Government communication that the public can understand and use." The DOT is committed to helping its employees write clearly.

<https://www.transportation.gov/regulations/plain-language>

Policy Initiatives

The DOT posts current policy initiatives on its website.

<https://www.transportation.gov/policy-initiatives>

National Transportation Library

The Library makes transportation-related data, reports, research, and reference services accessible.

<https://ntl.bts.gov/ntl>

Social Media

The DOT has a YouTube channel and maintains Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, and Twitter accounts.

<https://www.transportation.gov/social>

The above Sources of Information were updated 9–2021.

Federal Aviation Administration

800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591

202-366-4000

866-835-5322

<http://www.faa.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR	Steve Dickson
Deputy Administrator	A. Bradley Mims
Chief of Staff	Angela H. Stubblefield

https://www.faa.gov/about/key_officials

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2021.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), formerly the Federal Aviation Agency, was established by the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 731).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-72/pdf/STATUTE-72-Pg731.pdf>

The Administration became a component of the Department of Transportation in 1967, pursuant to the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 106).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-80/pdf/STATUTE-80-Pg931.pdf>

The FAA posts an organizational chart on its "Offices" web page in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/

ACTIVITIES

The FAA regulates civil aviation and U.S. commercial space transportation, maintains and operates air traffic control and navigation systems for civil and military aircraft, and develops and administers programs involving aviation safety and the National Airspace System.

<https://www.faa.gov/about/mission/>

Air Navigation Facilities

The FAA locates and positions, constructs or installs, maintains, operates, and assures the quality of Federal air navigation electronic and visual aids. At flight service stations, airport traffic control towers, and air route traffic control centers, the Administration operates and maintains computer systems, radar facilities, and voice-data communications and visual display equipment.

http://www.faa.gov/about/safety_efficiency

Airport Programs

The Administration 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 effects of airport development, and administers an airport noise compatibility program. It also develops standards for and technical guidance on airport planning, design, operations, and safety and provides grants to assist public agencies in airport system and master planning and airport development and improvement.

<http://www.faa.gov/airports>

Airspace and Air Traffic Management

FAA activities center on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace. To achieve this goal, the Administration 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 airspace use. It also provides air traffic security control that meets national defense requirements.

http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic

Civil Aviation Abroad

Under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and the International Aviation Facilities Act (49 U.S.C. app. 1151), the FAA promotes aviation safety and supports civil aviation abroad. FAA experts exchange aeronautical information with

foreign counterparts; certify foreign airmen, mechanics, and repair shops; provide technical aid and training; negotiate bilateral airworthiness agreements with other countries; and participate in international conferences.

http://www.faa.gov/about/safety_efficiency

Commercial Space Transportation

The Administration regulates and supports the U.S. commercial space transportation industry. It licenses commercial space launch facilities and private sector launches of space payloads on expendable vehicles. 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.

http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/ast/about

Registration

The Aircraft Registry establishes and maintains the record of every U.S. civil aircraft. Buyers seeking information on aircraft they want to acquire, banks that finance aircraft purchases, aviation historians, and law enforcement and security agencies rely on the registry. An aircraft record contains information on the aircraft's registered owner, its airworthiness, and on recorded aircraft security interests.

http://www.faa.gov/licenses_certificates/aircraft_certification/aircraft_registry/about_aircraft_records

Research, Engineering, and Development

The research, engineering, and development activities of the FAA provide the systems, procedures, facilities, and devices needed for a safe and efficient air navigation and air traffic control system for civil aviation and air defense. The Administration also performs an aeromedical research function: It applies knowledge gained from its research program and the work of others to improve civil aviation safety and the safety, health, and efficiency of FAA employees. The Administration also supports the development and testing of aircraft and their parts.

http://www.faa.gov/data_research/research

Safety Regulation

The FAA issues and enforces regulations and minimum standards affecting the manufacture, operation, and maintenance of aircraft. It also certifies airmen and airports that serve air carriers.

http://www.faa.gov/about/safety_efficiency

Test and Evaluation

The FAA tests and evaluates 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, to implementation. At key decision points, it also carries out assigned independent testing.

Other Programs

The FAA administers the Aviation Insurance Program, which provides insurance products to cover U.S. domestic air transportation industry needs that are not adequately met by the commercial insurance market. The Administration develops specifications for the preparation of aeronautical charts. It also publishes current information on airways and airport service; issues technical publications for the improvement of in-flight safety, airport planning and design, and other aeronautical activities; and serves as the executive administration for the

operation and maintenance of the DOT automated payroll and personnel systems.

http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/apl/aviation_insurancehttp://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The FAA website features an alphabetical index to help visitors browse its content or search for information.

https://www.faa.gov/quick_reference

Aircraft Registry

The FAA maintains a registry that allows users to search aircraft registration information online.

https://www.faa.gov/licenses_certificates/aircraft_certification/aircraft_registry

Airlines

The Air Traffic Control System Command Center website features a list of links for the Web sites of airlines.

http://www.fly.faa.gov/FAQ/Airline_Links/airline_links.jsp

Airmen Certification

The FAA posts answers to frequently asked questions dealing with airmen certification on its website.

https://www.faa.gov/licenses_certificates/airmen_certification/airmen_FAQ

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that FAA records have been assigned to record group 237.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/237.html>

Business Opportunities

Registration with the System for Award Management is required for doing business with the FAA.

<https://sam.gov/content/home>

The Small Business Office administers programs that assist small businesses, small businesses that are owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women-owned small businesses, and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses, with FAA procurement opportunities.

<https://sbo.faa.gov/Home.cfm>

Career Opportunities

The FAA offers civil aviation career opportunities in air traffic control, acquisition, contracts, engineering, information technology, safety and security, and other fields.

https://www.faa.gov/jobs/career_fields

In 2020, the FAA ranked 119th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/TD03>

Contact the FAA

Information for finding the appropriate point of contact or reporting an issue to the FAA is available on the "Contact" web page.

<https://www.faa.gov/contact>

Contact information for field and regional offices is available on the "National Engagement and Regional Administration" web page.

https://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/arc/

Data / Research

The FAA conducts research on commercial and general aviation. It posts information on how the research is carried out, the resulting data and statistics, and grant data and funding information.

https://www.faa.gov/data_research

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the FAA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/federal-aviation-administration>

Flight Delays

The FAA's Air Traffic Control System Command Center provides status information, which is not flight specific, for general airport conditions nationwide.

<http://www.fly.faa.gov/flyfaa/usmap.jsp>

Flying With Pets

The "Flying With Pets" web page has information and relevant links for flying with a pet or service animal.

https://www.faa.gov/travelers/fly_pets/

Email, personal digital assistants (PDAs), pagers, phones, and wireless devices can be used to monitor the real-time operating status of the Nation's largest airports and receive delay information from the FAA.

<https://www.fly.faa.gov/ais/jsp/ais.jsp>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine exemptions that are contained within the statute.

<https://www.faa.gov/foia>

FAA posts a lot of information on its website. Before making a formal FOIA request, search the records that are immediately available, particularly the contents of the FAA's electronic FOIA library. The desired information already may be accessible.

https://www.faa.gov/foia/electronic_reading_room

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The FAA posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://faa.custhelp.com>

Glossary

The Air Traffic Control System Command Center maintains a glossary of air traffic control management acronyms and terms.

<http://www.fly.faa.gov/FAQ/Acronyms/acronyms.jsp>

International Travel

The "International Travel" web page has information and resources for those preparing to fly abroad.

https://www.faa.gov/travelers/international_travel/

History

A timeline of aerospace history is available on the FAA website. The timeline starts on December 17, 1903, with Orville and Wilbur Wright's first self-propelled airplane flight.

<https://www.faa.gov/about/history/timeline>

Newsroom

The FAA posts factsheets, news items and updates, press releases, speeches, and testimonies on its website.

<https://www.faa.gov/newsroom>

NextGen

NextGen is a series of interlinked programs, portfolios, systems, policies, and procedures. It uses advanced technologies and capabilities for improving the operation of the National Airspace System.

<https://www.faa.gov/nextgen>

Report a Drone

Please report a drone that is being operated dangerously or used to commit a crime to local law enforcement first responders. Please report a drone that is being operated in a manner that flouts FAA rules to a local FAA flight standards district office. An unauthorized drone operator may be penalized or criminally charged.

https://www.faa.gov/uas/contact_us/report_uas_sighting/

Social Media

The FAA has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/FAA>

The FAA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/faanews>

The FAA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/FAAnews>

Wildlife Strikes

Aircraft and wildlife in the United States collide on occasion. Wildlife strikes almost always involve birds; however, the FAA also has received reports of alligator, bat, coyote, deer, skunk, and turtle strikes. The most frequently struck birds are gulls, but ducks and geese cause more damage per strike. The FAA's National Wildlife Strike Database contains the information needed for telling the full story of collisions involving aircraft and animals.

<http://wildlife.faa.gov>

The wildlife strike reporting system helps the FAA collect the information used to build the National Wildlife Strike Database. An online form is available for submitting a strike report.

<https://wildlife.faa.gov/add>

The Sources of Information were updated 10–2021.

Federal Highway Administration

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590

202-366-0650

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Stephanie Pollack, Acting

Deputy Administrator

Stephanie Pollack

Executive Director

Thomas D. Everett

<https://fhwaapps.fhwa.dot.gov/foisp/hqphone.do>

The above list of key personnel was updated 9–2021.

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). Title 23 of the United States Code and other supporting legislation authorize the Administration's various activities.

The FHWA improves mobility on our Nation's highways through national leadership, innovation, and program delivery. The Administration works with Federal, State, and local agencies as well as with other stakeholders and partners to maintain and improve the National Highway System, which includes the Interstate System and other roads of importance for national defense and mobility. The FHWA works to increase the National Highway System's safety and to minimize its traffic congestion. The FHWA ensures that America's roads and highways remain safe, technologically up-to-date, and environmentally friendly.

Through surface transportation programs, innovative and traditional financing mechanisms, and new types of

pavement and operational technology, the FHWA helps people and goods move more efficiently throughout the Nation. The Administration also improves the efficiency of highway and road connections to other modes of transportation. The Federal-aid Highway Program's budget is primarily divided between Federal-aid funding and the Federal Lands Highway Program.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/about>

ACTIVITIES

Federal-aid Highway Program

The Federal-Aid Highway Program supports State highway systems, providing financial assistance for the construction, maintenance and operations of the Nation's 3.9 million-mile highway network, which includes the Interstate Highway System, primary highways, and secondary local roads. The FHWA implements the Federal-aid Highway Program in cooperation with State and local governments.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federal-aidessentials/federalaid.cfm>

Federal Lands Highway Program

The Office of Federal Lands Highway promotes effective, efficient, and reliable administration for a coordinated program of Federal public roads and bridges; protects and enhances the Nation's natural resources; and gives transportation access to Native Americans. The Office provides financial resources and engineering assistance for public roads that meet the transportation needs of Federal and Indian lands. These services are provided in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, and the District of Columbia through the Office's Headquarters and its eastern, central, and western Federal Lands Highway division offices.

<http://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

All-American Roads / National Scenic Byways

America's Byways—which include the National Scenic Byways and All-American Roads—is an umbrella term referring to the collection of 150 roads that the Secretary of Transportation selects for inclusion based on distinctiveness and diverseness.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/byways>

Business Opportunities

FHWA programs generate a large number of contracting and procurement opportunities.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/about/business.cfm>

The Office of Acquisition and Grants Management manages most FHWA contracting opportunities. Phone, 202-366-4232.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/aaa>

Career Opportunities

The FHWA operates offices throughout the country and hires professionals with expertise in a variety of fields to carry out its mission.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/careers>

The FHWA consistently ranks high among agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/TD04>

Core Topics

The "Core Highway Topics" Web page features a topical, alphabetical list. The topics are categorized according to nine headings: environment, Federal and Indian lands, highway funding, international, research and technologies, road operations and congestion, roads and bridges, road users, and safety.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/resources/topics>

Environment

The "Air Quality and Climate Change Highlights" newsletter is available on the FHWA Web site.

<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/sustainability/newsletter/index.cfm>

Federal-Aid Essentials

Federal-aid Essentials offers an online library of informational videos and resources for local public agencies. Each video addresses a single topic and condenses the complex regulations and requirements of the Federal-aid Highway Program into basic concepts and illustrated examples.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federal-aidessentials>

Field and Division Offices

The FHWA comprises a headquarters office in Washington, DC; a Federal-aid division office in each State, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia; four metropolitan offices—Chicago, Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia—that serve as extensions of the corresponding Federal-aid division offices; and three Federal Lands Highway division offices.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/about/field.cfm>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA establishes a presumption that records in the possession of agencies and departments of the Federal Government's executive branch are available to the public. The statute sets standards for determining when Government records must be made available and which records may be withheld. It also gives information seekers specific legal rights and provides administrative and judicial remedies when access is denied. Most importantly, the FOIA requires that Federal agencies provide, to the fullest extent possible, access to and disclosure of information pertaining to the Government's business.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/foia>

The FHWA maintains an electronic FOIA reading room. It contains records that are often requested under the statute.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/foia/err.cfm>

Glossary

The FHWA Web site features a glossary of transportation planning terms and acronyms.

<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/glossary>

History

The FHWA Web site features a general highway history.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/history.cfm>

Infrastructure

The FHWA's Web site offers a trove of information on the following infrastructure topics: asset management, bridges and structures, construction, design, Federal-aid Program administration, Federal-aid programs and special funding, geotechnical, hydraulics, pavement, preservation, and transportation performance management.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure>

Libraries

The FHWA research library is located in the Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center in McLean, VA. It is open on weekdays, excluding Federal holidays, 7:30–4 p.m. Phone, 202-493-3172. Fax, 202-493-3495.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/research/library/> | Email: fhwalibrary@dot.gov

Each FHWA office maintains accessibility information that relates to its own program. The accessibility resource library supports the effort to organize information relating to the Americans with Disabilities Act and other accessibility resources that may affect FHWA projects.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/accessibility>

Newsroom

The FHWA posts press releases, as well as photos and videos, speeches and testimony, on its Web site and YouTube channel.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/briefingroom>

Resource Center / Technical Service Teams

The FHWA's technical service teams are organized into 12 activity areas: air quality, civil rights, construction and program management, environment and realty, finance services, geotechnical, hydraulics, operations, pavement and materials, planning, safety and design, and structures. Contact information for these teams and information on their activities, products, and services are available online in the Resource Center.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/resourcecenter/index.cfm>

Social Media

The FHWA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/USDOTFHWA>

The FHWA maintains a page on Facebook.

<https://www.facebook.com/FederalHighwayAdmin>

The FHWA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/USDOTFHWA>

Staff Directories

The headquarters organizational directory, key field personnel directory, and Washington headquarters fax numbers are available on the FHWA's Web site.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/about/staff.cfm>

Sustainability

The FHWA provides technical assistance to local, regional, and State transportation agencies to help them enhance sustainability, improve resilience, and reduce energy use and emissions on the Nation's highway system.

<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/sustainability/index.cfm>

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/contact>

For further information, contact the Federal Highway Administration, Office of Public Affairs, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-366-0660.

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590

202-366-2519

<http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

(vacancy)

Deputy Administrator

Meera Joshi

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/mission/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 9–2021.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) was established within the Department of Transportation on January 1, 2000, pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 1750).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-113/pdf/STATUTE-113-Pg1748.pdf>

Statutory material that affects the organization of the FMCSA has been codified in the United States Code (U.S.C.) and assigned to 49 U.S.C. 113.

ACTIVITIES

Formerly a part of the Federal Highway Administration, the FMCSA reduces commercial motor vehicle-related fatalities and injuries. Administration activities increase the safety of motor carrier operations by enforcing safety regulations—targeting high-risk commercial drivers and carriers; improving safety information systems and commercial motor vehicle technologies; strengthening equipment and operating standards; and increasing safety awareness. When carrying out these activities, the Administration works with representatives of the motor carrier industry, labor safety interest groups, and Federal, State, and local enforcement agencies.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/mission/about-us>

Commercial Licensing

The FMCSA develops standards to test and license commercial motor vehicle drivers.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/registration/commercial-drivers-license>

Data / Analysis

The FMCSA collects and disseminates data on motor carrier safety and directs resources to improve motor carrier safety.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/data-and-statistics/motor-carrier-safety-progress-reports>

Regulatory Compliance / Enforcement

The FMCSA operates a program to improve safety performance and remove high-risk carriers from the Nation's highways.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/regulations>

Research / Technology

The FMCSA coordinates research and development to improve the safety of motor carrier operations and commercial motor vehicles and drivers.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/research-and-analysis/active-research-projects>

Safety Assistance

The FMCSA provides States with financial assistance for roadside inspections and other commercial motor vehicle safety programs.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety>

Other Activities

The FMCSA 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 best-practices in motor carrier safety worldwide. It enforces regulations ensuring safe highway transportation of hazardous materials and maintains a task force for identifying and investigating household goods carriers that exhibit an unmistakable pattern of consumer abuse.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that FMCSA records have been assigned to record group 557. That record group, however, does not have a description that is associated with it.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/000.html>

Bicyclists / Pedestrians

Bicyclists and pedestrians share roads with large trucks and buses. The FMCSA website has resources that address safety issues affecting riders, walkers, and drivers.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/resources-bicyclists-and-pedestrians>

Career Opportunities

The FMCSA posts job announcements on the USAJobs website. Application tips, information for students and recent graduates, and reasons for pursuing a career at the FMCSA are available on its website. Phone, 800-832-5660.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/careers>

In 2020, the FMCSA ranked 138th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TD17>

Certified Medical Examiners

Inclusion in the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners is limited to medical professionals who complete training and pass an exam on the FMCSA's physical qualification standards.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/regulations/national-registry/national-registry-certified-medical-examiners>

Commercial Carriers

The FMCSA website has resources to help carrier companies with registration and safety and regulatory matters.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/resources-for-carrier-companies>

The FMCSA website has resources—regulatory information and safety publications—to make complying with regulations easier for passenger carriers and to help them operate more safely.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/passenger-safety/passenger-carrier-safety-information>

Commercial Drivers

The FMCSA website has resources for drivers who want to increase safety and who may need help them with the registration and licensing processes.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/resources-for-drivers>

Company Safety Records

The FMCSA maintains websites that provide convenient access to safety-related information. To perform a search, a user must know a company's name, USDOT number, or motor carrier number.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/company-safety-records>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has a table that contains email addresses, phone numbers, and web forms.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/contact-us>

Data / Statistics

The annual "Pocket Guide to Large Truck and Bus Statistics" highlights the FMCSA's role in collecting and analyzing data on large trucks and buses. The pocket guide is a compilation of statistics from the overall state of the industry to enforcement activity, details on traffic violations and other incidents, the costs of crashes, and more.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/data-and-statistics/commercial-motor-vehicle-facts>

The Analysis Division compiles the information used for "Large Truck and Bus Crash Facts," an annual report containing descriptive statistics on fatal, injurious, and property-damage-only crashes involving large trucks and buses.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/data-and-statistics/large-truck-and-bus-crash-facts>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the FMCSA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/federal-motor-carrier-safety-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FMCSA supports efforts to create a more open and transparent Federal Government. Accordingly, it conscientiously carries out the requirements of the FOIA. The FMCSA ensures that nonexempt documents or records are accessible to anyone who properly files a FOIA request. Phone, 202-366-2960. Fax, 202-385-2335.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/foia> | Email: foia@fmcsa.dot.gov

The FMCSA's electronic reading room contains frequently requested records, as well as final opinions and orders, policy statements, and staff manuals.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/foia/foia-electronic-reading-room>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The FMCSA posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/faq>

Grants

State and local government agencies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, as well as in American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Northern Mariana and the U.S. Virgin Islands may apply for safety grant funding.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/mission/grants>

Look Before You Book

The FMCSA website has resources for those making travel plans and for those looking to charter a bus for a sporting event, field trip, or other group activity. Safety tips and information, software applications (apps) to research bus operators, and information on reporting safety violations are available on the "Look Before You Book" web pages.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/passenger-safety/bus-passengers-look-you-book>

Bus travel safety kits for seniors, students, and those traveling to faith-based events are available on "Look Before You Book."

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/look-you-book/consumer-safety-resources>

Newsroom

The FMCSA posts events, news releases, speeches, and testimony on its website.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/newsroom>

Protect Your Move

The "Protect Your Move" web pages have a trove of information on and resources for planning a move, selecting a mover, and filing a moving fraud complaint.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/protect-your-move>

Safety Violations

Safety, service, or discrimination issues involving a bus or truck or moving company or a cargo tank facility? If so, file a complaint on the National Consumer Complaint Database website or by phone on weekdays, 8 a.m.–8 p.m., eastern time. Phone, 888-368-7238.

<https://nccdb.fmcsa.dot.gov/nccdb/home.aspx>

Service Centers / Field Offices

Contact information for service centers and field offices is available on the FMCSA website. Phone, 800-832-5660.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/mission/field-offices>

Social Media

The FMCSA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/fmcsa>

The FMCSA has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/FMCSA>

USDOT Numbers

The FMCSA website features an interactive tool that can determine whether or not a commercial vehicle requires a USDOT number.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/registration/do-i-need-usdot-number>

Veterans

The FMCSA helps veterans find employment in the motor carrier industry. Several provisions in the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act support this effort.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/fastact/veteran-drivers>

The above Sources of Information were updated 9–2021.

Federal Railroad Administration

1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., West Building, Washington, DC 20590

202-493-6014

<http://www.fra.dot.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR	(vacancy)

Deputy Administrator	Amit Bose

<https://railroads.dot.gov/about-fra/organization/vacant-administrator>

The above list of key personnel was updated 09–2021.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) was created pursuant to section 3(e)(1) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 U.S.C. 103).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-80/pdf/STATUTE-80-Pg931.pdf>

The FRA posts its organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) on its website for viewing and downloading.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/about-fra/organization/organization-chart>

ACTIVITIES

The Administration promulgates and enforces rail safety regulations, administers railroad financial assistance programs, conducts research and development to improve railroad safety and national rail transportation policy, provides for the rehabilitation of Northeast Corridor rail passenger service, and consolidates Government support of rail transportation activities.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/about-fra/about-fra>

Passenger and Freight Services

The FRA's passenger rail activities include administering Federal grants and loans to Amtrak, Alaska Railroad, and high-speed rail; supporting the Secretary of Transportation in his or her role as a member of Amtrak's board of directors; providing guidance and analysis of intercity passenger rail services and high-speed rail.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/rail-network-development/passenger-rail/passenger-rail>

Its freight rail activities include supporting current freight rail market share and growth and developing strategies to attract 50 percent of all shipments 500 miles or more to intermodal rail. The Administration's Office of Railroad Policy and Development implements programs that provide financial support, research and development, and analysis and guidance for the freight rail industry and its stakeholders.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/rail-network-development/freight-rail-overview>

Railroad Safety

The Administration administers and enforces the Federal laws and regulations that promote railroad safety, and it exercises jurisdiction over all areas of rail safety under the Rail Safety Act of 1970—track maintenance, inspection standards, equipment standards, operating practices. Railroad and related industry equipment, facilities, and records are inspected and required reports are reviewed. The Administration also educates the public about safety at highway rail grade crossings and the danger of trespassing on rail property.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/railroad-safety>

Research / Development

The FRA's research and development program relies on basic and applied research and on the development of innovations and solutions to ensure the efficient, reliable, and safe movement of people and goods. Safety is the principal driver of the research and development program.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/research-development/research-development-and-technology>

Transportation Test Center

The Administration tests and evaluates conventional and advanced railroad systems and components at the Transportation Test Center, Inc. Private sector companies and the Governments of Canada, Japan, and the United States use the facility to study the operation of conventional and advanced systems under controlled conditions. Amtrak tests new high-speed locomotives and trains at the Center, and the Federal Transit Administration uses it for testing urban rapid transit vehicles.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/program-areas/testing-facilities-equipment/testing-facilities-equipment>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that FRA records have been assigned to record group 399.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/399.html>

Business Opportunities

The "How To Do Business with the FRA" web page explains the steps of becoming eligible for doing business with the FRA and of identifying business opportunities that the FRA has to offer. The web page also has a database of small business vendors.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/resource-center/how-do-business-fra/how-do-business-fra>

Career Opportunities

The FRA relies heavily on railroad safety inspectors—hazardous materials, motive power and equipment, operating practices, signals and train control, and track inspectors—to carry out its mission. Safety inspectors inspect for compliance with Federal laws, regulations, rules, and standards; conduct accident investigations and report on their findings; and seek correction of unsafe conditions. They also testify as expert witnesses in civil suits. These jobs require skill in evaluation, factfinding, and report writing; comprehension and application of technical and regulatory standards; an ability to build rapport with individuals and organizations; and knowledge of methods used in installation, operation, and maintenance or manufacturing of railroad equipment and systems.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/resource-center/jobs/job-vacancies>

In 2020, the FRA ranked 206th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TD05>

Contact Information

Email addresses and phone numbers are available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/about-fra/contact-us>

Electronic Library (eLibrary)

An eLibrary offers convenient access to all the documents that are posted on the FRA's public website.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/elibrary-search>

Environmental Reviews

The FRA posts a list of environmental projects that require the FRA to pursue an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement or both an assessment and a statement.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/rail-network-development/environment/environmental-reviews>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the FRA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/federal-railroad-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Any person—U.S. citizens, foreign nationals, as well as those representing organizations, associations, and universities—can file a FOIA request. All FOIA requests must be submitted in writing and are processed in the

Office of Chief Counsel at FRA headquarters in Washington, DC.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/freedom-information-act-foia> | Email: FRAFOIA@dot.gov

To comply with the Electronic Freedom of Information Act (E-FOIA) Amendments of 1996, agencies must make some categories of records available to the public on an ongoing basis.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/resource-center/freedom-information-act/electronic-reading-room>

Horn Noise

Noise from transportation systems, including rail operations, often has adverse environmental effects. The FRA posts answers to frequently asked questions on horn noise.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/environment/noise-vibration/horn-noise-faq>

Maps

The "Maps—Geographic Information System" web page has interactive safety and trespassers casualty maps.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/maps-and-data/maps-geographic-information-system/maps-geographic-information-system>

Media Relations

The Office of Communications handles media relations.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/about-fra/communications/communications>

News

The FRA posts news items on its website.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/newsroom>

Railroad Crossings / Trespassing

FRA programs have helped to reduce the number of railroad crossing and trespassing fatalities by 60% over the last two decades. The Railroad Crossing Safety and Trespasser Prevention Division seeks to continue this trend. Information on and resources for railroad crossing safety and preventing trespassing along railroad rights-of-way are available online.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/highway-rail-crossing-and-trespasser-programs/railroad-crossing-safety-trespass>

Railroad Safety

The Office of Safety Analysis posts railroad safety information—data related to railroad accidents and incidents, including highway-rail grade crossing accidents, rail equipment accidents, and employee injuries and illnesses—on its website.

<https://safetydata.fra.dot.gov/OfficeofSafety/Default.aspx>

The FRA has a new safety data website.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/forms-guides-publications/guides/interacting-new-fra-safety-data-website>

The FRA monitors the occurrence of train accidents and incidents and investigates serious events to determine their cause and to assess compliance with safety laws and regulations. Detailed information on these investigations is available on the FRA's website.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/railroad-safety/accident-data-reporting-and-investigations>

Operation Lifesaver, Inc., is a nonprofit organization and a rail safety education leader.

<https://oli.org/about-us>

Research / Development

The Office of Research and Development is organized into four divisions and works in 10 program areas. An online table shows where the four divisions and 10 program areas intersect with the most frequent causes of railroad accidents and incidents.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/research-development/program-areas/program-areas>

Social Media

The FRA posts photographs and tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/USDOTFRA>

The FRA has a Facebook page.

<https://www.facebook.com/USDOTFRA>

The FRA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/usdotfra>

The above Sources of Information were updated 9–2021.

Federal Transit Administration

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590

202-366-4043

<http://www.fta.dot.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR	Nuria Fernandez
Deputy Administrator	(vacancy)
Executive Director	Matthew J. Welbes

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/officials/officials>

The above list of key personnel was updated 9–2021.

[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 U.S. Department of Transportation by section 1 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968 (5 U.S.C. app. 1), effective July 1, 1968. The FTA helps America's communities by developing improved public transportation and providing financial assistance to State and local governments to finance public transportation systems and carry out national transit goals and policy.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about-fta>

PROGRAMS

Alternatives Analysis

The Alternatives Analysis program provides grants to help identify public transportation needs and the costs and benefits of various transportation strategies for a defined travel corridor. The results of these studies may be the selection of a locally preferred transportation alternative, which is the first step for developing viable projects for possible future funding under the New Starts and Small Starts program.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13094_7395.html

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

Capital Investment

The Capital Investment program helps finance the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of facilities and equipment for public transportation service in urban areas. The Capital Investment program makes available three types of funds: fixed guideway modernization funds for rolling stock renewal, safety-related improvements, and signal and power modernization; new and small starts funds for construction of new fixed guideway systems or extensions to existing fixed guideway systems or corridor based rapid bus systems; and bus and bus facilities funds for the acquisition of buses and rolling stock, ancillary equipment, and the construction of bus facilities.

<http://www.fta.dot.gov/12304.html>

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

Clean Fuels Grants

The Clean Fuels Grants program helps nonattainment and maintenance areas achieve or maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone and carbon monoxide, and it supports emerging clean fuel and advanced propulsion technologies for transit buses and markets for those technologies. The program funds purchasing or leasing clean fuel buses, including buses that employ a lightweight composite primary structure and vans for use in revenue service; constructing or leasing clean fuel bus facilities, including electrical recharging facilities and related equipment; and projects involving clean fuel, biodiesel, hybrid electric, or zero emissions technology buses.

<http://www.fta.dot.gov/cleanfuels>

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

Elderly Persons and Persons With Disabilities

The Transportation for Elderly Persons and Persons With Disabilities program provides financial assistance to private nonprofit agencies for the transportation needs of elderly persons and persons with disabilities in places where public services are unavailable, insufficient, or inappropriate; to public bodies approved by the State to coordinate services for elderly persons or persons with disabilities; and to public bodies that 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.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3556.html

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

Job Access and Reverse Commuting

The Job Access and Reverse Commute program addresses the transportation challenges faced by welfare recipients and low-income persons seeking or maintaining employment. The program provides capital and planning and operating expenses for projects that transport low income individuals to and from jobs and employment-related activities and for projects that support reverse commuting. Many new entry level jobs are located in suburban areas: Low-income individuals have difficulty accessing these jobs from their inner city, urban, or rural neighborhoods. Many entry level-jobs also require working late or on weekends when conventional transit services are either reduced or nonexistent. Many employment related-trips also are complex, involving multiple destinations.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3550.html

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

New Freedom

The New Freedom formula grants program supports new public transportation services that surpass the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990. The program makes capital and operating funding available to private nonprofit organizations, State and local governmental authorities, and operators of public transportation services, including private operators of public transportation services. Eligible projects must benefit individuals with disabilities: Projects must assist them with transportation—including transportation to and from jobs and employment services—and remove barriers to transportation.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3549.html

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

Nonurban Area Assistance

The Other Than Urbanized Areas formula grants program provides funding to States to support public

transportation in rural areas—with populations under 50,000. The program enhances people's access in nonurbanized areas to health care, shopping, education, employment, public services, and recreation; assists in the maintenance, development, improvement, and use of public transportation systems in nonurbanized areas; encourages and facilitates the most efficient use of all transportation funds used to provide passenger transportation in nonurbanized areas through the coordination of programs and services; helps develop and support intercity bus transportation; and promotes the participation of private transportation providers in nonurbanized transportation.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3555.html

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

Planning

The Office of Planning and Environment supports the development of information that Federal, State, and local officials use to make transportation investment decisions. With FHWA partners, the Office co-administers a national planning program that provides funding, guidance, oversight, and technical support to State and local transportation agencies. The FTA's 10 region offices and FHWA's 52 division offices work to convey the program to State and local governments and other transportation agencies.

<http://www.fta.dot.gov/about/12347.html>

For further information, call the Office of Planning and Environment. Phone, 202-366-4033.

Research and Technology

The FTA conducts research, development, demonstration, deployment, and evaluation projects to improve public transportation services. The FTA administers the Bus Testing, International Public Transportation, National Research and Technology, and Transit Cooperative Research Programs. Through the Transit Investments for Greenhouse Gas and Energy Reduction (TIGGER) program, the Administration works with public transportation agencies to implement new strategies for lowering greenhouse gas emissions and to reduce energy use within transit operations. The FTA has five priority research areas: bicycles and transit, bus rapid transit, environmental sustainability, livable and sustainable communities, and state of good repair.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/research-innovation>

For further information, call the Office of Research, Demonstration and Innovation. Phone, 202-366-4052.

Rural Transit Assistance

The Rural Transit Assistance Program provides a funding source to help design and implement training and technical assistance projects and other support services tailored to meet the needs of transit operators in nonurbanized areas. States, local governments, and providers of rural transit services can receive program funds. States may use the funds to support nonurbanized transit activities in four areas: training, technical assistance,

research, and related support services.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3554.html

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

Safety

The Office of Transit Safety and Oversight administers a national safety program and oversees compliance with it. Based on FTA legislative, policy, and regulatory requirements, the program helps further the nationwide provision of transit service that is equitable, reliable, and safe.

<http://www.fta.dot.gov/tso.html>

For further information, call the Office of Transit Safety and Oversight. Phone, 202-366-1783.

Training and Technical Assistance

The Administration funds the National Transit Institute at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. Working with the Institute, the FTA develops and offers training courses on transit operations, planning, workforce performance, and productivity. Institute courses are offered at locations nationwide on a variety of subjects. Current course offerings are posted online.

<http://www.ntionline.com/courses/list.php>

For further information, call the Office of Research, Demonstration and Innovation. Phone, 202-366-4052.

Transit in Parks

The Paul S. Sarbanes Transit in Parks Program provides funding for alternative transportation projects in and around National Parks and other Federal recreation areas. Alternative transportation includes bicycle, ferry, pedestrian trail, shuttle bus, and other forms of public or nonmotorized transportation. These projects reduce congestion, protect sensitive natural and cultural treasures, and enhance visitor experience. Funding is awarded through a competitive process to units of Federal land management agencies and to State, local and tribal government agencies.

<http://www.fta.dot.gov/transitinparks>

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

Procurement-related information and resources are available on the FTA Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/funding/procurement/procurement>

Career Opportunities

FTA fills vacancies in its Washington, DC, headquarters and regional offices. The FTA relies on attorneys, congressional relations specialists, engineers, environmental specialists, planners, program management specialists, research program specialists, and other professionals to carry out its mission.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/jobs/jobs>

In 2016, the FTA ranked 228th among 305 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/TD09>

Environmental Justice

The FTA posts answers to questions related to environmental justice on its Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/regulations-and-guidance/environmental-programs/environmental-justice/environmental-justice-faqs>

Events

The FTA has a calendar of events on its Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/events>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA grants public access to the content of certain records that are held by the offices, agencies, corporations, administrations, commissions, boards, and services of the Federal Government's executive branch. Some records that contain sensitive commercial, governmental, and personal information are protected from disclosure.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/foia/foia-requests> | Email: FTA.FOIA@dot.gov

The FTA maintains an electronic reading room. Before submitting a FOIA request, information seekers should search for the desired document or record in the reading room to determine whether it is accessible immediately, without charge.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/foia/foia-electronic-reading-room>

Glossary

The FTA maintains a National Transit Database glossary on its Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/ntd/national-transit-database-ntd-glossary>

Grants

The FTA provides grants to local public transit systems. It invests billions of dollars each year to support and to expand public transit services. It provides annual formula grants to transit agencies nationwide, as well as discretionary funding in competitive processes.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/funding/grants/grant-programs>

History

A brief history of mass transit is available on the FTA Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/brief-history-mass-transit>

National Transit Database

U.S. transit ridership has grown by more than 20 percent in the last decade. To keep track of the industry and provide public information and statistics as growth continues, the National Transit Database records the asset, financial, and operating conditions of transit systems. Phone, 888-252-0936.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/ntd> | Email: NTDhelp@dot.gov

News

The FTA posts news releases on its Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/news>

Regional Offices

Contact information for the 10 regional offices is available on the FTA's Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/regional-offices/regional-offices>

Research / Innovation

Research projects assess new operational processes, expand public-private partnerships, fund demonstration grants for low or no emissions buses, improve traveler experiences, and test systems that monitor safety.

Research and innovation reports and publications are available on the FTA Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/research-innovation/research-innovation-reports-and-publications>

Social Media

The FTA maintains a channel on YouTube, as well as accounts on Facebook, LinkedIn, and Twitter.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/news/social-media>

Updates

A subscription form is available on the FTA Web site to sign up for email updates.

<https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDOTFTA/subscriber/new>

<http://www.fta.dot.gov/newsroom/13006.html>

For further information, contact the Federal Transit Administration, Office of Communications and Congressional Affairs, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-366-4043.

Great Lakes Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

55 M Street SE., Suite 930, Washington, DC 20003.

202-366-0091

202-366-7147

<http://www.seaway.dot.gov>

Departmental Postal Address: Great Lakes Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590.

Email: slsdc@dot.gov

Postal and Physical Address: Great Lakes Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation–Operations, 180 Andrews Street, Massena, NY 13662

315-764-3200

315-764-3235

POLICY HEADQUARTERS—WASHINGTON, DC

ADMINISTRATOR	(vacancy)
Deputy Administrator	Craig H. Middlebrook

OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS—MASSENA, NY

Associate Administrator, Seaway Operations	Gary Croot

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/about/meet-our-team>

The above list of key personnel was updated 03–2021.

The Great Lakes Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (GLSLSDC) 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 DOT in 1966.

The GLSLSDC, working jointly with the Saint Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation (SLSMC) of Canada, operates and maintains 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 and engages in economic and trade development activities to stimulate trade and employment in the eight States of the Great Lakes region. The GLSLSDC and SLSMC work together 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 and 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 maritime and related service industries of the Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence Seaway systems.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/about/what-does-slsdc-do>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

The GLSLSDC relies on professionals with expertise in administration, engineering, information technology, management, marine operations, public policy, and other fields.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/about/careers-slsdc>

Contact Information

Information for contacting the GLSLSDC by email, postal mail, and phone is posted online.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/about/contact-us>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Any person has the right to a copy of certain records possessed by the Government's executive administrations, agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, offices, and services. Some records, however, are protected from disclosure.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/electronic-reading-room>

Grants

The GLSLSDC has an easy-to-use Federal grants toolkit that offers a snapshot of the essential information, resources, and tools needed to identify Federal agencies and processes offering financial assistance to maritime stakeholders seeking to carry out environmental, infrastructural, intermodal, and other development projects.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/slsdc-federal-grants-toolkit>

Map

An interactive map of vessels transiting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway System is available online.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/explore/interactive-shipping-map-and-shipping-schedule>

News

The SLSDC's quarterly newsletter "Seaway Compass" is available online. It features current information and recent news on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway System.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/seaway-compass>

Publications

The "Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway System Directory" is a comprehensive publication on the ports and shipping-related businesses that are critical throughout the region and beyond. It features extensive photography and serves as an excellent resource for readers who are interested in the Great Lakes Seaway maritime industry.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/seaway-system-directory>

The GLSLSDC's marketing brochure offers comprehensive information on the waterway and its significance to the Great Lakes region. It is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/slsdc-marketing-brochure>

Reports

The GLSLSDC posts annual reports on its website.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/annual-reports>

The GLSLSDC posts Asset Renewal Program reports on its website.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/asset-renewal-program-reports>

Social Media

The GLSLSDC maintains a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/USDOTSLSDC>

Studies

The "Environmental and Social Impacts of Marine Transport in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Region" study provides marine stakeholders, transportation planners, and government policymakers with an assessment of the potential environmental and social consequences that could occur if cargo carried by marine vessels on the Seaway navigation system shifted to rail and road modes of transport.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/social-impact-study>

Visitors' Center

The Seaway Visitors' Center at the Eisenhower Lock provides tourists and ship watchers with an observation deck where they can view commercial vessels and cruise ships transiting the lock. Each year, hundreds of ships from all over the globe make thousands of transits through the St. Lawrence Seaway. They carry a wide variety of cargoes: coal, grains, iron ore, steel, steel slabs, stone, and more.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/explore/visitors-center>

The Sources of Information were updated 3–2021.

Maritime Administration

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590

202-366-5807

800-996-2723

<http://www.marad.dot.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Lucinda Lessley, Acting

Deputy Administrator

Lucinda Lessley

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/about-us/office-administrator/key-personnel>

The above list of key personnel was updated 11–2021.

MARAD develops and promotes the U.S. merchant marine and its operations and oversees emergency merchant ship operations.

ESTABLISHMENT

The Maritime Administration (MARAD) 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 DOT.

MARAD manages programs that help develop and promote the U.S. merchant marine and its operations. It also organizes and directs emergency merchant ship operations.

ACTIVITIES

MARAD serves as the DOT's waterborne transportation agency. Its programs promote waterborne transportation use, the seamless integration of waterborne transportation with other parts of the transportation system, and U.S. merchant marine viability. The Administration's activities involve ships and shipping, shipbuilding, port operations, vessel operations, national security, safety, and the environment. It also maintains the health of the merchant marine—commercial mariners, vessels, and intermodal facilities contribute significantly to national security. The Administration, therefore, supports current mariners, helps educate future mariners, and informs Americans about the maritime industry and how it benefits them. Recently, the Administration realigned its functions to be more effective as an industry promoter and to focus more attention on the environment and safety.

MARAD administers the Maritime Security Program, which maintains a core fleet of U.S.-flag, privately-owned ships that operate in international commerce. Under agreement, these ships are available to provide needed capacity, during war and national emergencies, to meet Department of Defense requirements.

It also administers the Ready Reserve Force program to facilitate deployment of U.S. military forces—rapidly and worldwide. The Force primarily supports transport of Army and Marine Corps unit equipment and combat support equipment. The Force also supports initial resupply during the critical surge period before commercial ships become available. The program provides nearly one-half of the Government-owned surge sealift capability.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/about-us>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that MARAD records have been assigned to record group 357.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/357.html>

Business Opportunities

To learn about doing business with MARAD, visit its "Business Services and Products" web page.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/about-us/marad-business-services-products>

Career Opportunities

The "Mariners" web page has information on becoming a mariner and mariner opportunities.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/outreach/mariners>

The six maritime academies and U.S. Merchant Marine Academy educate students for service as officers in the U.S. Merchant Marine, U.S. Armed Forces, and Nation's intermodal transportation system.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/education/maritime-academies/maritime-academies> | Email: careersafloat@dot.gov

In 2020, MARAD ranked 228th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TD13>

Contact Information

MARAD posts contact information on its "Maritime Contact Information" web page.

<https://cms.marad.dot.gov/about-us/maritime-contact-information>

Data / Statistics

The "Data and Reports" web pages contain data that are organized into four broad categories: historical datasets, U.S.-international trade, U.S. vessel movements and port calls, and vessel fleet lists. The Office of Policy and Plans publishes statistical and economic analyses and reports on a variety of maritime transportation topics.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/data-reports> | Email: data.marad@dot.gov

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that MARAD recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/maritime-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Enacted in 1966, the FOIA took effect on July 4, 1967. The Act gives a right for accessing Federal agency records to any person, except a fugitive from the law. Some records, or portions of them, are shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine statutory exemptions or by specific harm that disclosure could cause. The Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996 require Federal agencies to use electronic information technology to expand access to and availability of FOIA documents. MARAD posts contact information for its FOIA officer and FOIA public liaison on its "Freedom of Information Act Contacts" web page.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/about-us/foia/freedom-information-act-contacts> | Email: FOIA.Marad@dot.gov

The agency maintains an online document library. Before submitting a FOIA request, browse its electronic reading room or search for the desired information to determine if it is accessible, immediately and free of

charge, without submitting a formal FOIA request.

<https://www.marad.dot.gov/about-us/foia/electronic-reading-room>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

MARAD posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.marad.dot.gov/about-us/frequently-asked-questions>

Glossary

The "Glossary of Shipping Terms—2008" contains abbreviations, acronyms, initialisms, and words that its compilers selected from the rich vocabulary of the shipping business.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/sites/marad.dot.gov/files/docs/resources/3686/glossaryfinal.pdf>

History

The MARAD vessel history database has information on vessels that have been or remain part of the National Defense Reserve Fleet and other vessels that were at one time owned, operated, or in the custody of MARAD or one of its predecessor agencies. Each database entry includes one or more images of vessel status cards—paper index cards that tell the story of a ship's career in Government service—and additional information when it is available.

<https://vesselhistory.marad.dot.gov/ShipHistory/ShipList?pageNumber=1&matchFromStart=True> | Email: marad.history@dot.gov

Maps

A map of MARAD gateway offices is available on the "Gateway Offices" web page.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/about-us/gateway-offices/gateway-offices>

MARAD maintains a deepwater port location and status map online. The "Deepwater Ports Map" web page has links to information on applications that are under review, that have been approved or disapproved, and that have been withdrawn.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/ports/deepwater-ports-and-licensing/deepwater-ports-map>

Marine Environment

In a three-page special report "Marine Environment—Protecting the World's Waters," Carolyn E. Junemann and Koichi Yoshida discuss the following topics: anti-fouling systems, cooperation with the International Maritime Organization, oil booms, port waste, and underwater sound.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/sites/marad.dot.gov/files/docs/environment-security-safety/office-environment/606/isofocus12-04-ensr-marineenvironment.pdf>

Marine Highway Routes

The Marine Highway system comprises 25 marine highway routes serving as extensions of the surface transportation system.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/sites/marad.dot.gov/files/docs/grants-finances/marine-highways/3061/marine-highway-route-descriptions-8-14-2019.pdf>

Maritime Advisory System

U.S. maritime alerts provide basic information—date and time, incident type, location—on reported maritime security threats to U.S. maritime industry interests. In some situations, an alert may be issued to refute unsubstantiated claims. To be added to the electronic distribution list for U.S. maritime alerts and advisories, email the request to MARAD security.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/office-security/msci-portal/maritime-security-communications-industry-msci-web-portal> | Email: MaradSecurity@dot.gov

Newsroom

Congressional testimonies, news items, and speeches are available online.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/newsroom>

Ship Disposal

MARAD's website has information on four methods for disposing of a ship: artificial reefing, domestic recycling, ship donations, and naval sink at sea live-fire training exercises (SINKEX).

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/national-defense-reserve-fleet/ship-disposal-program/ship-disposal-program>

Social Media

MARAD has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/DOTMARAD>

MARAD tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/DOTMARAD>

Video Archives

A video archives is available on MARAD's website.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/outreach/maritime-administration-video-archives>

Virtual Ship Tours

Virtual tours inside cargo and crew spaces and engine rooms are part of MARAD's website.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/history/artifact-program/exhibits>

A virtual tour of the NS Savannah, the world's first nuclear-powered merchant ship, which was launched in 1959 as part of the Atoms for Peace Program, is available online.

<https://maritime.org/tour/savannah>

The Sources of Information were updated 11–2021.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590

202-366-9550

ADMINISTRATOR	Steven Cliff, Acting
Deputy Administrator	(vacancy)
Executive Director	Jack Danielson

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/about-nhtsa/nhtsa-leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 9–2021.

[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 reduce the number of deaths, injuries, and economic losses resulting from motor vehicle crashes on the Nation's highways.

The Administration administers motor vehicle and related equipment safety performance programs; co-administers the State and community highway safety program; regulates the Corporate Average Fuel Economy program; issues Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) that prescribe safety features and levels of safety-related performance for vehicles and vehicular equipment; rates the safety of passenger vehicles in the New Car Assessment Program; monitors and participates in international vehicle safety forums to harmonize the FMVSS where appropriate; investigates and prosecutes odometer fraud; administers the National Driver Register Program; conducts studies and operates programs to reduce economic losses in motor vehicle crashes and repairs; performs studies, conducts demonstration projects, and issues regulations requiring manufacturers to provide motor vehicle consumer information; promotes programs to reduce impaired driving, to reduce risky driver behaviors, and to increase seat belt use; and issues theft prevention standards for passenger motor vehicles.

ACTIVITIES

Research and Program Development

The Administration helps develop motor vehicle and highway safety program standards. It analyzes data and researches, develops, tests, and evaluates motor vehicles, motor vehicle equipment, and advanced technologies, and it collects and analyzes crash data. NHTSA activities are broad in scope with respect to safety: The Administration encourages industry to adopt advanced motor vehicle safety designs, increases public awareness

of safety issues, and provides a base for vehicle safety information.

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/Research>

Regional Operations and Program Delivery

The NHTSA administers State highway safety grant programs that the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users authorized. The Highway Safety formula grant program provides funds to States, Indian nations, and the territories each year to support safety programs, particularly in the following priority areas: data and traffic records, emergency medical services, impaired driving, motorcycle safety, occupant protection, pedestrian and bicycle safety, police traffic services, roadway safety, and speed control. Incentive grants are also used to encourage States to implement effective data improvement, impaired driving, motorcycle safety, and occupant protection programs.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/highway-safety-grants-program>

Rulemaking

The Administration issues FMVSS that prescribe safety features and levels of safety-related performance for vehicles and vehicular equipment. The Administration participates in the United Nations World Forum for the Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29). It also oversees the New Car Assessment Program and the Government's Five Star Safety Rating Program, which evaluates the safety performance of light trucks, passenger cars, vans, and child seats (<https://www.nhtsa.gov/ratings>). These evaluations are highly publicized—star ratings must be visible on the price labels of new vehicles. The Administration also educates consumers on topics such as driving while distracted, as well as the proper use of vehicle safety features and child restraint seats. To promote fuel economy, it manages a program establishing and revising fleet average fuel economy standards for passenger car and light truck manufacturers (<https://www.nhtsa.gov/laws-regulations/corporate-average-fuel-economy>). The Administration also runs an antitheft program. Under this program the NHTSA issues rules requiring that certain passenger motor vehicles meet parts-marking requirements, and it calculates and publishes annual motor vehicle theft rates.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/laws-regulations>

Enforcement

The Administration's Office of Enforcement assures that all new vehicles sold in the U.S. meet applicable FMVSS. Under its compliance program, the Office conducts random tests and collects consumer complaints to identify and investigate problems with motor vehicles and vehicular equipment. If a vehicle or equipment suffers from a safety-related defect or does not meet all applicable FMVSS, the Office seeks a recall, which requires manufacturers to notify owners and to remedy the defect free of charge. The Office monitors recalls to ensure that owners are notified in a timely manner and that the scope of the recall and the remedy are adequate. The Office also assures that all motor vehicles subject to the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) regulations meet their respective targets, and it enforces violations of Federal odometer fraud regulations by criminally prosecuting offenders.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/recalls>

National Center for Statistics and Analysis

The NHTSA maintains a collection of scientific and technical information on motor vehicle safety. It also operates the National Center for Statistics and Analysis, whose activities include the development and maintenance of national highway-crash data collection systems and related statistical and economic analyses. The public and the private sector and universities and Federal, State, and local agencies rely on these motor vehicle safety information resources for documentation.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/research-data/national-center-statistics-and-analysis-nca>

Communications and Consumer Information

The Office of Communications and Consumer Information develops, directs, and implements communication strategies based on NHTSA policy and programs, including campaigns to support high visibility enforcement efforts. It promotes safety messages for NHTSA vehicle-related issues. The Office also manages NHTSA Web sites and the toll-free Vehicle Safety Hotline. Information received from calls to the hotline forms the basis of investigations, which can lead to recalls if safety-related defects are identified.

<http://www.trafficsafetymarketing.gov/ciot>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Car Seats

A car seat glossary is available on the Parents Central Web site.

<http://www.safercar.gov/parents/CarSeats/Car-Seat-Glossary-of-Terms.htm?view=full>

The car seat finder is an online tool that uses date of birth, height, and weight to find a car seat type that properly fits a child.

<http://www.safercar.gov/cpsApp/crs/index.htm>

Career Opportunities

Information on job openings is available on the "Jobs at NHTSA" Web page.

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/Jobs>

In 2016, the NHTSA ranked 290th among 305 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/TD10>

Data

The NHTSA posts factsheets, reports, research notes, statistics, and studies on its Web site.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/research-data>

Driving Safety

The NHTSA Web site features a trove of safety information and resources. Disabled, older, and teen drivers, as well as motorcyclists and others can find Web pages dedicated to improving their driving habits and addressing their safety needs.

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/Driving-Safety>

Events

The NHTSA hosts meetings and forums to explore new approaches to highway safety. Information and materials from these event are available online.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/events>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The NHTSA is required to disclose records that are properly requested in writing by any person. A Government agency may withhold information pursuant to one or more of nine exemptions and three exclusions contained in the FOIA. The act applies only to Federal agencies and does not give a right of access to records held by Congress, the courts, State or local government agencies, and private entities.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/about-nhtsa/foia>

The NHTSA maintains an electronic reading room. Before submitting a FOIA request, an information seeker should search for the desired document or record in the reading room to determine whether it may be available immediately, without charge. The NHTSA also operates a service center for answering FOIA-related questions. Phone, 202-366-2870.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/about-nhtsa/electronic-reading-room>

News

The NHTSA posts press releases on its Web site.

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/About-NHTSA/Press-Releases>

The NHTSA posts speeches, press events, and testimonies on its Web site.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/speeches-presentations>

Publications

The NHTSA disseminates information on traffic safety programs in "Traffic Techs." The publication, starting with the year 1995, is available online. Starting with the years 2005 and 2006, "Traffic Techs" becomes available in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/About-NHTSA/Traffic-Techs> | Email: TrafficTech@dot.gov

Recalls

The Recalls Spotlight monitors high-profile recalls and provides resources finding and addressing vehicle recalls.

<http://www.safercar.gov/rs/index.html>

The NHTSA's Web site features a search tool that allows the user to enter a vehicle's identification number (VIN) to learn whether it has been repaired as part of a safety recall in the last 15 years.

<http://www-odi.nhtsa.dot.gov/owners/SearchSafetyIssues>

Regional Offices

Contact information for the NHTSA's 10 regional offices is available on the "Regional Offices" Web page.

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/nhtsa/whatis/regions>

Research

The Office of Vehicle Safety Research strategizes, plans, and implements research programs to reduce crashes, fatalities, and injuries. The NHTSA's Web site contains a trove of information related to these programs.

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/Research>

Resources for Parents

The Parents Central Web site features resources to help parents protect their children and educate them on car and road safety and becoming responsible drivers.

<http://www.safercar.gov/parents/index.htm>

Vehicle Safety

The NHTSA Web site features a trove of information on and resources for vehicle safety. Topics include defects and recalls, odometer fraud, theft protection, and tires.

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/Vehicle-Safety>

To report suspected safety defects in vehicles, vehicle equipment, and child restraint seats, call the Vehicle Safety Hotline. English- and Spanish-speaking representatives are available on weekdays, excluding Federal holidays. Phone, 888-327-4236. TTY, 800-424-9153.

<https://www-odi.nhtsa.dot.gov/VehicleComplaint>

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/about-nhtsa/contact-us>

For further information, contact the **National Highway Traffic Safety Administration**, Office of Communications and Consumer Information, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-366-9550.

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590

202-366-4433

<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR	(vacancy)
Deputy Administrator	Tristan Brown
Executive Director	Howard W. McMillan

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/about/key-officials>

The above list of key personnel was updated 11–2021.

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) 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, except 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 hazardous material regulatory requirements. The Office enforces regulations other than those applicable to a single mode of transportation. It manages a fee-funded grant program to help States plan for hazardous materials emergencies and to assist them and Indian tribes with training for hazardous materials emergencies. The Office also maintains a national safety program to safeguard food and other products from contamination during motor or rail transportation.

<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/info-center> | Email: phmsa.hm-infocenter@dot.gov

For further information, call the Hazardous Materials Information Center. Phone, 800-467-4922.

PIPELINES

The Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) ensures the safety, security, and environmental protection of the Nation's pipeline transportation system. The Office establishes and enforces safety and environmental standards for pipeline transportation of gas and hazardous liquids. The Office analyzes data, educates and trains, promotes damage prevention, and conducts research and development for pipeline safety. Through OPS administered grants, 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 State programs. In accordance with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the Office also approves and tests oil pipeline spill response plans.

<http://phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline>

For further information, call the Pipeline Safety Information Center. Phone, 202-366-4595. Fax, 202-493-2311.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

Information on the acquisition vehicles that the PHMSA uses to fulfill the requirements for goods and services of its program offices is available online.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/about-phmsa/working-phmsa/phmsa-business-opportunities>

Career Opportunities

The PHMSA relies on accident investigators, accountants, attorneys, auditors, budget analysts, economists, engineers, finance analysts, geographic information systems specialists, grant specialists, human resource specialists, information technology specialists, and other professionals to carry out its mission.

<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/careers>

In 2020, the PHMSA ranked 322d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacestowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TD16>

Data / Statistics

The Office of Pipeline Safety makes available data on federally regulated and State regulated natural gas pipelines, hazardous liquid pipelines, and liquefied natural gas plants. The operators of these pipeline facilities report this data in accordance with PHMSA pipeline safety regulations. The PHMSA provides downloads of the raw data, yearly summaries, multiyear trends of safety performance metrics, and inventories tracking the removal of aging and other higher-risk infrastructure.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/data-and-statistics/pipeline/data-and-statistics-overview>

Environmental Justice

The PHMSA website provides information for promoting environmental justice and ensuring nondiscrimination in communities.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/about-phmsa/civil-rights/environmental-justice>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA establishes the public's right to obtain information from Federal Government agencies. Any person may file a FOIA request, including citizens and foreign nationals, as well as associations, organizations, and universities.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The PHMSA posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/about-phmsa/phmsa-faqs>

Glossaries

The PHMSA website has an inspection activity glossary.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/inspections/inspection-activity-glossary>

The PHMSA has posted a list of definitions that are associated with safe travel.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/safe-travel/definitions>

Hazardous Materials

The Hazardous Materials Information Center can provide assistance with applying the hazardous materials regulations (49 CFR Parts 100–185), can provide information on hazardous materials transportation and rulemakings, receives reports of violations of the hazardous materials regulations, can provide copies of recent

Federal Register publications or Department of Transportation special permits, can provide copies of training materials, and receives requests for formal letters of interpretation.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/standards-rulemaking/hazmat/hazardous-materials-information-center> | Email: phmsa.hm-infocenter@dot.gov

History

Millions of miles of transportation pipelines deliver the energy products that the American public uses to keep homes and businesses running. While rare, pipeline incidents can be fatal and cost millions of dollars in property damage. The Office of Pipeline Safety participated in the investigations of major pipeline incidents in San Bruno, CA; Allentown, PA; and Marshall, MI. In its commitment to safety awareness and outreach, the Office offers a historical look at high-profile pipeline incidents.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/safety-awareness/pipeline/historical-pipeline-incidents>

Library

The resources library contains an accessible collection of public documents related to the safe transport of hazardous materials.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/resources>

Mapping System

The National Pipeline Mapping System public map viewer is a Web-based application designed to assist the general public with displaying and querying data related to gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines, liquefied natural gas plants, and breakout tanks under the jurisdiction of the PHMSA.

<https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/Default.aspx>

Newsroom

The PHMSA posts news items online.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/newsroom>

The Sources of Information were updated 11–2021.

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Federal Aviation Administration



The United States Government Manual

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20591

202-366-4000

866-835-5322

<http://www.faa.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Steve Dickson

Deputy Administrator

A. Bradley Mims

https://www.faa.gov/about/key_officials

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2021.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), formerly the Federal Aviation Agency, was established by the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 731).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-72/pdf/STATUTE-72-Pg731.pdf>

The Administration became a component of the Department of Transportation in 1967, pursuant to the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 106).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-80/pdf/STATUTE-80-Pg931.pdf>

The FAA posts an organizational chart on its "Offices" web page in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/

ACTIVITIES

The FAA regulates civil aviation and U.S. commercial space transportation, maintains and operates air traffic control and navigation systems for civil and military aircraft, and develops and administers programs involving aviation safety and the National Airspace System.

<https://www.faa.gov/about/mission/>

Air Navigation Facilities

The FAA locates and positions, constructs or installs, maintains, operates, and assures the quality of Federal air navigation electronic and visual aids. At flight service stations, airport traffic control towers, and air route traffic control centers, the Administration operates and maintains computer systems, radar facilities, and voice-data communications and visual display equipment.

http://www.faa.gov/about/safety_efficiency

Airport Programs

The Administration 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 effects of airport development, and administers an airport noise compatibility program. It also develops standards for and technical guidance on airport planning, design, operations, and safety and provides grants to assist public agencies in airport system and master planning and airport development and improvement.

<http://www.faa.gov/airports>

Airspace and Air Traffic Management

FAA activities center on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace. To achieve this goal, the Administration 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 airspace use. It also provides air traffic security control that meets national defense requirements.

http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic

Civil Aviation Abroad

Under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and the International Aviation Facilities Act (49 U.S.C. app. 1151), the FAA promotes aviation safety and supports civil aviation abroad. FAA experts exchange aeronautical information with foreign counterparts; certify foreign airmen, mechanics, and repair shops; provide technical aid and training; negotiate bilateral airworthiness agreements with other countries; and participate in international conferences.

http://www.faa.gov/about/safety_efficiency

Commercial Space Transportation

The Administration regulates and supports the U.S. commercial space transportation industry. It licenses commercial space launch facilities and private sector launches of space payloads on expendable vehicles. 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.

http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/ast/about

Registration

The Aircraft Registry establishes and maintains the record of every U.S. civil aircraft. Buyers seeking information on aircraft they want to acquire, banks that finance aircraft purchases, aviation historians, and law enforcement and security agencies rely on the registry. An aircraft record contains information on the aircraft's registered owner, its airworthiness, and on recorded aircraft security interests.

http://www.faa.gov/licenses_certificates/aircraft_certification/aircraft_registry/about_aircraft_records

Research, Engineering, and Development

The research, engineering, and development activities of the FAA provide the systems, procedures, facilities, and devices needed for a safe and efficient air navigation and air traffic control system for civil aviation and air defense. The Administration also performs an aeromedical research function: It applies knowledge gained from its research program and the work of others to improve civil aviation safety and the safety, health, and efficiency of FAA employees. The Administration also supports the development and testing of aircraft and their parts.

http://www.faa.gov/data_research/research

Safety Regulation

The FAA issues and enforces regulations and minimum standards affecting the manufacture, operation, and maintenance of aircraft. It also certifies airmen and airports that serve air carriers.

http://www.faa.gov/about/safety_efficiency

Test and Evaluation

The FAA tests and evaluates 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, to implementation. At key decision points, it also carries out assigned independent testing.

Other Programs

The FAA administers the Aviation Insurance Program, which provides insurance products to cover U.S. domestic air transportation industry needs that are not adequately met by the commercial insurance market. The Administration develops specifications for the preparation of aeronautical charts. It also publishes current information on airways and airport service; issues technical publications for the improvement of in-flight safety, airport planning and design, and other aeronautical activities; and serves as the executive administration for the operation and maintenance of the DOT automated payroll and personnel systems.

http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/apl/aviation_insurancehttp://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The FAA website features an alphabetical index to help visitors browse its content or search for information.

https://www.faa.gov/quick_reference

Aircraft Registry

The FAA maintains a registry that allows users to search aircraft registration information online.

https://www.faa.gov/licenses_certificates/aircraft_certification/aircraft_registry

Airlines

The Air Traffic Control System Command Center website features a list of links for the Web sites of airlines.

http://www.fly.faa.gov/FAQ/Airline_Links/airline_links.jsp

Airmen Certification

The FAA posts answers to frequently asked questions dealing with airmen certification on its website.

https://www.faa.gov/licenses_certificates/airmen_certification/airmen_FAQ

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that FAA records have been assigned to record group 237.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/237.html>

Business Opportunities

Registration with the System for Award Management is required for doing business with the FAA.

<https://sam.gov/content/home>

The Small Business Office administers programs that assist small businesses, small businesses that are owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women-owned small businesses, and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses, with FAA procurement opportunities.

<https://sbo.faa.gov/Home.cfm>

Career Opportunities

The FAA offers civil aviation career opportunities in air traffic control, acquisition, contracts, engineering, information technology, safety and security, and other fields.

https://www.faa.gov/jobs/career_fields

In 2020, the FAA ranked 119th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/TD03>

Contact the FAA

Information for finding the appropriate point of contact or reporting an issue to the FAA is available on the "Contact" web page.

<https://www.faa.gov/contact>

Contact information for field and regional offices is available on the "National Engagement and Regional Administration" web page.

https://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/arc/

Data / Research

The FAA conducts research on commercial and general aviation. It posts information on how the research is carried out, the resulting data and statistics, and grant data and funding information.

https://www.faa.gov/data_research

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the FAA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/federal-aviation-administration>

Flight Delays

The FAA's Air Traffic Control System Command Center provides status information, which is not flight specific, for general airport conditions nationwide.

<http://www.fly.faa.gov/flyfaa/usmap.jsp>

Flying With Pets

The "Flying With Pets" web page has information and relevant links for flying with a pet or service animal.

https://www.faa.gov/travelers/fly_pets/

Email, personal digital assistants (PDAs), pagers, phones, and wireless devices can be used to monitor the real-time operating status of the Nation's largest airports and receive delay information from the FAA.

<https://www.fly.faa.gov/ais/jsp/ais.jsp>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine exemptions that are contained within the statute.

<https://www.faa.gov/foia>

FAA posts a lot of information on its website. Before making a formal FOIA request, search the records that are immediately available, particularly the contents of the FAA's electronic FOIA library. The desired information already may be accessible.

https://www.faa.gov/foia/electronic_reading_room

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The FAA posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://faa.custhelp.com>

Glossary

The Air Traffic Control System Command Center maintains a glossary of air traffic control management acronyms and terms.

<http://www.fly.faa.gov/FAQ/Acronyms/acronyms.jsp>

International Travel

The "International Travel" web page has information and resources for those preparing to fly abroad.

https://www.faa.gov/travelers/international_travel/

History

A timeline of aerospace history is available on the FAA website. The timeline starts on December 17, 1903, with Orville and Wilbur Wright's first self-propelled airplane flight.

<https://www.faa.gov/about/history/timeline>

Newsroom

The FAA posts factsheets, news items and updates, press releases, speeches, and testimonies on its website.

<https://www.faa.gov/newsroom>

NextGen

NextGen is a series of interlinked programs, portfolios, systems, policies, and procedures. It uses advanced technologies and capabilities for improving the operation of the National Airspace System.

<https://www.faa.gov/nextgen>

Report a Drone

Please report a drone that is being operated dangerously or used to commit a crime to local law enforcement first responders. Please report a drone that is being operated in a manner that flouts FAA rules to a local FAA flight standards district office. An unauthorized drone operator may be penalized or criminally charged.

https://www.faa.gov/uas/contact_us/report_uas_sighting/

Social Media

The FAA has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/FAA>

The FAA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/faanews>

The FAA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/FAAnews>

Wildlife Strikes

Aircraft and wildlife in the United States collide on occasion. Wildlife strikes almost always involve birds; however, the FAA also has received reports of alligator, bat, coyote, deer, skunk, and turtle strikes. The most frequently struck birds are gulls, but ducks and geese cause more damage per strike. The FAA's National Wildlife Strike Database contains the information needed for telling the full story of collisions involving aircraft and animals.

<http://wildlife.faa.gov>

The wildlife strike reporting system helps the FAA collect the information used to build the National Wildlife Strike Database. An online form is available for submitting a strike report.

<https://wildlife.faa.gov/add>

The Sources of Information were updated 10–2021.

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Federal Highway Administration



The United States Government Manual

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590

202-366-0650

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Stephanie Pollack, Acting

Deputy Administrator

Stephanie Pollack

<https://fhwaapps.fhwa.dot.gov/foisp/hqphone.do>

The above list of key personnel was updated 9–2021.

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). Title 23 of the United States Code and other supporting legislation authorize the Administration's various activities.

The FHWA improves mobility on our Nation's highways through national leadership, innovation, and program delivery. The Administration works with Federal, State, and local agencies as well as with other stakeholders and partners to maintain and improve the National Highway System, which includes the Interstate System and other roads of importance for national defense and mobility. The FHWA works to increase the National Highway System's safety and to minimize its traffic congestion. The FHWA ensures that America's roads and highways remain safe, technologically up-to-date, and environmentally friendly.

Through surface transportation programs, innovative and traditional financing mechanisms, and new types of pavement and operational technology, the FHWA helps people and goods move more efficiently throughout the Nation. The Administration also improves the efficiency of highway and road connections to other modes of transportation. The Federal-aid Highway Program's budget is primarily divided between Federal-aid funding and the Federal Lands Highway Program.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/about>

ACTIVITIES

Federal-aid Highway Program

The Federal-Aid Highway Program supports State highway systems, providing financial assistance for the construction, maintenance and operations of the Nation's 3.9 million-mile highway network, which includes the Interstate Highway System, primary highways, and secondary local roads. The FHWA implements the Federal-aid Highway Program in cooperation with State and local governments.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federal-aidessentials/federalaid.cfm>

Federal Lands Highway Program

The Office of Federal Lands Highway promotes effective, efficient, and reliable administration for a coordinated program of Federal public roads and bridges; protects and enhances the Nation's natural resources; and gives transportation access to Native Americans. The Office provides financial resources and engineering assistance for public roads that meet the transportation needs of Federal and Indian lands. These services are provided in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, and the District of Columbia through the Office's Headquarters and its eastern, central, and western Federal Lands Highway division offices.

<http://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

All-American Roads / National Scenic Byways

America's Byways—which include the National Scenic Byways and All-American Roads—is an umbrella term referring to the collection of 150 roads that the Secretary of Transportation selects for inclusion based on distinctiveness and diverseness.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/byways>

Business Opportunities

FHWA programs generate a large number of contracting and procurement opportunities.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/about/business.cfm>

The Office of Acquisition and Grants Management manages most FHWA contracting opportunities. Phone, 202-366-4232.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/aaa>

Career Opportunities

The FHWA operates offices throughout the country and hires professionals with expertise in a variety of fields to carry out its mission.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/careers>

The FHWA consistently ranks high among agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/TD04>

Core Topics

The "Core Highway Topics" Web page features a topical, alphabetical list. The topics are categorized according to nine headings: environment, Federal and Indian lands, highway funding, international, research and technologies, road operations and congestion, roads and bridges, road users, and safety.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/resources/topics>

Environment

The "Air Quality and Climate Change Highlights" newsletter is available on the FHWA Web site.

<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/sustainability/newsletter/index.cfm>

Federal-Aid Essentials

Federal-aid Essentials offers an online library of informational videos and resources for local public agencies. Each video addresses a single topic and condenses the complex regulations and requirements of the Federal-aid Highway Program into basic concepts and illustrated examples.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federal-aidessentials>

Field and Division Offices

The FHWA comprises a headquarters office in Washington, DC; a Federal-aid division office in each State, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia; four metropolitan offices—Chicago, Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia—that serve as extensions of the corresponding Federal-aid division offices; and three Federal Lands Highway division offices.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/about/field.cfm>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA establishes a presumption that records in the possession of agencies and departments of the Federal Government's executive branch are available to the public. The statute sets standards for determining when Government records must be made available and which records may be withheld. It also gives information seekers specific legal rights and provides administrative and judicial remedies when access is denied. Most importantly, the FOIA requires that Federal agencies provide, to the fullest extent possible, access to and disclosure of information pertaining to the Government's business.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/foia>

The FHWA maintains an electronic FOIA reading room. It contains records that are often requested under the statute.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/foia/err.cfm>

Glossary

The FHWA Web site features a glossary of transportation planning terms and acronyms.

<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/glossary>

History

The FHWA Web site features a general highway history.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/history.cfm>

Infrastructure

The FHWA's Web site offers a trove of information on the following infrastructure topics: asset management, bridges and structures, construction, design, Federal-aid Program administration, Federal-aid programs and special funding, geotechnical, hydraulics, pavement, preservation, and transportation performance management.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure>

Libraries

The FHWA research library is located in the Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center in McLean, VA. It is open on weekdays, excluding Federal holidays, 7:30–4 p.m. Phone, 202-493-3172. Fax, 202-493-3495.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/research/library/> | Email: fhwalibrary@dot.gov

Each FHWA office maintains accessibility information that relates to its own program. The accessibility resource library supports the effort to organize information relating to the Americans with Disabilities Act and other accessibility resources that may affect FHWA projects.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/accessibility>

Newsroom

The FHWA posts press releases, as well as photos and videos, speeches and testimony, on its Web site and YouTube channel.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/briefingroom>

Resource Center / Technical Service Teams

The FHWA's technical service teams are organized into 12 activity areas: air quality, civil rights, construction and program management, environment and realty, finance services, geotechnical, hydraulics, operations, pavement and materials, planning, safety and design, and structures. Contact information for these teams and information on their activities, products, and services are available online in the Resource Center.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/resourcecenter/index.cfm>

Social Media

The FHWA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/USDOTFHWA>

The FHWA maintains a page on Facebook.

<https://www.facebook.com/FederalHighwayAdmin>

The FHWA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/USDOTFHWA>

Staff Directories

The headquarters organizational directory, key field personnel directory, and Washington headquarters fax numbers are available on the FHWA's Web site.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/about/staff.cfm>

Sustainability

The FHWA provides technical assistance to local, regional, and State transportation agencies to help them enhance sustainability, improve resilience, and reduce energy use and emissions on the Nation's highway system.

<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/sustainability/index.cfm>

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/contact>

For further information, contact the Federal Highway Administration, Office of Public Affairs, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-366-0660.

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Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration



The United States Government Manual

FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590

202-366-2519

<http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

(vacancy)

Deputy Administrator

Meera Joshi

The above list of key personnel was updated 9–2021.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) was established within the Department of Transportation on January 1, 2000, pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 1750).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-113/pdf/STATUTE-113-Pg1748.pdf>

Statutory material that affects the organization of the FMCSA has been codified in the United States Code (U.S.C.) and assigned to 49 U.S.C. 113.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title49-section113&num=0&edition=prelim>

ACTIVITIES

Formerly a part of the Federal Highway Administration, the FMCSA reduces commercial motor vehicle-related fatalities and injuries. Administration activities increase the safety of motor carrier operations by enforcing safety regulations—targeting high-risk commercial drivers and carriers; improving safety information systems and commercial motor vehicle technologies; strengthening equipment and operating standards; and increasing safety awareness. When carrying out these activities, the Administration works with representatives of the motor carrier industry, labor safety interest groups, and Federal, State, and local enforcement agencies.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/mission/about-us>

Commercial Licensing

The FMCSA develops standards to test and license commercial motor vehicle drivers.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/registration/commercial-drivers-license>

Data / Analysis

The FMCSA collects and disseminates data on motor carrier safety and directs resources to improve motor carrier safety.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/data-and-statistics/motor-carrier-safety-progress-reports>

Regulatory Compliance / Enforcement

The FMCSA operates a program to improve safety performance and remove high-risk carriers from the Nation's highways.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/regulations>

Research / Technology

The FMCSA coordinates research and development to improve the safety of motor carrier operations and commercial motor vehicles and drivers.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/research-and-analysis/active-research-projects>

Safety Assistance

The FMCSA provides States with financial assistance for roadside inspections and other commercial motor vehicle safety programs.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety>

Other Activities

The FMCSA 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 best-practices in motor carrier safety worldwide. It enforces regulations ensuring safe highway transportation of hazardous materials and maintains a task force for identifying and investigating household goods carriers that exhibit an unmistakable pattern of consumer abuse.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that FMCSA records have been assigned to record group 557. That record group, however, does not have a description that is associated with it.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/000.html>

Bicyclists / Pedestrians

Bicyclists and pedestrians share roads with large trucks and buses. The FMCSA website has resources that address safety issues affecting riders, walkers, and drivers.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/resources-bicyclists-and-pedestrians>

Career Opportunities

The FMCSA posts job announcements on the USAJobs website. Application tips, information for students and recent graduates, and reasons for pursuing a career at the FMCSA are available on its website. Phone, 800-832-5660.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/careers>

In 2020, the FMCSA ranked 138th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TD17>

Certified Medical Examiners

Inclusion in the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners is limited to medical professionals who complete training and pass an exam on the FMCSA's physical qualification standards.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/regulations/national-registry/national-registry-certified-medical-examiners>

Commercial Carriers

The FMCSA website has resources to help carrier companies with registration and safety and regulatory matters.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/resources-for-carrier-companies>

The FMCSA website has resources—regulatory information and safety publications—to make complying with regulations easier for passenger carriers and to help them operate more safely.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/passenger-safety/passenger-carrier-safety-information>

Commercial Drivers

The FMCSA website has resources for drivers who want to increase safety and who may need help them with the registration and licensing processes.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/resources-for-drivers>

Company Safety Records

The FMCSA maintains websites that provide convenient access to safety-related information. To perform a search, a user must know a company's name, USDOT number, or motor carrier number.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/company-safety-records>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has a table that contains email addresses, phone numbers, and web forms.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/contact-us>

Data / Statistics

The annual "Pocket Guide to Large Truck and Bus Statistics" highlights the FMCSA's role in collecting and analyzing data on large trucks and buses. The pocket guide is a compilation of statistics from the overall state of the industry to enforcement activity, details on traffic violations and other incidents, the costs of crashes, and more.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/data-and-statistics/commercial-motor-vehicle-facts>

The Analysis Division compiles the information used for "Large Truck and Bus Crash Facts," an annual report containing descriptive statistics on fatal, injurious, and property-damage-only crashes involving large trucks and buses.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/data-and-statistics/large-truck-and-bus-crash-facts>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the FMCSA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/federal-motor-carrier-safety-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FMCSA supports efforts to create a more open and transparent Federal Government. Accordingly, it conscientiously carries out the requirements of the FOIA. The FMCSA ensures that nonexempt documents or records are accessible to anyone who properly files a FOIA request. Phone, 202-366-2960. Fax, 202-385-2335.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/foia> | Email: foia@fmcsa.dot.gov

The FMCSA's electronic reading room contains frequently requested records, as well as final opinions and orders, policy statements, and staff manuals.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/foia/foia-electronic-reading-room>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The FMCSA posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/faq>

Grants

State and local government agencies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, as well as in American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Northern Mariana and the U.S. Virgin Islands may apply for safety grant funding.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/mission/grants>

Look Before You Book

The FMCSA website has resources for those making travel plans and for those looking to charter a bus for a sporting event, field trip, or other group activity. Safety tips and information, software applications (apps) to research bus operators, and information on reporting safety violations are available on the "Look Before You Book" web pages.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/passenger-safety/bus-passengers-look-you-book>

Bus travel safety kits for seniors, students, and those traveling to faith-based events are available on "Look Before You Book."

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety/look-you-book/consumer-safety-resources>

Newsroom

The FMCSA posts events, news releases, speeches, and testimony on its website.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/newsroom>

Protect Your Move

The "Protect Your Move" web pages have a trove of information on and resources for planning a move, selecting a mover, and filing a moving fraud complaint.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/protect-your-move>

Safety Violations

Safety, service, or discrimination issues involving a bus or truck or moving company or a cargo tank facility? If so, file a complaint on the National Consumer Complaint Database website or by phone on weekdays, 8 a.m.–8 p.m., eastern time. Phone, 888-368-7238.

<https://nccdb.fmcsa.dot.gov/nccdb/home.aspx>

Service Centers / Field Offices

Contact information for service centers and field offices is available on the FMCSA website. Phone, 800-832-5660.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/mission/field-offices>

Social Media

The FMCSA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/fmcsa>

The FMCSA has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/FMCSA>

USDOT Numbers

The FMCSA website features an interactive tool that can determine whether or not a commercial vehicle requires a USDOT number.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/registration/do-i-need-usdot-number>

Veterans

The FMCSA helps veterans find employment in the motor carrier industry. Several provisions in the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act support this effort.

<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/fastact/veteran-drivers>

The above Sources of Information were updated 9–2021.

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Federal Railroad Administration



The United States Government Manual

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., West Building, Washington, DC 20590

202-493-6014

<http://www.fra.dot.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

(vacancy)

Deputy Administrator

Amit Bose

The above list of key personnel was updated 09–2021.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) was created pursuant to section 3(e)(1) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 U.S.C. 103).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-80/pdf/STATUTE-80-Pg931.pdf>

The FRA posts its organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) on its website for viewing and downloading.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/about-fra/organization/organization-chart>

ACTIVITIES

The Administration promulgates and enforces rail safety regulations, administers railroad financial assistance programs, conducts research and development to improve railroad safety and national rail transportation policy, provides for the rehabilitation of Northeast Corridor rail passenger service, and consolidates Government support of rail transportation activities.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/about-fra/about-fra>

Passenger and Freight Services

The FRA's passenger rail activities include administering Federal grants and loans to Amtrak, Alaska Railroad, and high-speed rail; supporting the Secretary of Transportation in his or her role as a member of Amtrak's board of directors; providing guidance and analysis of intercity passenger rail services and high-speed rail.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/rail-network-development/passenger-rail/passenger-rail>

Its freight rail activities include supporting current freight rail market share and growth and developing strategies to attract 50 percent of all shipments 500 miles or more to intermodal rail. The Administration's Office of Railroad Policy and Development implements programs that provide financial support, research and development, and analysis and guidance for the freight rail industry and its stakeholders.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/rail-network-development/freight-rail-overview>

Railroad Safety

The Administration administers and enforces the Federal laws and regulations that promote railroad safety, and it exercises jurisdiction over all areas of rail safety under the Rail Safety Act of 1970—track maintenance, inspection standards, equipment standards, operating practices. Railroad and related industry equipment, facilities, and records are inspected and required reports are reviewed. The Administration also educates the public about safety at highway rail grade crossings and the danger of trespassing on rail property.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/railroad-safety>

Research / Development

The FRA's research and development program relies on basic and applied research and on the development of innovations and solutions to ensure the efficient, reliable, and safe movement of people and goods. Safety is the principal driver of the research and development program.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/research-development/research-development-and-technology>

Transportation Test Center

The Administration tests and evaluates conventional and advanced railroad systems and components at the Transportation Test Center, Inc. Private sector companies and the Governments of Canada, Japan, and the United States use the facility to study the operation of conventional and advanced systems under controlled conditions. Amtrak tests new high-speed locomotives and trains at the Center, and the Federal Transit Administration uses it for testing urban rapid transit vehicles.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/program-areas/testing-facilities-equipment/testing-facilities-equipment>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that FRA records have been assigned to record group 399.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/399.html>

Business Opportunities

The "How To Do Business with the FRA" web page explains the steps of becoming eligible for doing business with the FRA and of identifying business opportunities that the FRA has to offer. The web page also has a database of small business vendors.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/resource-center/how-do-business-fra/how-do-business-fra>

Career Opportunities

The FRA relies heavily on railroad safety inspectors—hazardous materials, motive power and equipment, operating practices, signals and train control, and track inspectors—to carry out its mission. Safety inspectors inspect for compliance with Federal laws, regulations, rules, and standards; conduct accident investigations and report on their findings; and seek correction of unsafe conditions. They also testify as expert witnesses in civil suits. These jobs require skill in evaluation, factfinding, and report writing; comprehension and application of technical and regulatory standards; an ability to build rapport with individuals and organizations; and knowledge of methods used in installation, operation, and maintenance or manufacturing of railroad equipment and systems.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/resource-center/jobs/job-vacancies>

In 2020, the FRA ranked 206th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TD05>

Contact Information

Email addresses and phone numbers are available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/about-fra/contact-us>

Electronic Library (eLibrary)

An eLibrary offers convenient access to all the documents that are posted on the FRA's public website.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/elibrary-search>

Environmental Reviews

The FRA posts a list of environmental projects that require the FRA to pursue an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement or both an assessment and a statement.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/rail-network-development/environment/environmental-reviews>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the FRA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/federal-railroad-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Any person—U.S. citizens, foreign nationals, as well as those representing organizations, associations, and universities—can file a FOIA request. All FOIA requests must be submitted in writing and are processed in the Office of Chief Counsel at FRA headquarters in Washington, DC.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/freedom-information-act-foia> | Email: FRAFOIA@dot.gov

To comply with the Electronic Freedom of Information Act (E-FOIA) Amendments of 1996, agencies must make some categories of records available to the public on an ongoing basis.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/resource-center/freedom-information-act/electronic-reading-room>

Horn Noise

Noise from transportation systems, including rail operations, often has adverse environmental effects. The FRA posts answers to frequently asked questions on horn noise.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/environment/noise-vibration/horn-noise-faq>

Maps

The "Maps—Geographic Information System" web page has interactive safety and trespassers casualty maps.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/maps-and-data/maps-geographic-information-system/maps-geographic-information-system>

Media Relations

The Office of Communications handles media relations.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/about-fra/communications/communications>

News

The FRA posts news items on its website.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/newsroom>

Railroad Crossings / Trespassing

FRA programs have helped to reduce the number of railroad crossing and trespassing fatalities by 60% over the last two decades. The Railroad Crossing Safety and Trespasser Prevention Division seeks to continue this trend. Information on and resources for railroad crossing safety and preventing trespassing along railroad rights-of-way are available online.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/highway-rail-crossing-and-trespasser-programs/railroad-crossing-safety-trespass>

Railroad Safety

The Office of Safety Analysis posts railroad safety information—data related to railroad accidents and incidents, including highway-rail grade crossing accidents, rail equipment accidents, and employee injuries and illnesses—on its website.

<https://safetydata.fra.dot.gov/OfficeofSafety/Default.aspx>

The FRA has a new safety data website.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/forms-guides-publications/guides/interacting-new-fra-safety-data-website>

The FRA monitors the occurrence of train accidents and incidents and investigates serious events to determine their cause and to assess compliance with safety laws and regulations. Detailed information on these investigations is available on the FRA's website.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/railroad-safety/accident-data-reporting-and-investigations>

Operation Lifesaver, Inc., is a nonprofit organization and a rail safety education leader.

<https://oli.org/about-us>

Research / Development

The Office of Research and Development is organized into four divisions and works in 10 program areas. An online table shows where the four divisions and 10 program areas intersect with the most frequent causes of railroad accidents and incidents.

<https://railroads.dot.gov/research-development/program-areas/program-areas>

Social Media

The FRA posts photographs and tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/USDOTFRA>

The FRA has a Facebook page.

<https://www.facebook.com/USDOTFRA>

The FRA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/usdotfra>

The above Sources of Information were updated 9–2021.

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Federal Transit Administration



The United States Government Manual

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590

202-366-4043

<http://www.fta.dot.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Nuria Fernandez

Deputy Administrator

(vacancy)

Executive Director

Matthew J. Welbes

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/officials/officials>

The above list of key personnel was updated 9–2021.

[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 U.S. Department of Transportation by section 1 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968 (5 U.S.C. app. 1), effective July 1, 1968. The FTA helps America's communities by developing improved public transportation and providing financial assistance to State and local governments to finance public transportation systems and carry out national transit goals and policy.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about-fta>

PROGRAMS

Alternatives Analysis

The Alternatives Analysis program provides grants to help identify public transportation needs and the costs and benefits of various transportation strategies for a defined travel corridor. The results of these studies may be the selection of a locally preferred transportation alternative, which is the first step for developing viable projects for possible future funding under the New Starts and Small Starts program.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13094_7395.html

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

Capital Investment

The Capital Investment program helps finance the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of facilities and equipment for public transportation service in urban areas. The Capital Investment program makes available three types of funds: fixed guideway modernization funds for rolling stock renewal, safety-related improvements, and signal and power modernization; new and small starts funds for construction of new fixed guideway systems or extensions to existing fixed guideway systems or corridor based rapid bus systems; and bus and bus facilities funds for the acquisition of buses and rolling stock, ancillary equipment, and the construction of bus facilities.

<http://www.fta.dot.gov/12304.html>

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

Clean Fuels Grants

The Clean Fuels Grants program helps nonattainment and maintenance areas achieve or maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone and carbon monoxide, and it supports emerging clean fuel and advanced propulsion technologies for transit buses and markets for those technologies. The program funds purchasing or leasing clean fuel buses, including buses that employ a lightweight composite primary structure and vans for use in revenue service; constructing or leasing clean fuel bus facilities, including electrical recharging facilities and related equipment; and projects involving clean fuel, biodiesel, hybrid electric, or zero emissions technology buses.

<http://www.fta.dot.gov/cleanfuels>

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

Elderly Persons and Persons With Disabilities

The Transportation for Elderly Persons and Persons With Disabilities program provides financial assistance to private nonprofit agencies for the transportation needs of elderly persons and persons with disabilities in places where public services are unavailable, insufficient, or inappropriate; to public bodies approved by the State to coordinate services for elderly persons or persons with disabilities; and to public bodies that 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.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3556.html

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

Job Access and Reverse Commuting

The Job Access and Reverse Commute program addresses the transportation challenges faced by welfare recipients and low-income persons seeking or maintaining employment. The program provides capital and planning and operating expenses for projects that transport low income individuals to and from jobs and employment-related activities and for projects that support reverse commuting. Many new entry level jobs are located in suburban areas: Low-income individuals have difficulty accessing these jobs from their inner city, urban, or rural neighborhoods. Many entry level-jobs also require working late or on weekends when conventional transit services are either reduced or nonexistent. Many employment related-trips also are complex, involving multiple destinations.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3550.html

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

New Freedom

The New Freedom formula grants program supports new public transportation services that surpass the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990. The program makes capital and operating funding available to private nonprofit organizations, State and local governmental authorities, and operators of public transportation services, including private operators of public transportation services. Eligible projects must benefit individuals with

disabilities: Projects must assist them with transportation—including transportation to and from jobs and employment services—and remove barriers to transportation.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3549.html

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

Nonurban Area Assistance

The Other Than Urbanized Areas formula grants program provides funding to States to support public transportation in rural areas—with populations under 50,000. The program enhances people's access in nonurbanized areas to health care, shopping, education, employment, public services, and recreation; assists in the maintenance, development, improvement, and use of public transportation systems in nonurbanized areas; encourages and facilitates the most efficient use of all transportation funds used to provide passenger transportation in nonurbanized areas through the coordination of programs and services; helps develop and support intercity bus transportation; and promotes the participation of private transportation providers in nonurbanized transportation.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3555.html

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

Planning

The Office of Planning and Environment supports the development of information that Federal, State, and local officials use to make transportation investment decisions. With FHWA partners, the Office co-administers a national planning program that provides funding, guidance, oversight, and technical support to State and local transportation agencies. The FTA's 10 region offices and FHWA's 52 division offices work to convey the program to State and local governments and other transportation agencies.

<http://www.fta.dot.gov/about/12347.html>

For further information, call the Office of Planning and Environment. Phone, 202-366-4033.

Research and Technology

The FTA conducts research, development, demonstration, deployment, and evaluation projects to improve public transportation services. The FTA administers the Bus Testing, International Public Transportation, National Research and Technology, and Transit Cooperative Research Programs. Through the Transit Investments for Greenhouse Gas and Energy Reduction (TIGGER) program, the Administration works with public transportation agencies to implement new strategies for lowering greenhouse gas emissions and to reduce energy use within transit operations. The FTA has five priority research areas: bicycles and transit, bus rapid transit, environmental sustainability, livable and sustainable communities, and state of good repair.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/research-innovation>

For further information, call the Office of Research, Demonstration and Innovation. Phone, 202-366-4052.

Rural Transit Assistance

The Rural Transit Assistance Program provides a funding source to help design and implement training and technical assistance projects and other support services tailored to meet the needs of transit operators in nonurbanized areas. States, local governments, and providers of rural transit services can receive program funds. States may use the funds to support nonurbanized transit activities in four areas: training, technical assistance, research, and related support services.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3554.html

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

Safety

The Office of Transit Safety and Oversight administers a national safety program and oversees compliance with it. Based on FTA legislative, policy, and regulatory requirements, the program helps further the nationwide provision of transit service that is equitable, reliable, and safe.

<http://www.fta.dot.gov/tso.html>

For further information, call the Office of Transit Safety and Oversight. Phone, 202-366-1783.

Training and Technical Assistance

The Administration funds the National Transit Institute at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. Working with the Institute, the FTA develops and offers training courses on transit operations, planning, workforce performance, and productivity. Institute courses are offered at locations nationwide on a variety of subjects. Current course offerings are posted online.

<http://www.ntionline.com/courses/list.php>

For further information, call the Office of Research, Demonstration and Innovation. Phone, 202-366-4052.

Transit in Parks

The Paul S. Sarbanes Transit in Parks Program provides funding for alternative transportation projects in and around National Parks and other Federal recreation areas. Alternative transportation includes bicycle, ferry, pedestrian trail, shuttle bus, and other forms of public or nonmotorized transportation. These projects reduce congestion, protect sensitive natural and cultural treasures, and enhance visitor experience. Funding is awarded through a competitive process to units of Federal land management agencies and to State, local and tribal government agencies.

<http://www.fta.dot.gov/transitinparks>

For further information, call the Office of Program Management. Phone, 202-366-2053.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

Procurement-related information and resources are available on the FTA Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/funding/procurement/procurement>

Career Opportunities

FTA fills vacancies in its Washington, DC, headquarters and regional offices. The FTA relies on attorneys, congressional relations specialists, engineers, environmental specialists, planners, program management specialists, research program specialists, and other professionals to carry out its mission.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/jobs/jobs>

In 2016, the FTA ranked 228th among 305 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/TD09>

Environmental Justice

The FTA posts answers to questions related to environmental justice on its Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/regulations-and-guidance/environmental-programs/environmental-justice/environmental-justice-faqs>

Events

The FTA has a calendar of events on its Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/events>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA grants public access to the content of certain records that are held by the offices, agencies, corporations, administrations, commissions, boards, and services of the Federal Government's executive branch. Some records that contain sensitive commercial, governmental, and personal information are protected from disclosure.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/foia/foia-requests> | Email: FTA.FOIA@dot.gov

The FTA maintains an electronic reading room. Before submitting a FOIA request, information seekers should search for the desired document or record in the reading room to determine whether it is accessible immediately, without charge.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/foia/foia-electronic-reading-room>

Glossary

The FTA maintains a National Transit Database glossary on its Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/ntd/national-transit-database-ntd-glossary>

Grants

The FTA provides grants to local public transit systems. It invests billions of dollars each year to support and to expand

public transit services. It provides annual formula grants to transit agencies nationwide, as well as discretionary funding in competitive processes.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/funding/grants/grant-programs>

History

A brief history of mass transit is available on the FTA Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/brief-history-mass-transit>

National Transit Database

U.S. transit ridership has grown by more than 20 percent in the last decade. To keep track of the industry and provide public information and statistics as growth continues, the National Transit Database records the asset, financial, and operating conditions of transit systems. Phone, 888-252-0936.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/ntd> | Email: NTDhelp@dot.gov

News

The FTA posts news releases on its Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/news>

Regional Offices

Contact information for the 10 regional offices is available on the FTA's Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/regional-offices/regional-offices>

Research / Innovation

Research projects assess new operational processes, expand public-private partnerships, fund demonstration grants for low or no emissions buses, improve traveler experiences, and test systems that monitor safety. Research and innovation reports and publications are available on the FTA Web site.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/research-innovation/research-innovation-reports-and-publications>

Social Media

The FTA maintains a channel on YouTube, as well as accounts on Facebook, LinkedIn, and Twitter.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/news/social-media>

Updates

A subscription form is available on the FTA Web site to sign up for email updates.

<https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDOTFTA/subscriber/new>

<http://www.fta.dot.gov/newsroom/13006.html>

For further information, contact the Federal Transit Administration, Office of Communications and Congressional Affairs, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-366-4043.

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Great Lakes Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation



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GREAT LAKES SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

55 M Street SE., Suite 930, Washington, DC 20003.

202-366-0091

202-366-7147

<http://www.seaway.dot.gov>

Departmental Postal Address: Great Lakes Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue
SE., Washington, DC 20590.

Email: slsdc@dot.gov

Postal and Physical Address: Great Lakes Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation—Operations, 180 Andrews Street, Massena, NY 13662

315-764-3200

315-764-3235

POLICY HEADQUARTERS—WASHINGTON, DC

ADMINISTRATOR

(vacancy)

Deputy Administrator

Craig H. Middlebrook

OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS—MASSENA, NY

Associate Administrator, Seaway Operations

Gary Croot

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/about/meet-our-team>

The above list of key personnel was updated 03–2021.

The Great Lakes Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (GLSLSDC) 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 DOT in 1966.

The GLSLSDC, working jointly with the Saint Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation (SLSMC) of Canada, operates and maintains 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 and engages in economic and trade development activities to stimulate trade and employment in the eight States of the Great Lakes region. The GLSLSDC and SLSMC work together 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 and 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 maritime and related service industries of the Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence Seaway systems.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/about/what-does-slsdc-do>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

The GLSLSDC relies on professionals with expertise in administration, engineering, information technology, management, marine operations, public policy, and other fields.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/about/careers-slsdc>

Contact Information

Information for contacting the GLSLSDC by email, postal mail, and phone is posted online.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/about/contact-us>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Any person has the right to a copy of certain records possessed by the Government's executive administrations, agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, offices, and services. Some records, however, are protected from disclosure.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/electronic-reading-room>

Grants

The GLSLSDC has an easy-to-use Federal grants toolkit that offers a snapshot of the essential information, resources, and tools needed to identify Federal agencies and processes offering financial assistance to maritime stakeholders seeking to carry out environmental, infrastructural, intermodal, and other development projects.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/slsdc-federal-grants-toolkit>

Map

An interactive map of vessels transiting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway System is available online.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/explore/interactive-shipping-map-and-shipping-schedule>

News

The SLSDC's quarterly newsletter "Seaway Compass" is available online. It features current information and recent news on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway System.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/seaway-compass>

Publications

The "Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway System Directory" is a comprehensive publication on the ports and shipping-related businesses that are critical throughout the region and beyond. It features extensive photography and serves as an excellent resource for readers who are interested in the Great Lakes Seaway maritime industry.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/seaway-system-directory>

The GLSLSDC's marketing brochure offers comprehensive information on the waterway and its significance to the Great Lakes region. It is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/slsdc-marketing-brochure>

Reports

The GLSLSDC posts annual reports on its website.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/annual-reports>

The GLSLSDC posts Asset Renewal Program reports on its website.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/asset-renewal-program-reports>

Social Media

The GLSLSDC maintains a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/USDOTSLSDC>

Studies

The "Environmental and Social Impacts of Marine Transport in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Region" study provides marine stakeholders, transportation planners, and government policymakers with an assessment of the potential environmental and social consequences that could occur if cargo carried by marine vessels on the Seaway navigation system shifted to rail and road modes of transport.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/publications/social-impact-study>

Visitors' Center

The Seaway Visitors' Center at the Eisenhower Lock provides tourists and ship watchers with an observation deck where they can view commercial vessels and cruise ships transiting the lock. Each year, hundreds of ships from all over the globe make thousands of transits through the St. Lawrence Seaway. They carry a wide variety of cargoes: coal, grains, iron ore, steel, steel slabs, stone, and more.

<https://www.seaway.dot.gov/explore/visitors-center>

The Sources of Information were updated 3–2021.

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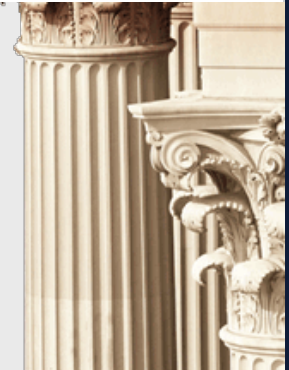
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Maritime Administration



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MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590

202-366-5807

800-996-2723

<http://www.marad.dot.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Lucinda Lessley, Acting

Deputy Administrator

Lucinda Lessley

The above list of key personnel was updated 11–2021.

MARAD develops and promotes the U.S. merchant marine and its operations and oversees emergency merchant ship operations.

ESTABLISHMENT

The Maritime Administration (MARAD) 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 DOT.

MARAD manages programs that help develop and promote the U.S. merchant marine and its operations. It also organizes and directs emergency merchant ship operations.

ACTIVITIES

MARAD serves as the DOT's waterborne transportation agency. Its programs promote waterborne transportation use, the seamless integration of waterborne transportation with other parts of the transportation system, and U.S. merchant marine viability. The Administration's activities involve ships and shipping, shipbuilding, port operations, vessel operations, national security, safety, and the environment. It also maintains the health of the merchant marine—commercial mariners, vessels, and intermodal facilities contribute significantly to national security. The Administration, therefore, supports current mariners, helps educate future mariners, and informs Americans about the maritime industry and how it benefits them. Recently, the Administration realigned its functions to be more effective as an industry promoter and to focus more attention on the environment and safety.

MARAD administers the Maritime Security Program, which maintains a core fleet of U.S.-flag, privately-owned ships that operate in international commerce. Under agreement, these ships are available to provide needed capacity, during war and national emergencies, to meet Department of Defense requirements.

It also administers the Ready Reserve Force program to facilitate deployment of U.S. military forces—rapidly and worldwide. The Force primarily supports transport of Army and Marine Corps unit equipment and combat support equipment. The Force also supports initial resupply during the critical surge period before commercial ships become available. The program provides nearly one-half of the Government-owned surge sealift capability.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/about-us>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that MARAD records have been assigned to record group 357.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/357.html>

Business Opportunities

To learn about doing business with MARAD, visit its "Business Services and Products" web page.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/about-us/marad-business-services-products>

Career Opportunities

The "Mariners" web page has information on becoming a mariner and mariner opportunities.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/outreach/mariners>

The six maritime academies and U.S. Merchant Marine Academy educate students for service as officers in the U.S. Merchant Marine, U.S. Armed Forces, and Nation's intermodal transportation system.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/education/maritime-academies/maritime-academies> | Email: careersafloat@dot.gov

In 2020, MARAD ranked 228th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TD13>

Contact Information

MARAD posts contact information on its "Maritime Contact Information" web page.

<https://cms.marad.dot.gov/about-us/maritime-contact-information>

Data / Statistics

The "Data and Reports" web pages contain data that are organized into four broad categories: historical datasets, U.S.-international trade, U.S. vessel movements and port calls, and vessel fleet lists. The Office of Policy and Plans publishes statistical and economic analyses and reports on a variety of maritime transportation topics.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/data-reports> | Email: data.marad@dot.gov

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that MARAD recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/maritime-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Enacted in 1966, the FOIA took effect on July 4, 1967. The Act gives a right for accessing Federal agency records to any person, except a fugitive from the law. Some records, or portions of them, are shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine statutory exemptions or by specific harm that disclosure could cause. The Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996 require Federal agencies to use electronic information technology to expand access to and availability of FOIA documents. MARAD posts contact information for its FOIA officer and FOIA public liaison on its "Freedom of Information Act Contacts" web page.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/about-us/foia/freedom-information-act-contacts> | Email: FOIA.Marad@dot.gov

The agency maintains an online document library. Before submitting a FOIA request, browse its electronic reading room or search for the desired information to determine if it is accessible, immediately and free of charge, without submitting a formal FOIA request.

<https://www.marad.dot.gov/about-us/foia/electronic-reading-room>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

MARAD posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.marad.dot.gov/about-us/frequently-asked-questions>

Glossary

The "Glossary of Shipping Terms—2008" contains abbreviations, acronyms, initialisms, and words that its compilers selected from the rich vocabulary of the shipping business.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/sites/marad.dot.gov/files/docs/resources/3686/glossaryfinal.pdf>

History

The MARAD vessel history database has information on vessels that have been or remain part of the National Defense Reserve Fleet and other vessels that were at one time owned, operated, or in the custody of MARAD or one of its predecessor agencies. Each database entry includes one or more images of vessel status cards—paper index cards that tell the story of a ship's career in Government service—and additional information when it is available.

<https://vesselhistory.marad.dot.gov/ShipHistory/ShipList?pageNumber=1&matchFromStart=True> | marad.history@dot.gov

Email:

Maps

A map of MARAD gateway offices is available on the "Gateway Offices" web page.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/about-us/gateway-offices/gateway-offices>

MARAD maintains a deepwater port location and status map online. The "Deepwater Ports Map" web page has links to information on applications that are under review, that have been approved or disapproved, and that have been withdrawn.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/ports/deepwater-ports-and-licensing/deepwater-ports-map>

Marine Environment

In a three-page special report "Marine Environment—Protecting the World's Waters," Carolyn E. Junemann and Koichi Yoshida discuss the following topics: anti-fouling systems, cooperation with the International Maritime Organization, oil booms, port waste, and underwater sound.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/sites/marad.dot.gov/files/docs/environment-security-safety/office-environment/606/isofocus12-04-ensr-marineenvironment.pdf>

Marine Highway Routes

The Marine Highway system comprises 25 marine highway routes serving as extensions of the surface transportation system.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/sites/marad.dot.gov/files/docs/grants-finances/marine-highways/3061/marine-highway-route-descriptions-8-14-2019.pdf>

Maritime Advisory System

U.S. maritime alerts provide basic information—date and time, incident type, location—on reported maritime security threats to U.S. maritime industry interests. In some situations, an alert may be issued to refute unsubstantiated claims. To be added to the electronic distribution list for U.S. maritime alerts and advisories, email the request to MARAD

security.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/office-security/msci-portal/maritime-security-communications-industry-msci-web-portal>
| Email: MaradSecurity@dot.gov

Newsroom

Congressional testimonies, news items, and speeches are available online.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/newsroom>

Ship Disposal

MARAD's website has information on four methods for disposing of a ship: artificial reefing, domestic recycling, ship donations, and naval sink at sea live-fire training exercises (SINKEX).

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/national-defense-reserve-fleet/ship-disposal-program/ship-disposal-program>

Social Media

MARAD has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/DOTMARAD>

MARAD tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/DOTMARAD>

Video Archives

A video archives is available on MARAD's website.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/outreach/maritime-administration-video-archives>

Virtual Ship Tours

Virtual tours inside cargo and crew spaces and engine rooms are part of MARAD's website.

<https://www.maritime.dot.gov/history/artifact-program/exhibits>

A virtual tour of the NS Savannah, the world's first nuclear-powered merchant ship, which was launched in 1959 as part of the Atoms for Peace Program, is available online.

<https://maritime.org/tour/savannah>

The Sources of Information were updated 11–2021.

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National Highway Traffic Safety Administration



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NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590

202-366-9550

888-327-4236

<http://www.nhtsa.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Steven Cliff, Acting

Deputy Administrator

(vacancy)

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/about-nhtsa/nhtsa-leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 9–2021.

[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 reduce the number of deaths, injuries, and economic losses resulting from motor vehicle crashes on the Nation's highways.

The Administration administers motor vehicle and related equipment safety performance programs; co-administers the State and community highway safety program; regulates the Corporate Average Fuel Economy program; issues Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) that prescribe safety features and levels of safety-related performance for vehicles and vehicular equipment; rates the safety of passenger vehicles in the New Car Assessment Program; monitors and participates in international vehicle safety forums to harmonize the FMVSS where appropriate; investigates and prosecutes odometer fraud; administers the National Driver Register Program; conducts studies and operates programs to reduce economic losses in motor vehicle crashes and repairs; performs studies, conducts demonstration projects, and issues regulations requiring manufacturers to provide motor vehicle consumer information; promotes programs to reduce impaired driving, to reduce risky driver behaviors, and to increase seat belt use; and issues theft prevention standards for passenger motor vehicles.

ACTIVITIES

Research and Program Development

The Administration helps develop motor vehicle and highway safety program standards. It analyzes data and researches, develops, tests, and evaluates motor vehicles, motor vehicle equipment, and advanced technologies, and it collects and analyzes crash data. NHTSA activities are broad in scope with respect to safety. The Administration encourages industry to adopt advanced motor vehicle safety designs, increases public awareness of safety issues, and provides a base for vehicle safety information.

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/Research>

Regional Operations and Program Delivery

The NHTSA administers State highway safety grant programs that the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users authorized. The Highway Safety formula grant program provides funds to States, Indian nations, and the territories each year to support safety programs, particularly in the following priority areas: data and traffic records, emergency medical services, impaired driving, motorcycle safety, occupant protection,

pedestrian and bicycle safety, police traffic services, roadway safety, and speed control. Incentive grants are also used to encourage States to implement effective data improvement, impaired driving, motorcycle safety, and occupant protection programs.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/highway-safety-grants-program>

Rulemaking

The Administration issues FMVSS that prescribe safety features and levels of safety-related performance for vehicles and vehicular equipment. The Administration participates in the United Nations World Forum for the Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29). It also oversees the New Car Assessment Program and the Government's Five Star Safety Rating Program, which evaluates the safety performance of light trucks, passenger cars, vans, and child seats (<https://www.nhtsa.gov/ratings>). These evaluations are highly publicized—star ratings must be visible on the price labels of new vehicles. The Administration also educates consumers on topics such as driving while distracted, as well as the proper use of vehicle safety features and child restraint seats. To promote fuel economy, it manages a program establishing and revising fleet average fuel economy standards for passenger car and light truck manufacturers (<https://www.nhtsa.gov/laws-regulations/corporate-average-fuel-economy>). The Administration also runs an antitheft program. Under this program the NHTSA issues rules requiring that certain passenger motor vehicles meet parts-marking requirements, and it calculates and publishes annual motor vehicle theft rates.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/laws-regulations>

Enforcement

The Administration's Office of Enforcement assures that all new vehicles sold in the U.S. meet applicable FMVSS. Under its compliance program, the Office conducts random tests and collects consumer complaints to identify and investigate problems with motor vehicles and vehicular equipment. If a vehicle or equipment suffers from a safety-related defect or does not meet all applicable FMVSS, the Office seeks a recall, which requires manufacturers to notify owners and to remedy the defect free of charge. The Office monitors recalls to ensure that owners are notified in a timely manner and that the scope of the recall and the remedy are adequate. The Office also assures that all motor vehicles subject to the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) regulations meet their respective targets, and it enforces violations of Federal odometer fraud regulations by criminally prosecuting offenders.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/recalls>

National Center for Statistics and Analysis

The NHTSA maintains a collection of scientific and technical information on motor vehicle safety. It also operates the National Center for Statistics and Analysis, whose activities include the development and maintenance of national highway-crash data collection systems and related statistical and economic analyses. The public and the private sector and universities and Federal, State, and local agencies rely on these motor vehicle safety information resources for documentation.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/research-data/national-center-statistics-and-analysis-nrsa>

Communications and Consumer Information

The Office of Communications and Consumer Information develops, directs, and implements communication strategies based on NHTSA policy and programs, including campaigns to support high visibility enforcement efforts. It

promotes safety messages for NHTSA vehicle-related issues. The Office also manages NHTSA Web sites and the toll-free Vehicle Safety Hotline. Information received from calls to the hotline forms the basis of investigations, which can lead to recalls if safety-related defects are identified.

<http://www.trafficsafetymarketing.gov/ciot>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Car Seats

A car seat glossary is available on the Parents Central Web site.

<http://www.safercar.gov/parents/CarSeats/Car-Seat-Glossary-of-Terms.htm?view=full>

The car seat finder is an online tool that uses date of birth, height, and weight to find a car seat type that properly fits a child.

<http://www.safercar.gov/cpsApp/crs/index.htm>

Career Opportunities

Information on job openings is available on the "Jobs at NHTSA" Web page.

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/Jobs>

In 2016, the NHTSA ranked 290th among 305 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/TD10>

Data

The NHTSA posts factsheets, reports, research notes, statistics, and studies on its Web site.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/research-data>

Driving Safety

The NHTSA Web site features a trove of safety information and resources. Disabled, older, and teen drivers, as well as motorcyclists and others can find Web pages dedicated to improving their driving habits and addressing their safety needs.

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/Driving-Safety>

Events

The NHTSA hosts meetings and forums to explore new approaches to highway safety. Information and materials from these event are available online.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/events>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The NHTSA is required to disclose records that are properly requested in writing by any person. A Government agency may withhold information pursuant to one or more of nine exemptions and three exclusions contained in the FOIA. The act applies only to Federal agencies and does not give a right of access to records held by Congress, the courts,

State or local government agencies, and private entities.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/about-nhtsa/foia>

The NHTSA maintains an electronic reading room. Before submitting a FOIA request, an information seeker should search for the desired document or record in the reading room to determine whether it may be available immediately, without charge. The NHTSA also operates a service center for answering FOIA-related questions. Phone, 202-366-2870.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/about-nhtsa/electronic-reading-room>

News

The NHTSA posts press releases on its Web site.

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/About-NHTSA/Press-Releases>

The NHTSA posts speeches, press events, and testimonies on its Web site.

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/speeches-presentations>

Publications

The NHTSA disseminates information on traffic safety programs in "Traffic Techs." The publication, starting with the year 1995, is available online. Starting with the years 2005 and 2006, "Traffic Techs" becomes available in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/About-NHTSA/Traffic-Techs> | Email: TrafficTech@dot.gov

Recalls

The Recalls Spotlight monitors high-profile recalls and provides resources finding and addressing vehicle recalls.

<http://www.safercar.gov/rs/index.html>

The NHTSA's Web site features a search tool that allows the user to enter a vehicle's identification number (VIN) to learn whether it has been repaired as part of a safety recall in the last 15 years.

<http://www-odi.nhtsa.dot.gov/owners/SearchSafetyIssues>

Regional Offices

Contact information for the NHTSA's 10 regional offices is available on the "Regional Offices" Web page.

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/nhtsa/whatis/regions>

Research

The Office of Vehicle Safety Research strategizes, plans, and implements research programs to reduce crashes, fatalities, and injuries. The NHTSA's Web site contains a trove of information related to these programs.

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/Research>

Resources for Parents

The Parents Central Web site features resources to help parents protect their children and educate them on car and road safety and becoming responsible drivers.

<http://www.safercar.gov/parents/index.htm>

Vehicle Safety

The NHTSA Web site features a trove of information on and resources for vehicle safety. Topics include defects and recalls, odometer fraud, theft protection, and tires.

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/Vehicle-Safety>

To report suspected safety defects in vehicles, vehicle equipment, and child restraint seats, call the Vehicle Safety Hotline. English- and Spanish-speaking representatives are available on weekdays, excluding Federal holidays. Phone, 888-327-4236. TTY, 800-424-9153.

<https://www-odi.nhtsa.dot.gov/VehicleComplaint>

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/about-nhtsa/contact-us>

For further information, contact the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Office of Communications and Consumer Information, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590. Phone, 202-366-9550.

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Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration



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PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590

202-366-4433

<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

(vacancy)

Deputy Administrator

Tristan Brown

Executive Director

Howard W. McMillan

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/about/key-officials>

The above list of key personnel was updated 11–2021.

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) 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, except 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 hazardous material regulatory requirements. The Office enforces regulations other than those applicable to a single mode of transportation. It manages a fee-funded grant program to help States plan for hazardous materials emergencies and to assist them and Indian tribes with training for hazardous materials emergencies. The Office also maintains a national safety program to safeguard food and other products from contamination during motor or rail transportation.

<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/info-center> | Email: phmsa.hm-infocenter@dot.gov

For further information, call the Hazardous Materials Information Center. Phone, 800-467-4922.

PIPELINES

The Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) ensures the safety, security, and environmental protection of the Nation's pipeline transportation system. The Office establishes and enforces safety and environmental standards for pipeline transportation of gas and hazardous liquids. The Office analyzes data, educates and trains, promotes damage prevention, and conducts research and development for pipeline safety. Through OPS administered grants, 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 State programs. In accordance with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the Office also approves and tests oil pipeline spill response plans.

<http://phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline>

For further information, call the Pipeline Safety Information Center. Phone, 202-366-4595. Fax, 202-493-2311.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

Information on the acquisition vehicles that the PHMSA uses to fulfill the requirements for goods and services of its program offices is available online.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/about-phmsa/working-phmsa/phmsa-business-opportunities>

Career Opportunities

The PHMSA relies on accident investigators, accountants, attorneys, auditors, budget analysts, economists, engineers, finance analysts, geographic information systems specialists, grant specialists, human resource specialists, information technology specialists, and other professionals to carry out its mission.

<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/careers>

In 2020, the PHMSA ranked 322d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TD16>

Data / Statistics

The Office of Pipeline Safety makes available data on federally regulated and State regulated natural gas pipelines, hazardous liquid pipelines, and liquefied natural gas plants. The operators of these pipeline facilities report this data in accordance with PHMSA pipeline safety regulations. The PHMSA provides downloads of the raw data, yearly summaries, multiyear trends of safety performance metrics, and inventories tracking the removal of aging and other higher-risk infrastructure.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/data-and-statistics/pipeline/data-and-statistics-overview>

Environmental Justice

The PHMSA website provides information for promoting environmental justice and ensuring nondiscrimination in communities.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/about-phmsa/civil-rights/environmental-justice>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA establishes the public's right to obtain information from Federal Government agencies. Any person may file a FOIA request, including citizens and foreign nationals, as well as associations, organizations, and universities.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The PHMSA posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/about-phmsa/phmsa-faqs>

Glossaries

The PHMSA website has an inspection activity glossary.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/inspections/inspection-activity-glossary>

The PHMSA has posted a list of definitions that are associated with safe travel.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/safe-travel/definitions>

Hazardous Materials

The Hazardous Materials Information Center can provide assistance with applying the hazardous materials regulations (49 CFR Parts 100–185), can provide information on hazardous materials transportation and rulemakings, receives reports of violations of the hazardous materials regulations, can provide copies of recent Federal Register publications or Department of Transportation special permits, can provide copies of training materials, and receives requests for formal letters of interpretation.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/standards-rulemaking/hazmat/hazardous-materials-information-center> | Email: phmsa.hm-infocenter@dot.gov

History

Millions of miles of transportation pipelines deliver the energy products that the American public uses to keep homes and businesses running. While rare, pipeline incidents can be fatal and cost millions of dollars in property damage. The Office of Pipeline Safety participated in the investigations of major pipeline incidents in San Bruno, CA; Allentown, PA; and Marshall, MI. In its commitment to safety awareness and outreach, the Office offers a historical look at high-profile pipeline incidents.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/safety-awareness/pipeline/historical-pipeline-incidents>

Library

The resources library contains an accessible collection of public documents related to the safe transport of hazardous materials.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/resources>

Mapping System

The National Pipeline Mapping System public map viewer is a Web-based application designed to assist the general public with displaying and querying data related to gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines, liquefied natural gas plants, and breakout tanks under the jurisdiction of the PHMSA.

<https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/Default.aspx>

Newsroom

The PHMSA posts news items online.

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/newsroom>

The Sources of Information were updated 11–2021.

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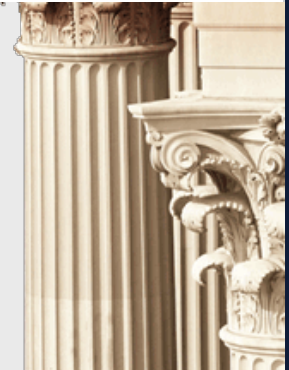
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Department of Veterans Affairs



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DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420

202-461-4800

<http://www.va.gov>

Office of the Secretary

SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Robert Wilkie

Deputy Secretary

James Byrne, Acting

Chief of Staff

Pamela Powers

<https://www.va.gov/opa/bios/secva.asp>

Administrations

EXECUTIVE IN CHARGE

Health

Richard A. Stone

UNDER SECRETARIES

Benefits

Paul Lawrence

Memorial Affairs

Randy C. Reeves

<https://www.va.gov/opa/bios/index.asp>

Staff Offices

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Congressional and Legislative Affairs

Brooks D. Tucker

Enterprise Integration

Melissa S. Glynn

Human Resources and Administration

Jacquelyn Hayes-Byrd, Acting

Information and Technology / Chief Information Officer

Camilo Sandoval

Management / Chief Financial Officer

Jon J. Rychalski

Public and Intergovernmental Affairs

John Ulyot

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Chair, Board of Veterans' Appeals

Cheryl L. Mason

Chief Veterans Experience Officer

Lynda C. Davis

General Counsel

Catherine Mitrano, Acting

https://www.va.gov/landing_organizations.htm

Office of Inspector General

Inspector General

Michael J. Missal

<https://www.va.gov/oig/about/inspector-general.asp>

The above list of key personnel was updated 11–2018.

The Department of Veterans Affairs operates programs benefiting Veterans and members of their families: It offers education opportunities and rehabilitation services and provides compensation payments for disabilities or death related to military service, home loan guaranties, pensions, burials, and health care that includes the services in clinics, medical centers, community living centers (which replace nursing home)s, and home- and community-based settings.

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. Staff offices support the overall function of the Department and its Administrations.

http://www.va.gov/landing2_about.htm

ACTIVITIES

Acquisition, Logistics, and Construction

The Office of Acquisition, Logistics, and Construction (OALC) is a multifunctional organization responsible for directing the acquisition, logistics, construction, and leasing functions within the VA. The Executive Director, OALC, is also the Chief Acquisition Officer for the VA.

<http://www.va.gov/OALC>

Cemeteries

The National Cemetery Administration (NCA) is responsible for the management and oversight of 135 national cemeteries in the United States and Puerto Rico, as well as 33 soldiers' lots, Confederate cemeteries, and monument sites. Burial in a national cemetery is available to eligible veterans, certain members of reserve components, and their spouses and dependent children. At no cost to the family, a national cemetery burial includes the gravesite, graveliner, opening and closing of the grave, headstone or marker, and perpetual care as part of a national shrine. If an eligible veteran is buried in an unmarked grave in a private cemetery anywhere in the world, NCA will provide a headstone or marker. A Government-furnished headstone or marker may be provided for eligible Veterans who died on or after Nov. 1, 1990 and whose grave is marked with a privately purchased headstone. A Government-furnished medallion may be provided for eligible Veterans who served on or after Apr. 6, 1917 and whose grave is marked with a privately purchased headstone or marker. NCA's Veterans Cemetery Grants Program provides funds to State and tribal governments to establish, expand, or improve veterans' cemeteries. NCA issues Presidential Memorial Certificates to honor the memory of deceased veterans who are eligible for burial in a national cemetery.

<http://www.cem.va.gov>

Congressional and Legislative Affairs

The mission of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Legislative Affairs (OCLA) is to improve the lives of Veterans and their families by advancing pro-Veteran legislation and maintaining responsive and effective communications with Congress. OCLA coordinates the Department's activities with Congress. It is the Department's focal point for interactions and engagements with Members of Congress, authorization committees, and personal staff. Additionally, the Office is the Department's liaison with the Government Accountability Office (GAO).

<https://www.va.gov/oca/>

Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships

The mission of the Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships (CFBNP) is to develop partnerships with, provide relevant information to, and expand participation of faith-based, nonprofit, and community/neighborhood organizations in VA programs in order to better serve the needs of Veterans, their families, survivors, caregivers, and other beneficiaries.

<https://www.va.gov/cfbnpartnerships/>

Field Facilities

The Department's operations are handled through the following field facilities: cemeteries, medical centers, outpatient clinics, community living centers, domiciliaries, and regional offices. Cemeteries provide burial services to Veterans, their spouses, and dependent children. Medical centers provide eligible beneficiaries with medical and other health care services equivalent to those provided by private sector institutions, augmented in many instances by services to meet the special requirements of Veterans. Outpatient clinics provide the most common outpatient services, including health and wellness visits, without the hassle of visiting a larger medical center. Community Living Centers (CLC) are skilled nursing facilities, often referred to as nursing homes. Veterans with chronic stable conditions such as dementia, those requiring rehabilitation or those who need comfort and care at the end of life are served within one of our 135 Community Living Centers. Domiciliaries provide a variety of care to Veterans who suffer from a wide range of

medical, psychiatric, vocational, educational, or social problems and illnesses in a safe, secure, homelike environment. VHA continues to expand the network of outpatient clinics to include more rural locations, putting access to care closer to home.

Regional offices grant benefits and services provided by law for Veterans, their dependents, and beneficiaries within an assigned territory; furnish information regarding VA benefits and services; adjudicate claims and make awards for disability compensation and pension; conduct outreach and information dissemination; provide support and assistance to various segments of the Veteran population to include former prisoners of war, minorities, the homeless, women, 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.

<https://www.va.gov/directory/guide/home.asp>

Health Services

The Veterans Health Administration (VHA) is the largest integrated health care system in the United States. It provides hospital, long-term services and support in community living centers (which replace nursing homes)- and home- and community- based settings, domiciliary, and outpatient medical and dental care and community care to eligible Veterans of the Armed Forces. In addition to providing health care, VHA performs research, and assists in the education and training of physicians, dentists, and many other health care professionals through its affiliations with educational institutions and organizations. As of March 2017, VHA treated over 8.76 million patients in over 1,700 sites of care. VHA has 1,247 health care facilities, including 170 VA Medical Centers and 1,067 outpatient sites of care of varying complexity (VHA outpatient clinics). In addition, VA purchases medical care when needed from community providers including long-term services and supports in community nursing homes, State Veterans Homes, and in home and community based settings. In 2016, VA hospitals had about 621,520 inpatient admissions and provided nearly 84 million outpatient visits. In addition to care delivered in the VA system, VA also delivers care to millions of Veterans in the community. The number of women Veterans receiving health care from VA more than tripled between 2000 and 2016, growing from 160,000 in 2000 to 475,000. VA hospitals provide more public data about quality and safety than any health care system in the world and held academic affiliations with more than 1,800 educational institutions. More than 123,552 health care students receive clinical training at a VA facility each year.

Historically, VHA has been at the forefront of medical research. The first electronic health record, cardiac pacemaker, bionic ankle, and successful liver transplant were all developed at VA. VA has also developed new drugs and treatments for acquired immune deficiency syndrome/human immunodeficiency virus, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, and osteoporosis. Currently, VHA medical centers provide a wide range of services including traditional services such as primary care, surgery, critical care, mental health, orthopedics, pharmacy, radiology and physical therapy. Additional medical and surgical specialty services, including audiology & speech pathology, dermatology, dental, geriatrics, neurology, palliative medicine, oncology, podiatry, prosthetics, urology, vision care and extended care services; such as facility and community based long-term services and supports and hospice care are available. Some medical centers also offer advanced services such as organ transplants and plastic surgery. VA is also using Telehealth and Telemedicine to improve access to care, especially in remote areas.

<http://www.va.gov/HEALTH>

Management

The Advisory Committee Management Office (ACMO) provides administrative and management support to the Department's 29 Federal Advisory Committees (as of July 2017). VA's advisory committees solicit advice and recommendations from outside experts and the public concerning programs for which the Department is responsible for by law.

<http://www.va.gov/ADVISORY>

Minority Veterans

The Center for Minority Veterans (CMV), established by the Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 1994, identifies barriers to benefits and health care access, promotes awareness of minority Veteran-related issues, develops strategies for improving minority Veterans' participation in existing VA programs, The CMV focuses on the unique and special needs of African Americans, Hispanics, Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans, which include American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives.

<http://www.va.gov/centerforminorityveterans>

Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) is the Department's principal liaison to the Small Business Administration (SBA), the Department of Commerce, the General Services Administration (GSA), and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy for matters dealing with small and disadvantaged business activities. OSDBU's mission is to enable Veterans to gain access to economic opportunity by leveraging the federal procurement system and expanding participation of procurement-ready small businesses.

<http://www.va.gov/osdbu>

Survivors Assistance

Office of Survivors Assistance (OSA) provides support to survivors of Veterans by identifying and informing them of the benefits and services offered by VA.

<https://www.va.gov/survivors/>

Veterans' Appeals

The Board of Veterans' Appeals (BVA) renders final decisions on behalf of the Secretary on appeals from decisions of local VA offices. The Board reviews all appeals for entitlement to Veterans' benefits, including claims for service connection, increased disability ratings, total disability ratings, pension, insurance benefits, educational benefits, home loan guaranties, vocational rehabilitation, dependency and indemnity compensation, health care delivery, and fiduciary matters. The Board has jurisdiction over appeals arising from the VA regional offices, VA medical centers, the National Cemetery Administration, and the Office of General Counsel. The Board's mission is to conduct hearings and issue timely, understandable, and quality decisions for Veterans and other appellants in compliance with the requirements of law. Final BVA decisions are appealable to the U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims.

<http://www.bva.va.gov>

Veterans Benefits

VBA 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 referrals for assistance in resolving socioeconomic, housing, and other related problems.

VBA's Compensation and Pension and Fiduciary Services are responsible for adjudicating claims for disability compensation and pension, specially adapted housing, accrued benefits, adjusted compensation in death cases, reimbursement for headstones or markers, 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, burial and plot allowances, forfeiture determinations, and a benefits protection program for minors and incompetent adult beneficiaries.

VBA's Education Service administers VA education benefits to Veterans, Servicemembers, National Guard members, Selected Reserve members, and eligible dependents. These benefits provide financial assistance for attending institutions of higher learning, non-college degree programs, on-the-job and apprenticeship training, flight training, distance learning, correspondence training, national testing programs, licensing and certifications, entrepreneurship training, work-study programs, and co-op training. Education Service also performs compliance surveys to ensure that approved programs are compliant with pertinent laws. Additional information is available at www.benefits.va.gov/gibill.

VBA's Insurance Service operates for the benefit of Servicemembers, Veterans, and their beneficiaries. Customers can reach Insurance Service through the VA Insurance Center (phone, 800-669-8477). The Insurance Center performs a complete range of activities necessary to operate national life insurance programs. Activities include maintenance of individual accounts, underwriting functions, life and death insurance claims awards, and other insurance-related transactions for multiple insurance programs. The Insurance Center administers the Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance Program for those disabled Veterans who receive a VA grant for specially adapted housing, and the Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance program for Veterans who receive a service-connected disability rating. In addition, Insurance Service oversees the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI) and Veterans' Group Life Insurance Programs, as well as the Family Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance and SGLI Traumatic Injury Protection programs.

VBA's Loan Guaranty Service is responsible for administering operations that include establishing the eligibility of Veterans for the program; ensuring VA credit, income, and appraisal requirements are met; managing a panel of appraisers and establishing a property value; approving grants for specially adapted housing; supervising the construction of new residential properties; 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.

VBA's Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Service (VR&E) program provides assistance to Veterans and Servicemembers with service-connected disabilities and an employment handicap, to prepare for, obtain, and maintain suitable employment. For those persons who are severely disabled and suitable employment is not an option, assistance may be provided to allow each person to live more independently. Through VA's VR&E program, individuals may benefit from individual support, vocational counseling, evaluation of interest, aptitudes and abilities, training, employment assistance, and other rehabilitation services. In some cases, rehabilitation services are available to spouses and children of totally and permanently disabled Veterans as well as Survivors of certain deceased Veterans.

Under 38 U.S.C. Chapter 18, VR&E provides vocational training and rehabilitation services to children with spina bifida having a parent who served in the Republic of Vietnam during the Vietnam era or who served in certain military units in or near the demilitarized zone in Korea between September 1, 1967 and August 31, 1971.

The Appeals Management Office assumes responsibility for and authority over all VBA appeals-related program policy, planning, budgeting, staffing, and other operational control as a separate entity under the VBA Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Benefits (PDUSB). This office works closely with the Board of Veterans Appeals to better service Veterans and their families.

<http://www.benefits.va.gov/benefits>

Women Veterans

The Center for Women Veterans (CWV), established by the Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 1994, monitors and coordinates VA's health care, benefits, services, and programs for women Veterans. CWV advocates a cultural transformation within VA and the general public to recognize the service and contributions of women Veterans and women in the military, and raises awareness of the responsibility to treat women Veterans with dignity and respect. The CWV Director serves as the primary advisor to the SECVA on all matters related to policy, legislation, programs, issues, and initiatives affecting women Veterans.

<http://www.va.gov/WOMENVET>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The "Veterans Health A–Z Index" includes frequent inquiries, popular subjects, and topics of critical importance to veterans and their caregivers.

<https://www.va.gov/health/topics>

Blog

"VAntage Point" is the VA's official blog.

<http://www.blogs.va.gov/VAntage> | Email: blog.dalcbdt@va.gov

Business Opportunities

The VA purchases goods and services on the national, regional, and local level from large and small businesses. Each VA facility has a local acquisition office that handles its procurement process.

<http://www.va.gov/oal/business/dbwva.asp> | Email: dalcbdt@va.gov

The VA has the authority to award set-aside and sole source contracts to service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses and to veteran-owned small businesses. This procurement authority extends the reach of the agency's mission of caring for the Nation's veterans. Phone, 866-584-2344.

<https://www.va.gov/osdbu/verification/> | Email: osdbu@va.gov

Career Opportunities

The VA employs over 300,000 people in hundreds of professions. To fulfill its mission, the VA relies on claims

examiners, dentists, management analysts, nurses, occupational therapists, optometrists, pharmacists, physical therapists, physician assistants, physicians, secretaries, and many additional types of professionals.

www.vacareers.gov

In 2017, the VA ranked 17th among 18 large agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/VA00>

Data / Statistics

The National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics posts reports, statistics, surveys, and other information on its website.

<https://www.va.gov/vetdata> | Email: vancvas@va.gov

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires that Federal agencies disclose records that information seekers request; however, some records or parts of them may be shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine statutory exemptions. A FOIA request should be sent by email, fax, or postal mail to the appropriate VA component where the desired document or record is kept.

<http://www.va.gov/oig/foia>

If the information requester does not know which office or component maintains the desired document or record, he or she should contact the Director, FOIA Service, (005R1C), 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 877-750-3642. Fax 202-273-0487.

https://www.oprm.va.gov/docs/foia/VACO_FOIA_Offices_Contact_List.pdf

Glossaries

The VA website has a health benefits glossary.

<https://www.va.gov/HEALTHBENEFITS/resources/glossary.asp>

The VA National Center for Patient Safety has a glossary of patient safety terms on its website.

<http://www.patientsafety.va.gov/professionals/publications/glossary.asp>

Gravesite Locator

The "National Cemetery Administration" website has a burial information database that is updated each day. The online locator allows users to search for the burial locations of veterans and their family members in VA National Cemeteries, State veterans cemeteries, and various other military and Department of Interior cemeteries, as well as for the interment sites of veterans who were buried in private cemeteries and whose graves are marked with Government grave markers.

<http://gravelocator.cem.va.gov/index.html>

History

The Continental Congress of 1776 encouraged enlistments during the Revolutionary War by providing pensions to disabled soldiers. More than 210 years later, the 40th President of the United States elevated the Veterans Administration to a cabinet-level executive department. The promotion brought with it a new name: the Department of Veterans Affairs. To learn more about the history of the most comprehensive veterans assistance system in world,

visit the "VA History" web page.

https://www.va.gov/about_va/vahistory.asp?

Homeless Veterans

Information and resources to help a homeless veteran find a home are available on the VA website.

<https://www.va.gov/homeless>

Locations

This page provides a facility locator that allows users to search for VHA facilities by state or territory, street address, type of facility, and distance.

<https://www.va.gov/directory/guide/division.asp?dnum=1>

Media Room

The VA posts news releases online.

<http://www.va.gov/opa/pressrel>

The VA posts speeches online.

<http://www.va.gov/opa/speeches>

My Health

The "My HealtheVet" website provides information and tools for veterans to partner with their health care team and improve health care management. The website allows veterans to refill VA prescriptions, track their delivery, and view medication lists; to monitor approaching VA appointments and receive reminders; to communicate online with health care teams; and to access medical records and add information to them. Phone, 877-327-0022. TTY, 800-877-8339.

<https://www.myhealth.va.gov/mhv-portal-web/home>

Office of Inspector General (OIG)

Public documents and information are available on the OIG's website. Complaints may be sent to the VA Inspector General (53E), P.O. Box 50410, Washington, DC 20091-0410. Hotline phone, 800-488-8244.

<http://www.va.gov/oig/default.asp> | Email: page.vaoighotline@va.gov

Organizational Chart

The VA's "2017 Functional Organizational Manual—version 4.0" is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF). The Department's organizational chart may be seen on page 2.

https://www.va.gov/landing_organizations.htm

Our Doctors

The "Federation of State Medical Boards" website has an online directory that allows users to search for information about physicians.

<http://www.docinfo.org/#/search/query>

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

The National Center for PTSD is the world's leading PTSD and traumatic stress research and educational center. The

website's home page has a helpful short video titled "What Is PTSD?" to explain the disorder. Information voice mail, 802-296-6300.

<https://www.ptsd.va.gov/>

Public Affairs / News Media

Contact 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); or Washington, DC (202-530-9360). Representatives of the national media may prefer contacting the Office of Public Affairs in the VA Central Office, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202-461-7400.

<http://www.va.gov/opa>

Publications

Information on books, factsheets, and other publications is available on the "Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs" website.

<http://www.va.gov/opa/publications>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

http://www.va.gov/site_map.htm

Social Media

To see all of the VA's social media accounts, visit the "Social Media Directory" web page.

<https://www.va.gov/opa/socialmedia.asp>

Sports Programs / Special Events

Having fun together by participating in adaptive sports improves health, creates new friends, and elevates the quality of life. Many sports opportunities are available to veterans of all ages and abilities. To get started, visit the "National Veterans Sports Programs and Special Events" website and speak with your VA clinical team about getting involved.

<https://www.blogs.va.gov/nvspse/> | Email: sports4vets@va.gov

Veterans Service Organizations

The VA maintains an online directory of veterans services organizations in Portable Document Format (PDF). For further information, contact the Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420. Phone, 202-273-6000.

<http://www.va.gov/vso>

Women Veterans Call Center

Women veterans, as a demographic, underutilize VA benefits and services. The main reason seems to be a lack of awareness that they are eligible recipients.

<https://www.womenshealth.va.gov/WOMENSHEALTH/ProgramOverview/wvcc.asp>

<http://www.va.gov/opa>

For further information, contact the Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs, Department of

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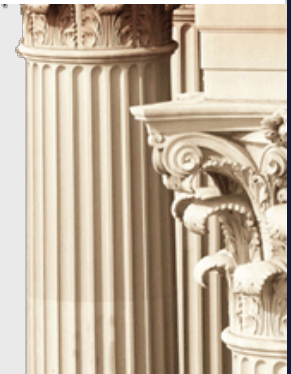
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The United States Government Manual

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240

202-208-3100

<http://www.doi.gov>

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Debra A. Haaland

Deputy Secretary

Thomas P. Beaudreau

<https://www.doi.gov/secretary-deb-haaland>

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Fish and Wildlife and Parks

Shannon A. Estenoz

Indian Affairs

Bryan T. Newland

Insular and International Affairs

Keone J. Nakoa *

Land and Mineral Management

Laura Daniel-Davis **

Policy, Management and Budget

(vacancy)

Water and Science

Tanya M. Trujillo

*** Deputy Assistant / ** Principal Deputy Assistant**

<https://www.doi.gov/interior-leadership>

OTHER OFFICERS

CHIEF OFFICERS

Financial

(vacancy)

Information

June Hartley

DIRECTORS

Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights

Alesia J. Pierre-Louis, Acting

Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization

Colleen Finnegan

Trust Funds Administration

Jerold Gidner

Solicitor

Robert T. Anderson

<https://www.doi.gov/robert-anderson>

Office of the Inspector General

Inspector General

Mark L. Greenblatt

<https://www.doioig.gov/about-us/inspector-general>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Department of the Interior protects America's heritage and natural resources, honors its cultures and tribal communities, and supplies energy for powering its future.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On March 3, 1849, President James K. Polk approved an act that created the Department of the Interior (DOI) by transferring the Office of Indian Affairs and the General Land, the Patent, and the Pension Offices to a new department. The head of that new department was, and still is, called the Secretary of the Interior. The President appoints the Secretary by the advice of the Senate and with its consent (9 Stat. 395).

<https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/lh/lsl/lsl-c30/lsl-c30.pdf>

The Secretary of the Interior supervises the public business of the following agencies and subjects: Alaska Railroad, Alaska Road Commission, bounty-lands, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Reclamation, division of Territories and Island Possessions, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, Indians, National Park Service, petroleum conservation, and public lands and the mines that are on those lands (43 U.S.C. 1457). The Secretary reports directly to the President.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title43-section1457&num=0&edition=prelim>

The DOI was reorganized by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950, as amended (5 U.S.C. app.).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf107&num=0&edition=prelim>

A more recent reorganization created 12 unified administrative regions to improve coordination among bureaus, effectiveness of relationships with partners, and customer service. The reorganization delegated authority and accountability closer to field operations and placed a greater emphasis on local decision making. Completed on August 22, 2018, the reorganization established unified interior region boundaries that are based on watersheds and generally follow State lines to simplify coordination with external partners.

<https://www.doi.gov/employees/reorg/unified-regional-boundaries>

The "Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2018–2022" includes the DOI's organization chart on page 6.

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material on the establishment of the DOI, the duties of its Secretary and Deputy Secretary, and other topics that affect departmental operations and activities are codified in chapter 31, sections 1451–1476a, of 43 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title43/chapter31&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations associated with the Office of the Secretary of the Interior are codified in subtitle A, parts 1–199, of 43 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=2dff2e4675b2891abcf7c9eb0078703c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title43/43cfrv1_02.tpl#0)

[SID=2dff2e4675b2891abcf7c9eb0078703c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title43/43cfrv1_02.tpl#0](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=2dff2e4675b2891abcf7c9eb0078703c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title43/43cfrv1_02.tpl#0)

MISSION AREAS

A set of six mission areas offers a window on DOI activities that are top priorities through the year 2022. They are discussed in detail in the "Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2018–2022" on pages 15–47.

Conserving Land and Water

The DOI conserves America's lands and waters for the benefit, enjoyment, and use of current and future generations. The DOI's nine technical bureaus rely on the best science that is available, efficient decision-making processes, improved land use planning, modern natural resource management techniques, partnerships, and technology and engineering to balance stewardship with public lands use and the development of natural resources that are part of those lands, including fish species and wildlife.

<https://www.doi.gov/stewardship>

Expanding Outdoor Recreation and Access

Every year, more than 330 million people from across the country and around the world visit the national parks. Millions more visit other public lands that the DOI also manages. The DOI works to make outdoor recreation opportunities on public lands more accessible. The DOI's multiple-use policy of land management allows Americans to fish and hunt on public lands, as well as boat, camp, climb, hike, view wildlife, and engage in other outdoor activities.

<https://www.doi.gov/recreation>

Fulfilling Trust and Insular Responsibilities

The DOI upholds the U.S. Government's unique trust responsibilities by fostering government-to-government relationships that exist between the Federal Government and federally recognized Tribes. It also upholds those responsibilities by providing services to individual American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

<https://www.doi.gov/ost/whatwedo/>

The U.S. Government also has important relationships with the affiliated insular areas, which include the Territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The DOI administers and oversees Federal assistance to the three Freely Associated States, which comprise the two Republics of

Palau and the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.

<https://edit.doi.gov/oia/what-we-do>

Generating Revenue From Utilization of Natural Resources

The DOI provides access to and manages energy resources like coal, gas, oil, and woody biomass on public lands, as well as Outer Continental Shelf energy resources like gas and oil. It also provides access to and manages other public land resources like nonenergy minerals, rangelands suitable for grazing, and timber from forests. By responsibly using public lands for extracting resources to achieve multiple use and economic benefits for the Nation, the DOI supports American energy dominance.

https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/fy2019_bib_dh005.pdf

Modernizing Organization and Infrastructure

The DOI seeks to ensure more effective operations and service delivery through coordinated organizational alignments in the field, across bureaus, and with other Federal and non-Federal partners, and by putting a larger fraction of DOI employees in the field to serve the public. Expediting environmental analysis and compliance, reducing the cost of space, collocating offices for convenient public service and improved interagency coordination, and common regional boundaries are potential ways to modernize the DOI's infrastructure and improve its effectiveness.

<https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/site-page/many-bureaus-one-mission.pdf>

Protecting People and the Border

Inherent in the DOI's management responsibilities of public lands is protecting employees and visitors. Ensuring employee and public safety requires the resources of multiple bureaus and offices covering four disciplines: emergency management, law enforcement, natural hazards science, and wildland fire. Depending on the season, approximately 3,500–4,000 law enforcement officers, rangers, and other employees patrol vast areas of public lands, national parks, wildlife refuges, and Indian communities. They protect people and natural, cultural, and heritage resources from illegal activities.

The U.S. Geological Survey protects lives by monitoring natural hazards like earthquakes, environmental health hazards, landslides, and volcanoes, and by issuing warnings of their potential threat levels. Wildland fires endanger lives and damage property. The Office of Wildland Fire coordinates with the DOI's land management bureaus and the U.S. Forest Service to prevent, respond to, and manage the damage and loss that wildfires cause. The Office of Wildland Fire also shares wildfire management responsibilities with Mexico along the southern border.

The DOI manages land on the Canadian border and the Mexican border, and the Department has a presence in the Pacific, where Americans are exposed to risk from Asia. A considerable amount of DOI land abuts Mexico. Accordingly, DOI law enforcement officers work in partnership with the U.S. Customs and Border Patrol, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Drug Enforcement Agency, and Tribal, State, and local governments, to address illegal immigration, trafficking in drugs and in guns, and to mitigate these activities' consequences, which adversely affect DOI lands and community partners.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Abandoned Mines

Abandoned mine lands are lands, waters, and surrounding watersheds that extraction or beneficiation has contaminated, scarred, or done both. Beneficiation refers to the treatment (i.e., processing) of raw materials (e.g. coal, ores, and minerals) to change their chemical or physical properties. Abandoned mine lands include areas where mining or processing activity has ceased. The Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Portal is a partnership that comprises Federal, State, and local efforts to reduce the environmental and health risks of abandoned mines through awareness, education, and action. The DOI participates in the AML Portal.

<https://www.abandonedmines.gov/federal-partners>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Office of the Secretary of the Interior records have been assigned to record group 048.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/048.html>

Blog

"People, Land, and Water" is the DOI's official blog.

<https://www.doi.gov/blog>

Boarding Schools

On May 11, 2022, Secretary Debra A. Haaland and Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Bryan T. Newland released the first volume of the investigative report that is part of the Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative, a comprehensive effort to address the troubled legacy of Federal Indian boarding school policies. The report lays the groundwork for addressing the intergenerational trauma that former Federal Indian boarding school policies created.

<https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/department-interior-releases-investigative-report-outlines-next-steps-federal-indian>

Bureaus / Offices

The DOI employs resource-management professionals, scientists, and other experts in its nine technical bureaus.

<https://www.doi.gov/bureaus>

In addition to the nine technical bureaus, a number of offices fall under the Offices of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary; Office of Policy, Management, and Budget; Office of the Solicitor; and Office of the Inspector General.

<https://www.doi.gov/bureaus/offices>

Business Opportunities

The DOI supports the transition to a clean energy economy and stimulates local economic growth through stewardship. The DOI also procures goods and services from American businesses. The DOI relies on them for bridge, irrigation system, office building, reservoir, road, school, and other types of maintenance. More information is available from the Office of Acquisition and Property Management. Phone, 202-513-7554.

<https://www.doi.gov/pam>

Career Opportunities

Information to assist persons with disabilities, students and recent graduates, veterans, and others who are interested in career opportunities is available on the DOI's website.

<https://www.doi.gov/joinus>

In 2020, the DOI ranked 12th among 17 large agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=IN00>

Climate Change

Changes in climate are creating new challenges for communities and resource managers nationwide. The U.S. Geological Survey's Climate Adaptation Science Centers help managers of ecosystems, fish, and wildlife better understand the effects of these changes and strategically plan for and adapt to them.

<https://www.usgs.gov/programs/climate-adaptation-science-centers>

Contact Information

The DOI has included an electronic feedback form on its "Contact Interior" web page. The DOI also may be contacted by email, phone, or postal correspondence. The contact information is available online.

<https://www.doi.gov/contact-us>

Deepwater Horizon

The DOI continues to play a major role in restoration efforts associated with the Deepwater Horizon oil spill that occurred in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010.

<https://www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon>

Departmental Policies

Online visitors can browse a library of DOI policies by using the search tool on the "Electronic Library of the Interior Policies" web page.

<https://www.doi.gov/elips/browse>

Federal Register

Significant documents, from 1995 (volume 60) to the present, and recent documents that the DOI and its subagencies have published in the Federal Register are available online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/interior-department>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Thirteen bureaus and offices support the DOI's FOIA operations. Its website features a single web page that allows convenient access to those bureaus and offices and to their electronic FOIA libraries. From the same web page, an information seeker may file a request, track the status of a request, learn about the FOIA program's structure, and review FOIA-related guidance and resources. Please note: the Department and its bureaus and offices post a great deal of information online; therefore, an information seeker should visit the appropriate electronic libraries and search for the desired information before submitting a FOIA request. That information already may be accessible, immediately and without charge.

<https://www.doi.gov/foia>

History

On March 3, 1849, the last day of the 30th Congress, a bill was passed to create a department to manage the Nation's internal development and the welfare of its people. The responsibilities of the new Department were diverse and came to include the colonization of freed slaves in Haiti, exploration of western wilderness, oversight of the District of Columbia jail, regulation of territorial governments, management of hospitals and universities, and more. To explore the rich history of the "Department of Everything Else"—just about everything else that fell outside the purview of the Departments of Foreign Affairs, War, and the Treasury—visit the "History of the Department of the Interior" web page.

<https://www.doi.gov/whoweare/history>

"There are no words that can tell the hidden spirit of the wilderness that can reveal its mystery, its melancholy and its charm. The Nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased and not impaired in value. These words belong to President Theodore Roosevelt, a man who loved the outdoors. To learn about the important role this President played in the history of American conservation, visit the "Theodore Roosevelt's Legacy" web page.

<https://www.doi.gov/blog/theodore-roosevelts-legacy>

Library

The Interior Library's holdings and its reference and research services support the mission of the Department and its agencies and bureaus. Its holdings cover American history, geology, law, national parks, Native American culture and history, nature, and public lands and wildlife management. The library offers subscription databases and other online data sources that give Interior employees and external researchers nationwide access. A holdings catalog and descriptions of educational programs and training opportunities are available on the library's website. Phone, 202-208-5815.

<https://www.doi.gov/library> | Email: library@ios.doi.gov

Museum

The Interior Museum offers exhibits on the history and mission of the Department. Programs highlight bureau management of cultural and natural resources. Museum guides conduct tours of the Interior Building's New Deal era art and architecture. Phone, 202-208-4743.

<https://www.doi.gov/interiormuseum>

News

The Department posts press releases online.

<https://www.doi.gov/news>

The DOI posts news and headlines of the week in video format on its "Multimedia" web page.

<https://www.doi.gov/news/multimedia>

Open Government

The Department of the Interior supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency. Beyond meeting Open Government requirements, the agency intends to create better relationships between citizens and their Government; to become better at understanding citizens' demands for

services and more responsive to their needs; to accelerate the rate of innovation by leveraging public knowledge; to increase the Department's ability to carry out its mission more effectively and efficiently by transparently engaging the public in decisionmaking; and to encourage the development of Open Government programs.

<https://www.doi.gov/open> | Email: open@ios.doi.gov

Priorities

The "Our Priorities" web page lists the DOI's top priorities.

<https://www.doi.gov/ourpriorities>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.doi.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The DOI maintains a facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/USInterior>

The DOI tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/interior>

The DOI posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/USInterior>

Water Conservation

The WaterSMART program improves water conservation and helps water-resource managers make sound decisions about water use. It identifies strategies to ensure that this and future generations will have sufficient supplies of clean water for drinking, economic activities, ecosystem health, and recreation. The program also identifies adaptive measures to address climate change and its effect on future water demands.

<https://www.doi.gov/watersmart>

The Sources of Information were updated 5–2022.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240

202-208-3710

<http://www.bia.gov/bia>

DIRECTOR *

Darryl LaCounte

*** The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs.**

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs enhances the quality of life, promotes economic opportunity, and protects and improves the trust assets of American Indians, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Secretary of War John C. Calhoun established the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) on March 11, 1824, to oversee and carry out the Federal Government's trade and treaty relations with tribes. The BIA remains the oldest Department of the Interior (DOI) component in continuous existence and one of the oldest agencies in the Federal Government. The DOI formally adopted Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as the agency's official name on September 17, 1947. Prior to that time, it was referred to as the Indian office, Indian bureau, Indian department, and Indian service.

<https://www.bia.gov/about-us>

On March 3, 1849, President James K. Polk approved an act that transferred the "supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of the War Department, in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs," to the Secretary of the Interior, who now headed the newly created DOI (9 Stat. 395).

<https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/lil/lsl/lsl-c30/lsl-c30.pdf>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material affecting the BIA is codified in 25 U.S.C. 1–17 (chapter 1).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title25/chapter1&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that affect Indians are codified in 25 CFR. Parts 1–299 contain rules and regulations that are associated with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Parts 900–999 contain rules and regulations that are associated with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and with the Department of Health and Human Service's Indian Health Service.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=2dff2e4675b2891abcf7c9eb0078703c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title25/25tab_02.tpl)

[SID=2dff2e4675b2891abcf7c9eb0078703c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title25/25tab_02.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=2dff2e4675b2891abcf7c9eb0078703c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title25/25tab_02.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The BIA's mission centers on fulfilling its trust responsibilities and promoting self-determination on behalf of federally recognized tribal governments, American Indians, and Alaska Natives. The BIA provides services to members of 574 federally recognized Indian Tribes in the 48 contiguous United States and Alaska—nearly two million American Indians and Alaska Natives.

<https://www.bia.gov/bia>

The BIA serves the federally recognized Tribes through four Offices:

The Office of Indian Services operates the BIA's general assistance, disaster relief, Indian child welfare, tribal government, Indian self-determination, and reservation roads programs.

<https://www.bia.gov/bia/ois>

The Office of Justice Services directly operates or funds law enforcement, tribal courts, and detention facilities on Federal Indian lands.

<https://www.bia.gov/bia/ojs>

The Office of Trust Services works with tribes and individual American Indians and Alaska Natives in the management of their trust lands, assets, and resources.

<https://www.bia.gov/bia/ots>

Lastly, the Office of Field Operations oversees 12 regional offices and 83 agencies that carry out the mission of the BIA at the tribal level. The regional offices and agencies administer delivery of program services to the federally recognized Tribes, to individual Indians, and to Alaska Natives, either directly or through contracts, grants or compacts.

<https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Bureau of Indian Affairs records have been assigned to record group 075.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/075.html>

Boarding Schools

On April 1, 2022, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Bryan T. Newland submitted the first "Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative Investigative Report" to Secretary Debra A. Haaland. In his cover letter to the report, Assistant Secretary Newland described the report's achievements: "[It] shows for the first time that between 1819 and 1969, the United States operated or supported 408 boarding schools across 37 States (or then-territories), including 21 schools in Alaska and 7 schools in Hawaii. This report identifies each of those schools by name and location, some of which operated across multiple sites." To conclude his letter, and with an eye on the future, he added: "This report . . . is only a first step to acknowledge the experiences of Federal Indian boarding school children. It notes a desire from people across Indian Country and the Native Hawaiian Community to share their individual and family experiences within the Federal Indian boarding school system and the resulting impacts today. This report also presents an opportunity for us to reorient our Federal policies to support the revitalization of Tribal languages and cultural practices. This reorientation of Federal policy is necessary to counteract nearly two centuries of Federal policies aimed at the destruction of Tribal languages and cultures."

<https://www.bia.gov/service/federal-indian-boarding-school-initiative>

Career Opportunities

BIA job opportunities, common job documents, and hiring information for American Indian and Alaska Native veterans are available online.

<https://www.bia.gov/jobs>

The BIA posted a short video to promote its firefighting and aviation program. It focuses on the program's

Helitack crews, which rely heavily on helicopters in their efforts to extinguish wildfires.

<https://youtu.be/c8VnzD87Qj8>

In 2020, the BIA ranked 358th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=IN06>

Contact Information

The BIA posts its mailing address and fax and phone numbers on the Indian Affairs' website on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.bia.gov/contact-us>

Estate Planning

The American Indian Probate Reform Act of 2004 (AIPRA) made changes to the way trust or restricted land and property is inherited. It also made changes that affected land management and purchases. The BIA website has information that explains how AIPRA affects wills and inheritance.

<https://www.bia.gov/service/estate-planning>

Federal Register

Significant documents, from 1995 (volume 60) to the present, and recent documents that the BIA has published in the Federal Register are available online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/indian-affairs-bureau>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA establishes a presumption that the public may access records in the possession of Federal agencies. The Act is based on the principle of openness in government and generally provides that a person has a right of access to Federal agency records. This right of access is restricted, however, by nine exemptions and three special law enforcement record exclusions that shield certain records, or parts of them, from disclosure. More information on the FOIA and instructions for submitting a request to access BIA records are available on the Indian Affairs website.

<https://www.bia.gov/as-ia/foia> | Email: foia@bia.gov

Before submitting a FOIA request in writing with the FOIA officer, the requester should check that the information being sought is not already in the public domain. The DOI maintains FOIA libraries that include the following record types and resources: final opinions made in the adjudication of cases; policy statements and interpretations that the DOI has adopted, but not published in the Federal Register; administrative staff manuals and staff instructions that affect a member of the public; records that have been requested repeatedly by submitters of FOIA requests or records that the DOI anticipates will be requested repeatedly in the future; an index of frequently requested records; and links to other related sites and reference materials.

<https://www.doi.gov/foia/library>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Indian Affairs posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.bia.gov/frequently-asked-questions>

Library

Frequently requested documents and links are accessible on the Indian Affairs website in the electronic document library.

<https://www.bia.gov/bia/document-library>

Maps

The Office of Trust Services' Branch of Geospatial Support (BGS) posts web maps and static maps, as well as downloadable data, on the Indian Affairs' website. The BGS provides geographic information systems software, training, and system support for the management of natural resources on Indian lands. Phone, 877-293-9494.

<https://biamaps.doi.gov> | Email: geospatial@bia.gov

The Office of Trust Services posted the "Indian Lands of Federally Recognized Tribes of the United States" map on the BIA website in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.bia.gov/sites/default/files/dup/assets/bia/ots/webteam/pdf/idc1-028635.pdf>

The "National Climate Assessment: Indigenous People's Resilience Actions" map, which is posted on the Office of Trust Services' website, provides an overview of indigenous people's actions to prepare for changes in climate by taking steps to increase resilience.

<https://biamaps.doi.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=53794ae1ce054029bd5b55bcf269434c>

Programs / Services

Federally recognized Tribes look to the BIA for a range of services. The "Programs and Services" web page, which is accessible on the Indian Affairs' website, provides information about them.

<https://www.bia.gov/programs-services>

Regional Offices

Contact information for the 12 BIA regional offices is available online.

<https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices>

Regulations in Development

The "Regulations and Other Documents in Development" web page, which is part of the Indian Affairs' website, allows visitors to monitor the progress of regulations that are in development, under review, or in development and under review.

<https://www.bia.gov/as-ia/raca/regulations-and-other-documents-in-development>

Site Map

The site map, which is part of the Indian Affairs' website, allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.bia.gov/sitemap.xml>

Social Media

The BIA posts content on Facebook.

<https://www.facebook.com/USIndianAffairs>

The BIA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/USIndianAffairs>

Tracing Ancestry

The "Tracing American Indian and Alaska Native Ancestry" web page has information on genealogical research and on tribal contacts and services. It also answers some oft asked questions about tracing one's family ancestry.

<https://www.bia.gov/guide/tracing-american-indian-and-alaska-native-aian-ancestry>

Wildland Fire Management

Indian Affairs posted a collection of fire prevention and education videos on wildland fire management in Indian country on its website. Note that not all of the videos in the collection were produced by the BIA.

<https://www.bia.gov/bia/ots/dfwfm/bwfm/Video-Library>

The Sources of Information were updated 5–2022.

Bureau of Indian Education

Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240

202-208-3710

<http://www.bie.edu>

DIRECTOR *

Tony L. Dearman

*** The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs.**

<https://www.bie.edu/cs/groups/webteam/documents/text/idc2-092903.pdf>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Bureau of Indian Education provides educational opportunities for eligible American Indian and Alaska Native elementary, secondary, and postsecondary students from federally recognized Tribes

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

To reflect the parallel purpose and organizational structure that the BIE has in relation to other programs within the Office of the Assistant Secretary–Indian Affairs, the Office of Indian Education Programs was renamed the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) by departmental manual release no. 3721 of August 29, 2006.

<https://www.bia.gov/bie>

Nearly 95 years earlier, President Warren G. Harding approved Public Law 67–85, which is also referred to as the Snyder Act of 1921, to authorize the BIA, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, to "direct, supervise, and expend such moneys as Congress may from time to time appropriate, for the benefit, care, and assistance of the Indians throughout the United States for the following purposes . . ." One of those purposes was for the "general support and civilization, including education." Since the passage of the Snyder Act of 1921, three major legislative actions have restructured the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) with regard to educating American Indians.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/67th-congress/Session%201/c67s1ch115.pdf>

On June 18, 1934, the day on which President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved Public Law 73–383, which is also referred to as the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and the Wheeler-Howard Act, the longstanding Federal policy of acculturating and assimilating Indian people through a boarding school system ended. The new law introduced the teaching of Indian history and culture in BIA schools.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/73rd-congress/session-2/c73s2ch576.pdf>

On January 4, 1975, President Gerald R. Ford approved Public Law 93–638, which is also cited as the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, "to establish a program of assistance to upgrade Indian education" and "to support the right of Indian citizens to control their own educational activities." The law allows federally recognized Tribes to contract with the BIA for the operation of Bureau-funded schools and to determine education programs suitable for their children.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-88/pdf/STATUTE-88-Pg2203.pdf>

On November 1, 1978, President James E. Carter approved Public Law 95–561, which is also cited as the Education Amendments of 1978. Additional amendments followed: Public Laws 98–511, 99–99, and 100–297. These legislative actions provided direct funding to tribally operated schools, empowered Indian school boards, permitted local hiring of teachers and staff, and created a direct line of authority between the Education Director and the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-92/pdf/STATUTE-92-Pg2143.pdf>

The BIE organizational chart is part of the organizational chart of Indian Affairs.

<https://www.indianaffairs.gov/sites/bia.gov/files/OrgChartFY18Greenbook.pdf>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Rules and regulations affecting Indians and their education are codified in 25 CFR 30–47 (subchapter E).

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=7954367ce0b81d96674d6b175d0dea54&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title25/25CsubchapE.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=7954367ce0b81d96674d6b175d0dea54&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title25/25CsubchapE.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The BIE provides quality education opportunities from early childhood throughout adulthood, in accordance with the Tribes' needs for cultural and economic well-being, and in keeping with the diversity of Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities. The BIE considers the whole person as it

carries out its mission, taking into account the cultural, mental, physical, and spiritual aspects of the person within the contexts of family and Tribe or Alaska Native village.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=317c41e73ba08bd8f84a0dbdfba8a9c3&mc=true&node=pt25.1.32&rgn=div5#se25.1.32_13)

[SID=317c41e73ba08bd8f84a0dbdfba8a9c3&mc=true&node=pt25.1.32&rgn=div5#se25.1.32_13](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=317c41e73ba08bd8f84a0dbdfba8a9c3&mc=true&node=pt25.1.32&rgn=div5#se25.1.32_13)

The BIE educates over 45,000 American Indian and Alaska Native children at 183 elementary and secondary schools on 64 reservations in 23 States. The Bureau operates 53 of these schools. The other 130 schools are tribally operated. The BIE oversees two postsecondary schools: Haskell Indian Nations University in Lawrence, KS, and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute in Albuquerque, NM. It also funds the Navajo and United Tribes Technical Colleges.

<https://www.bia.gov/bie>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Bureau of Indian Affairs records have been assigned to record group 075. "Records of the Education Division 1874–1972" are part of that record group.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/075.html>

Career Opportunities

American Indian children deserve a quality education—and that starts with highly qualified, dedicated staff and educators. The BIE employs nearly 4,500 professionals in careers that offer unique and diverse cultural and lifestyle experiences. Phone, 505-563-5304.

<https://www.bie.edu/Jobs/index.htm> | Email: staffing@bie.edu

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has addresses and phone numbers for contacting the BIE.

<https://www.bie.edu/ContactUs/index.htm>

The Human Resources Office maintains a web page with contact information.

<https://www.bie.edu/HR/Contact/index.htm>

The BIE "National Staff Directory" (APR 2019) is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.bie.edu/cs/groups/xbie/documents/text/idc2-093307.pdf>

Divisions / Programs

The BIE website features a web page with a list of the agency's divisions and programs and links to their websites.

<https://www.bie.edu/Programs/index>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA establishes a presumption that the public may access records in the possession of Federal agencies. The Act is based on the principle of openness in government and generally provides that a person has a right of access to Federal agency records. This right of access is restricted, however, by nine exemptions and three special law enforcement record exclusions that shield certain records, or parts of them, from disclosure. More information on the FOIA and instructions for submitting a request to access BIE records are available on the Indian Affairs website.

<https://www.bia.gov/as-ia/foia> | Email: foia@bia.gov

Before submitting a FOIA request in writing with the FOIA officer, the requester should check that the information being sought is not already in the public domain. The DOI maintains FOIA libraries that include the following record types and resources: final opinions made in the adjudication of cases; policy statements and interpretations that the DOI has adopted, but not published in the Federal Register; administrative staff manuals and staff instructions that affect a member of the public; records that have been requested repeatedly by submitters of FOIA requests or records that the DOI anticipates will be requested repeatedly in the future; an index of frequently requested records; and links to other related sites and reference materials.

<https://www.doi.gov/foia/library>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The BIE posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.bie.edu/HR/FAQ/index.htm>

News

The BIE posts news items on its website.

<https://www.bie.edu/NewsEvents/index.htm>

Reports

Performance and special education reports and school report cards are accessible online.

<https://www.bie.edu/HowAreWeDoing/index.htm>

Resources

BIE education line officers, school superintendents, principals, teachers, and staff can access program guidance, handbooks, templates, and training provided in various formats—WebEx or PowerPoint—to refresh professional skills. These online documents and presentations are provided to supplement staff training throughout the school year.

<https://www.bie.edu/Resources/index.htm>

Scholarships

The BIE website provides information on scholarship opportunities for American Indian students.

<https://www.bie.edu/ParentsStudents/Grants/index.htm>

Schools

Contact information for schools that the BIE oversees is available online.

<https://www.bie.edu/Schools/index.htm>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.bie.edu/SiteMap/index.htm>

Social Media

The BIE maintains a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/Bureauofindianeducation>

The BIE tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/BureauIndianEdu>

Tribal Resources

A directory of external resources to support tribes is accessible on the BIE website. The directory file is in Portable Document Format for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.bie.edu/Resources/index.htm>

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2019.

Bureau of Land Management

Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240

202-208-3801

<http://www.blm.gov>

DIRECTOR *

Tracy Stone-Manning

*** The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Land and Minerals Management.**

<https://www.blm.gov/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Bureau of Land Management sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

President Harry S. Truman prepared and transmitted to the U.S. Congress a plan of reorganization that created the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Section 403 of reorganization plan no. 3 of 1946 consolidated the General Land Office with the Grazing Service to establish the Bureau of Land Management. The plan became

effective on July 16, 1946.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf93&num=0&edition=prelim>

On October 21, 1976, President Gerald R. Ford approved the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (PL 94–579) to establish public land policy; to establish guidelines for its administration; to provide for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of the public lands; and for other purposes" (90 STAT. 2743). In the law, Congress declared that national policy governing the management of public lands "be on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield."

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-90/pdf/STATUTE-90-Pg2743.pdf>

The BLM posts its organization chart online.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/organization-chart>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Laws that affect public lands are codified in 43 U.S.C. Chapter 1 of that title contains codified material that is associated with the BLM.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title43/chapter1&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that affect public lands and that are associated with the BLM are codified in 43 CFR 1000–9999 (subtitle B, ch. II). The codified subjects include forest, general, land resource, minerals, and range management; preservation and conservation; recreation programs; and technical services.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=5167eb7d8c784969301611a596a7818a&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title43/43chapterII.tpl)

[SID=5167eb7d8c784969301611a596a7818a&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title43/43chapterII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=5167eb7d8c784969301611a596a7818a&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title43/43chapterII.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The BLM sustains the diversity, health, and productivity of America's public lands for the benefit of present and future generations through a mandate of multiple-use and sustained-yield. It manages 1 of every 10 acres of land across the United States, about 245 million acres of land, most of which is located in Alaska and 11 other Western States. The Bureau also manages about 30 percent, or 700 million acres, of the Nation's subsurface mineral estate. The BLM oversees conventional and renewable energy development, livestock grazing, recreation, and timber harvesting, and it protects cultural, historical, and natural resources. Many of these resources are found on National Conservation Lands, a subset of BLM lands that are federally designated, that cover 32 million acres, and that include 260 wilderness areas and 28 national monuments.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs>

A number of energy resources are accessible on public lands. The BLM supports a diversified energy approach that includes coal, oil and gas, strategic minerals, as well as renewable energy resources like geothermal, solar, wind, and woody biomass. A diversified approach strengthens the Nation's energy security, strengthens its energy infrastructure, and stimulates job creation. To serve industry and the American public, the BLM is making energy development easier on public lands by reviewing and streamlining business processes.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/energy-and-minerals>

The Bureau manages livestock on 155 million acres of land, administering nearly 18,000 permits and leases held by ranchers who graze mostly cattle and sheep.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/natural-resources/rangelands-and-grazing>

Under the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971, it also manages herds of wild horses and burros on public rangelands.

<https://www.blm.gov/whb>

Recreation is also part of the BLM's portfolio. Birdwatchers, campers, hang gliders, horseback riders, hunters, mountain bikers, photographers, whitewater rafters, and visitors to cultural and natural heritage sites recreate on hundreds of millions of acres of public lands. The Bureau estimates that it receives approximately 62 million recreational visits per year.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/recreation>

The BLM manages habitat for over 300 wildlife, fish, and plant species that are listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act and 12 species identified as candidates for listing. Public lands that the BLM manages offer the best opportunity for recovery of some rare or listed plant and animal species because their unique requirements for survival can be met only on Federal lands.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/fish-and-wildlife/threatened-and-endangered>

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to stand up a law enforcement body to enforce Federal laws and regulations affecting public lands and their resources. As a result, the BLM has been given specific resource protection and law enforcement responsibilities that further the FLPMA's public lands management policy of multiple use. The Bureau's law enforcement program helps ensure public safety, while supporting its multiple-use mission. Law enforcement officers investigate vandalism and looting, support emergency responders, and maintain a safe environment for visitors to the public lands and for BLM employees.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/public-safety-and-fire/law-enforcement>

The BLM carries out a broad range of actions to protect the public, natural landscapes, wildlife habitat, and recreational areas from wildfire. The BLM's national fire and aviation program consists of community assistance and protection, fire prevention through education, fire suppression, preparedness, predictive services, prescribed fire, and vegetative fuels management.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/fire-and-aviation>

The BLM's lands, realty and cadastral survey program manages public land transactions: purchases and acquisitions, sales and exchanges, withdrawals, leases and permits, right-of-way authorizations, and, cadastral (i.e., mapping) survey services. From enabling energy development, to permitting commercial filming, to defining boundaries and maintaining public land records, BLM professionals regard the public lands as working landscapes, and they manage them for the benefit of current and future generations. The BLM's mission—which is built on the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield—requires the agency to promote commerce, conservation, and recreation on public lands.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/lands-and-realty>

The Bureau's broad management responsibilities require balancing public land uses and protection of public land resources. Working with State and local and tribal governments, stakeholder groups, and the public, the

BLM creates land use plans, referred to as Resource Management Plans, to guide decisions for approved uses of and actions affecting public lands.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/planning-and-nepa>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Adoption Schedule

The BLM offers wild horses and burros for adoption or purchase at events nationwide throughout the year. The most current adoption event schedule is accessible online.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/wild-horse-and-burro/adoption-and-sales/events>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that BLM records have been assigned to record group 049.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/049.html>

Artist-in-Residence Program

Residencies of 6–8 weeks are available in several Western States for painters, photographers, potters, sculptors, and other artists.

<https://www.blm.gov/get-involved/artist-in-residence/about-the-program>

Business Opportunities

The BLM procures a wide array of goods and services.

<https://www.blm.gov/services/acquisition/contracting>

Stewardship contracting refers to trading forest products for land management and services. In exchange for thinning the forest and keeping the trees to sell, for example, a contractor or an organization performs service-work that helps to achieve key land management goals like improving wildlife habitat or reestablishing native plant species. The intent of stewardship is to improve, maintain, or restore forest or rangeland health; restore or maintain water quality; improve fish and wildlife habitat; and reduce danger from wildfires.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/natural-resources/forests-and-woodlands/stewardship-contracting>

Career Opportunities

The BLM relies on people with diverse skills and from various professional backgrounds—business, engineering, fire management, law enforcement, science, and other fields—to manage the Nation's public lands and resources.

<https://www.blm.gov/careers>

In 2020, the BLM ranked 322d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=IN05>

Climate Change

Climate change presents challenges to the BLM as it manages inland freshwater ecosystems (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands) and coastal wetlands. Researchers project the disappearance of cold-water fish from large areas of their current geographic ranges as streams become more sporadic and warmer; the expansion of the ranges of warm-water fish as surface waters warm; and more frequent and widespread algal blooms that adversely affect water quality.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/fish-and-wildlife/fisheries-and-aquatics/about-the-program>

Contact Information

Contact information is available online.

<https://www.blm.gov/office/national-office>

Data Resources

The BLM regularly gathers, maintains, and publishes data to inform stakeholders and the general public. These data include detailed information on the commercial uses of the public lands; recreational activities and revenues; wild horse and burro management; cadastral (i.e., mapping) surveys; conservation of rangeland resources and 870 special units (e.g., wilderness areas); and the socioeconomic effects of public land management.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/data>

Federal Register

Significant documents, from 1995 (volume 60) to the present, and recent documents that the BLM has published in the Federal Register are available online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/land-management-bureau>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives the right to request access to BLM records to anyone. In response to a FOIA request, the BLM will disclose the desired information, unless this right of access is restricted by one of nine exemptions or three special law enforcement record exclusions that shield certain records, or parts of them, from disclosure. More information on the FOIA and instructions for submitting a request are available on the BLM website. Phone, 202-912-7650.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/foia> | Email: blm_wo_foia@blm.gov

Before submitting a records request in writing to the FOIA officer, the requester should check that the information being sought is not already publicly accessible. The BLM maintains an electronic FOIA reading room where it posts records that have been released into the public domain in response to previous requests.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/foia/foia-reading-room>

General Land Office Records

The General Land Office Records website allows visitors to access Federal land conveyance records for the Public Land States (i.e., States created out of the public domain). The website contains images of more than five million Federal land title records that were issued since 1820. It also has images related to survey plats and field notes

dating back to 1810.

<https://www.blm.gov/services/land-records>

Geographic Information System (GIS) Data

BLM Navigator serves as a centralized location for accessing project, State, and national geospatial data.

<https://navigator.blm.gov/home>

The Landscape Approach Data Portal is a one-stop source for geospatial data, maps, models, and reports that BLM's landscape initiatives have produced.

<https://landscape.blm.gov/geoportal/catalog/main/home.page>

History

A timeline that is structured around the enactment of land management legislation is available online. Specific public laws have guided the BLM's mission, and the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 was the culmination of that process of policymaking.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/history/timeline>

Information Center

The "Information Center" web page has links to BLM policy, congressional testimony, Federal Register, live events, magazines and newsletters, notices, Office of Civil Rights, press releases, public room (brochures, maps, reports), and social media web pages.

<https://www.blm.gov/media>

Kids

Giving young people the opportunity to learn outdoors and recreate on public lands promotes the development of the next generation of public land stewards and conservation leaders.

<https://www.blm.gov/kids>

Library

The library has professional staff who can assist BLM employees nationwide. The library staff is also available to assist members of the general public seeking BLM publications and information. The library offers a range of resources and services that include journals, databases, publications, subject guides, and an online library catalog.

<https://www.blm.gov/learn/blm-library> | Email: blm_library@blm.gov

Management

The BLM manages public lands in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/how-we-manage>

The BLM manages one in every 10 acres of land in the United States, and approximately 30 percent of the Nation's minerals. These lands and their minerals are found in each of the 50 States in diverse ecosystems like arctic tundra, deserts, forests, mountains, and grasslands.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/what-we-manage>

Maps

Map and geospatial products inform BLM decision making. These maps and products are becoming more accessible online.

<https://www.blm.gov/maps>

Paleontology

The BLM manages more than 245 million acres of public lands where Deinonychus, Edmontosaurus, Pentaceratops, and Stegosaurus once roamed. To learn more, visit the BLM's "Paleontology" web pages.

<https://www.blm.gov/paleontology>

Recreation

The National Conservation Lands program offers online recreational guides for a convenient connection to public lands.

<https://www.blm.gov/visit>

The BLM website provides resources for mountain bikers. These resources include the BLM Top 20 Mountain Biking Opportunities list and interactive mountain biking maps for trails on BLM lands.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/recreation/mountainbike>

Social Media

The BLM uses digital media tools to connect people with public lands and to keep people informed about activities on them.

<https://www.blm.gov/media/social-media>

Statistics

Tables and spreadsheets with data that include the numbers of BLM-administered oil and gas leases, of applications for permit to drill, and of oil and gas wells are accessible on the BLM website. Most of the statistics presented cover Fiscal Years 1988–2015.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/data/public-land-statistics>

Timber Sales

The availability of timber for harvest depends on the age and condition of the timber, land status, and public demand, as well as on other land use considerations.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/natural-resources/forests-and-woodlands/timber-sales>

Woody Biomass

Woody biomass is used to produce electricity and products like furniture, paper, and wood for housing.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/natural-resources/forests-and-woodlands/biomass-and-bioenergy>

The Sources of Information were updated 7–2021.

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

202-208-6474

<http://www.boem.gov>

DIRECTOR *

Amanda Lefton

*** The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Land and Minerals Management.**

<https://www.boem.gov/about-boem/boem-leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5-2022.

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management manages development of U.S. Outer Continental Shelf energy and mineral resources in a way that is environmentally and economically responsible.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

In April of 2010, the Deepwater Horizon oil rig explosion and resulting oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico exposed inadequacies in the Federal offshore energy regulatory system. In response to the disaster, former Secretary of the Interior Kenneth L. Salazar issued two secretarial orders. On May 19, 2010, he issued Order 3299 "to separate and reassign the responsibilities that had been conducted by the Minerals Management Service [MMS] into new management structures that will improve the management, oversight, and accountability of activities on the Outer Continental Shelf [OCS]."

https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/elips/documents/3299a2-establishment_of_the_bureau_of_ocean_energy_management_the_bureau_of_safety_and_environmental_enforcement_and_the_office_of_natural_resources_revenue.pdf

Within the Department of the Interior, Order 3299 initiated the establishment of the new Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), whose director would report to the Assistant Secretary–Land and Minerals Management. The order also initiated the establishment of the new Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), whose director also would report to the same Assistant Secretary. A third new agency, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, formerly the MMS's minerals revenue management program, would be established within the Department, and its director would report to a different Assistant Secretary.

<https://www.boem.gov/about-boem/reorganization/reorganization-former-mms>

On June 18, 2010, former Secretary Salazar issued Order 3302, which announced that the MMS would be renamed the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE) for the duration of the reorganization period.

https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/elips/documents/3302-change_of_the_name_of_the_minerals_management_service_to_the_bureau_of_ocean_energy_management_regulation_and_enforcement.pdf

On October 1, 2011, BOEMRE rules and regulations that now applied to the BOEM were recodified in a new chapter by reorganization of 30 CFR. The establishment of the BOEM and its sibling the BSEE and the recodification of their respective rules and regulations in a revised second chapter and a newly added fifth chapter marked the completion of the reorganization of the former MMS.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2011-10-18/pdf/2011-22675.pdf>

The BOEM posts an organizational chart on its website.

<https://www.boem.gov/about-boem/boem-organizational-chart>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material that affects mineral lands and mining is codified in 30 U.S.C. Chapter 26 of that title deals with deep seabed hard mineral resources.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title30/chapter26&edition=prelim>

Statutory material that affects public lands is codified in 43 U.S.C. Chapter 36 of that title deals with management of OCS resources.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title43/chapter36&edition=prelim>

BOEM rules and regulations are codified in chapter V, parts 500–599, of 30 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=9eabfe008f51a5c2935452c280fb4160&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30chapterV.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=9eabfe008f51a5c2935452c280fb4160&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30chapterV.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The BOEM manages the exploration and development of offshore energy and marine mineral resources on the OCS. The BOEM supports energy independence, environmental protection, and economic development by responsibly managing these offshore resources in ways that comport with the best available science.

The OCS is a significant source of oil and gas for the Nation's energy supply. OCS production accounts for about 18 percent of domestic crude oil and 4 percent of domestic natural gas supply. The BOEM manages about 2,674 active oil and gas leases on more than 14.2 million OCS acres. In fiscal year 2019, offshore Federal production reached approximately 683 million barrels of oil and 1.03 trillion cubic feet of gas, almost all of which was produced in the Gulf of Mexico.

<https://www.boem.gov/oil-gas-energy>

The BOEM manages offshore development of renewable energy in Federal waters. The renewable energy program began in 2009, when the Department of the Interior announced the final regulations for the OCS Renewable Energy Program, which the Energy Policy Act of 2005 had authorized. The regulations provide a framework for all of the activities that support the production and transmission of energy from sources other than oil and natural gas. The BOEM anticipates managing the development of more hydrokinetic and more offshore wind and solar energy on the OCS.

<https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy>

The BOEM's environmental program covers the three major areas that the agency regulates on the OCS: oil and gas, renewable energy, and nonenergy minerals like sand, gravel, and hard minerals. The Office of Environmental Programs develops national policy, provides guidance, and coordinates with regional activities. The environmental program's two key functions are to support science and to conduct environmental assessments, which include consultations with stakeholders and other regulatory agencies to strengthen decision making. The Chief Environmental Officer also manages and leads engagement and consultation at the national and regional levels with federally recognized Tribes.

<https://www.boem.gov/environment>

The BOEM partners with communities through its marine minerals program to address erosion along the Nation's barrier islands, coastal beaches, dunes, and wetlands. Erosion affects defense, energy, natural resources, public infrastructure, and tourism. To mitigate the effects of erosion, the BOEM leases gravel and sand and shell resources for nourishing beaches, protecting shorelines, and restoring wetlands. These resources are extracted from Federal waters on the OCS with environmental and safety oversight. The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (PL 83–212) provides the authority to manage minerals on the OCS and the requirement to provide environmental oversight. BOEM is the only Federal agency with the authority to lease marine minerals from the OCS.

<https://www.boem.gov/marine-minerals>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that MMS records have been assigned to record group 473. The MMS is the predecessor agency to the BOEM. See the above "Establishment and Organization" section.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/473.html>

Business Opportunities

Information on doing business with the BOEM and related links are available on the "Procurement Business Opportunities" website.

<http://www.boem.gov/Doing-Business-with-BOEM>

Calendar

The BOEM maintains an online events calendar.

<http://www.boem.gov/Upcoming-Events>

Career Opportunities

The BOEM relies on professionals with engineering and science backgrounds for ensuring the safe and environmentally responsible development of the Nation's offshore energy and marine mineral resources.

<http://www.boem.gov/employment>

In 2020, the BOEM ranked 58th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best

Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/IN12>

Contact Information

Information is available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.boem.gov/about-boem/contact-us>

Educational Resources

BOEM teacher resources are available online.

<http://www.boem.gov/Environmental-Studies-Program-Teacher-Resources>

Factsheets

The BOEM posts factsheets on the following topics: about the agency, environment, marine minerals, oil and gas energy, and renewable energy.

<https://www.boem.gov/newsroom/boem-fact-sheets>

Federal Register

Significant documents, from 1995 (volume 60) to the present, and recent documents that the BOEM has published in the Federal Register are available online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/ocean-energy-management-bureau>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Effective on July 5, 1967, the FOIA gives any person a right to obtain access to Federal agency records; however, nine exemptions and three special law enforcement exclusions shield certain records, or parts of them, from public disclosure. A FOIA request may be made for any agency record. Instructions for submitting a BOEM record request under the FOIA are available online. The BOEM operates a FOIA requester service center. Phone, 703-787-1128.

<https://www.boem.gov/foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The BOEM posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.boem.gov/newsroom/frequently-asked-questions>

Glossaries

The BOEM has posted a glossary of ecological terms.

<https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/boem-newsroom/Technical-Announcements/2016/Chapter-7-Glossary-of-Ecological-Terms.pdf>

The BOEM has posted a glossary of terms that are associated with wind energy.

<https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/renewable-energy-program/Studies/FEIS/Section12.0Glossary.pdf>

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

BOEM OCS Report 2016–065, whose authors are E. Wolvovsky. and W. Anderson, is titled "OCS Oil and Natural

Gas: Potential Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Social Cost of Carbon." The report's key findings are the following: Most lifecycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are the result of oil and gas products consumption; the price of oil and gas and production volume have a large effect on the amount of oil and gas lifecycle GHG emissions; the magnitude of emissions and their related social costs are comparable for the 2017–2022 program and the 2017–2022 program's "No Action Alternative"; the production of oil and gas from other global sources can be more carbon-intense relative to oil and gas that are produced on the OCS; absent policy changes or technological advancements, OCS emissions could consume a measurable increment of the remaining worldwide and domestic GHG emissions budget.

<https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/oil-and-gas-energy-program/Leasing/Five-Year-Program/2017-2022/OCS-Report-BOEM-2016-065---OCS-Oil-and-Natural-Gas---Potential-Lifecycle-GHG-Emissions-and-Social-Cost-of-Carbon.pdf>

Historic Preservation

Archaeologists in Office of Renewable Energy Programs coordinate studies and conduct National Historic Preservation Act reviews to identify and protect archaeological sites and other historic properties. OCS historic properties include aircraft, lighthouses, precontact (European contact with Native Americans) archaeological sites, and shipwrecks. Historic properties onshore come under review when a proposed renewable energy project may affect them. To learn more about investigating the steamship "City of Houston" and German submarine "U-576" and other preservation activities, visit the "Historic Preservation Activities" web page.

<https://www.boem.gov/Renewable-Energy/Historic-Preservation-Activities>

Library

The BOEM website has an electronic library.

<http://www.boem.gov/Library>

Marine Minerals

Mineral resources from the OCS are used in coastal restoration projects to address erosion. The BOEM has conveyed rights to millions of cubic yards of OCS sand for coastal restoration projects in multiple States. These projects have restored hundreds of miles of the Nation's coastline, protecting both infrastructure and ecological habitat. The BOEM posts key marine mineral statistics on its website.

<https://www.boem.gov/marine-minerals/current-statistics/current-marine-minerals-statistics>

| Email:

MarineMinerals@boem.gov

Oil / Gas

The BOEM has posted the 2017–2022 lease sale schedule and 2017–2022 quicklinks on its "Leasing" web page.

<https://www.boem.gov/oil-gas-energy/leasing/2017-2022-lease-sale-schedule>

Posters

Colorful BOEM posters that promote maritime history, ocean science and stewardship, and awareness of marine animals and their habitats are available from the Gulf of Mexico Public Information Office. Phone, 800-200-4853.

<http://www.boem.gov/BOEM-Posters>

Press Releases

The BOEM posts press releases.

https://www.boem.gov/newsroom/news-items?news_type=11

Regional Offices

The BOEM operates three regional offices, one for the Alaska Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) region, one for the Pacific OCS region, and one for the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic OCS regions. Phone, 907-334-5200 (Alaska). Phone, 805-384-6305 (Pacific). Phone, 800-200-4853 (Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic).

<https://www.boem.gov/regions>

Renewable Energy

A list of leases that the BOEM has executed since the inception of its renewable energy program is available online.

<http://www.boem.gov/Lease-and-Grant-Information>

The BOEM collaborates with States on offshore energy development and is in the process of coordinating Federal-State task forces in certain coastal States. A summary of the status of activity in the various States is available online.

<https://www.boem.gov/Renewable-Energy-Program/State-Activities/Index.aspx>

Science / Technology

"Ocean Science" is BOEM's science and technology journal. The agency is a leading contributor to the growing body of scientific knowledge on the Nation's marine and coastal environments.

<https://www.boem.gov/newsroom/library/ocean-science>

Shipwrecks

The BOEM Alaskan shipwreck table is the most comprehensive compilation of Alaskan shipwrecks to date. The table offers a list of wrecks that occurred in Alaskan waters from 1741 to 2011. The "Shipwrecks Off Alaska's Coast" web page also features maritime history, ship, and shipwreck links to external websites.

<https://www.boem.gov/about-boem/shipwrecks-alaskas-coast>

Site Map

The website map helps visitors find specific topics or allows them to browse the site's contents.

<https://www.boem.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The BOEM maintains a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/BureauOfOceanEnergyManagement>

The BOEM tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/BOEM>

The BOEM has a YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCXL807nkJMCuxNj5kF09LLQ/featured>

Statistics / Facts

BOEM collects data on its offshore oil and gas energy programs and makes them available in multiple formats.

<https://www.boem.gov/newsroom/statistics-and-facts>

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2021.

Bureau of Reclamation

Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240

202-513-0575

<http://www.usbr.gov>

COMMISSIONER *

Camille C. Touton

*** The Commissioner reports to the Assistant Secretary of Water and Science.**

<https://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/#/biography/1?recordid=1>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Bureau of Reclamation develops, manages, and protects water and related resources in a way that is environmentally and economically responsible and that benefits the American public.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 17, 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., approved an act to appropriate "the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands." Pursuant to Public Law 161 (32 Stat. 388), which is popularly known as the Reclamation Act or National Irrigation Act of 1902, former Secretary of the Interior Ethan A. Hitchcock established the U.S. Reclamation Service (USRS) in the Geological Survey in July.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/57th-congress/session-1/c57s1ch1093.pdf>

In 1907, the USRS separated from the Geological Survey and became an independent bureau within the Department of the Interior. Sixteen years later, the independent USRS was renamed the Bureau of Reclamation.

<https://www.usbr.gov/history/2019%20NEW%20BRIEF%20HISTORY%20V1.pdf>

On August 4, 1977, President James E. Carter approved Public Law 95–91, which is also cited as the Department of Energy Organization Act. The law transferred the Bureau's power marketing functions to the Department of Energy (91 STAT. 578) as part of an effort "to secure effective management to assure a coordinated national energy policy" (STAT. 565).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-91/pdf/STATUTE-91-Pg565.pdf>

On November 6, 1979, former Secretary of the Interior Cecil D. Andrus issued Secretarial Order 3042, which changed the Bureau's name to the Water and Power Resources Service (WPRS). On May 18, 1981, former Secretary of the Interior James G. Watt issued Secretarial Order 3064, which renamed the WPRS the Bureau of Reclamation (BR).

The BR posts its organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://www.usbr.gov/main/images/br_org_chart.pdf

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Codified statutory material dealing the Federal Government's reclamation and irrigation of public lands is found in 43 U.S.C. chapter 12. The Reclamation Act of 1902 is classified generally to this chapter.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title43/chapter12&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that affect public lands and that are associated with the BR are codified in 43 CFR 400–999 (subtitle B, chapter I).

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=f90eabe3636e1549dfc39643c94595c2&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title43/43chapterI.tpl)

[SID=f90eabe3636e1549dfc39643c94595c2&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title43/43chapterI.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=f90eabe3636e1549dfc39643c94595c2&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title43/43chapterI.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The BR is the largest wholesaler of water in the United States. It brings water to more than 31 million people and provides 140,000 Western farmers with irrigation water for 10 million acres of farmland. This irrigated farmland produces 60% of the Nation's vegetables and 25% of its fruits and nuts.

The Bureau is also the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the United States. Its 53 powerplants produce annually more than 40 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, earning nearly \$1 billion in revenues and generating enough energy for 3.5 million homes.

<http://www.usbr.gov/main/about/mission.html>

The BR's approach to water resource development has evolved over the years: from single-purpose agricultural projects to projects of multipurpose whose scope includes promoting water-based outdoor recreation. Recreation sites that are developed as a result of BR water projects rank among the Nation's most popular places for water-based outdoor recreation. These projects include approximately 6.5 million acres of land and water that are, for the most part, open to the public for recreation.

<https://www.usbr.gov/recreation>

The BR also engages in conservation activities to support native species and their habitats. In partnership with Arizona, California, and Nevada, the BR implemented a program to conserve native species and habitats across the Colorado River Basin. In partnership with the Bonneville Power Administration, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and U.S. Forest Service, the BR implemented a project to increase mainstem and off-channel habitat in a segment of the Grand Ronde River. The BR also tries to prevent invasive quagga and zebra mussels from spreading. These bivalve mollusks adversely affect the natural ecology, which harms

endangered native species. The disruption that they visit upon ecosystems can cause new listings under the Endangered Species Act. Mussel infestations threaten agriculture, navigation locks, and biodiversity that supports the Western outdoor recreation industry.

<https://www.usbr.gov/conservation/>

BR operations and facilities support flood control. Its programs also mitigate the effects of drought through contingency planning, resiliency projects, and emergency response actions.

<https://www.usbr.gov/drought/>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The BR website has an A–Z index to help visitors navigate its content.

<https://www.usbr.gov/main/index/>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that BR records have been assigned to record group 115.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/115.html>

Art Collection

In the late 1960s, the BR launched a program to present its accomplishments through art. The Bureau commissioned 40 of America's most prominent artists to visit BR water resource development sites and record their impressions on canvas. When the project was completed, the artists had created more than 375 pieces of artwork. In the early 1970s, the public had an opportunity to view much of the work in a traveling exhibition that was circulated by the Smithsonian Institution and entitled "The American Artist and Water Reclamation." The BR maintains about 200 pieces of the original artwork. Many of the paintings are on display at the Main Interior Building and some regional offices.

<https://www.usbr.gov/museumproperty/art/homepage.html>

Business Opportunities

The BR purchases a wide range of products and services and supports various Federal socioeconomic development programs by assisting businesses. The Bureau also provides financial assistance for programs related to conservation, Endangered Species Act mitigation, rural water, and water management and reclamation and reuse. Phone, 303-445-2431.

<http://www.usbr.gov/mso/aamd/doing-business.html>

Career Opportunities

The BR relies on professionals with expertise in administration, engineering and design, environmental protection, research, wildlife management, and other disciplines to carry out its mission. Career-related information is available from the nearest regional office or from the Diversity and Human Resources Office,

Denver, CO. Phone, 303-445-2684.

<https://www.usbr.gov/hr/contact.html>

In 2019, the BR ranked 121st among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/IN07>

Climate Change Risks

The SECURE Water Act (123 STAT. 1329) is part of Public Law 111–11 (123 STAT. 991–1456), whose short title is the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009. Section 9503(c) authorizes the BR to assess climate change risks for water and environmental resources in major river basins that it manages. Section 9503(c) also authorizes the BR to evaluate potential climate change effects on water resource management and development of strategies. Since the law's enactment on March 30, 2009, the BR has prepared two "SECURE Water Act Section 9503(c)—Reclamation Climate Change and Water" reports for the U.S. Congress.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-123/pdf/STATUTE-123-Pg991.pdf>

"SECURE Water Act Section 9503(c)—Reclamation Climate Change and Water 2016" is the second and most recent report that the BR has prepared for Congress. In the report's first chapter, its authors wrote: "[The Act] recognizes that climate change poses a significant challenge to the protection of adequate and safe supplies of water, which are fundamental to the health, economy, security, and ecology of the United States." The next SECURE Water Act report is scheduled for preparation and delivery to the U.S. Congress in 2021.

<https://www.usbr.gov/climate/secure/docs/2016secure/2016SECUREREport.pdf>

Contact Information

Contact information for the Washington, DC, and Denver, CO, based offices and Upper Colorado, Great Plains, Lower Colorado, Mid-Pacific, and Pacific Northwest regional offices is available on the "Addresses and Contacts" web page.

<http://www.usbr.gov/main/offices.html>

Media contact information is posted online.

<https://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/presskit/mediacontact.html>

Contact information for the Acquisition and Assistance Management Division is posted online.

<https://www.usbr.gov/mso/aamd/org-contact.html>

Cooperative Agricultural Weather Network (AgriMet)

In cooperation with local, State, and other Federal sponsors, the BR promotes energy and water conservation through AgriMet, which is a network of more than 90 automated weather stations that collect and telemeter site-specific weather data. The original AgriMet program started in the Pacific Northwest in the 1980s and was expanded into the Great Plains region.

Great Plains Region—

<https://www.usbr.gov/gp/agrimet/index.html>

Pacific Northwest—

<https://www.usbr.gov/pn/agrimet/>

Environmental Resources and Reports

The BR maintains a list of links to online resources that provide environmental information.

<http://www.usbr.gov/environmental>

Factsheet

The BR posts a factsheet on its website.

<https://www.usbr.gov/main/about/fact.html>

Federal Register

Significant documents, from 1995 (volume 60) to the present, and recent documents that the BR has published in the Federal Register are available online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/reclamation-bureau>

The BR maintains a "Federal Register Notices and Rulemaking" web page.

<https://www.usbr.gov/fedreg/index.html>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA establishes a presumption that records in the possession of Federal agencies are accessible to the public. Before the law was passed in 1966, the individual had to establish a right to examine Government records. Passage of the FOIA shifted the burden of proof from the individual to the Government: A "right to know" doctrine replaced a "need to know" standard. The law established standards for determining records that must be disclosed and records that can be withheld. The law also provided administrative and judicial remedies for information seekers who have been denied access to records.

<http://www.usbr.gov/foia/contacts.html>

The BR maintains an electronic reading room that contains frequently requested records and documents that are currently of special interest. Information seekers should avail themselves of this online resource to determine if the information that they seek is immediately available and readily accessible without the additional step of filing a FOIA request.

<http://www.usbr.gov/foia/readroom.html>

Glossaries

Definitions for terms commonly used by the BR are accessible in its online glossary.

<http://www.usbr.gov/library/glossary>

The BR maintains a separate online glossary of recreation-related terms.

<http://www.usbr.gov/recreation/glossary.html>

Hydrologic and Meteorologic Monitoring (HydroMet)

The BR operates a network of automated Hydromet stations, including their communications and computer systems, throughout the Great Plains and the Pacific Northwest regions. The Hydromet network collects remote environmental and water data and transmits them via radio and satellite. The Hydromet network provides cost-effective, near-real-time water management capability. Streamflow forecasts and current river and reservoir

operations conditions are then calculated by combining Hydromet data with other information.

Great Plains Region—

<https://www.usbr.gov/gp/hydromet>

Pacific Northwest—

<https://www.usbr.gov/pn/hydromet/>

Invasive Mussels

Two species of dreissenid mussels, namely quagga and zebra, have become established in U.S. freshwater lakes, reservoirs, and rivers. Invasive dreissenid mussels pose significant challenges for all agencies and industries that manage water because they are prolific breeders and settle on or within water facility infrastructure.

<https://www.usbr.gov/mussels>

Library

The BR's website has an online search tool that allows visitors to search the electronic library catalog. External patrons may use the library, which is located in Denver, CO, by appointment only, 8:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. Phone, 303-445-2072.

<https://www.usbr.gov/library/> | Email: library@usbr.gov

Multimedia Media

Links to BR's historic photographs and photograph database are available on the "Reclamation Multimedia" web page. Other links that lead to podcasts on water management and to Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feeds also are available. BR Social Media links include Facebook, Flickr, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube.

<https://www.usbr.gov/main/multimedia/index.html#social>

News

The BR posts news releases and stories, as well as congressional testimony, factsheets, photos, and speeches.

<http://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/newsrelease>

Outdoor Recreation / Cultural Activities

The BR participates in Recreation.gov. This partnership of twelve Government agencies provides information on all recreation facilities on Federal lands, including those owned and managed by the BR. Online visitors may use the Recreation.gov website to make reservations at facilities requiring them.

<https://www.recreation.gov/about-us>

Publications

The BR posts publications on its website.

<https://www.usbr.gov/library/reclamationpubs.html>

Reclamation Manual

The BR's website has an online tool that allows users to search for keywords and terms in the "Reclamation Manual." The manual comprises a series of policy and directives and standards, which collectively assign

program responsibility and establish and document agencywide methods of doing business.

<http://www.usbr.gov/recman>

Research / Science

The Research and Development Office publishes the quarterly magazine "Knowledge Stream," whose content centers on mission-critical news about research and science and on the challenges of managing water and generating power in the American West.

<https://www.usbr.gov/research/ks.html>

Water Conservation

The WaterSMART program allows all Department of the Interior bureaus to work with States, tribes, local governments, and nongovernmental organizations to pursue a sustainable water supply for the Nation by establishing a framework that provides Federal leadership and assistance on the efficient use of water, that integrates water and energy policies to support the sustainable use of all natural resources, and that coordinates the water conservation activities of the various departmental offices.

<https://www.usbr.gov/watersmart>

The Sources of Information were updated 2–2020.

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240

202-208-3985

<http://www.bsee.gov>

DIRECTOR *

Kevin M. Sligh, Sr.

*** The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Land and Minerals Management.**

<https://www.bsee.gov/who-we-are/our-organization/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement promotes safety, protects the environment, and conserves resources offshore by overseeing the regulatory process and enforcing Federal rules and regulations.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

In April of 2010, the Deepwater Horizon oil rig explosion and resulting oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico exposed inadequacies in the Federal offshore energy regulatory system. In response to the disaster, former Secretary of the Interior Kenneth L. Salazar issued two secretarial orders. On May 19, 2010, he issued Order 3299 "to separate

and reassign the responsibilities that had been conducted by the Minerals Management Service [MMS] into new management structures that will improve the management, oversight, and accountability of activities on the Outer Continental Shelf [OCS]."

https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/elips/documents/3299a2-establishment_of_the_bureau_of_ocean_energy_management_the_bureau_of_safety_and_environmental_enforcement_and_the_office_of_natural_resources_revenue.pdf

Within the Department of the Interior, Order 3299 initiated the establishment of the new Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), whose director would report to the Assistant Secretary–Land and Minerals Management. The order also initiated the establishment of the new Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), whose director also would report to the same Assistant Secretary. A third new agency, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), formerly the MMS's minerals revenue management program, would be established within the Department, and its director would report to the Assistant Secretary–Policy, Management and Budget.

On June 18, 2010, former Secretary Salazar issued Order 3302, which announced that the MMS would be renamed the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE) for the duration of the reorganization period.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/safety-and-environmental-enforcement-bureau>

On October 1, 2010, the functions of the MMS's minerals revenue management program were transferred to the ONRR. A few days later, the ONRR published a final rule in the Federal Register to move the regulations associated with its royalty and revenue functions from chapter II in 30 CFR to chapter XII in the same title.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2010-10-04/pdf/2010-24721.pdf>

A year later, in October of 2011, 30 CFR was reorganized. BOEMRE rules and regulations that now applied to the BOEM were recodified in a new fifth chapter; the rules and regulations that now applied to the BSEE were recodified in a revised second chapter. The establishment of the BSEE and its sibling the BOEM and the reorganization of 30 CFR marked the completion of separating and reassigning the responsibilities of the former MMS.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2011-10-18/pdf/2011-22675.pdf>

The BSEE posts an organizational chart on its website.

<https://www.bsee.gov/who-we-are/our-organization>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material affecting "Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources" is codified in chapter 26, sections 1401–1473, of 30 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title30/chapter26&edition=prelim>

BSEE rules and regulations are codified in chapter II, parts 200–299, of 30 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=e5dd5863d76dc4809df5de6afce53bf6&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30chapterII.tpl)

[SID=e5dd5863d76dc4809df5de6afce53bf6&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30chapterII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=e5dd5863d76dc4809df5de6afce53bf6&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30chapterII.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The BSEE promotes safety, protects the environment, and conserves resources on the Outer Continental Shelf

(OCS) through regulatory oversight and enforcement. The Offshore Regulatory Program develops standards and regulations to improve operational safety and to strengthen environmental protection. The Oil Spill Preparedness Division develops standards and guidelines for offshore operators. It also collaborates with sister agencies on spill response technologies and capabilities.

Three regional offices support the Bureau. Their personnel inspect gas and oil drilling rigs and production platforms to ensure compliance with safety requirements. Inspection teams are multiperson, and the expertise of their members spans a range of disciplines.

<https://www.bsee.gov/what-we-do>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that MMS records have been assigned to record group 473. The MMS is the predecessor agency to the BSEE. See the above "Establishment and Organization" section.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/473.html>

Business Opportunities

Information on doing business with the BSEE is available online.

<http://www.bsee.gov/About-BSEE/Doing-Business-with-BSEE/index>

Career Opportunities

The BSEE relies on professionals with backgrounds in biology, geology, geophysics, engineering, and other fields to carry out its mission.

<http://www.bsee.gov/careers>

In 2019, the BSEE ranked 128th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/IN11>

Contact Information

To contact the BSEE, visit the "Connect With Us" web page, where addresses (email and postal) and phone numbers are available.

<https://www.bsee.gov/who-we-are/connect>

Director's Corner

Director Scott A. Angelle posts his thoughts and views on issues facing the BSEE and America's offshore oil and gas industry. "Energy Dominance Requires New Thinking" (SEP 2017) was the first piece that he posted.

<https://www.bsee.gov/newsroom/directors-corner>

Federal Register

Significant documents, from 1995 (volume 60) to the present, and recent documents that the BSEE has published in the Federal Register are available online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/safety-and-environmental-enforcement-bureau>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives the public the right to request Federal agency records and requires Federal agencies to make certain records available. The BSEE website serves as the portal to the agency's FOIA program. The FOIA is based on the principle of openness in Government: Any person has a right of access to Federal agency records, except to the extent that such records or portions of them are protected from disclosure by exemption or by special law-enforcement record exclusion.

<https://www.bsee.gov/newsroom/library/foia>

The BSEE maintains an electronic FOIA reading room.

<https://www.bsee.gov/newsroom/library/FOIA-Reading-Room>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The BSEE promotes safety, protects the environment, and conserves resources offshore through regulatory oversight and enforcement. To carry out its mission, the BSEE relies on a wide range of world-class professionals. The BSEE posts answers to questions that its experts are asked frequently.

<https://www.bsee.gov/newsroom/library/frequently-asked-questions> | Email: webmaster@bsee.gov

Glossary

This glossary contains common oil and gas exploration and leasing terms, many of which are unique to the drilling industry.

<https://www.bsee.gov/newsroom/library/glossary>

News

The BSEE newsroom contains feature stories, media advisories, news briefs, photos and videos, press releases, and posts from the Director. The briefing room contains annual reports, congressional testimony, factsheets, speeches, statements, and technical presentations.

<https://www.bsee.gov/newsroom>

Offshore Statistics

The BSEE posts offshore statistics and facts on its website.

<https://www.bsee.gov/stats-facts>

Reading Room

The Bureau's Deepwater Horizon electronic reading room contains documents that deal with the BP/Deepwater Horizon explosion and ensuing oil spill and that have been cleared for public release.

<https://www.bsee.gov/newsroom/library/archive/deepwater-horizon-reading-room>

Regional Offices

Information on the BSEE's three geographic regions—Alaska OCS, Gulf of Mexico OCS, and Pacific OCS—and

their respective regional offices is available on the "BSEE Regions" web page.

<http://www.bsee.gov/About-BSEE/BSEE-Regions/BSEE-Regions>

Site Map

The website map helps visitors find specific topics or allows them to browse the site's contents.

<https://www.bsee.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The BSEE has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/BSEEGov/>

The BSEE tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/BSEEGov>

The Sources of Information were updated 4–2020.

National Park Service

Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240

202-208-6843

<http://www.nps.gov>

DIRECTOR *

Charles F. Sams III

*** The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Fish and Wildlife and Parks.**

<https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/director.htm>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The National Park Service (NPS) was established in the Department of the Interior on August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1).

<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/index.htm>

The National Park Service protects the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the benefit of present and future generations. The National Park System comprises 401 units. These units include national parks, monuments and memorials, battlefield sites and national military parks, scenic parkways, preserves and reserves, trails and riverways, rivers and lakeshores and seashores, recreation areas, and historic sites of American or international importance. The Service also manages a variety of national and international programs to promote natural and cultural resource conservation and to expand the benefits of outdoor recreation.

The NPS develops and implements park management plans and staffs the areas under its administration.

Through exhibits, films, publications talks, tours, and other interpretive media, it promotes the natural values of these areas and communicates their historical significance to the public. The NPS operates a range of visitor facilities, including campgrounds, and provides a variety of food, lodging, and transportation services.

The National Park Service also administers the State portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, State comprehensive outdoor recreation planning, nationwide outdoor recreation coordination and information, the National Register of Historic Places and the National Trails System, natural area programs, national historic landmarks and historic preservation, technical preservation services, the historic American engineering record and buildings survey, interagency archeological services, and planning and technical assistance for the national wild and scenic rivers system.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

America the Beautiful Passes

A pass may be used at more than 2,000 Federal recreation sites. A pass covers entrance fees at national parks and national wildlife refuges, as well as standard amenity fees and day use fees at national forests and grasslands and at lands managed by the Bureaus of Land Management and Reclamation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Five types of America the Beautiful passes are available: access, annual, annual fourth grade, senior, and volunteer.

<https://www.nps.gov/planyourvisit/passes.htm>

Business Opportunities

Visit the "Doing Business With Us" Web page to find information on commercial tours, contracts and procurement, National Park concessions, and special park uses, including commercial filming.

<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/doingbusinesswithus.htm>

Career Opportunities

To find permanent and seasonal NPS career opportunities online, visit USAJobs, the Federal Government's official source for Federal job listings.

<https://my.usajobs.gov>

Additional information on internships, permanent careers, seasonal opportunities, and volunteering is available on the "Work With Us" Web page.

<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/workwithus.htm>

Directories

An online text box allows Internet visitors to search for NPS employees by last name.

<https://www.nps.gov/directory>

A park directory (SEP 2016) that includes park addresses, codes, phone numbers, and superintendents is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/upload/NPS-Park-Listing-09-01-16.pdf>

Find a Park

NPS website visitors may search for a park by name or by State.

<https://www.nps.gov/findapark/index.htm>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Instructions for submitting a FOIA request to obtain NPS records are available online.

<https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/foia/index.htm>

The NPS maintains an electronic FOIA library on its website.

<https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/foia/foia-reading-room.htm>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The NPS posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/faqs.htm>

Glossaries

The NPS's National Center for Preservation Technology and Training maintains an extensive glossary of building stone terms.

<https://ncptt.nps.gov/buildingstone/glossary>

The online series "Defining the Southwest" includes a glossary of terms that are often encountered in discussions of the cultures and environments of the American Southwest.

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/southwest-glossary.htm>

A glossary of geologic terms that the NPS and U.S. Geological Survey western Earth surface processes team compiled is available on the NPS website.

<http://www.nature.nps.gov/geology/usgsnps/misc/glossaryAtoC.html> | Email: parkgeology@den.nps.gov

Grants

Information is available online for grants authorized under the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Phone, 202-354-6900.

<http://www.nps.gov/lwcf/index.htm>

Information is also available online for grants authorized under the Historic Preservation Fund. Phone, 202-354-2067.

<http://www.nps.gov/preservation-grants>

News

The NPS posts new releases online.

<https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/news/news-releases.htm>

The NPS website has a multimedia section that includes audio, photographs, videos, and webcam.

<https://www.nps.gov/media/multimedia-search.htm>

The NPS tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/natlparkservice>

The NPS maintains a Facebook page.

<https://www.facebook.com/nationalparkservice>

Publications

To explain decisions, document information, and disseminate knowledge, the NPS uses a variety of publications, many of which are accessible online. For example, "The National Parks: Index 2012–2016" can be downloaded as a PDF. The "Publications" Web page offers online access to contemporary and historic reports, periodicals, virtual stacks, and public databases.

<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/publications.htm>

Some publications are available for purchase in hardcopy from the U.S. Government Bookstore. Phone, 202-512-1800. Phone, 866-512-1800.

<https://bookstore.gpo.gov/agency/222> | Email: contactcenter@gpo.gov

Regional Offices

Contact information is available online for NPS regional offices and parks and the Washington office.

<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/contactinformation.htm>

<https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/contactus.htm>

For further information, contact the Office of Communications, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-208-6843.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20240

202-208-2565

TDD, 202-208-2694

<http://www.osmre.gov>

DIRECTOR *	(vacancy)

Deputy Director	Glenda H. Owens

*** The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Land and Minerals Management.**

<https://www.osmre.gov/about/offices>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) was established in the Department of the

Interior by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1211).

<http://www.osmre.gov/about.shtm>

The OSMRE carries out the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act in cooperation with States and tribes. The Office protects people and the environment from the adverse effects of coal mining. The OSMRE assures that land is restored to beneficial use after mining operations cease, and it mitigates the effects of past operations by reclamation of abandoned coal mines. The Office mainly oversees State mining regulatory and abandoned-mine reclamation programs, assists States in meeting the objectives of surface mining law, and regulates mining and reclamation activities on Federal and Indian lands and in those States opting not to assume primary responsibility for regulating coal mining and reclamation activities within their borders.

The Office establishes national policy for the surface mining control and reclamation program, reviews and approves amendments to previously approved State programs, and reviews and recommends approval of new State program submissions. It also manages the collection, disbursement, and accounting of abandoned-mine land reclamation fees; administers civil penalties programs; establishes technical standards and regulatory policy for reclamation and enforcement; offers guidance for environmental considerations, research, training, and technology transfers; and monitors and evaluates State and tribal regulatory programs, cooperative agreements, and abandoned-mine land reclamation programs.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System

To provide information for implementing the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, the OSMRE maintains an inventory of land and water affected by past mining. The inventory contains information on the location, type, and extent of abandoned mine land impacts, as well as information on the reclamation costs. The inventory is based on field surveys by State, tribal, and OSMRE program officials.

<https://amlis.osmre.gov/About.aspx>

Business Opportunities

Information to assist small business operators and owners is available online. For additional information, contact the Acquisition Management Branch. Phone, 202-208-2902.

<http://www.osmre.gov/contacts/business.shtm>

Career Opportunities

To find employment opportunities at the OSMRE, visit the "Jobs at OSMRE" Web page and click on the USAJobs quick link.

<http://www.osmre.gov/contacts/jobs.shtm>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

A FOIA request for OSMRE records may be submitted via electronic or postal mail or by using the Department of the Interior's electronic request form and selecting "Office of Surface Mining" in the drop-down menu.

<http://www.osmre.gov/lrg/foia.shtm> | Email: foia@osmre.gov

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The OSMRE posts answers to FAQs online.

<http://www.osmre.gov/resources/FAQs.shtm>

The OSMRE website also has a "How Do I?" section.

<http://www.osmre.gov/howdoi.shtm>

Grants

Information on regulatory program grants and abandoned mine land grants is available on the OSMRE website.

<http://www.osmre.gov/resources/grants.shtm>

Library

The general public may use the OSMRE online library catalog to locate legal and technical information.

<http://o10007.eos-intl.net/O10007/OPAC/Index.aspx>

Mine Maps

The National Mine Map Repository collects and maintains mine map information and images for the entire country.

<http://mmr.osmre.gov>

An index that includes over 180,000 maps of closed and abandoned mines is available online. The index serves as an inventory for determining which maps are available. To obtain actual copies of maps, contact the National Mine Map Repository. Fax, 412-937-2888.

<http://mmr.osmre.gov/MultiPub.aspx>

Most Requested Content

The OSMRE website maintains a collection of links for its most frequently requested web pages.

<http://www.osmre.gov/resources/mostRequested.shtm>

Newsroom

The newsroom features OSMRE stories and news releases.

<http://www.osmre.gov/resources/newsroom.shtm>

The OSMRE tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/OSMRE>

The OSMRE has a Facebook page.

<https://www.facebook.com/Office.of.Surface.Mining.Reclamation.Enforcement>

Regional Offices

Appalachian Region Office

<http://www.arcc.osmre.gov/contacts.shtm>

Mid-Continent Region Office

<http://www.mcrcc.osmre.gov/contacts.shtm>

Western Region Office

<http://www.wrcc.osmre.gov/contacts.shtm>

Resources

The OSMRE website has a section that is dedicated to electronic, informational resources.

<http://www.osmre.gov/resources.shtm>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<http://www.osmre.gov/resources/sitemap.shtm>

An A–Z index is also available to help visitors find the information that they seek.

<http://www.osmre.gov/resources/AtoZ.shtm>

Top Priorities

The OSMRE website has a section highlighting the agency's major programs.

<https://www.osmre.gov/programs.shtm>

<http://www.osmre.gov/contacts.shtm> | Email: getinfo@osmre.gov

For further information, contact the Office of Communications, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-208-2565. TDD, 202-208-2694.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240

703-358-4545

<http://www.fws.gov>

DIRECTOR *

Martha Williams

<https://fws.gov/staff-profile/martha-williams>

CODEPUTY DIRECTORS

Program Management and Policy

Bryan Arroyo

Stephen D. Guertin

*** The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Fish and Wildlife and Parks.**

<https://fws.gov/about/staff>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5-2022.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is the principal Federal agency dedicated to fish and wildlife conservation. The Service's history spans 145 years, dating from the establishment of its 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. In 1940, they were consolidated into one agency and redesignated the Fish and Wildlife Service by Reorganization Plan No. 3 (5 U.S.C. app.).

<http://training.fws.gov/history/USFWS-history.html>

The USFWS statement of organization may be found in subchapter A, part 2, of 50 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=fd103790cdbf5f4aa28f53fa458756ca&mc=true&node=pt50.1.2&rgn=div5)

[SID=fd103790cdbf5f4aa28f53fa458756ca&mc=true&node=pt50.1.2&rgn=div5](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=fd103790cdbf5f4aa28f53fa458756ca&mc=true&node=pt50.1.2&rgn=div5)

The USFWS works with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service manages the 150-million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System, which comprises 563 refuges and 38 wetland management districts. It operates 72 national fish hatcheries, a historic national fish hatchery, 65 fishery resource offices, and 81 ecological service field stations. The USFWS enforces Federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitats, and assists foreign governments with conservation. It also collects excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment and distributes the revenues to State fish and wildlife agencies.

The Service improves and maintains fish and wildlife resources by proper management of wildlife and habitat. It also helps meet public demand for wildlife dependent recreational activities by maintaining public lands and restoring native fish and wildlife populations.

Wildlife and fishery resource programs support the management of wildlife refuges on public lands. Wildlife-related activities include population control, migration and harvest surveys, and law and gaming enforcement for migratory and nonmigratory birds and mammals. Fishery-related activities include hatchery production monitoring, stocking, and fishery management. Fishery resource programs also provide technical assistance for coastal anadromous, Great Lakes, and other inland fisheries.

The USFWS identifies, protects, and restores endangered fish, wildlife, and plant species. It maintains Federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants that are published in the Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 17.11 et seq.), conducts status surveys, prepares recovery plans, and coordinates national and international wildlife refuge operations.

The Service protects and improves land and water environments to benefit living natural resources and to enhance the quality of human life. It administers grant programs that help imperiled species, assists private landowners restore habitat, assesses environmental impact and reviews potential environmental threats, manages Coastal Barrier Resource System mapping, monitors potential wildlife contaminants, and studies fish and wildlife

population trends.

Public use and information activities include preparing informational brochures and maintaining public websites; coordinating environmental studies on USFWS lands; operating visitor centers, self-guided nature trails, observation towers, and display ponds; and promoting birdwatching, fishing, hunting, wildlife photography, and other forms of wildlife-dependent outdoor recreation.

The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program supports the conservation and enhancement of the Nation's fish and wildlife resources. Excise taxes on sporting arms and fishing equipment fund these efforts.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that USFWS records have been assigned to record group 022.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/022.html>

Blog

"Open Spaces—A Talk on the Wild Side" is the name of the official USFWS blog.

<https://www.fws.gov/news/blog>

Business Opportunities

An online guide explains how to find business opportunities and to compete for them. Information is also available from regional offices and from the Division of Contracting and General Services in Falls Church, VA. Phone, 703-358-2500.

<http://www.fws.gov/cfm/Small%20Business/BusinessWith.html> | Email: small_business_opts@fws.gov

Career Opportunities

Information on careers in conservation is available on the USFWS website. Additional information is available from USFWS regional offices and the Human Capital Office in Falls Church, VA. Phone, 703-358-1743.

<https://www.fws.gov/humancapital>

In 2019, the USFWS ranked 157th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/IN15>

Climate Change

The USFWS website provides a collection of links and informational sources for learning about climate science and conservation in a changing climate.

<https://www.fws.gov/home/climatechange/resources.html>

Crimes Against Wildlife

To report a violation of wildlife laws or to learn about enforcement of them, visit the "Office of Law Enforcement" website, contact the nearest regional law enforcement office, or call the Office of Law Enforcement in Falls Church, VA. Phone, 703-358-1949.

<http://www.fws.gov/le> | Email: lawenforcement@fws.gov

The USFWS forensic laboratory is unique in its dedication to crimes against wildlife. Forensic experts examine, identify, and compare physical evidence to connect crime scenes, suspects, and victims with it.

<https://www.fws.gov/lab>

Endangered Species

The USFWS website features a search tool for learning about and identifying endangered species. The text boxes can search for an endangered species based on the State, U.S. Territory, or county where it lives, or according to its common or scientific name.

<https://www.fws.gov/endangered/?ref=topbar>

An online subscription form is available to receive breaking news affecting endangered species, endangered species news stories, and the "Endangered Species Bulletin" via email.

https://visitor.r20.constantcontact.com/manage/optin?v=001p3iEJ-xkvrgM_ZzpwhxaKQXTq4Cp14J

Energy Development

The USFWS website has a section that is dedicated to the development of domestic energy sources and its effect on wildlife.

<https://www.fws.gov/ecological-services/energy-development/energy.html>

Federal Register

Significant documents, from 1995 (volume 60) to the present, and recent documents that the USFWS has published in the Federal Register are available online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/fish-and-wildlife-service>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The USFWS makes records available, by law, to the public to the greatest extent possible. The records that are being sought already may be posted online. If the information cannot be found online or if the location of the desired records is uncertain, consider contacting the USFWS FOIA public liaison before submitting a FOIA request.

<https://www.fws.gov/irm/bpim/foia.html> | Email: fwhq_foia@fws.gov

The USFWS maintains an electronic FOIA library and FOIA reading room on its website.

<https://www.fws.gov/irm/bpim/foiaread.html>

Glossaries

Ecological Services maintains an online glossary of terms found in environmental legislation.

<https://www.fws.gov/ecological-services/about/glossary.html>

The Midwest Region maintains an online glossary of terms associated with endangered species.

<https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/glossary/index.html>

The USFWS website features a short glossary of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) terms in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.fws.gov/r9esnepa/Intro/Glossary.PDF>

National Wildlife Refuges

For information on the National Wildlife Refuge System, including information on specific wildlife refuges and wetland management districts, visit the "National Wildlife Refuge System" website. Phone, 800-344-9453.

<http://www.fws.gov/refuges/index.html>

News Media Inquiries

Journalists, reporters, and other media professionals seeking information or to arrange an interview should contact a regional public affairs officer or the Division of Public Affairs in Falls Church, VA. Phone, 703-358-2220.

<http://www.fws.gov/external-affairs/contacts.html>

Newsroom

The USFWS posts news releases online.

<https://www.fws.gov/news>

Permits

Visit the "Do I Need a Permit" web page to learn the rules for importing, exporting, and reexporting protected species. Information on Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) permits and certificates is also available from the Division of Management Authority. Phone, 800-358-2104 or 703-358-2093.

<http://www.fws.gov/international/permits/do-i-need-a-permit.html> | Email: managementauthority@fws.gov

Publications

The USFWS national publications unit is headquartered at the National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, WV. It is the primary distribution center for printed material published by the USFWS. The publications unit handles requests from Federal and State agencies, businesses, educators, and the general public. USFWS publications include booklets, brochures, posters, and reports. Phone, 800-344-9543.

<http://nctc.fws.gov/resources/knowledge-resources>

Some publications may need to be ordered from the U.S. Government Bookstore, which the Government Publishing Office operates. Phone, 866-512-1800 (customer contact center). Phone, 202-512-0132 (store phone).

<https://bookstore.gpo.gov> | Email: ContactCenter@gpo.gov

Regional Offices

USFWS has regional offices that represent each of its geographic regions. Contact information for each of these regional offices is available on the USFWS website.

<https://www.fws.gov/external-affairs/contacts.html>

The Office of Law Enforcement, in addition to its national office in Falls Church, VA, maintains regional offices. Contact information for these offices is available on the USFWS website.

<https://www.fws.gov/le/regional-law-enforcement-offices.html>

A State list of other USFWS offices and their contact information is also available online.

<https://www.fws.gov/offices>

Social Media

The USFWS uses social media to communicate and connect with Internet users worldwide. The agency tweets from its Twitter accounts; maintains an Instagram feed and Pinterest board; posts videos on its YouTube channel and photographs on Flickr; and has Facebook, LinkedIn, and Google+ pages.

<http://www.fws.gov/home/socialmedia/index.html?ref=topbar>

Water Resource Development

The ecological services program includes USFWS participation in projects to develop water resources for meeting the needs of local communities and for conserving fish and wildlife. The USFWS works alongside the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation when participating in these development projects.

<https://www.fws.gov/ecological-services/energy-development/water.html>

The Sources of Information were updated 5–2020.

United States Geological Survey

12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192

703-648-4000

<http://www.usgs.gov> | Email: ASK@usgs.gov

DIRECTOR *

David Applegate

DEPUTY DIRECTORS

Administration and Policy

Roseann C. Gonzales-Schreiner

Operations

Cynthia L. Lodge

*** The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Water and Science.**

<https://www.usgs.gov/about/key-officials>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) was established by the Organic Act of March 3, 1879 (Ch. 182 / 20

Stat. 394 / 43 U.S.C. 31). Since March 3, 1879, the Survey has provided the United States with science information needed to make important land use and resource management policy decisions.

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/45th-congress/session-3/c45s3ch182.pdf>

The USGS serves as the Earth and natural science research bureau for the Department of the Interior. It is the only integrated natural resources research agency in the Federal Government. USGS research and data support the Department's resource and land management information needs. Other Federal, State, tribal, and local government agencies rely on USGS research and data for their biological, climate, energy, mineral resources, natural hazards, and water information needs. Emergency response organizations, natural resource managers, land use planners, and other customers use USGS research and data to protect lives and property, to address environmental health issues, and to promote the public weal.

<http://www.usgs.gov/about/about-us/who-we-are>

The USGS conducts research, monitoring, and assessments to increase understanding of America's biological, land, and water resources. The Service informs American citizens and members of the global community by producing data, maps, and reports containing analyses and interpretations. These analyses and interpretations cover a range of topics: biological, energy, mineral, and water resources; land surfaces; marine environments; geologic structures; natural hazards; and dynamic processes of the Earth. Citizens, managers, and planners regularly use USGS data, analytical, and interpretive products to respond to and plan for changes in ecosystems and the environment.

The USGS has over 140 years of experience generating science-based data. In more than 400 science centers across the United States, the Service employs approximately 10,000 science and science-support staff, who work on locally, regionally, and nationally scaled studies, on research projects, and at sampling and monitoring sites.

<https://www.usgs.gov/about/organization>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that USGS records have been assigned to record group 057.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/057.html>

Business Opportunities

General information on contracting is available from the Office of Acquisition and Grants. Phone, 703-648-7376.

<https://www.usgs.gov/about/organization/science-support/administration/office-acquisition-and-grants>

The "Small Business Program" web page has resources to help small-business owners.

https://www.usgs.gov/about/organization/science-support/administration/office-acquisition-and-grants/small-business?qt-science_support_page_related_con=1#qt-science_support_page_related_con | Email: gs_smallbusiness@usgs.gov

Career Opportunities

The USGS relies on professionals with a range of expertise and diverse skills to carry out its mission. Many of these professionals have been educated and trained in various scientific disciplines: biology, cartography, chemistry, ecology, geology, geography, hydrology, and physics.

<https://www.usgs.gov/about/organization/science-support/human-capital/employment-and-information-center>
| Email: hcweb@usgs.gov

In 2019, the USGS ranked 168th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/IN08>

Contact Information

The "Contact USGS" web page has an electronic message form, as well as information on social media and web chat. Phone, 888-275-8747.

<https://answers.usgs.gov>

Critical Minerals List

On May 18, 2018, the Department of the Interior's Office of the Secretary published the notice "Final List of Critical Minerals 2018" in the Federal Register (83 FR 23295). The expertise of USGS staff plays a key role in reducing the Nation's vulnerability to disruptions in the supply of these minerals. On its website, the USGS posted the announcement "Interior Releases 2018's Final List of 35 Minerals Deemed Critical to U.S. National Security and the Economy." Each of the critical minerals is hyperlinked to a web page with statistics and other information on that particular mineral. Although the list is a final version, it should not be characterized as a permanent, but as a dynamic, list that will be updated.

<https://www.usgs.gov/news/interior-releases-2018-s-final-list-35-minerals-deemed-critical-us-national-security-and>

Earthquakes for Kids

Earthquakes for kids provides online resources to help children and adults learn about earthquakes and earthquake science.

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/kids>

Federal Register

Documents that the USGS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/geological-survey>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA electronic reading room contains documents related to the Flow Rate Technical Group in response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. These documents have been cleared for public release, and the USGS expects to publish additional documents to this collection. Before submitting a FOIA request for agency records, an information seeker should search this reading room and other Federal Government Deepwater Horizon electronic reading rooms for documents and information.

<https://www.usgs.gov/about/organization/science-support/foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The USGS posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.usgs.gov/faq>

Glossaries

A landslides glossary is available on the USGS website.

https://www.usgs.gov/natural-hazards/landslide-hazards/science/landslides-glossary?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects

The earthquake hazards program includes an online glossary.

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/glossary>

The Office of Budget, Planning, and Integration maintains an online glossary of common terms and financial terms.

<https://www.usgs.gov/about/organization/science-support/budget/glossary>

A glossary of collections management terms is available online.

<https://www.usgs.gov/products/scientific-collections/glossary-terms>

A Landsat glossary and list of acronyms are available online.

<https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/nli/landsat/landsat-glossary>

The USGS published a glossary of glacier-related terms.

<https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2004/1216/a/a.html>

A list of water-related terms and their definitions are available online.

https://www.usgs.gov/special-topic/water-science-school/science/dictionary-water-terms?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects

History

Mary C. Rabbitt's "The United States Geological Survey: 1879–1989" is available in electronic form on the USGS website. It is a 110-year history of the relation of geology to the development of policies for public land, Federal science, and mapping, and to the development of mineral resources in the United States.

<http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/c1050>

Landsat Satellite Missions

In 1966, former Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall announced the launching of the Earth Resources Observation Satellites (EROS) project. His vision was to observe the Earth for the benefit of all. One of the purposes of the ongoing project is to collect valuable resource data and use them to improve the environmental quality of the biosphere.

https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/nli/landsat/landsat-satellite-missions?qt-science_support_page_related_con=0#qt-science_support_page_related_con

Library

Established in 1879, the USGS library is now the largest library for earth sciences in the world. Professional librarians develop and maintain USGS library guides to connect users to relevant resources and research

strategies.

<https://usgs.libguides.com/home> | Email: library@usgs.gov

National Map

The National Map website offers Internet users a trove of topographical information.

<https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/national-geospatial-program/national-map>

Natural Hazards

Information on the programs and activities of the natural hazards mission—including information on earthquakes, flooding, landslides, volcanoes, and wildfires—is available online.

<https://www.usgs.gov/mission-areas/natural-hazards>

News

The USGS posts national and State news items.

<https://www.usgs.gov/news/news-releases>

Publications

The USGS publications warehouse provides access to over 130,000 publications written by USGS scientists throughout the agency's history.

<https://pubs.er.usgs.gov>

Science Snippets

The USGS posts fun facts and interesting snippets of science.

<https://www.usgs.gov/news/science-snippets>

Site Map

The Website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.usgs.gov/sitemap>

USGS Store

Educational materials, Federal recreation passes, maps, scientific reports, and more are available from the online USGS Store.

<https://store.usgs.gov>

Social Media

The USGS maintains a presence on social media.

<https://www.usgs.gov/connect/social-media>

Volcanic Activity Alerts

Information on U.S. volcanoes and current activity alerts are available on the "Volcano Hazards" web page.

<https://www.usgs.gov/volcano>

Water Resources

Reliable, impartial, and timely information on the Nation's water resources is available on the "Water Resources" web page. Phone, 888-275-8747.

<http://www.usgs.gov/water>

A nationwide list of all of the USGS water resources mission area science centers and regions and hubs for critical water science that Federal, State, and other partners and stakeholders fund is available online.

<https://www.usgs.gov/mission-areas/water-resources/about/water-resources-mission-area-science-centers-and-regions>

Wetlands and Aquatics Research

The Wetlands and Aquatics Research Center conducts research, develops new approaches and technologies, and disseminates scientific information that is needed for understanding, managing, conserving, and restoring wetlands and other aquatic and coastal ecosystems and their associated plant and animal communities throughout the Nation and the world.

<https://www.usgs.gov/centers/wetland-and-aquatic-research-center-war>

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2020.

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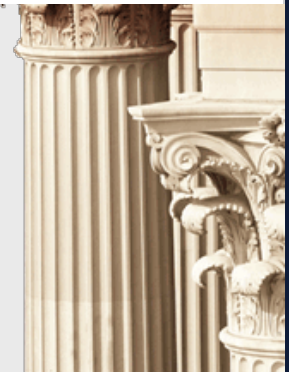
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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



Bureau of Indian Affairs



The United States Government Manual

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240

202-208-3710

<http://www.bia.gov/bia>

DIRECTOR *

Darryl LaCounte

* The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs.

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs enhances the quality of life, promotes economic opportunity, and protects and improves the trust assets of American Indians, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Secretary of War John C. Calhoun established the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) on March 11, 1824, to oversee and carry out the Federal Government's trade and treaty relations with tribes. The BIA remains the oldest Department of the Interior (DOI) component in continuous existence and one of the oldest agencies in the Federal Government. The DOI formally adopted Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as the agency's official name on September 17, 1947. Prior to that time, it was referred to as the Indian office, Indian bureau, Indian department, and Indian service.

<https://www.bia.gov/about-us>

On March 3, 1849, President James K. Polk approved an act that transferred the "supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of the War Department, in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs," to the Secretary of the Interior, who now headed the newly created DOI (9 Stat. 395).

<https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/lj/lsl/lsl-c30/lsl-c30.pdf>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material affecting the BIA is codified in 25 U.S.C. 1–17 (chapter 1).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title25/chapter1&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that affect Indians are codified in 25 CFR. Parts 1–299 contain rules and regulations that are associated with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Parts 900–999 contain rules and regulations that are associated with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and with the Department of Health and Human Service's Indian Health Service.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=2dff2e4675b2891abcf7c9eb0078703c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title25/25tab_02.tpl)

[SID=2dff2e4675b2891abcf7c9eb0078703c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title25/25tab_02.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=2dff2e4675b2891abcf7c9eb0078703c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title25/25tab_02.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The BIA's mission centers on fulfilling its trust responsibilities and promoting self-determination on behalf of federally recognized tribal governments, American Indians, and Alaska Natives. The BIA provides services to members of 574 federally recognized Indian Tribes in the 48 contiguous United States and Alaska—nearly two million American Indians and Alaska Natives.

<https://www.bia.gov/bia>

The BIA serves the federally recognized Tribes through four Offices:

The Office of Indian Services operates the BIA's general assistance, disaster relief, Indian child welfare, tribal government, Indian self-determination, and reservation roads programs.

<https://www.bia.gov/bia/ois>

The Office of Justice Services directly operates or funds law enforcement, tribal courts, and detention facilities on

Federal Indian lands.

<https://www.bia.gov/bia/ojs>

The Office of Trust Services works with tribes and individual American Indians and Alaska Natives in the management of their trust lands, assets, and resources.

<https://www.bia.gov/bia/ots>

Lastly, the Office of Field Operations oversees 12 regional offices and 83 agencies that carry out the mission of the BIA at the tribal level. The regional offices and agencies administer delivery of program services to the federally recognized Tribes, to individual Indians, and to Alaska Natives, either directly or through contracts, grants or compacts.

<https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Bureau of Indian Affairs records have been assigned to record group 075.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/075.html>

Boarding Schools

On April 1, 2022, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Bryan T. Newland submitted the first "Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative Investigative Report" to Secretary Debra A. Haaland. In his cover letter to the report, Assistant Secretary Newland described the report's achievements: "[It] shows for the first time that between 1819 and 1969, the United States operated or supported 408 boarding schools across 37 States (or then-territories), including 21 schools in Alaska and 7 schools in Hawaii. This report identifies each of those schools by name and location, some of which operated across multiple sites." To conclude his letter, and with an eye on the future, he added: "This report . . . is only a first step to acknowledge the experiences of Federal Indian boarding school children. It notes a desire from people across Indian Country and the Native Hawaiian Community to share their individual and family experiences within the Federal Indian boarding school system and the resulting impacts today. This report also presents an opportunity for us to reorient our Federal policies to support the revitalization of Tribal languages and cultural practices. This reorientation of Federal policy is necessary to counteract nearly two centuries of Federal policies aimed at the destruction of Tribal languages and cultures."

<https://www.bia.gov/service/federal-indian-boarding-school-initiative>

Career Opportunities

BIA job opportunities, common job documents, and hiring information for American Indian and Alaska Native veterans are available online.

<https://www.bia.gov/jobs>

The BIA posted a short video to promote its firefighting and aviation program. It focuses on the program's Helitack crews, which rely heavily on helicopters in their efforts to extinguish wildfires.

<https://youtu.be/c8VnzD87Qj8>

In 2020, the BIA ranked 358th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=IN06>

Contact Information

The BIA posts its mailing address and fax and phone numbers on the Indian Affairs' website on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.bia.gov/contact-us>

Estate Planning

The American Indian Probate Reform Act of 2004 (AIPRA) made changes to the way trust or restricted land and property is inherited. It also made changes that affected land management and purchases. The BIA website has information that explains how AIPRA affects wills and inheritance.

<https://www.bia.gov/service/estate-planning>

Federal Register

Significant documents, from 1995 (volume 60) to the present, and recent documents that the BIA has published in the Federal Register are available online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/indian-affairs-bureau>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA establishes a presumption that the public may access records in the possession of Federal agencies. The Act is based on the principle of openness in government and generally provides that a person has a right of access to Federal agency records. This right of access is restricted, however, by nine exemptions and three special law enforcement record exclusions that shield certain records, or parts of them, from disclosure. More information on the FOIA and instructions for submitting a request to access BIA records are available on the Indian Affairs website.

<https://www.bia.gov/as-ia/foia> | Email: foia@bia.gov

Before submitting a FOIA request in writing with the FOIA officer, the requester should check that the information being sought is not already in the public domain. The DOI maintains FOIA libraries that include the following record types and resources: final opinions made in the adjudication of cases; policy statements and interpretations that the DOI has adopted, but not published in the Federal Register; administrative staff manuals and staff instructions that affect a member of the public; records that have been requested repeatedly by submitters of FOIA requests or records that the DOI anticipates will be requested repeatedly in the future; an index of frequently requested records; and links to other related sites and reference materials.

<https://www.doi.gov/foia/library>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Indian Affairs posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.bia.gov/frequently-asked-questions>

Library

Frequently requested documents and links are accessible on the Indian Affairs website in the electronic document

library.

<https://www.bia.gov/bia/document-library>

Maps

The Office of Trust Services' Branch of Geospatial Support (BGS) posts web maps and static maps, as well as downloadable data, on the Indian Affairs' website. The BGS provides geographic information systems software, training, and system support for the management of natural resources on Indian lands. Phone, 877-293-9494.

<https://biamaps.doi.gov> | Email: geospatial@bia.gov

The Office of Trust Services posted the "Indian Lands of Federally Recognized Tribes of the United States" map on the BIA website in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.bia.gov/sites/default/files/dup/assets/bia/ots/webteam/pdf/idc1-028635.pdf>

The "National Climate Assessment: Indigenous People's Resilience Actions" map, which is posted on the Office of Trust Services' website, provides an overview of indigenous people's actions to prepare for changes in climate by taking steps to increase resilience.

<https://biamaps.doi.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=53794ae1ce054029bd5b55bcf269434c>

Programs / Services

Federally recognized Tribes look to the BIA for a range of services. The "Programs and Services" web page, which is accessible on the Indian Affairs' website, provides information about them.

<https://www.bia.gov/programs-services>

Regional Offices

Contact information for the 12 BIA regional offices is available online.

<https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices>

Regulations in Development

The "Regulations and Other Documents in Development" web page, which is part of the Indian Affairs' website, allows visitors to monitor the progress of regulations that are in development, under review, or in development and under review.

<https://www.bia.gov/as-ia/raca/regulations-and-other-documents-in-development>

Site Map

The site map, which is part of the Indian Affairs' website, allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.bia.gov/sitemap.xml>

Social Media

The BIA posts content on Facebook.

<https://www.facebook.com/USIndianAffairs>

The BIA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/USIndianAffairs>

Tracing Ancestry

The "Tracing American Indian and Alaska Native Ancestry" web page has information on genealogical research and on tribal contacts and services. It also answers some oft asked questions about tracing one's family ancestry.

<https://www.bia.gov/guide/tracing-american-indian-and-alaska-native-aian-ancestry>

Wildland Fire Management

Indian Affairs posted a collection of fire prevention and education videos on wildland fire management in Indian country on its website. Note that not all of the videos in the collection were produced by the BIA.

<https://www.bia.gov/bia/ots/dfwfm/bwfm/Video-Library>

The Sources of Information were updated 5-2022.

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Bureau of Indian Education



The United States Government Manual

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240

202-208-3710

<http://www.bie.edu>

DIRECTOR *

Tony L. Dearman

* The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs.

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Bureau of Indian Education provides educational opportunities for eligible American Indian and Alaska Native elementary, secondary, and postsecondary students from federally recognized Tribes

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

To reflect the parallel purpose and organizational structure that the BIE has in relation to other programs within the Office of the Assistant Secretary–Indian Affairs, the Office of Indian Education Programs was renamed the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) by departmental manual release no. 3721 of August 29, 2006.

<https://www.bia.gov/bie>

Nearly 95 years earlier, President Warren G. Harding approved Public Law 67–85, which is also referred to as the Snyder Act of 1921, to authorize the BIA, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, to "direct, supervise, and expend such moneys as Congress may from time to time appropriate, for the benefit, care, and assistance of the Indians throughout the United States for the following purposes . . ." One of those purposes was for the "general support and civilization, including education." Since the passage of the Snyder Act of 1921, three major legislative actions have restructured the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) with regard to educating American Indians.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/67th-congress/Session%201/c67s1ch115.pdf>

On June 18, 1934, the day on which President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved Public Law 73–383, which is also referred to as the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and the Wheeler-Howard Act, the longstanding Federal policy of acculturating and assimilating Indian people through a boarding school system ended. The new law introduced the teaching of Indian history and culture in BIA schools.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/73rd-congress/session-2/c73s2ch576.pdf>

On January 4, 1975, President Gerald R. Ford approved Public Law 93–638, which is also cited as the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, "to establish a program of assistance to upgrade Indian education" and "to support the right of Indian citizens to control their own educational activities." The law allows federally recognized Tribes to contract with the BIA for the operation of Bureau-funded schools and to determine education programs suitable for their children.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-88/pdf/STATUTE-88-Pg2203.pdf>

On November 1, 1978, President James E. Carter approved Public Law 95–561, which is also cited as the Education Amendments of 1978. Additional amendments followed: Public Laws 98–511, 99–99, and 100–297. These legislative actions provided direct funding to tribally operated schools, empowered Indian school boards, permitted local hiring of teachers and staff, and created a direct line of authority between the Education Director and the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-92/pdf/STATUTE-92-Pg2143.pdf>

The BIE organizational chart is part of the organizational chart of Indian Affairs.

<https://www.indianaffairs.gov/sites/bia.gov/files/OrgChartFY18Greenbook.pdf>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Rules and regulations affecting Indians and their education are codified in 25 CFR 30–47 (subchapter E).

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=7954367ce0b81d96674d6b175d0dea54&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title25/25CsubchapE.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=7954367ce0b81d96674d6b175d0dea54&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title25/25CsubchapE.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The BIE provides quality education opportunities from early childhood throughout adulthood, in accordance with the Tribes' needs for cultural and economic well-being, and in keeping with the diversity of Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities. The BIE considers the whole person as it carries out its mission, taking into account the cultural, mental, physical, and spiritual aspects of the person within the contexts of family and Tribe or Alaska Native village.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=317c41e73ba08bd8f84a0dbdfba8a9c3&mc=true&node=pt25.1.32&rgn=div5#se25.1.32_13](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=317c41e73ba08bd8f84a0dbdfba8a9c3&mc=true&node=pt25.1.32&rgn=div5#se25.1.32_13)

The BIE educates over 45,000 American Indian and Alaska Native children at 183 elementary and secondary schools on 64 reservations in 23 States. The Bureau operates 53 of these schools. The other 130 schools are tribally operated. The BIE oversees two postsecondary schools: Haskell Indian Nations University in Lawrence, KS, and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute in Albuquerque, NM. It also funds the Navajo and United Tribes Technical Colleges.

<https://www.bia.gov/bie>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Bureau of Indian Affairs records have been assigned to record group 075. "Records of the Education Division 1874–1972" are part of that record group.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/075.html>

Career Opportunities

American Indian children deserve a quality education—and that starts with highly qualified, dedicated staff and educators. The BIE employs nearly 4,500 professionals in careers that offer unique and diverse cultural and lifestyle experiences. Phone, 505-563-5304.

<https://www.bie.edu/Jobs/index.htm> | Email: staffing@bie.edu

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has addresses and phone numbers for contacting the BIE.

<https://www.bie.edu/ContactUs/index.htm>

The Human Resources Office maintains a web page with contact information.

<https://www.bie.edu/HR/Contact/index.htm>

The BIE "National Staff Directory" (APR 2019) is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.bie.edu/cs/groups/xbie/documents/text/idc2-093307.pdf>

Divisions / Programs

The BIE website features a web page with a list of the agency's divisions and programs and links to their websites.

<https://www.bie.edu/Programs/index>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA establishes a presumption that the public may access records in the possession of Federal agencies. The Act is based on the principle of openness in government and generally provides that a person has a right of access to Federal agency records. This right of access is restricted, however, by nine exemptions and three special law enforcement record exclusions that shield certain records, or parts of them, from disclosure. More information on the FOIA and instructions for submitting a request to access BIE records are available on the Indian Affairs website.

<https://www.bia.gov/as-ia/foia> | Email: foia@bia.gov

Before submitting a FOIA request in writing with the FOIA officer, the requester should check that the information being sought is not already in the public domain. The DOI maintains FOIA libraries that include the following record types and resources: final opinions made in the adjudication of cases; policy statements and interpretations that the DOI has adopted, but not published in the Federal Register; administrative staff manuals and staff instructions that affect a member of the public; records that have been requested repeatedly by submitters of FOIA requests or records that the DOI anticipates will be requested repeatedly in the future; an index of frequently requested records; and links to other related sites and reference materials.

<https://www.doi.gov/foia/library>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The BIE posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.bie.edu/HR/FAQ/index.htm>

News

The BIE posts news items on its website.

<https://www.bie.edu/NewsEvents/index.htm>

Reports

Performance and special education reports and school report cards are accessible online.

<https://www.bie.edu/HowAreWeDoing/index.htm>

Resources

BIE education line officers, school superintendents, principals, teachers, and staff can access program guidance, handbooks, templates, and training provided in various formats—WebEx or PowerPoint—to refresh professional skills.

These online documents and presentations are provided to supplement staff training throughout the school year.

<https://www.bie.edu/Resources/index.htm>

Scholarships

The BIE website provides information on scholarship opportunities for American Indian students.

<https://www.bie.edu/ParentsStudents/Grants/index.htm>

Schools

Contact information for schools that the BIE oversees is available online.

<https://www.bie.edu/Schools/index.htm>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.bie.edu/SiteMap/index.htm>

Social Media

The BIE maintains a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/Bureauofindianeducation>

The BIE tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/BureauIndianEdu>

Tribal Resources

A directory of external resources to support tribes is accessible on the BIE website. The directory file is in Portable Document Format for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.bie.edu/Resources/index.htm>

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2019.

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Bureau of Land Management



The United States Government Manual

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240

202-208-3801

<http://www.blm.gov>

DIRECTOR *

Tracy Stone-Manning

* The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Land and Minerals Management.

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Bureau of Land Management sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

President Harry S. Truman prepared and transmitted to the U.S. Congress a plan of reorganization that created the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Section 403 of reorganization plan no. 3 of 1946 consolidated the General Land Office with the Grazing Service to establish the Bureau of Land Management. The plan became effective on July 16, 1946.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf93&num=0&edition=prelim>

On October 21, 1976, President Gerald R. Ford approved the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (PL 94–579) to establish public land policy; to establish guidelines for its administration; to provide for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of the public lands; and for other purposes" (90 STAT. 2743). In the law, Congress declared that national policy governing the management of public lands "be on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield."

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-90/pdf/STATUTE-90-Pg2743.pdf>

The BLM posts its organization chart online.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/organization-chart>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Laws that affect public lands are codified in 43 U.S.C. Chapter 1 of that title contains codified material that is associated with the BLM.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title43/chapter1&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that affect public lands and that are associated with the BLM are codified in 43 CFR 1000–9999 (subtitle B, ch. II). The codified subjects include forest, general, land resource, minerals, and range management; preservation and conservation; recreation programs; and technical services.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=5167eb7d8c784969301611a596a7818a&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title43/43chapterII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=5167eb7d8c784969301611a596a7818a&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title43/43chapterII.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The BLM sustains the diversity, health, and productivity of America's public lands for the benefit of present and future generations through a mandate of multiple-use and sustained-yield. It manages 1 of every 10 acres of land across the

United States, about 245 million acres of land, most of which is located in Alaska and 11 other Western States. The Bureau also manages about 30 percent, or 700 million acres, of the Nation's subsurface mineral estate. The BLM oversees conventional and renewable energy development, livestock grazing, recreation, and timber harvesting, and it protects cultural, historical, and natural resources. Many of these resources are found on National Conservation Lands, a subset of BLM lands that are federally designated, that cover 32 million acres, and that include 260 wilderness areas and 28 national monuments.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs>

A number of energy resources are accessible on public lands. The BLM supports a diversified energy approach that includes coal, oil and gas, strategic minerals, as well as renewable energy resources like geothermal, solar, wind, and woody biomass. A diversified approach strengthens the Nation's energy security, strengthens its energy infrastructure, and stimulates job creation. To serve industry and the American public, the BLM is making energy development easier on public lands by reviewing and streamlining business processes.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/energy-and-minerals>

The Bureau manages livestock on 155 million acres of land, administering nearly 18,000 permits and leases held by ranchers who graze mostly cattle and sheep.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/natural-resources/rangelands-and-grazing>

Under the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971, it also manages herds of wild horses and burros on public rangelands.

<https://www.blm.gov/whb>

Recreation is also part of the BLM's portfolio. Birdwatchers, campers, hang gliders, horseback riders, hunters, mountain bikers, photographers, whitewater rafters, and visitors to cultural and natural heritage sites recreate on hundreds of millions of acres of public lands. The Bureau estimates that it receives approximately 62 million recreational visits per year.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/recreation>

The BLM manages habitat for over 300 wildlife, fish, and plant species that are listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act and 12 species identified as candidates for listing. Public lands that the BLM manages offer the best opportunity for recovery of some rare or listed plant and animal species because their unique requirements for survival can be met only on Federal lands.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/fish-and-wildlife/threatened-and-endangered>

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to stand up a law enforcement body to enforce Federal laws and regulations affecting public lands and their resources. As a result, the BLM has been given specific resource protection and law enforcement responsibilities that further the FLPMA's public lands management policy of multiple use. The Bureau's law enforcement program helps ensure public safety, while supporting its multiple-use mission. Law enforcement officers investigate vandalism and looting, support emergency responders, and maintain a safe environment for visitors to the public lands and for BLM employees.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/public-safety-and-fire/law-enforcement>

The BLM carries out a broad range of actions to protect the public, natural landscapes, wildlife habitat, and recreational areas from wildfire. The BLM's national fire and aviation program consists of community assistance and protection, fire prevention through education, fire suppression, preparedness, predictive services, prescribed fire, and

vegetative fuels management.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/fire-and-aviation>

The BLM's lands, realty and cadastral survey program manages public land transactions: purchases and acquisitions, sales and exchanges, withdrawals, leases and permits, right-of-way authorizations, and, cadastral (i.e., mapping) survey services. From enabling energy development, to permitting commercial filming, to defining boundaries and maintaining public land records, BLM professionals regard the public lands as working landscapes, and they manage them for the benefit of current and future generations. The BLM's mission—which is built on the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield—requires the agency to promote commerce, conservation, and recreation on public lands.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/lands-and-realty>

The Bureau's broad management responsibilities require balancing public land uses and protection of public land resources. Working with State and local and tribal governments, stakeholder groups, and the public, the BLM creates land use plans, referred to as Resource Management Plans, to guide decisions for approved uses of and actions affecting public lands.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/planning-and-nepa>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Adoption Schedule

The BLM offers wild horses and burros for adoption or purchase at events nationwide throughout the year. The most current adoption event schedule is accessible online.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/wild-horse-and-burro/adoption-and-sales/events>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that BLM records have been assigned to record group 049.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/049.html>

Artist-in-Residence Program

Residencies of 6–8 weeks are available in several Western States for painters, photographers, potters, sculptors, and other artists.

<https://www.blm.gov/get-involved/artist-in-residence/about-the-program>

Business Opportunities

The BLM procures a wide array of goods and services.

<https://www.blm.gov/services/acquisition/contracting>

Stewardship contracting refers to trading forest products for land management and services. In exchange for thinning the forest and keeping the trees to sell, for example, a contractor or an organization performs service-work that helps to achieve key land management goals like improving wildlife habitat or reestablishing native plant species. The intent of stewardship is to improve, maintain, or restore forest or rangeland health; restore or maintain water quality; improve fish and wildlife habitat; and reduce danger from wildfires.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/natural-resources/forests-and-woodlands/stewardship-contracting>

Career Opportunities

The BLM relies on people with diverse skills and from various professional backgrounds—business, engineering, fire management, law enforcement, science, and other fields—to manage the Nation’s public lands and resources.

<https://www.blm.gov/careers>

In 2020, the BLM ranked 322d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=IN05>

Climate Change

Climate change presents challenges to the BLM as it manages inland freshwater ecosystems (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands) and coastal wetlands. Researchers project the disappearance of cold-water fish from large areas of their current geographic ranges as streams become more sporadic and warmer; the expansion of the ranges of warm-water fish as surface waters warm; and more frequent and widespread algal blooms that adversely affect water quality.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/fish-and-wildlife/fisheries-and-aquatics/about-the-program>

Contact Information

Contact information is available online.

<https://www.blm.gov/office/national-office>

Data Resources

The BLM regularly gathers, maintains, and publishes data to inform stakeholders and the general public. These data include detailed information on the commercial uses of the public lands; recreational activities and revenues; wild horse and burro management; cadastral (i.e., mapping) surveys; conservation of rangeland resources and 870 special units (e.g., wilderness areas); and the socioeconomic effects of public land management.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/data>

Federal Register

Significant documents, from 1995 (volume 60) to the present, and recent documents that the BLM has published in the Federal Register are available online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/land-management-bureau>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives the right to request access to BLM records to anyone. In response to a FOIA request, the BLM will disclose the desired information, unless this right of access is restricted by one of nine exemptions or three special law enforcement record exclusions that shield certain records, or parts of them, from disclosure. More information on the FOIA and instructions for submitting a request are available on the BLM website. Phone, 202-912-7650.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/foia> | Email: blm_wo_foia@blm.gov

Before submitting a records request in writing to the FOIA officer, the requester should check that the information being sought is not already publicly accessible. The BLM maintains an electronic FOIA reading room where it posts

records that have been released into the public domain in response to previous requests.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/foia/foia-reading-room>

General Land Office Records

The General Land Office Records website allows visitors to access Federal land conveyance records for the Public Land States (i.e., States created out of the public domain). The website contains images of more than five million Federal land title records that were issued since 1820. It also has images related to survey plats and field notes dating back to 1810.

<https://www.blm.gov/services/land-records>

Geographic Information System (GIS) Data

BLM Navigator serves as a centralized location for accessing project, State, and national geospatial data.

<https://navigator.blm.gov/home>

The Landscape Approach Data Portal is a one-stop source for geospatial data, maps, models, and reports that BLM's landscape initiatives have produced.

<https://landscape.blm.gov/geoportal/catalog/main/home.page>

History

A timeline that is structured around the enactment of land management legislation is available online. Specific public laws have guided the BLM's mission, and the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 was the culmination of that process of policymaking.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/history/timeline>

Information Center

The "Information Center" web page has links to BLM policy, congressional testimony, Federal Register, live events, magazines and newsletters, notices, Office of Civil Rights, press releases, public room (brochures, maps, reports), and social media web pages.

<https://www.blm.gov/media>

Kids

Giving young people the opportunity to learn outdoors and recreate on public lands promotes the development of the next generation of public land stewards and conservation leaders.

<https://www.blm.gov/kids>

Library

The library has professional staff who can assist BLM employees nationwide. The library staff is also available to assist members of the general public seeking BLM publications and information. The library offers a range of resources and services that include journals, databases, publications, subject guides, and an online library catalog.

<https://www.blm.gov/learn/blm-library> | Email: blm_library@blm.gov

Management

The BLM manages public lands in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/how-we-manage>

The BLM manages one in every 10 acres of land in the United States, and approximately 30 percent of the Nation's minerals. These lands and their minerals are found in each of the 50 States in diverse ecosystems like arctic tundra, deserts, forests, mountains, and grasslands.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/what-we-manage>

Maps

Map and geospatial products inform BLM decision making. These maps and products are becoming more accessible online.

<https://www.blm.gov/maps>

Paleontology

The BLM manages more than 245 million acres of public lands where Deinonychus, Edmontosaurus, Pentaceratops, and Stegosaurus once roamed. To learn more, visit the BLM's "Paleontology" web pages.

<https://www.blm.gov/paleontology>

Recreation

The National Conservation Lands program offers online recreational guides for a convenient connection to public lands.

<https://www.blm.gov/visit>

The BLM website provides resources for mountain bikers. These resources include the BLM Top 20 Mountain Biking Opportunities list and interactive mountain biking maps for trails on BLM lands.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/recreation/mountainbike>

Social Media

The BLM uses digital media tools to connect people with public lands and to keep people informed about activities on them.

<https://www.blm.gov/media/social-media>

Statistics

Tables and spreadsheets with data that include the numbers of BLM-administered oil and gas leases, of applications for permit to drill, and of oil and gas wells are accessible on the BLM website. Most of the statistics presented cover Fiscal Years 1988–2015.

<https://www.blm.gov/about/data/public-land-statistics>

Timber Sales

The availability of timber for harvest depends on the age and condition of the timber, land status, and public demand, as well as on other land use considerations.

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/natural-resources/forests-and-woodlands/timber-sales>

Woody Biomass

Woody biomass is used to produce electricity and products like furniture, paper, and wood for housing.

The Sources of Information were updated 7-2021.

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Bureau of Ocean Energy Management



The United States Government Manual

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240-0001

202-208-6474

<http://www.boem.gov>

DIRECTOR *

Amanda Lefton

* The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Land and Minerals Management.

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management manages development of U.S. Outer Continental Shelf energy and mineral resources in a way that is environmentally and economically responsible.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

In April of 2010, the Deepwater Horizon oil rig explosion and resulting oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico exposed inadequacies in the Federal offshore energy regulatory system. In response to the disaster, former Secretary of the Interior Kenneth L. Salazar issued two secretarial orders. On May 19, 2010, he issued Order 3299 "to separate and reassign the responsibilities that had been conducted by the Minerals Management Service [MMS] into new management structures that will improve the management, oversight, and accountability of activities on the Outer Continental Shelf [OCS]."

https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/elips/documents/3299a2-establishment_of_the_bureau_of_ocean_energy_management_the_bureau_of_safety_and_environmental_enforcement_and_the_office_of_natural_resources_revenue.pdf

Within the Department of the Interior, Order 3299 initiated the establishment of the new Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), whose director would report to the Assistant Secretary–Land and Minerals Management. The order also initiated the establishment of the new Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), whose director also would report to the same Assistant Secretary. A third new agency, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, formerly the MMS's minerals revenue management program, would be established within the Department, and its director would report to a different Assistant Secretary.

<https://www.boem.gov/about-boem/reorganization/reorganization-former-mms>

On June 18, 2010, former Secretary Salazar issued Order 3302, which announced that the MMS would be renamed the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE) for the duration of the reorganization period.

https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/elips/documents/3302-change_of_the_name_of_the_minerals_management_service_to_the_bureau_of_ocean_energy_management_regulation_and_enforcement.pdf

On October 1, 2011, BOEMRE rules and regulations that now applied to the BOEM were recodified in a new chapter by reorganization of 30 CFR. The establishment of the BOEM and its sibling the BSEE and the recodification of their respective rules and regulations in a revised second chapter and a newly added fifth chapter marked the completion of the reorganization of the former MMS.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2011-10-18/pdf/2011-22675.pdf>

The BOEM posts an organizational chart on its website.

<https://www.boem.gov/about-boem/boem-organizational-chart>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material that affects mineral lands and mining is codified in 30 U.S.C. Chapter 26 of that title deals with deep seabed hard mineral resources.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title30/chapter26&edition=prelim>

Statutory material that affects public lands is codified in 43 U.S.C. Chapter 36 of that title deals with management of OCS resources.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title43/chapter36&edition=prelim>

BOEM rules and regulations are codified in chapter V, parts 500–599, of 30 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=9eabfe008f51a5c2935452c280fb4160&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30chapterV.tpl)

[SID=9eabfe008f51a5c2935452c280fb4160&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30chapterV.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=9eabfe008f51a5c2935452c280fb4160&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30chapterV.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The BOEM manages the exploration and development of offshore energy and marine mineral resources on the OCS. The BOEM supports energy independence, environmental protection, and economic development by responsibly managing these offshore resources in ways that comport with the best available science.

The OCS is a significant source of oil and gas for the Nation's energy supply. OCS production accounts for about 18 percent of domestic crude oil and 4 percent of domestic natural gas supply. The BOEM manages about 2,674 active oil and gas leases on more than 14.2 million OCS acres. In fiscal year 2019, offshore Federal production reached approximately 683 million barrels of oil and 1.03 trillion cubic feet of gas, almost all of which was produced in the Gulf of Mexico.

<https://www.boem.gov/oil-gas-energy>

The BOEM manages offshore development of renewable energy in Federal waters. The renewable energy program began in 2009, when the Department of the Interior announced the final regulations for the OCS Renewable Energy Program, which the Energy Policy Act of 2005 had authorized. The regulations provide a framework for all of the activities that support the production and transmission of energy from sources other than oil and natural gas. The BOEM anticipates managing the development of more hydrokinetic and more offshore wind and solar energy on the OCS.

<https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy>

The BOEM's environmental program covers the three major areas that the agency regulates on the OCS: oil and gas, renewable energy, and nonenergy minerals like sand, gravel, and hard minerals. The Office of Environmental Programs develops national policy, provides guidance, and coordinates with regional activities. The environmental program's two key functions are to support science and to conduct environmental assessments, which include consultations with stakeholders and other regulatory agencies to strengthen decision making. The Chief Environmental Officer also manages and leads engagement and consultation at the national and regional levels with federally recognized Tribes.

<https://www.boem.gov/environment>

The BOEM partners with communities through its marine minerals program to address erosion along the Nation's

barrier islands, coastal beaches, dunes, and wetlands. Erosion affects defense, energy, natural resources, public infrastructure, and tourism. To mitigate the effects of erosion, the BOEM leases gravel and sand and shell resources for nourishing beaches, protecting shorelines, and restoring wetlands. These resources are extracted from Federal waters on the OCS with environmental and safety oversight. The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (PL 83–212) provides the authority to manage minerals on the OCS and the requirement to provide environmental oversight. BOEM is the only Federal agency with the authority to lease marine minerals from the OCS.

<https://www.boem.gov/marine-minerals>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that MMS records have been assigned to record group 473. The MMS is the predecessor agency to the BOEM. See the above "Establishment and Organization" section.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/473.html>

Business Opportunities

Information on doing business with the BOEM and related links are available on the "Procurement Business Opportunities" website.

<http://www.boem.gov/Doing-Business-with-BOEM>

Calendar

The BOEM maintains an online events calendar.

<http://www.boem.gov/Upcoming-Events>

Career Opportunities

The BOEM relies on professionals with engineering and science backgrounds for ensuring the safe and environmentally responsible development of the Nation's offshore energy and marine mineral resources.

<http://www.boem.gov/employment>

In 2020, the BOEM ranked 58th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/IN12>

Contact Information

Information is available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.boem.gov/about-boem/contact-us>

Educational Resources

BOEM teacher resources are available online.

<http://www.boem.gov/Environmental-Studies-Program-Teacher-Resources>

Factsheets

The BOEM posts factsheets on the following topics: about the agency, environment, marine minerals, oil and gas energy, and renewable energy.

<https://www.boem.gov/newsroom/boem-fact-sheets>

Federal Register

Significant documents, from 1995 (volume 60) to the present, and recent documents that the BOEM has published in the Federal Register are available online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/ocean-energy-management-bureau>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Effective on July 5, 1967, the FOIA gives any person a right to obtain access to Federal agency records; however, nine exemptions and three special law enforcement exclusions shield certain records, or parts of them, from public disclosure. A FOIA request may be made for any agency record. Instructions for submitting a BOEM record request under the FOIA are available online. The BOEM operates a FOIA requester service center. Phone, 703-787-1128.

<https://www.boem.gov/foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The BOEM posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.boem.gov/newsroom/frequently-asked-questions>

Glossaries

The BOEM has posted a glossary of ecological terms.

<https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/boem-newsroom/Technical-Announcements/2016/Chapter-7-Glossary-of-Ecological-Terms.pdf>

The BOEM has posted a glossary of terms that are associated with wind energy.

<https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/renewable-energy-program/Studies/FEIS/Section12.0Glossary.pdf>

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

BOEM OCS Report 2016–065, whose authors are E. Wolvovsky, and W. Anderson, is titled "OCS Oil and Natural Gas: Potential Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Social Cost of Carbon." The report's key findings are the following: Most lifecycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are the result of oil and gas products consumption; the price of oil and gas and production volume have a large effect on the amount of oil and gas lifecycle GHG emissions; the magnitude of emissions and their related social costs are comparable for the 2017–2022 program and the 2017–2022 program's "No Action Alternative"; the production of oil and gas from other global sources can be more carbon-intense relative to oil and gas that are produced on the OCS; absent policy changes or technological advancements, OCS emissions could consume a measurable increment of the remaining worldwide and domestic GHG emissions budget.

<https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/oil-and-gas-energy-program/Leasing/Five-Year-Program/2017-2022/OCS-Report-BOEM-2016-065---OCS-Oil-and-Natural-Gas---Potential-Lifecycle-GHG-Emissions-and-Social-Cost-of-Carbon.pdf>

Historic Preservation

Archaeologists in Office of Renewable Energy Programs coordinate studies and conduct National Historic Preservation Act reviews to identify and protect archaeological sites and other historic properties. OCS historic properties include aircraft, lighthouses, precontact (European contact with Native Americans) archaeological sites, and shipwrecks. Historic properties onshore come under review when a proposed renewable energy project may affect them. To learn more about investigating the steamship "City of Houston" and German submarine "U-576" and other preservation activities, visit the "Historic Preservation Activities" web page.

<https://www.boem.gov/Renewable-Energy/Historic-Preservation-Activities>

Library

The BOEM website has an electronic library.

<http://www.boem.gov/Library>

Marine Minerals

Mineral resources from the OCS are used in coastal restoration projects to address erosion. The BOEM has conveyed rights to millions of cubic yards of OCS sand for coastal restoration projects in multiple States. These projects have restored hundreds of miles of the Nation's coastline, protecting both infrastructure and ecological habitat. The BOEM posts key marine mineral statistics on its website.

<https://www.boem.gov/marine-minerals/current-statistics/current-marine-minerals-statistics>
MarineMinerals@boem.gov

| Email:

Oil / Gas

The BOEM has posted the 2017–2022 lease sale schedule and 2017–2022 quicklinks on its "Leasing" web page.

<https://www.boem.gov/oil-gas-energy/leasing/2017-2022-lease-sale-schedule>

Posters

Colorful BOEM posters that promote maritime history, ocean science and stewardship, and awareness of marine animals and their habitats are available from the Gulf of Mexico Public Information Office. Phone, 800-200-4853.

<http://www.boem.gov/BOEM-Posters>

Press Releases

The BOEM posts press releases.

https://www.boem.gov/newsroom/news-items?news_type=11

Regional Offices

The BOEM operates three regional offices, one for the Alaska Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) region, one for the Pacific OCS region, and one for the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic OCS regions. Phone, 907-334-5200 (Alaska). Phone, 805-384-6305 (Pacific). Phone, 800-200-4853 (Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic).

<https://www.boem.gov/regions>

Renewable Energy

A list of leases that the BOEM has executed since the inception of its renewable energy program is available online.

<http://www.boem.gov/Lease-and-Grant-Information>

The BOEM collaborates with States on offshore energy development and is in the process of coordinating Federal-State task forces in certain coastal States. A summary of the status of activity in the various States is available online.

<https://www.boem.gov/Renewable-Energy-Program/State-Activities/Index.aspx>

Science / Technology

"Ocean Science" is BOEM's science and technology journal. The agency is a leading contributor to the growing body of scientific knowledge on the Nation's marine and coastal environments.

<https://www.boem.gov/newsroom/library/ocean-science>

Shipwrecks

The BOEM Alaskan shipwreck table is the most comprehensive compilation of Alaskan shipwrecks to date. The table offers a list of wrecks that occurred in Alaskan waters from 1741 to 2011. The "Shipwrecks Off Alaska's Coast" web page also features maritime history, ship, and shipwreck links to external websites.

<https://www.boem.gov/about-boem/shipwrecks-alaskas-coast>

Site Map

The website map helps visitors find specific topics or allows them to browse the site's contents.

<https://www.boem.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The BOEM maintains a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/BureauOfOceanEnergyManagement>

The BOEM tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/BOEM>

The BOEM has a YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCXL807nkJMCuxNj5kF09LLQ/featured>

Statistics / Facts

BOEM collects data on its offshore oil and gas energy programs and makes them available in multiple formats.

<https://www.boem.gov/newsroom/statistics-and-facts>

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2021.

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Bureau of Reclamation



The United States Government Manual

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240

202-513-0575

<http://www.usbr.gov>

COMMISSIONER *

Camille C. Touton

* The Commissioner reports to the Assistant Secretary of Water and Science.

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Bureau of Reclamation develops, manages, and protects water and related resources in a way that is environmentally and economically responsible and that benefits the American public.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 17, 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., approved an act to appropriate "the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands." Pursuant to Public Law 161 (32 Stat. 388), which is popularly known as the Reclamation Act or National Irrigation Act of 1902, former Secretary of the Interior Ethan A. Hitchcock established the U.S. Reclamation Service (USRS) in the Geological Survey in July.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/57th-congress/session-1/c57s1ch1093.pdf>

In 1907, the USRS separated from the Geological Survey and became an independent bureau within the Department of the Interior. Sixteen years later, the independent USRS was renamed the Bureau of Reclamation.

<https://www.usbr.gov/history/2019%20NEW%20BRIEF%20HISTORY%20V1.pdf>

On August 4, 1977, President James E. Carter approved Public Law 95–91, which is also cited as the Department of Energy Organization Act. The law transferred the Bureau's power marketing functions to the Department of Energy (91 STAT. 578) as part of an effort "to secure effective management to assure a coordinated national energy policy" (STAT. 565).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-91/pdf/STATUTE-91-Pg565.pdf>

On November 6, 1979, former Secretary of the Interior Cecil D. Andrus issued Secretarial Order 3042, which changed the Bureau's name to the Water and Power Resources Service (WPRS). On May 18, 1981, former Secretary of the Interior James G. Watt issued Secretarial Order 3064, which renamed the WPRS the Bureau of Reclamation (BR).

The BR posts its organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://www.usbr.gov/main/images/br_org_chart.pdf

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Codified statutory material dealing the Federal Government's reclamation and irrigation of public lands is found in 43 U.S.C. chapter 12. The Reclamation Act of 1902 is classified generally to this chapter.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title43/chapter12&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that affect public lands and that are associated with the BR are codified in 43 CFR 400–999 (subtitle B, chapter I).

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

ACTIVITIES

The BR is the largest wholesaler of water in the United States. It brings water to more than 31 million people and provides 140,000 Western farmers with irrigation water for 10 million acres of farmland. This irrigated farmland produces 60% of the Nation's vegetables and 25% of its fruits and nuts.

The Bureau is also the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the United States. Its 53 powerplants produce annually more than 40 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, earning nearly \$1 billion in revenues and generating enough energy for 3.5 million homes.

<http://www.usbr.gov/main/about/mission.html>

The BR's approach to water resource development has evolved over the years: from single-purpose agricultural projects to projects of multipurpose whose scope includes promoting water-based outdoor recreation. Recreation sites that are developed as a result of BR water projects rank among the Nation's most popular places for water-based outdoor recreation. These projects include approximately 6.5 million acres of land and water that are, for the most part, open to the public for recreation.

<https://www.usbr.gov/recreation>

The BR also engages in conservation activities to support native species and their habitats. In partnership with Arizona, California, and Nevada, the BR implemented a program to conserve native species and habitats across the Colorado River Basin. In partnership with the Bonneville Power Administration, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and U.S. Forest Service, the BR implemented a project to increase mainstem and off-channel habitat in a segment of the Grand Ronde River. The BR also tries to prevent invasive quagga and zebra mussels from spreading. These bivalve mollusks adversely affect the natural ecology, which harms endangered native species. The disruption that they visit upon ecosystems can cause new listings under the Endangered Species Act. Mussel infestations threaten agriculture, navigation locks, and biodiversity that supports the Western outdoor recreation industry.

<https://www.usbr.gov/conservation/>

BR operations and facilities support flood control. Its programs also mitigate the effects of drought through contingency planning, resiliency projects, and emergency response actions.

<https://www.usbr.gov/drought/>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The BR website has an A–Z index to help visitors navigate its content.

<https://www.usbr.gov/main/index/>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that BR records have been assigned to record group 115.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/115.html>

Art Collection

In the late 1960s, the BR launched a program to present its accomplishments through art. The Bureau commissioned 40 of America's most prominent artists to visit BR water resource development sites and record their impressions on canvas. When the project was completed, the artists had created more than 375 pieces of artwork. In the early 1970s, the public had an opportunity to view much of the work in a traveling exhibition that was circulated by the Smithsonian Institution and entitled "The American Artist and Water Reclamation." The BR maintains about 200 pieces of the original artwork. Many of the paintings are on display at the Main Interior Building and some regional offices.

<https://www.usbr.gov/museumproperty/art/homepage.html>

Business Opportunities

The BR purchases a wide range of products and services and supports various Federal socioeconomic development programs by assisting businesses. The Bureau also provides financial assistance for programs related to conservation, Endangered Species Act mitigation, rural water, and water management and reclamation and reuse. Phone, 303-445-2431.

<http://www.usbr.gov/mso/aamd/doing-business.html>

Career Opportunities

The BR relies on professionals with expertise in administration, engineering and design, environmental protection, research, wildlife management, and other disciplines to carry out its mission. Career-related information is available from the nearest regional office or from the Diversity and Human Resources Office, Denver, CO. Phone, 303-445-2684.

<https://www.usbr.gov/hr/contact.html>

In 2019, the BR ranked 121st among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/IN07>

Climate Change Risks

The SECURE Water Act (123 STAT. 1329) is part of Public Law 111–11 (123 STAT. 991–1456), whose short title is the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009. Section 9503(c) authorizes the BR to assess climate change risks for water and environmental resources in major river basins that it manages. Section 9503(c) also authorizes the BR to evaluate potential climate change effects on water resource management and development of strategies. Since the law's enactment on March 30, 2009, the BR has prepared two "SECURE Water Act Section 9503(c)—Reclamation Climate Change and Water" reports for the U.S. Congress.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-123/pdf/STATUTE-123-Pg991.pdf>

"SECURE Water Act Section 9503(c)—Reclamation Climate Change and Water 2016" is the second and most recent report that the BR has prepared for Congress. In the report's first chapter, its authors wrote: "[The Act] recognizes that climate change poses a significant challenge to the protection of adequate and safe supplies of water, which are fundamental to the health, economy, security, and ecology of the United States." The next SECURE Water Act report is scheduled for preparation and delivery to the U.S. Congress in 2021.

<https://www.usbr.gov/climate/secure/docs/2016secure/2016SECUREReport.pdf>

Contact Information

Contact information for the Washington, DC, and Denver, CO, based offices and Upper Colorado, Great Plains, Lower Colorado, Mid-Pacific, and Pacific Northwest regional offices is available on the "Addresses and Contacts" web page.

<http://www.usbr.gov/main/offices.html>

Media contact information is posted online.

<https://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/presskit/mediacontact.html>

Contact information for the Acquisition and Assistance Management Division is posted online.

<https://www.usbr.gov/mso/aamd/org-contact.html>

Cooperative Agricultural Weather Network (AgriMet)

In cooperation with local, State, and other Federal sponsors, the BR promotes energy and water conservation through AgriMet, which is a network of more than 90 automated weather stations that collect and telemeter site-specific weather data. The original AgriMet program started in the Pacific Northwest in the 1980s and was expanded into the Great Plains region.

Great Plains Region—

<https://www.usbr.gov/gp/agrimet/index.html>

Pacific Northwest—

<https://www.usbr.gov/pn/agrimet/>

Environmental Resources and Reports

The BR maintains a list of links to online resources that provide environmental information.

<http://www.usbr.gov/environmental>

Factsheet

The BR posts a factsheet on its website.

<https://www.usbr.gov/main/about/fact.html>

Federal Register

Significant documents, from 1995 (volume 60) to the present, and recent documents that the BR has published in the Federal Register are available online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/reclamation-bureau>

The BR maintains a "Federal Register Notices and Rulemaking" web page.

<https://www.usbr.gov/fedreg/index.html>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA establishes a presumption that records in the possession of Federal agencies are accessible to the public. Before the law was passed in 1966, the individual had to establish a right to examine Government records. Passage of the FOIA shifted the burden of proof from the individual to the Government: A "right to know" doctrine replaced a

"need to know" standard. The law established standards for determining records that must be disclosed and records that can be withheld. The law also provided administrative and judicial remedies for information seekers who have been denied access to records.

<http://www.usbr.gov/foia/contacts.html>

The BR maintains an electronic reading room that contains frequently requested records and documents that are currently of special interest. Information seekers should avail themselves of this online resource to determine if the information that they seek is immediately available and readily accessible without the additional step of filing a FOIA request.

<http://www.usbr.gov/foia/readroom.html>

Glossaries

Definitions for terms commonly used by the BR are accessible in its online glossary.

<http://www.usbr.gov/library/glossary>

The BR maintains a separate online glossary of recreation-related terms.

<http://www.usbr.gov/recreation/glossary.html>

Hydrologic and Meteorologic Monitoring (HydroMet)

The BR operates a network of automated Hydromet stations, including their communications and computer systems, throughout the Great Plains and the Pacific Northwest regions. The Hydromet network collects remote environmental and water data and transmits them via radio and satellite. The Hydromet network provides cost-effective, near-real-time water management capability. Streamflow forecasts and current river and reservoir operations conditions are then calculated by combining Hydromet data with other information.

Great Plains Region—

<https://www.usbr.gov/gp/hydromet>

Pacific Northwest—

<https://www.usbr.gov/pn/hydromet/>

Invasive Mussels

Two species of dreissenid mussels, namely quagga and zebra, have become established in U.S. freshwater lakes, reservoirs, and rivers. Invasive dreissenid mussels pose significant challenges for all agencies and industries that manage water because they are prolific breeders and settle on or within water facility infrastructure.

<https://www.usbr.gov/mussels>

Library

The BR's website has an online search tool that allows visitors to search the electronic library catalog. External patrons may use the library, which is located in Denver, CO, by appointment only, 8:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m. Phone, 303-445-2072.

<https://www.usbr.gov/library/> | Email: library@usbr.gov

Multimedia Media

Links to BR's historic photographs and photograph database are available on the "Reclamation Multimedia" web page.

Other links that lead to podcasts on water management and to Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feeds also are available. BR Social Media links include Facebook, Flickr, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube.

<https://www.usbr.gov/main/multimedia/index.html#social>

News

The BR posts news releases and stories, as well as congressional testimony, factsheets, photos, and speeches.

<http://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/newsrelease>

Outdoor Recreation / Cultural Activities

The BR participates in Recreation.gov. This partnership of twelve Government agencies provides information on all recreation facilities on Federal lands, including those owned and managed by the BR. Online visitors may use the Recreation.gov website to make reservations at facilities requiring them.

<https://www.recreation.gov/about-us>

Publications

The BR posts publications on its website.

<https://www.usbr.gov/library/reclamationpubs.html>

Reclamation Manual

The BR's website has an online tool that allows users to search for keywords and terms in the "Reclamation Manual." The manual comprises a series of policy and directives and standards, which collectively assign program responsibility and establish and document agencywide methods of doing business.

<http://www.usbr.gov/recman>

Research / Science

The Research and Development Office publishes the quarterly magazine "Knowledge Stream," whose content centers on mission-critical news about research and science and on the challenges of managing water and generating power in the American West.

<https://www.usbr.gov/research/ks.html>

Water Conservation

The WaterSMART program allows all Department of the Interior bureaus to work with States, tribes, local governments, and nongovernmental organizations to pursue a sustainable water supply for the Nation by establishing a framework that provides Federal leadership and assistance on the efficient use of water, that integrates water and energy policies to support the sustainable use of all natural resources, and that coordinates the water conservation activities of the various departmental offices.

<https://www.usbr.gov/watersmart>

The Sources of Information were updated 2–2020.

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Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement



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BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240

202-208-3985

<http://www.bsee.gov>

DIRECTOR *

Kevin M. Sligh, Sr.

* The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Land and Minerals Management.

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement promotes safety, protects the environment, and conserves resources offshore by overseeing the regulatory process and enforcing Federal rules and regulations.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

In April of 2010, the Deepwater Horizon oil rig explosion and resulting oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico exposed inadequacies in the Federal offshore energy regulatory system. In response to the disaster, former Secretary of the Interior Kenneth L. Salazar issued two secretarial orders. On May 19, 2010, he issued Order 3299 "to separate and reassign the responsibilities that had been conducted by the Minerals Management Service [MMS] into new management structures that will improve the management, oversight, and accountability of activities on the Outer Continental Shelf [OCS]."

https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/elips/documents/3299a2-establishment_of_the_bureau_of_ocean_energy_management_the_bureau_of_safety_and_environmental_enforcement_and_the_office_of_natural_resources_revenue.pdf

Within the Department of the Interior, Order 3299 initiated the establishment of the new Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), whose director would report to the Assistant Secretary–Land and Minerals Management. The order also initiated the establishment of the new Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), whose director also would report to the same Assistant Secretary. A third new agency, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), formerly the MMS's minerals revenue management program, would be established within the Department, and its director would report to the Assistant Secretary–Policy, Management and Budget.

On June 18, 2010, former Secretary Salazar issued Order 3302, which announced that the MMS would be renamed the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE) for the duration of the reorganization period.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/safety-and-environmental-enforcement-bureau>

On October 1, 2010, the functions of the MMS's minerals revenue management program were transferred to the ONRR. A few days later, the ONRR published a final rule in the Federal Register to move the regulations associated with its royalty and revenue functions from chapter II in 30 CFR to chapter XII in the same title.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2010-10-04/pdf/2010-24721.pdf>

A year later, in October of 2011, 30 CFR was reorganized. BOEMRE rules and regulations that now applied to the BOEM were recodified in a new fifth chapter; the rules and regulations that now applied to the BSEE were recodified in a revised second chapter. The establishment of the BSEE and its sibling the BOEM and the reorganization of 30 CFR marked the completion of separating and reassigning the responsibilities of the former MMS.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2011-10-18/pdf/2011-22675.pdf>

The BSEE posts an organizational chart on its website.

<https://www.bsee.gov/who-we-are/our-organization>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material affecting "Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources" is codified in chapter 26, sections 1401–1473, of 30 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title30/chapter26&edition=prelim>

BSEE rules and regulations are codified in chapter II, parts 200–299, of 30 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=e5dd5863d76dc4809df5de6afce53bf6&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30chapterII.tpl)

[SID=e5dd5863d76dc4809df5de6afce53bf6&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30chapterII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=e5dd5863d76dc4809df5de6afce53bf6&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title30/30chapterII.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The BSEE promotes safety, protects the environment, and conserves resources on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) through regulatory oversight and enforcement. The Offshore Regulatory Program develops standards and regulations to improve operational safety and to strengthen environmental protection. The Oil Spill Preparedness Division develops standards and guidelines for offshore operators. It also collaborates with sister agencies on spill response technologies and capabilities.

Three regional offices support the Bureau. Their personnel inspect gas and oil drilling rigs and production platforms to ensure compliance with safety requirements. Inspection teams are multiperson, and the expertise of their members spans a range of disciplines.

<https://www.bsee.gov/what-we-do>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that MMS records have been assigned to record group 473. The MMS is the predecessor agency to the BSEE. See the above "Establishment and Organization" section.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/473.html>

Business Opportunities

Information on doing business with the BSEE is available online.

<http://www.bsee.gov/About-BSEE/Doing-Business-with-BSEE/index>

Career Opportunities

The BSEE relies on professionals with backgrounds in biology, geology, geophysics, engineering, and other fields to carry out its mission.

<http://www.bsee.gov/careers>

In 2019, the BSEE ranked 128th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/IN11>

Contact Information

To contact the BSEE, visit the "Connect With Us" web page, where addresses (email and postal) and phone numbers are available.

<https://www.bsee.gov/who-we-are/connect>

Director's Corner

Director Scott A. Angelle posts his thoughts and views on issues facing the BSEE and America's offshore oil and gas industry. "Energy Dominance Requires New Thinking" (SEP 2017) was the first piece that he posted.

<https://www.bsee.gov/newsroom/directors-corner>

Federal Register

Significant documents, from 1995 (volume 60) to the present, and recent documents that the BSEE has published in the Federal Register are available online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/safety-and-environmental-enforcement-bureau>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives the public the right to request Federal agency records and requires Federal agencies to make certain records available. The BSEE website serves as the portal to the agency's FOIA program. The FOIA is based on the principle of openness in Government: Any person has a right of access to Federal agency records, except to the extent that such records or portions of them are protected from disclosure by exemption or by special law-enforcement record exclusion.

<https://www.bsee.gov/newsroom/library/foia>

The BSEE maintains an electronic FOIA reading room.

<https://www.bsee.gov/newsroom/library/FOIA-Reading-Room>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The BSEE promotes safety, protects the environment, and conserves resources offshore through regulatory oversight and enforcement. To carry out its mission, the BSEE relies on a wide range of world-class professionals. The BSEE posts answers to questions that its experts are asked frequently.

<https://www.bsee.gov/newsroom/library/frequently-asked-questions> | Email: webmaster@bsee.gov

Glossary

This glossary contains common oil and gas exploration and leasing terms, many of which are unique to the drilling industry.

<https://www.bsee.gov/newsroom/library/glossary>

News

The BSEE newsroom contains feature stories, media advisories, news briefs, photos and videos, press releases, and posts from the Director. The briefing room contains annual reports, congressional testimony, factsheets, speeches, statements, and technical presentations.

<https://www.bsee.gov/newsroom>

Offshore Statistics

The BSEE posts offshore statistics and facts on its website.

<https://www.bsee.gov/stats-facts>

Reading Room

The Bureau's Deepwater Horizon electronic reading room contains documents that deal with the BP/Deepwater Horizon explosion and ensuing oil spill and that have been cleared for public release.

<https://www.bsee.gov/newsroom/library/archive/deepwater-horizon-reading-room>

Regional Offices

Information on the BSEE's three geographic regions—Alaska OCS, Gulf of Mexico OCS, and Pacific OCS—and their respective regional offices is available on the "BSEE Regions" web page.

<http://www.bsee.gov/About-BSEE/BSEE-Regions/BSEE-Regions>

Site Map

The website map helps visitors find specific topics or allows them to browse the site's contents.

<https://www.bsee.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The BSEE has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/BSEEGov/>

The BSEE tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/BSEEGov>

The Sources of Information were updated 4–2020.

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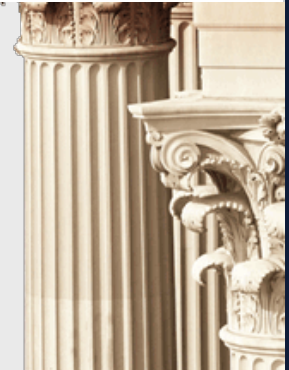
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National Park Service



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240

202-208-6843

<http://www.nps.gov>

DIRECTOR *

Charles F. Sams III

* The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The National Park Service (NPS) was established in the Department of the Interior on August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1).

<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/index.htm>

The National Park Service protects the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the benefit of present and future generations. The National Park System comprises 401 units. These units include national parks, monuments and memorials, battlefield sites and national military parks, scenic parkways, preserves and reserves, trails and riverways, rivers and lakeshores and seashores, recreation areas, and historic sites of American or international importance. The Service also manages a variety of national and international programs to promote natural and cultural resource conservation and to expand the benefits of outdoor recreation.

The NPS develops and implements park management plans and staffs the areas under its administration. Through exhibits, films, publications talks, tours, and other interpretive media, it promotes the natural values of these areas and communicates their historical significance to the public. The NPS operates a range of visitor facilities, including campgrounds, and provides a variety of food, lodging, and transportation services.

The National Park Service also administers the State portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, State comprehensive outdoor recreation planning, nationwide outdoor recreation coordination and information, the National Register of Historic Places and the National Trails System, natural area programs, national historic landmarks and historic preservation, technical preservation services, the historic American engineering record and buildings survey, interagency archeological services, and planning and technical assistance for the national wild and scenic rivers system.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

America the Beautiful Passes

A pass may be used at more than 2,000 Federal recreation sites. A pass covers entrance fees at national parks and national wildlife refuges, as well as standard amenity fees and day use fees at national forests and grasslands and at lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management and Reclamation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Five types of America the Beautiful passes are available: access, annual, annual fourth grade, senior, and volunteer.

<https://www.nps.gov/planyourvisit/passes.htm>

Business Opportunities

Visit the "Doing Business With Us" Web page to find information on commercial tours, contracts and procurement, National Park concessions, and special park uses, including commercial filming.

<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/doingbusinesswithus.htm>

Career Opportunities

To find permanent and seasonal NPS career opportunities online, visit USAJobs, the Federal Government's official source for Federal job listings.

<https://my.usajobs.gov>

Additional information on internships, permanent careers, seasonal opportunities, and volunteering is available on the "Work With Us" Web page.

<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/workwithus.htm>

Directories

An online text box allows Internet visitors to search for NPS employees by last name.

<https://www.nps.gov/directory>

A park directory (SEP 2016) that includes park addresses, codes, phone numbers, and superintendents is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/upload/NPS-Park-Listing-09-01-16.pdf>

Find a Park

NPS website visitors may search for a park by name or by State.

<https://www.nps.gov/findapark/index.htm>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Instructions for submitting a FOIA request to obtain NPS records are available online.

<https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/foia/index.htm>

The NPS maintains an electronic FOIA library on its website.

<https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/foia/foia-reading-room.htm>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The NPS posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/faqs.htm>

Glossaries

The NPS's National Center for Preservation Technology and Training maintains an extensive glossary of building stone terms.

<https://ncptt.nps.gov/buildingstone/glossary>

The online series "Defining the Southwest" includes a glossary of terms that are often encountered in discussions of the cultures and environments of the American Southwest.

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/southwest-glossary.htm>

A glossary of geologic terms that the NPS and U.S. Geological Survey western Earth surface processes team compiled is available on the NPS website.

<http://www.nature.nps.gov/geology/usgsnps/misc/glossaryAtoC.html> | Email: parkgeology@den.nps.gov

Grants

Information is available online for grants authorized under the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Phone, 202-354-6900.

<http://www.nps.gov/lwcf/index.htm>

Information is also available online for grants authorized under the Historic Preservation Fund. Phone, 202-354-2067.

<http://www.nps.gov/preservation-grants>

News

The NPS posts new releases online.

<https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/news/news-releases.htm>

The NPS website has a multimedia section that includes audio, photographs, videos, and webcam.

<https://www.nps.gov/media/multimedia-search.htm>

The NPS tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/natlparkservice>

The NPS maintains a Facebook page.

<https://www.facebook.com/nationalparkservice>

Publications

To explain decisions, document information, and disseminate knowledge, the NPS uses a variety of publications, many of which are accessible online. For example, "The National Parks: Index 2012–2016" can be downloaded as a PDF. The "Publications" Web page offers online access to contemporary and historic reports, periodicals, virtual stacks, and public databases.

<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/publications.htm>

Some publications are available for purchase in hardcopy from the U.S. Government Bookstore. Phone, 202-512-1800. Phone, 866-512-1800.

<https://bookstore.gpo.gov/agency/222> | Email: contactcenter@gpo.gov

Regional Offices

Contact information is available online for NPS regional offices and parks and the Washington office.

<http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/contactinformation.htm>

<https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/contactus.htm>

For further information, contact the Office of Communications, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-208-6843.

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Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement



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OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20240

202-208-2565

TDD, 202-208-2694

<http://www.osmre.gov>

DIRECTOR *

(vacancy)

Deputy Director

Glenda H. Owens

*** The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Land and Minerals Management.**

<https://www.osmre.gov/about/offices>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5-2022.

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) was established in the Department of the Interior by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1211).

<http://www.osmre.gov/about.shtm>

The OSMRE carries out the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act in cooperation with States and tribes. The Office protects people and the environment from the adverse effects of coal mining. The OSMRE assures that land is restored to beneficial use after mining operations cease, and it mitigates the effects of past operations by reclamation of abandoned coal mines. The Office mainly oversees State mining regulatory and abandoned-mine reclamation programs, assists States in meeting the objectives of surface mining law, and regulates mining and reclamation activities on Federal and Indian lands and in those States opting not to assume primary responsibility for regulating coal mining and reclamation activities within their borders.

The Office establishes national policy for the surface mining control and reclamation program, reviews and approves amendments to previously approved State programs, and reviews and recommends approval of new State program submissions. It also manages the collection, disbursement, and accounting of abandoned-mine land reclamation fees; administers civil penalties programs; establishes technical standards and regulatory policy for reclamation and enforcement; offers guidance for environmental considerations, research, training, and technology transfers; and monitors and evaluates State and tribal regulatory programs, cooperative agreements, and abandoned-mine land reclamation programs.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System

To provide information for implementing the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, the OSMRE maintains an inventory of land and water affected by past mining. The inventory contains information on the location, type, and extent of abandoned mine land impacts, as well as information on the reclamation costs. The inventory is based on field surveys by State, tribal, and OSMRE program officials.

<https://amlis.osmre.gov/About.aspx>

Business Opportunities

Information to assist small business operators and owners is available online. For additional information, contact the Acquisition Management Branch. Phone, 202-208-2902.

<http://www.osmre.gov/contacts/business.shtm>

Career Opportunities

To find employment opportunities at the OSMRE, visit the "Jobs at OSMRE" Web page and click on the USAJobs quick link.

<http://www.osmre.gov/contacts/jobs.shtm>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

A FOIA request for OSMRE records may be submitted via electronic or postal mail or by using the Department of the Interior's electronic request form and selecting "Office of Surface Mining" in the drop-down menu.

<http://www.osmre.gov/lrg/foia.shtm> | Email: foia@osmre.gov

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The OSMRE posts answers to FAQs online.

<http://www.osmre.gov/resources/FAQs.shtm>

The OSMRE website also has a "How Do I?" section.

<http://www.osmre.gov/howdoi.shtm>

Grants

Information on regulatory program grants and abandoned mine land grants is available on the OSMRE website.

<http://www.osmre.gov/resources/grants.shtm>

Library

The general public may use the OSMRE online library catalog to locate legal and technical information.

<http://o10007.eos-intl.net/O10007/OPAC/Index.aspx>

Mine Maps

The National Mine Map Repository collects and maintains mine map information and images for the entire country.

<http://mmr.osmre.gov>

An index that includes over 180,000 maps of closed and abandoned mines is available online. The index serves as an inventory for determining which maps are available. To obtain actual copies of maps, contact the National Mine Map Repository. Fax, 412-937-2888.

<http://mmr.osmre.gov/MultiPub.aspx>

Most Requested Content

The OSMRE website maintains a collection of links for its most frequently requested web pages.

<http://www.osmre.gov/resources/mostRequested.shtm>

Newsroom

The newsroom features OSMRE stories and news releases.

<http://www.osmre.gov/resources/newsroom.shtm>

The OSMRE tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/OSMRE>

The OSMRE has a Facebook page.

<https://www.facebook.com/Office.of.Surface.Mining.Reclamation.Enforcement>

Regional Offices

Appalachian Region Office

<http://www.arcc.osmre.gov/contacts.shtm>

Mid-Continent Region Office

<http://www.mcrcc.osmre.gov/contacts.shtm>

Western Region Office

<http://www.wrcc.osmre.gov/contacts.shtm>

Resources

The OSMRE website has a section that is dedicated to electronic, informational resources.

<http://www.osmre.gov/resources.shtm>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<http://www.osmre.gov/resources/sitemap.shtm>

An A–Z index is also available to help visitors find the information that they seek.

<http://www.osmre.gov/resources/AtoZ.shtm>

Top Priorities

The OSMRE website has a section highlighting the agency's major programs.

<https://www.osmre.gov/programs.shtm>

<http://www.osmre.gov/contacts.shtm> | Email: getinfo@osmre.gov

For further information, contact the Office of Communications, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-208-2565. TDD, 202-208-2694.

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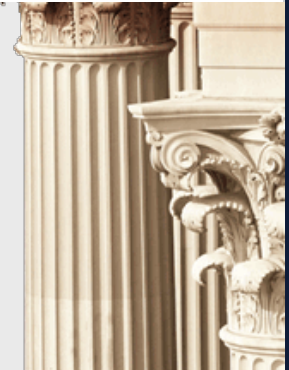
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United States Fish and Wildlife Service



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UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240

703-358-4545

<http://www.fws.gov>

DIRECTOR *

Martha Williams

<https://fws.gov/staff-profile/martha-williams>

CODEPUTY DIRECTORS

Program Management and Policy

Bryan Arroyo

Stephen D. Guertin

*** The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Fish and Wildlife and Parks.**

<https://fws.gov/about/staff>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5-2022.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is the principal Federal agency dedicated to fish and wildlife conservation. The Service's history spans 145 years, dating from the establishment of its 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. In 1940, they were consolidated into one agency and redesignated the Fish and Wildlife Service by Reorganization Plan No. 3 (5 U.S.C. app.).

<http://training.fws.gov/history/USFWS-history.html>

The USFWS statement of organization may be found in subchapter A, part 2, of 50 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=fd103790cdbf5f4aa28f53fa458756ca&mc=true&node=pt50.1.2&rgn=div5>

The USFWS works with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service manages the 150-million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System, which comprises 563 refuges and 38 wetland management districts. It operates 72 national fish hatcheries, a historic national fish hatchery, 65 fishery resource offices, and 81 ecological service field stations. The USFWS enforces Federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitats, and assists foreign governments with conservation. It also collects excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment and distributes the revenues to State fish and wildlife agencies.

The Service improves and maintains fish and wildlife resources by proper management of wildlife and habitat. It also helps meet public demand for wildlife dependent recreational activities by maintaining public lands and restoring native fish and wildlife populations.

Wildlife and fishery resource programs support the management of wildlife refuges on public lands. Wildlife-related activities include population control, migration and harvest surveys, and law and gaming enforcement for migratory and nonmigratory birds and mammals. Fishery-related activities include hatchery production monitoring, stocking, and fishery management. Fishery resource programs also provide technical assistance for coastal anadromous, Great Lakes, and other inland fisheries.

The USFWS identifies, protects, and restores endangered fish, wildlife, and plant species. It maintains Federal lists of

endangered and threatened wildlife and plants that are published in the Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 17.11 et seq.), conducts status surveys, prepares recovery plans, and coordinates national and international wildlife refuge operations.

The Service protects and improves land and water environments to benefit living natural resources and to enhance the quality of human life. It administers grant programs that help imperiled species, assists private landowners restore habitat, assesses environmental impact and reviews potential environmental threats, manages Coastal Barrier Resource System mapping, monitors potential wildlife contaminants, and studies fish and wildlife population trends.

Public use and information activities include preparing informational brochures and maintaining public websites; coordinating environmental studies on USFWS lands; operating visitor centers, self-guided nature trails, observation towers, and display ponds; and promoting birdwatching, fishing, hunting, wildlife photography, and other forms of wildlife-dependent outdoor recreation.

The Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program supports the conservation and enhancement of the Nation's fish and wildlife resources. Excise taxes on sporting arms and fishing equipment fund these efforts.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that USFWS records have been assigned to record group 022.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/022.html>

Blog

"Open Spaces—A Talk on the Wild Side" is the name of the official USFWS blog.

<https://www.fws.gov/news/blog>

Business Opportunities

An online guide explains how to find business opportunities and to compete for them. Information is also available from regional offices and from the Division of Contracting and General Services in Falls Church, VA. Phone, 703-358-2500.

<http://www.fws.gov/cfm/Small%20Business/BusinessWith.html> | Email: small_business_opts@fws.gov

Career Opportunities

Information on careers in conservation is available on the USFWS website. Additional information is available from USFWS regional offices and the Human Capital Office in Falls Church, VA. Phone, 703-358-1743.

<https://www.fws.gov/humancapital>

In 2019, the USFWS ranked 157th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/IN15>

Climate Change

The USFWS website provides a collection of links and informational sources for learning about climate science and conservation in a changing climate.

<https://www.fws.gov/home/climatechange/resources.html>

Crimes Against Wildlife

To report a violation of wildlife laws or to learn about enforcement of them, visit the "Office of Law Enforcement" website, contact the nearest regional law enforcement office, or call the Office of Law Enforcement in Falls Church, VA. Phone, 703-358-1949.

<http://www.fws.gov/le> | Email: lawenforcement@fws.gov

The USFWS forensic laboratory is unique in its dedication to crimes against wildlife. Forensic experts examine, identify, and compare physical evidence to connect crime scenes, suspects, and victims with it.

<https://www.fws.gov/lab>

Endangered Species

The USFWS website features a search tool for learning about and identifying endangered species. The text boxes can search for an endangered species based on the State, U.S. Territory, or county where it lives, or according to its common or scientific name.

<https://www.fws.gov/endangered/?ref=topbar>

An online subscription form is available to receive breaking news affecting endangered species, endangered species news stories, and the "Endangered Species Bulletin" via email.

https://visitor.r20.constantcontact.com/manage/optin?v=001ip3iEJ-xkvrgM_ZzpwhxaKQXTq4Cp14J

Energy Development

The USFWS website has a section that is dedicated to the development of domestic energy sources and its effect on wildlife.

<https://www.fws.gov/ecological-services/energy-development/energy.html>

Federal Register

Significant documents, from 1995 (volume 60) to the present, and recent documents that the USFWS has published in the Federal Register are available online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/fish-and-wildlife-service>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The USFWS makes records available, by law, to the public to the greatest extent possible. The records that are being sought already may be posted online. If the information cannot be found online or if the location of the desired records is uncertain, consider contacting the USFWS FOIA public liaison before submitting a FOIA request.

<https://www.fws.gov/irm/bpim/foia.html> | Email: fwfq_foia@fws.gov

The USFWS maintains an electronic FOIA library and FOIA reading room on its website.

<https://www.fws.gov/irm/bpim/foiaread.html>

Glossaries

Ecological Services maintains an online glossary of terms found in environmental legislation.

<https://www.fws.gov/ecological-services/about/glossary.html>

The Midwest Region maintains an online glossary of terms associated with endangered species.

<https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/glossary/index.html>

The USFWS website features a short glossary of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) terms in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.fws.gov/r9esnepa/Intro/Glossary.PDF>

National Wildlife Refuges

For information on the National Wildlife Refuge System, including information on specific wildlife refuges and wetland management districts, visit the "National Wildlife Refuge System" website. Phone, 800-344-9453.

<http://www.fws.gov/refuges/index.html>

News Media Inquiries

Journalists, reporters, and other media professionals seeking information or to arrange an interview should contact a regional public affairs officer or the Division of Public Affairs in Falls Church, VA. Phone, 703-358-2220.

<http://www.fws.gov/external-affairs/contacts.html>

Newsroom

The USFWS posts news releases online.

<https://www.fws.gov/news>

Permits

Visit the "Do I Need a Permit" web page to learn the rules for importing, exporting, and reexporting protected species. Information on Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) permits and certificates is also available from the Division of Management Authority. Phone, 800-358-2104 or 703-358-2093.

<http://www.fws.gov/international/permits/do-i-need-a-permit.html> | Email: managementauthority@fws.gov

Publications

The USFWS national publications unit is headquartered at the National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, WV. It is the primary distribution center for printed material published by the USFWS. The publications unit handles requests from Federal and State agencies, businesses, educators, and the general public. USFWS publications include booklets, brochures, posters, and reports. Phone, 800-344-9543.

<http://nctc.fws.gov/resources/knowledge-resources>

Some publications may need to be ordered from the U.S. Government Bookstore, which the Government Publishing Office operates. Phone, 866-512-1800 (customer contact center). Phone, 202-512-0132 (store phone).

<https://bookstore.gpo.gov> | Email: ContactCenter@gpo.gov

Regional Offices

USFWS has regional offices that represent each of its geographic regions. Contact information for each of these

regional offices is available on the USFWS website.

<https://www.fws.gov/external-affairs/contacts.html>

The Office of Law Enforcement, in addition to its national office in Falls Church, VA, maintains regional offices. Contact information for these offices is available on the USFWS website.

<https://www.fws.gov/le/regional-law-enforcement-offices.html>

A State list of other USFWS offices and their contact information is also available online.

<https://www.fws.gov/offices>

Social Media

The USFWS uses social media to communicate and connect with Internet users worldwide. The agency tweets from its Twitter accounts; maintains an Instagram feed and Pinterest board; posts videos on its YouTube channel and photographs on Flickr; and has Facebook, LinkedIn, and Google+ pages.

<http://www.fws.gov/home/socialmedia/index.html?ref=topbar>

Water Resource Development

The ecological services program includes USFWS participation in projects to develop water resources for meeting the needs of local communities and for conserving fish and wildlife. The USFWS works alongside the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation when participating in these development projects.

<https://www.fws.gov/ecological-services/energy-development/water.html>

The Sources of Information were updated 5–2020.

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United States Geological Survey



The United States Government Manual

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20192

703-648-4000

<http://www.usgs.gov> | Email: ASK@usgs.gov

DIRECTOR *

David Applegate

DEPUTY DIRECTORS

Administration and Policy

Roseann C. Gonzales-Schreiner

Operations

Cynthia L. Lodge

*** The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary of Water and Science.**

<https://www.usgs.gov/about/key-officials>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) was established by the Organic Act of March 3, 1879 (Ch. 182 / 20 Stat. 394 / 43 U.S.C. 31). Since March 3, 1879, the Survey has provided the United States with science information needed to make important land use and resource management policy decisions.

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/45th-congress/session-3/c45s3ch182.pdf>

The USGS serves as the Earth and natural science research bureau for the Department of the Interior. It is the only integrated natural resources research agency in the Federal Government. USGS research and data support the Department's resource and land management information needs. Other Federal, State, tribal, and local government agencies rely on USGS research and data for their biological, climate, energy, mineral resources, natural hazards, and water information needs. Emergency response organizations, natural resource managers, land use planners, and other customers use USGS research and data to protect lives and property, to address environmental health issues, and to promote the public weal.

<http://www.usgs.gov/about/about-us/who-we-are>

The USGS conducts research, monitoring, and assessments to increase understanding of America's biological, land, and water resources. The Service informs American citizens and members of the global community by producing data, maps, and reports containing analyses and interpretations. These analyses and interpretations cover a range of topics: biological, energy, mineral, and water resources; land surfaces; marine environments; geologic structures; natural hazards; and dynamic processes of the Earth. Citizens, managers, and planners regularly use USGS data, analytical, and interpretive products to respond to and plan for changes in ecosystems and the environment.

The USGS has over 140 years of experience generating science-based data. In more than 400 science centers across the United States, the Service employs approximately 10,000 science and science-support staff, who work on locally, regionally, and nationally scaled studies, on research projects, and at sampling and monitoring sites.

<https://www.usgs.gov/about/organization>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that USGS records have been assigned to record group 057.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/057.html>

Business Opportunities

General information on contracting is available from the Office of Acquisition and Grants. Phone, 703-648-7376.

<https://www.usgs.gov/about/organization/science-support/administration/office-acquisition-and-grants>

The "Small Business Program" web page has resources to help small-business owners.

https://www.usgs.gov/about/organization/science-support/administration/office-acquisition-and-grants/small-business?qt-science_support_page_related_con=1#qt-science_support_page_related_con | Email: gs_smallbusiness@usgs.gov

Career Opportunities

The USGS relies on professionals with a range of expertise and diverse skills to carry out its mission. Many of these professionals have been educated and trained in various scientific disciplines: biology, cartography, chemistry, ecology, geology, geography, hydrology, and physics.

<https://www.usgs.gov/about/organization/science-support/human-capital/employment-and-information-center> | Email: hcweb@usgs.gov

In 2019, the USGS ranked 168th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/IN08>

Contact Information

The "Contact USGS" web page has an electronic message form, as well as information on social media and web chat. Phone, 888-275-8747.

<https://answers.usgs.gov>

Critical Minerals List

On May 18, 2018, the Department of the Interior's Office of the Secretary published the notice "Final List of Critical Minerals 2018" in the Federal Register (83 FR 23295). The expertise of USGS staff plays a key role in reducing the Nation's vulnerability to disruptions in the supply of these minerals. On its website, the USGS posted the announcement "Interior Releases 2018's Final List of 35 Minerals Deemed Critical to U.S. National Security and the Economy." Each of the critical minerals is hyperlinked to a web page with statistics and other information on that particular mineral. Although the list is a final version, it should not be characterized as a permanent, but as a dynamic, list that will be updated.

<https://www.usgs.gov/news/interior-releases-2018-s-final-list-35-minerals-deemed-critical-us-national-security-and>

Earthquakes for Kids

Earthquakes for kids provides online resources to help children and adults learn about earthquakes and earthquake science.

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/kids>

Federal Register

Documents that the USGS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/geological-survey>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA electronic reading room contains documents related to the Flow Rate Technical Group in response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. These documents have been cleared for public release, and the USGS expects to publish additional documents to this collection. Before submitting a FOIA request for agency records, an information seeker should search this reading room and other Federal Government Deepwater Horizon electronic reading rooms for documents and information.

<https://www.usgs.gov/about/organization/science-support/foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The USGS posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.usgs.gov/faq>

Glossaries

A landslides glossary is available on the USGS website.

https://www.usgs.gov/natural-hazards/landslide-hazards/science/landslides-glossary?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects

The earthquake hazards program includes an online glossary.

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/glossary>

The Office of Budget, Planning, and Integration maintains an online glossary of common terms and financial terms.

<https://www.usgs.gov/about/organization/science-support/budget/glossary>

A glossary of collections management terms is available online.

<https://www.usgs.gov/products/scientific-collections/glossary-terms>

A Landsat glossary and list of acronyms are available online.

<https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/nli/landsat/landsat-glossary>

The USGS published a glossary of glacier-related terms.

<https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2004/1216/a/a.html>

A list of water-related terms and their definitions are available online.

https://www.usgs.gov/special-topic/water-science-school/science/dictionary-water-terms?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects

History

Mary C. Rabbitt's "The United States Geological Survey: 1879–1989" is available in electronic form on the USGS website. It is a 110-year history of the relation of geology to the development of policies for public land, Federal science, and mapping, and to the development of mineral resources in the United States.

<http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/c1050>

Landsat Satellite Missions

In 1966, former Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall announced the launching of the Earth Resources Observation Satellites (EROS) project. His vision was to observe the Earth for the benefit of all. One of the purposes of the ongoing project is to collect valuable resource data and use them to improve the environmental quality of the biosphere.

https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/nli/landsat/landsat-satellite-missions?qt-science_support_page_related_con=0#qt-science_support_page_related_con

Library

Established in 1879, the USGS library is now the largest library for earth sciences in the world. Professional librarians develop and maintain USGS library guides to connect users to relevant resources and research strategies.

<https://usgs.libguides.com/home> | Email: library@usgs.gov

National Map

The National Map website offers Internet users a trove of topographical information.

<https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/national-geospatial-program/national-map>

Natural Hazards

Information on the programs and activities of the natural hazards mission—including information on earthquakes, flooding, landslides, volcanoes, and wildfires—is available online.

<https://www.usgs.gov/mission-areas/natural-hazards>

News

The USGS posts national and State news items.

<https://www.usgs.gov/news/news-releases>

Publications

The USGS publications warehouse provides access to over 130,000 publications written by USGS scientists throughout the agency's history.

<https://pubs.er.usgs.gov>

Science Snippets

The USGS posts fun facts and interesting snippets of science.

<https://www.usgs.gov/news/science-snippets>

Site Map

The Website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.usgs.gov/sitemap>

USGS Store

Educational materials, Federal recreation passes, maps, scientific reports, and more are available from the online USGS Store.

<https://store.usgs.gov>

Social Media

The USGS maintains a presence on social media.

<https://www.usgs.gov/connect/social-media>

Volcanic Activity Alerts

Information on U.S. volcanoes and current activity alerts are available on the "Volcano Hazards" web page.

<https://www.usgs.gov/volcano>

Water Resources

Reliable, impartial, and timely information on the Nation's water resources is available on the "Water Resources" web page. Phone, 888-275-8747.

<http://www.usgs.gov/water>

A nationwide list of all of the USGS water resources mission area science centers and regions and hubs for critical water science that Federal, State, and other partners and stakeholders fund is available online.

<https://www.usgs.gov/mission-areas/water-resources/about/water-resources-mission-area-science-centers-and-regions>

Wetlands and Aquatics Research

The Wetlands and Aquatics Research Center conducts research, develops new approaches and technologies, and disseminates scientific information that is needed for understanding, managing, conserving, and restoring wetlands and other aquatic and coastal ecosystems and their associated plant and animal communities throughout the Nation and the world.

<https://www.usgs.gov/centers/wetland-and-aquatic-research-center-war-c>

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2020.

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Department of the Treasury
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau
Bureau of Engraving and Printing
Bureau of the Fiscal Service
Internal Revenue Service
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
United States Mint



The United States Government Manual

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220

202-622-2000

<http://www.treasury.gov>

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Janet Yellen

Deputy Secretary of the Treasury

Adewale O. Adeyemo

Chief of Staff

Didem Nisanci

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/general-information/officials/janet-yellen>

UNDER SECRETARIES

Domestic Finance

(vacancy)

International Affairs

(vacancy)

Terrorism and Financial Intelligence

(vacancy)

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/general-information/organizational-chart>

Treasurer of the United States

Jovita Carranza

<https://www.moneyfactory.gov/treasureroftheunitedstates.html>

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Economic Policy

(vacancy)

Legislative Affairs

Brad Bailey, Acting

Management

(vacancy)

Public Affairs

Calvin Mitchell

Tax Policy

(vacancy)

DOMESTIC FINANCE

Financial Institutions Policy

Kipp Kranbuhl, Acting

Financial Markets

(vacancy)

Financial Stability

(vacancy)

Fiscal Service

David A. Lebryk

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

International Finance

Geoffrey Okamoto, Acting

International Markets

(vacancy)

TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Foreign Asset Control

(vacancy)

Intelligence and Analysis

(vacancy)

Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes

(vacancy)

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/general-information/officials>

CHIEF OFFICERS

Information

(vacancy)

Risk

Kenneth J. Phelan

General Counsel

(vacancy)

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/offices>

INSPECTOR GENERAL

Deputy

Richard K. Delmar

<https://oig.treasury.gov/about>

SPECIAL INSPECTORS GENERAL

Pandemic Recovery

Brian D. Miller

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL

Tax Administration

J. Russell George

The above list of key personnel was updated 4–2021.

The Department of the Treasury enforces financial laws, manufactures coins and currency, and recommends economic, fiscal, and tax policies.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On September 2, 1789, a few months after taking his oath of office as the Nation's first President, George Washington signed into law an act establishing a Department of Treasury. Subsequent acts have figured in the development of the Department, delegating new duties to its charge and establishing the numerous bureaus and divisions that constitute today's Department of the Treasury.

The Department of the Treasury's organizational structure has two major components: departmental offices and operating bureaus. Departmental offices are primarily responsible for the formulation of policy and management of the Department as a whole. Operating bureaus carry out the specific operations that have been assigned to the Department.

The Department's organizational chart is posted on the "Organizational Structure" web page.

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Codified statutory material affecting the Department of the Treasury has been assigned to Chapter 3 of 31 U.S.C. That chapter of Title 31 is divided into two subchapters: "Subchapter I—Organization" runs from section 301 to 315; "Subchapter II—Administrative" runs from section 321 to 333.

Codified rules and regulations that affect money and finance and that are associated with the Department of the Treasury have been assigned to "Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of the Treasury" and "Subtitle B—Regulations Relating to Money and Finance" of 31 CFR.

ACTIVITIES

As a major policy adviser to the President, the Secretary recommends domestic and international financial, economic, and tax policy; formulates broad fiscal policies that have general significance for the economy; and manages the public debt. The Secretary 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 acts as the Government's chief financial officer.

Domestic Finance

The Office of Domestic Finance maintains confidence in the U.S. Treasury market, manages Federal fiscal operations, and strengthens financial institutions and markets; promotes access to credit; and improves financial access and education in service of America's long-term economic strength and stability.

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/offices/domestic-finance>

Economic Policy

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy helps policymakers determine economic policies. The Office analyzes domestic and international economic issues and developments in the financial markets, assists in forming official economic projections, and works closely with Federal Government agencies to make economic forecasts supporting the yearly budget process.

<https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/economic-policy>

Enforcement

The Department's law enforcement activities are carried out by its offices and bureaus, including the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI). The Office of Foreign Assets Control, which is part of the TFI, plays a key role in controlling the assets of "blocked" countries in the United States and restricting the flow of funds and trade with them.

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau

<https://www.ttb.gov/enforcement>

Internal Revenue Service

<https://www.irs.gov/compliance/criminal-investigation>

Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/offices/terrorism-and-financial-intelligence>

Financial Institutions

The Office of Financial Institutions coordinates the Department's efforts regarding financial institutions legislation and regulation, legislation affecting Federal agencies that regulate or insure financial institutions, and securities markets legislation and regulation. The Office also coordinates the Department's financial education policy efforts and ensures the resiliency of the financial services sector.

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/offices/domestic-finance/financial-institutions>

Financial Markets

The Office of Financial Markets serves to formulate policy on Federal debt management, State and local finance (including the Federal debt), Federal Government credit policies, and lending and privatization. This Office also oversees the Federal Financing Bank, and the Assistant Secretary serves as the senior member of the Treasury Financing Group and coordinates the President's Working Group on Financial Markets.

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/offices/domestic-finance/financial-markets>

Financial Stability

The Office of Financial Stability within the U.S. Treasury was created by the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (12 U.S.C. 5201 et seq.) to administer the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). The purpose of the TARP was to help restore liquidity and stability to the U.S. financial system following the 2008 financial crisis. The Treasury's authority to make financial commitments under TARP ended on October 3, 2010. The Office continues to wind down the TARP investments in a manner that balances exit speed with maximizing taxpayer returns. It also helps homeowners prevent avoidable foreclosures.

<https://www.treasury.gov/initiatives/financial-stability/Pages/about-ofs.aspx>

Fiscal Affairs

The Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary provides policy oversight of the Fiscal Service bureaus and develops policy on payments, collections, debt financing operations, electronic commerce, Governmentwide accounting, Government investment fund management, and other related issues. The Office also performs two critical functions for the Department: It manages the daily cash position of the Government, and it produces the cash and debt forecasts used to determine the size and timing of the Government's financing operations.

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/offices/domestic-finance/fiscal-service>

International Finance

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Finance conducts macroeconomic analyses to advise the Under Secretary for International Affairs and other policymakers. The Office also helps them formulate and execute financial and economic policy affecting or involving the International Monetary Fund, the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, the G-20, and other major multilateral and bilateral engagements.

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/offices/international-affairs>

International Markets and Development

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of International Markets and Development manages the work of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States and the Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance. The Office also advises the Under Secretary for International Affairs and other policymakers on financial and economic policies relevant to major bilateral and multilateral engagements, and it assists them with these engagements. The Office plays a similar role in the formulation and execution of policies affecting export finance, financial services, trade, and multilateral development, including the World Bank, the regional development banks, and emerging global issues like food security and climate finance.

Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States

<https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/international/the-committee-on-foreign-investment-in-the-united-states-cfius>
Office of Technical Assistance

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/offices/international-affairs/technical-assistance>

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.

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/offices/tax-policy>

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. 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.

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/offices/treasurer>

Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration

The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA), in accordance with the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (26 U.S.C. 1 note), independently oversees Internal Revenue Service programs and activities. TIGTA monitors the Nation's tax laws to ensure that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) acts with efficiency, economy, and effectiveness; ensures compliance with applicable laws and regulations; prevents, detects, and deters fraud, waste, and abuse; investigates activities or allegations related to fraud, waste, and abuse by IRS personnel; and protects the IRS against attempts to corrupt or threaten its employees.

<https://www.treasury.gov/tigta>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Department of the Treasury records have been assigned to record group 056.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/056.html?_ga=2.232359263.1725271782.1604688789-1741997824.1566513831

Assistance for Small Businesses

The paycheck protection program provides small businesses with resources for maintaining payroll, hiring back

employees who may have been laid off, and covering overhead that is applicable.

<https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/cares/assistance-for-small-businesses>

For information on small and disadvantaged business activities, visit the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization's web pages. Phone, 202-622-5666.

<https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/small-business-programs/small-and-disadvantaged-business-utilization-0>

Bureaus

The Bureaus carry out specific operations assigned to the Department of the Treasury. Bureau employees constitute 98% of its workforce. The Department's website has a "Bureaus" web page that provides easy access to the websites of each of them.

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/bureaus>

Careers Opportunities

The Department of the Treasury employs over 100,000 professionals nationwide and around the world.

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/careers-at-treasury>

In 2019, the Department of the Treasury ranked number 9 among 17 large Government agencies in the Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/TR00>

Contact Information

The "Contact" web page contains information for contacting bureaus, offices, programs, services, and for making inquiries, providing feedback, reporting concerns, and replacing damaged currency.

<https://home.treasury.gov/utility/contact>

Members of the media may contact the Department of the Treasury by phone or email. Phone, 202-622-2960.

<https://home.treasury.gov/contacts-for-members-of-the-media> | Email: press@treasury.gov

Data / Charts

A trove of economic information—charts, data, and tables—is available online.

<https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/data-chart-center/Pages/index.aspx>

Educational Resources

The Department of the Treasury's website has learning resources that are suitable for children and parents, for students and teachers, as well as college students and other curious adults.

<https://home.treasury.gov/services/education>

Environment

The "Office of Management and Budget Scorecard on Sustainability/Energy" (2016) for the Department of the Treasury is accessible online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.treasury.gov/about/budget-performance/annual-performance-plan/Documents/TREASURY%20Final%20Jan%202016%20OMB%20Scorecard.public%20version.pdf>

On October 5, 2009, President Barack Obama signed Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental,

Energy, and Economic Performance," which required scorecards to provide "periodic evaluation of Federal agency performance in implementing" the order and publication of the evaluation results on a public website to support transparency and accountability.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2009-10-08/pdf/E9-24518.pdf>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the Department of the Treasury recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/treasury-department>

Financing Government

The Department of the Treasury's debt management policy prioritizes financing the Government at the lowest cost, over time. To learn more about policymaking for financing the Government, explore the debt management resources that the Department has posted.

<https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/financing-the-government>

Forms

The "Forms" web page contains links to Government forms that are accessible online.

<https://home.treasury.gov/services/forms>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives a right to request access to records of the U.S. Government's executive branch to any person. The records must be disclosed unless they are shielded from request by one or more of the exempt categories of information found in the statute.

<https://home.treasury.gov/footer/freedom-of-information-act>

The Department of the Treasury maintains an electronic reading room whose holdings are governed by the FOIA.

<https://home.treasury.gov/footer/freedom-of-information-act/electronic-reading-room>

A FOIA request may be submitted electronically. An information seeker who wants to submit his or her request electronically may choose one of two options: using the governmentwide national FOIA portal or submitting a request directly to the appropriate departmental bureau.

<https://home.treasury.gov/footer/freedom-of-information-act/submit-a-request>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Department of the Treasury posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/faqs/Pages/default.aspx>

General Property Auctions

Information on upcoming sales of aircraft, vehicles, vessels, and general property is posted online.

<https://www.treasury.gov/auctions/treasury/gp/>

Glossary

The Department of the Treasury maintains a list of acronyms and terms that recur on its website.

<https://www.treasury.gov/initiatives/financial-stability/glossary/pages/default.aspx>

History

A trove of historical information on the Department of the Treasury and its building is available online.

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/history>

A visual and audio tour of the Treasury Building's points of interest is available online. The points of interest on the map are hyperlinked to brief audio descriptions.

<https://m.treasury.gov/about/history/m/m.html#map>

Nero was purchased in 1793 to serve as "a Dog for the Yard." He—and his successor watchdogs—accompanied the night watchman, whose duties required him to visit all sectors of the Mint premises every hour. To learn more about these early and faithful Treasury employees, see the "Watchdogs of the Treasury" web page.

<https://www.treasury.gov/about/history/Pages/watchdogs.aspx>

Library

The Treasury Library is housed in the Freedman's Bank Building, room 1020. The entrance to the building is located at 720 Madison Place NW., Washington, DC. Members of the public may access the library's holdings by appointment. Visitors must receive clearance from the Secret Service to enter the library. A clearance request must be made at least one business day before a scheduled visit. Consulting with a Treasury librarian in advance of a visit can save time because it helps ensure that relevant materials are readily accessible and available for use. Phone, 202-622-0990.

<https://home.treasury.gov/services/tours-and-library/library>

Press Releases

The Department of the Treasury posts press releases online.

<https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.treasury.gov/Pages/site-map.aspx>

Slam the Scam

The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration has produced a flyer that explains a scam involving the impersonation of an Internal Revenue Service employee. The flyer is available in English or Spanish. Phone, 800-366-4484.

<https://www.treasury.gov/tigta/docs/Slam%20the%20Scam%20Flyer.pdf> | Email: complaints@tigta.treas.gov

Social Media

The Department of the Treasury maintains a social media presence on Facebook, Flickr, Twitter, and YouTube.

<https://www.treasury.gov/connect/Pages/default.aspx>

Social Security / Medicare

The Secretary of the Treasury chairs the Boards of Trustees of the Social Security and Medicare trust funds. He or she

serves with five other trustees: three trustees from the Federal Government and two public trustees whom the President appoints and the Senate confirms. Each year the trustees provide the U.S. Congress with an accounting of the current and projected financial status of the Social Security and Medicare trust funds. Two reports are issued: One is for Social Security; the other is for Medicare; and both reports are posted on the "Social Security and Medicare Trustee Reports" web page.

<https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/economic-policy/social-security-and-medicare-trustee-reports>

Tax Analysis

The staff of the Office of Tax Analysis (OTA) posts original research online in its working papers series. The OTA staff also develops datasets, methods, and models that its uses for policy analysis and estimates. The technical papers series, which is also posted online, presents documentation of these datasets, methods, and models.

<https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/tax-policy/office-of-tax-analysis>

Tribal Affairs

The "Tribal Affairs" web page contains links to the "Tribal Consultations" and "Treasury Tribal Advisory Committee" web pages.

<https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/tribal-affairs>

Works Progress Administration (WPA) Artwork

A serendipitous consequence of the economic hardship that was caused by the Great Depression, which followed the 1929 stock market collapse, was that Americans started visiting public museums in droves. Having little money for anything other than necessities, they took advantage of free museum admissions, and many were, for the first time, exposed to works of art and responded with appreciation for them. In a cultural moment that the New Deal initiatives of President Franklin D. Roosevelt were shaping, the confluence of a heightened awareness of public art, employment-relief needs of artists, and creation of artwork for new Federal buildings stimulated the establishment of three public arts programs that the Treasury Department administered.

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/history/collection/paintings/wpa-art-collection>

Yield Curves

Information on Treasury Yield Curves for nominal and real coupon issues and its breakeven inflation curve and on the corporate bond yield curve and its relationship to the Pension Protection Act is available on the "Treasury Coupon Issues and Corporate Bond Yield Curves" web page.

<https://home.treasury.gov/data/treasury-coupon-issues-and-corporate-bond-yield-curves>

The above Sources of Information were updated 4–2021.

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau

1310 G Street NW., Box 12, Washington, DC 20005

202-453-2000

<http://www.ttb.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Mary G. Ryan

Deputy Administrator

David M. Wulf

<https://www.ttb.gov/offices/executive-offices>

The above list of key personnel was updated 4–2021.

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau enforces the laws regulating alcohol production, importation, and wholesale businesses; tobacco manufacturing and importing businesses; and alcohol labeling and advertising.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On November 25, 2002, President George W. Bush approved Public Law 107–296, which is also cited as the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (116 Stat. 2135). Title XI—Department of Justice Divisions contains a subtitle (116 Stat. 2274–2280) that transferred the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to the Department of Justice, while providing that the tax collection functions were to remain with the Department of the Treasury and be administered by a newly established Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-116/pdf/STATUTE-116-Pg2135.pdf>

The statute became effective 60 days after the President signed it (116 Stat. 2142) thereby establishing the TTB on January 24, 2003.

<https://www.ttb.gov/about-ttb/history>

The TTB posts an organizational chart on its website.

<https://www.ttb.gov/about-ttb/organizational-chart-for-ttb>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Codified material from Public Law 107–296 has been assigned to section 531 of 6 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title6/chapter1/subchapter11&edition=prelim>

Codified statutory material affecting taxation of distilled spirits, wines, and beer has been assigned to chapter 51 of 26 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title26/subtitleE/chapter51&edition=prelim>

Codified statutory material affecting taxation of tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes has been assigned to chapter 52 of 26 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title26/subtitleE/chapter52&edition=prelim>

Codified rules and regulations that are associated with the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) have been assigned to chapter 1 of 27 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?gp=&SID=f00ed00e5660d6413f0783a84be97e50&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title27/27chapter1.tpl>

ACTIVITIES

The TTB collects Federal alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and ammunition excise taxes; regulates the production, labeling, and advertising of alcohol beverages; and investigates unfair or unlawful trade in alcohol and tobacco products. The Bureau regulates alcohol and tobacco producers, importers, and wholesalers. Regulation of retailers takes place on State and local levels.

<https://www.ttb.gov/consumer/about-us-what-we-do>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that records of the TTB have been assigned to record group 564. The TTB was created when the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was split into two new bureaus and its functions were reassigned and distributed between them. The new Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATFE) and its functions became part of the Department of Justice. The new TTB and its function remained within the Department of the Treasury. Record group 564 does not have a description that currently is associated with it. Records of the ATFE have been assigned to record group 436.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/501-to-600.html>

Advertising, Labeling, and Formulation

For information on the advertising, labeling, and formulation of alcohol beverages, contact the Advertising, Labeling and Formulation Division. Phone, 202-453-2250 or 866-927-2533.

<http://www.ttb.gov/advertising/alfd.shtml> | Email: alfd@ttb.treas.gov

Business Opportunities

The Bureau procures a variety of commercial goods and services each year, using appropriated and nonappropriated funds. The "Contracting with TTB" web page has more information.

<https://www.ttb.gov/public-information/contracting>

Career Opportunities

The TTB has offices nationwide, including in Puerto Rico. Many TTB employees telework full time. To carry out its mission, the Bureau relies on alcohol and tobacco tax specialists, analysts, attorneys, auditors, chemists, investigators, labeling specialists, writers, and other professionals.

<https://www.ttb.gov/careers>

Among 420 agency subcomponents, the TTB placed 4th in the Partnership for Public Service's 2019 Best Places To Work rankings!

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/TR40>

Consumer Protection

The TTB protects the public by promulgating rules and regulations, collecting information on suspicious activities, and helping to create and enforce laws that promote industry compliance.

<https://www.ttb.gov/consumer> | Email: Market.Compliance@ttb.gov

Contact Information

The "Contact the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau" web page contains phone numbers and links to relevant online resources.

<https://www.ttb.gov/about-ttb/contact-us>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the TTB recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/alcohol-and-tobacco-tax-and-trade-bureau>

Fraud Tipline

To report fraud, diversion, and illegal activity by producers, importers, or wholesalers of alcohol and tobacco, contact the Bureau's tipline. Phone, 855-882-8477. TTD, 202-882-9914.

<https://www.ttb.gov/contact-id> | Email: tips@ttb.gov

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The TTB adheres to the policy and disclosure regulations of the Department of the Treasury for implementing the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) consistently and uniformly and for providing maximum allowable disclosure of agency records upon request. Requests are processed within the time limits defined by the FOIA.

<https://www.ttb.gov/foia>

The TTB's website has an electronic reading room containing materials that the FOIA requires the Bureau to maintain. Some records are accessible, by appointment, in the public reading room located at 1310 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Phone, 202-882-9904.

<https://www.ttb.gov/foia/electronic-reading-room>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The TTB posts answers to FAQs.

<http://www.ttb.gov/faqs> | Email: TTBInternetQuestions@ttb.gov

Glossary

The TTB maintains a glossary on its website.

<https://www.ttb.gov/glossary/glossary-a>

Language Links

Information is available on the TTB website in Chinese, Spanish, and French.

In Chinese

<https://www.ttb.gov/itd-chinese-index/welcome>

En Español

<https://www.ttb.gov/itd-spanish-index/enespanol>

<https://www.ttb.gov/itd-french/welcome>

Name that Grape

Using a grape variety name on an American wine label is optional. Nevertheless, many wineries and bottlers show this information on their labels. The TTB designed its "Grape Variety Designations on American Wine Labels" web page to help explain the rules.

<https://www.ttb.gov/wine/grape-variety-designations-on-american-wine-labels>

The TTB Administrator has approved a list of grape variety names for use as American wine type designations. This list has been assigned to "Subpart J—American Grape Variety Names" of part 4 in 27 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=58ae6192e0aa4245e7ebe64227e4d126&mc=true&node=pt27.1.4&rgn=div5#sp27.1.4.j)

[SID=58ae6192e0aa4245e7ebe64227e4d126&mc=true&node=pt27.1.4&rgn=div5#sp27.1.4.j](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=58ae6192e0aa4245e7ebe64227e4d126&mc=true&node=pt27.1.4&rgn=div5#sp27.1.4.j)

National Revenue Center

The National Revenue Center operates a call center that is open on weekdays, 8 a.m.–11:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.–5 p.m., eastern standard time. It can provide information on applications, claims, filing excise tax returns, permits, and other tax collection topics. Phone, 877-882-3277.

<https://www.ttb.gov/offices/national-revenue-center>

News / Events

The TTB posts newsletters, press releases, and other newsworthy items on its website.

<https://www.ttb.gov/press-room/news-and-events>

Online Help Center

The "Online Help Center" web page has links to information that is relevant for TTB online applications and tools for making certain transactions with TTB easier to complete online.

<https://www.ttb.gov/about-ttb/online-help-center>

Publications

The "Publications" web page provides convenient access to TTB publications that are found on various pages of the website.

<https://www.ttb.gov/publications>

Resources for Research

The "Research Resources" web page provides convenient access to information on the regulatory process, the laws and regulations that the TTB enforces, and on other subjects. It also has industry statistics and historical information.

<https://www.ttb.gov/researcher-resources>

Startup Tutorial

The TTB posted a tutorial on its website to help entrepreneurs get started in the beer, distilled spirits, tobacco, and wind industries.

<https://www.ttb.gov/industry-startup-tutorial>

Statistics / Data

The "TTB Statistics and Data" web page provides convenient access to accurate and timely statistics and data. The page has statistics on industry production and operations, TTB tax collections, and processing times for applications, labeling approval, permits, and requests for information. It also has tax rates and analysis tools like conversion charts and the Bureau's formula approval tool.

<https://www.ttb.gov/statistics>

The above Sources of Information were updated 4–2021.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

Fourteenth and C Streets SW., Washington, DC 20228

202-874-4000

<http://www.moneyfactory.com>

DIRECTOR

Leonard R. Oljar

Deputy Director

(vacancy)

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/about/officeofthedirector.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 04–2021.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing operates on basic authorities conferred by act of July 11, 1862 (31 U.S.C. 303), and on additional authorities contained in past appropriations made to the Bureau that are still in force. A revolving fund established in 1950, in accordance with Public Law 81–656, finances the Bureau's operations. The Secretary of the Treasury selects the Director who heads the Bureau.

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 at 9000 Blue Mound Road, Fort Worth, TX. Phone, 817-231-4000.

<https://www.moneyfactory.gov/about.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that BEP records have been assigned to record group 318.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/318.html?_ga=2.91357530.1147691139.1619118271-898747230.1618953560

Business Opportunities

For information on contracts and small business activities, visit the "Doing Business with the BEP" Web page or contact the Office of Acquisition. Phone, 202-874-2065.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/about/dobusinesswithbep.html>

Career Opportunities

The BEP relies on acquisition specialists, administrative staff, attorneys, chemists, engineers, police officers, security specialists, and other professionals to carry out its mission.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/about/careers.html>

Among 420 agency subcomponents, the BEP placed 113th in the Partnership for Public Service's 2019 Best Places To Work rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/TRAI>

Contact Information

Email and postal addresses and phone numbers for the BEP facilities in Washington, DC, and Fort Worth, TX, are posted on the "Contact Us" web page.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/contactus.html>

Currency Production

The production of U.S. currency involves highly trained and skilled craftspeople, specialized equipment, and a combination of traditional old world printing techniques merged with sophisticated, cutting edge technology. To learn more about the process, visit the "How Money is Made" Web page.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/uscurrency/howmoneyismade.html>

Educational Resources

The U.S. currency education program offers free educational and training resources online.

<https://uscurrency.gov/resource-center>

Federal Register

Documents that the BEP recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/engraving-and-printing-bureau>

Federal Reserve

The BEP provides answers to some common questions about the Federal Reserve.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/faqs/about-the-fed.htm>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

All Federal agencies, including the BEP, create and receive records when carrying out their missions. The FOIA gives the right to access executive branch agency records to the public. The BEP makes available, upon written request, records or extracts of records in accordance with the FOIA, the Privacy Act, and certain regulations of the Department of the Treasury. The FOIA contains, however, exemptions that shield some records from request and disclosure. Phone, 202-874-2500. Fax, 202-874-2951.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/foia.html>

The BEP maintains an electronic FOIA library.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/bepfoialibrary.html>

History

The BEP posted a 11-page booklet in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading. "About BEP" contains a section on the Bureau's history and has images illustrating the activities, history, and products of the Bureau.

https://moneyfactory.gov/images/about_bep_S508_web.pdf

The "Image Gallery" web page contains four sections: artwork, engravings, photographs, and products.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/resources/imagegallery.html>

Lifespan of Paper Money

The estimated lifespans of one, five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollar notes are posted in an online table.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/faqs/how-long-is-the-life-span-of-us-paper-money.htm>

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 and online. Phone, 800-456-3408.

<https://catalog.usmint.gov>

News

The BEP posts press releases online.

<https://www.moneyfactory.gov/presscenter/pressreleases.html>

Serial Numbers

A short explanation of the serial numbers that are printed on notes is available in the "Resources" section.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/resources/serialnumbers.html>

Tours

BEP public tours have been suspended as a precaution to limit the spread of COVID-19.

<https://moneyfactory.gov/services/takeatour.html>

The above Sources of Information were updated 4-2021.

Bureau of the Fiscal Service

401 Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, DC 20227

202-874-6950

<http://www.fiscal.treasury.gov>

COMMISSIONER

Matthew J. Miller, Acting

Deputy Commissioners

Accounting and Shared Services

Dara Seaman, Acting

Finance and Administration

Dara Seaman, Acting

Financial Services and Operations

Jeffrey J. Schramek

<https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/about.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 4–2021.

The Bureau of the Fiscal Service provides central payment services to Federal program agencies, operates the Federal Government's collections and deposit systems, provides Governmentwide accounting and reporting services, manages the collection of delinquent debt owed to the Federal Government, borrows the money needed to operate the Federal Government, accounts for the resulting public debt, and gives reimbursable support to Federal agencies.

Accounting

The Fiscal 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," "Monthly Treasury Statement," "Treasury Bulletin," "U.S. Government Annual Report," and "Financial Report of the U.S. Government."

Collections

The Fiscal Service administers the world's largest collection system, processing more than 400 million transactions through the support of six Federal Reserve Banks and a network of over 100 financial institutions. In Fiscal Year 2012, the Fiscal Service collected over \$3.16 trillion in Federal revenues from individual and corporate income tax deposits, customs duties, loan repayments, fines, proceeds from leases, as well as from other revenue sources.

The Fiscal Service and Internal Revenue Service manage the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS), which allows individuals and businesses to pay Federal taxes online. The EFTPS website has printable acknowledgment features for documenting transactions, advance payment scheduling, and payment history access.

The Treasury Offset Program is one of the methods used to collect delinquent debt. The Fiscal Service 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.

Debt Financing

The Bureau auctions and issues Treasury bills, notes, and bonds and manages the sales and redemption of savings bonds. 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.

Do Not Pay

The Do Not Pay Business Center has a two-part vision for programs administered or funded by the Federal Government: to help prevent and stop improper payments from being made and to identify and mitigate fraud, waste, and abuse. The goal of the program is to integrate Do Not Pay into existing business processes by providing agencies with access to current data that are relevant for making an award or payment decision.

Electronic Commerce

Through its electronic money programs, the Fiscal Service offers new payment and collection technologies to help Federal agencies modernize their cash management activities. Examples include stored-value cards used on military bases, point-of-sale check conversion, and online credit card collection programs.

Payments

Each year, the Fiscal Service disburses more than one billion non-Defense payments to a wide variety of recipients, such as those individuals who receive Social Security, IRS tax refunds, and veterans' benefits. In Fiscal Year 2012, the Fiscal Service issued more than \$2.4 trillion in payments, 88 percent of which were issued electronically.

Shared Services

The Administrative Resource Center delivers franchise services on a reimbursable basis to more than 85 Treasury and Federal Government agencies. The Center provides services in six areas: financial management, investment accounting, human resources, information technology, procurement, and travel.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The Fiscal Service's website has an alphabetical and comprehensive list of links to the Bureau's major programs and services.

<https://fiscal.treasury.gov/all-programs-services.html>

Career Opportunities

The Fiscal Service relies on accountants, administrators, business and finance experts, information technology specialists, and others to carry out mission.

<https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/careers>

Among 411 agency subcomponents, the Fiscal Service placed 50th in the Partnership for Public Service's 2020 Best Places To Work rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/TRFD>

Do Not Pay

The Do Not Pay Business Center supports Federal agencies in their efforts to reduce the number of improper payments. Data, information, and resources are available on its website.

<https://fiscal.treasury.gov/DNP>

Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS)

The EFTPS professionals post answers to frequently asked questions (FAQs) online.

<https://www.eftps.gov/eftps/direct/FAQGeneral.page>

Federal Register

Documents that the Fiscal Service recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/bureau-of-the-fiscal-service>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives the right to request information from the Federal Government's executive branch agencies to any person. It is sometimes referred to as the law that keeps citizens in the know about their Government. The Fiscal Service posts a lot of information on its website for the public's benefit and convenience. Before submitting a FOIA request in writing, information seekers should search the website for the desired information. It may be accessible immediately and free of charge.

<https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/foia.html>

The Fiscal Service maintains an electronic reading room to support the FOIA.

<https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/foia-readingroom.html>

Glossaries

A governmentwide treasury account symbol glossary is available online.

<https://fiscal.treasury.gov/gtas/glossary.html>

The EFTPS website has a glossary of terms and common acronyms.

<https://www.eftps.gov/eftps/direct/HelpGlossary.page>

The Treasury Direct website has a glossary of terms.

http://www.treasurydirect.gov/indiv/research/res_glossary/glossary.htm

Government-to-Government Shared Services

The Administrative Resource Center provides Federal agencies with cost-effective, customer-focused, responsive administrative support.

<https://arc.fiscal.treasury.gov>

History

A short history of the Fiscal Service is available at the bottom of the "About Us" webpage.

<https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/about.html>

The Treasury Direct website uses historical images to tell the story of U.S. Savings Bonds from their introduction in 1935 to the second decade of the 21st century.

<https://www.treasurydirect.gov/timeline.htm?src=td&med=banner&loc=consumer>

News

The Fiscal Service posts news items and press releases online.

https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/fsnews/fs_news.htm

Public Debt Outstanding

The Treasury Direct website has monthly statements of the public debt. For example, on October 31, 2021, the total public debt outstanding was approximately \$28,908,765,000,000.

<https://www.treasurydirect.gov/govt/reports/pd/mspd/mspd.htm>

Reports / Publications

The monthly "Statement of the Public Debt of the United States" and "Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the U.S. Government," as well as the annual "Financial Report of the U.S. Government," and other publications are available on the Fiscal Service's website.

<https://fiscal.treasury.gov/reports-statements>

Savings Bonds

Savings bonds may be purchased and held in an online account. Current rate information is available online or by calling 800-487-2663. Requests for information on all series of savings bonds, savings notes, and retirement plans or individual retirement bonds should be addressed to the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Division of Customer Assistance, PO Box 7012, Parkersburg, WV 26106-7012. Phone, 304-480-7711.

https://www.treasurydirect.gov/indiv/products/prod_eebonds_glance.htm

Treasury Securities

For information on the purchase of Treasury bills, bonds, and notes, contact the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Division of Customer Assistance, PO Box 7015, Parkersburg, WV 26106-7015. Phone, 800-722-2678.

<http://www.treasurydirect.gov/indiv/products/products.htm>

Internal Revenue Service

1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20224

202-622-5000

<http://www.irs.gov>

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Charles P. Rettig

Chief of Staff

Kevin Q. McIver

<https://www.irs.gov/about-irs/todays-irs-organization>

Deputy Commissioners

Operations Support

Jeffrey Tribiano

Services and Enforcement

Sunita Lough

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2021.

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) administers and enforces the internal revenue laws and related statutes, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. It collects the proper amount of tax revenue, at the least cost to the public, by efficiently applying the tax law with integrity and fairness. The IRS aims for 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. The IRS ensures satisfactory resolution of taxpayer complaints; provides taxpayer service and education; determines, assesses, and collects internal revenue taxes; determines pension plan qualifications and exempt organization status; and prepares and issues rulings and regulations to supplement the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

Most of the collected revenues depend on the individual income tax and the social insurance and retirement taxes. Other major revenue sources are corporate income, excise, estate, and gift taxes. The 16th Amendment of the Constitution, ratified on February 3, 1913, gave Congress the authority to levy taxes on the income of individuals and corporations.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

Information on and resources for doing business with the IRS are available on its "Procurement" Web page.

<https://www.irs.gov/about-irs/procurement> | Email: AWSSPROCCustomerService@irs.gov

Career Opportunities

To carry out its mission, the IRS relies on accountants, appeals officers, artificial intelligence analysts, attorneys, budget analysts, computer research analysts, contact representatives, data transcribers, engineers, human resources specialists, information technology specialists, internal revenue agents and officers, mathematical statisticians, operations research analysts, policy analysts, program analysts, risk analysts, special agents, tax compliance officers, tax examiners, tax law specialists, and other professionals.

<https://jobs.irs.gov>

In 2020, the IRS ranked 223d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TR93>

Charities / Nonprofits

Tax information for charities and nonprofit organizations is available online.

<https://www.irs.gov/charities-and-nonprofits>

Contact Information

At the bottom of its "Let Us Help You" web page, the IRS posts phone numbers for those who seek assistance.

<https://www.irs.gov/help/telephone-assistance>

Forms / Publications

Current forms, instructions, and publications may be downloaded from the IRS's website.

<https://www.irs.gov/forms-instructions>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

In 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson's approval of the FOIA gave the right to access documents or records belonging to the executive branch of the Federal Government to any person. The statute is based on the presumption that the Government and its information belong to the public. The IRS may withhold, however, documents or records shielded from disclosure by one of the statute's nine exemptions, and it must withhold them when disclosure is prohibited by law.

<https://www.irs.gov/uac/irs-freedom-of-information>

The IRS maintains an online library whose contents are arranged by subject category.

<https://www.irs.gov/privacy-disclosure/foia-library>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The IRS posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.irs.gov/faqs>

Identity Theft

The IRS responds to tax-related identity theft with an aggressive strategy of prevention, detection, and victim assistance. The IRS continues to make progress against this crime, and it remains one of the agency's highest priorities. The IRS is committed to helping victims of identity theft resolve their cases as quickly as possible.

<https://www.irs.gov/identity-theft-central>

Language Resources

Assistance in additional languages is available on the "Languages" web page.

<https://www.irs.gov/help/languages>

News

The IRS posts news items online.

<https://www.irs.gov/newsroom>

Reading Rooms

Public reading rooms are located in the national office and in each territory office.

Retirement Plans

The IRS website has resources for and a trove of information on retirement plans.

<https://www.irs.gov/retirement-plans>

Tax Assistance

The IRS provides taxpayers with year-round tax information and assistance, primarily through its website and toll-free telephone system. Answers to many tax-related questions can be found on the IRS's website. The toll-free telephone numbers are listed in local telephone directories and in the annual tax form packages. The telephone system can accommodate the needs of taxpayers who are deaf or hearing-impaired. Taxpayers may also visit IRS offices to find answers to their tax questions. Individual preparation is available for handicapped or other individuals unable to use the group preparation method. Tax assistance in a foreign language is also available at many locations.

<https://www.irs.gov/help/telephone-assistance>

To find the nearest taxpayer assistance center, type a ZIP Code in the text box of the online locator tool. Before going to a taxpayer assistance center for help, call and schedule an appointment.

<https://apps.irs.gov/app/officeLocator/index.jsp>

Taxpayer Advocate Service

Each district has problem resolution personnel to address taxpayer complaints that cannot be resolved through regular channels.

<https://www.irs.gov/advocate>

Taxpayer Rights

The taxpayer bill of rights is available on the IRS's website.

<https://www.irs.gov/taxpayer-bill-of-rights>

Tax Statistics

The IRS posts articles, data, and tables that describe and measure elements of the U.S. tax system.

<https://www.irs.gov/statistics>

Tax Tools

Tax tools are available for individual taxpayers, businesses, and tax professionals on the "Tools" web page.

<https://www.irs.gov/help/tools>

Where's My Refund?

Once the IRS processes a tax filer's return and approves a refund, he or she can check the refund date online.

The IRS usually issues a refund in fewer than 21 days after receiving a tax filer's return. Some returns, however, require additional review and, therefore, additional time to process.

<https://www.irs.gov/refunds>

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2021.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

400 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20219

202-649-6800

<http://www OCC.gov>

COMPTROLLER

Michael J. Hsu, Acting

<https://www OCC.gov/about/who-we-are/leadership/bio-michael-hsu.html>

Senior Deputy Comptrollers

Gregory J. Coleman

Grovetta N. Gardineer

Larry L. Hattix

Benjamin W. McDonough

Sydney Menefee

Kathy K. Murphy

Blake Paulson

<https://www OCC.gov/about/who-we-are/leadership/index-leadership.html>

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) was created on February 25, 1863 (12 Stat. 665), as a bureau of the Department of the Treasury. In 1929, with the issuance of the last national bank notes, the OCC essentially became an organization of national bank examiners with a singular mission: to maintain the safety and soundness of the banks under its supervision. In 2011, when the Office of Thrift Supervision integrated into the OCC, the bureau also assumed responsibility for regulating Federal savings associations, also referred to as Federal thrifts.

<https://www.loc.gov/collections/united-states-statutes-at-large/about-this-collection/73rd-congress/session-2/c73s2ch668.pdf>

The Comptroller of the Currency, whom the President appoints to a 5-year term by the advice of the Senate and with its consent, administers the Federal banking system and serves as the chief officer of the OCC and as a director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The OCC's statement of organization has been codified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and assigned to part 4 of 12 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?
SID=7c57a800de8e85e36874c72aa364ac10&mc=true&node=pt12.1.4&rgn=div5](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=7c57a800de8e85e36874c72aa364ac10&mc=true&node=pt12.1.4&rgn=div5)

A number of departments and offices that are under the leadership of the Comptroller and senior deputy comptrollers provide the organizational structure for carrying out the OCC's mission.

<https://occ.gov/about/who-we-are/organizations/index-organization.html>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material affecting the Comptroller of the Currency has been consolidated and codified in the United States Code (U.S.C.). This material has been assigned to the first chapter, sections 1–16, of 12 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title12/chapter1&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that are associated with the Comptroller of the Currency have been consolidated and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). These rules and regulations have been assigned to the first chapter, parts 1–199, of 12CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?
SID=9239dee7caf69de5910e02babdd4547c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title12/12chapter1.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=9239dee7caf69de5910e02babdd4547c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title12/12chapter1.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The OCC regulates national banks and Federal thrifts by examining them; approving or denying applications for new charters, branches, capital, and other changes in corporate or banking structure; taking enforcement actions—removing officers and directors, negotiating agreements to change practices, and issuing cease and desist orders and civil monetary penalties—when national banks and Federal thrifts fail to comply with laws and regulations or when they engage in unsound practices; and issuing rules, regulations, interpretations, and corporate decisions that govern investments, lending, and other practices.

The bureau supervises over 1,100 national banks, Federal savings associations, and Federal branches, including their trust activities and overseas operations. A nationwide team of bank examiners works under the supervision of four district offices. National banks and Federal thrifts pay for their examinations, as well as for the processing of their corporate applications.

Assessments on national banks and Federal savings associations cover most OCC operating expenses. The OCC also benefits from some investment income, primarily from U.S. Treasury securities.

<https://occ.gov/about/what-we-do/index-what-we-do.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Alerts

The OCC posts counterfeiting, fictitious correspondence, fraudulent issuances, misrepresentation, and unauthorized banking activity alerts.

<https://occ.gov/news-events/newsroom/index.html?nr=Alert>

Alphabetical Topics List

Online visitors may browse the contents of the "Topics" web page by using an alphabetized list or by subject area.

<https://occ.gov/topics/topics-sitemap.html#T|tab=accordion-wrpr2>

Annual Reports

The "2020 Annual Report" is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF) for downloading. Starting with the year 2003, earlier annual reports are available, too.

<https://www.occ.gov/publications-and-resources/publications/annual-report/index-annual-report.html>

Answers / Solutions

The "HelpWithMyBank" website has information and resources to help customers of national banks and Federal savings associations find answers to questions and solutions for problems.

<https://www.helpwithmybank.gov/about/index-about.html>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that OCC records have been assigned to record group 101.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/101.html?_ga=2.154427440.926928378.1628716780-2085205018.1628716780

Bulletins

Starting with the year 1994 and continuing to the present, OCC bulletins are accessible online. Rescinded and some pre-1994 bulletins are also included in the collection.

<https://occ.gov/news-events/newsroom/index.html?nr=Bulletin>

Business Opportunities

Procurement awards typically fall within the following service categories: computer-related services; computer facilities management services; computer systems design services; data processing, hosting, and related services; real estate agent and broker services; insurance agency and brokerage services; and administrative management and general management consulting services.

<https://occ.gov/about/connect-with-us/doing-business-with-the-occ/index-doing-business-with-the-occ.html> |
Email: OCCAcquisitionManagement@occ.treas.gov

Career Opportunities

The OCC relies on accountants, attorneys, economists, financial analysts, human resources specialists, information technology specialists, project management analysts, and other professionals, particularly bank examiners, to carry out its mission. For more information, contact the Director for Human Resources Operations. Phone, 202-649-6590. Fax, 202-649-5998.

<https://careers.occ.gov/index.html>

National bank examiners work to ensure the safety and soundness of America's national banking system, to provide fair access to financial services and equal treatment, and to establish and maintain a flexible regulatory framework that allows the Nation's banks to be competitive. The OCC generally hires examiners at the entry level through college recruitment.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RPrQmlcF0s0>

In 2020, the OCC ranked 87th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TRAJ>

Consumer Protection

The OCC posts information and resources on its website to protect consumers.

<https://occ.gov/topics/consumers-and-communities/consumer-protection/index-consumer-protection.html>

Contact Information

The "Contact the OCC" web page has informational resources for contacting the agency.

<https://occ.gov/about/connect-with-us/contact-the-occ/index-contact-the-occ.html>

Customer Complaints

An online form is available for submitting a complaint against a national bank or Federal savings association.

https://appsec.helpwithmybank.gov/olcc_form/intro.aspx

District and Field Offices

Contact information for district and field offices is available online.

<https://occ.gov/about/who-we-are/locations/index-locations.html>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the OCC recently published in the Federal Register are accessible

online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/comptroller-of-the-currency>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA serves as the vehicle for obtaining Federal agency documents and records. The statute does contain, however, nine exemptions and three special law enforcement exclusions that shield some documents and records, or parts of them, from disclosure.

<https://www.occ.gov/about/connect-with-us/foia/index-foia.html>

The electronic reading room contains documents that attract public interest and have been the subject of FOIA requests in the past.

<https://foia-pal.occ.gov/app/ReadingRoom.aspx>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Answers to FAQs on checking accounts, credit cards, credit reports, mortgages, overdraft fees, and more are posted on the "HelpWithMyBank" website.

<https://www.helpwithmybank.gov/help-topics/index-help-topics.html>

Glossary

A dictionary of banking terms and phrases is available on the "HelpWithMyBank" website.

<https://www.helpwithmybank.gov/dictionary/index-dictionary.html>

A list of abbreviations and acronyms is available on the OCC's website in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.occ.gov/annual-report/download-the-full-report/abbreviations.pdf>

History

The OCC's role in the Federal banking system started in a tumultuous year, near the midpoint of the American Civil War. On January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln emancipated over 3 million men, women, and children by signing the Emancipation Proclamation. Fifty-five days later, he added his signature to the National Currency Act, which established the OCC and charged it with responsibility for organizing and administering a system of nationally chartered banks and a uniform national currency. After 1913, its mission increasingly centered on the safety and soundness of national banks. To learn more about the agency's development over the past 155 years, see the "Founding of the OCC and the National Banking System" web page.

<https://occ.gov/about/who-we-are/history/founding-occ-national-bank-system/index-founding-occ-national-banking-system.html>

On March 3, 1865, Congress enacted legislation to establish the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, which came to be known as the Freedmen's Bureau. On that same day, it chartered the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or Freedman's Savings Bank (FSB), to meet a growing need for financial services among African Americans. To learn more about the intertwining histories of the OCC and FSB, read the online article by former OCC historian Jesse Stiller.

<https://www.occ.gov/about/what-we-do/history/freedman-savings-bank.html>

Minority Outreach

The OCC's External Outreach and Minority Affairs division maintains a "Minority Outreach" web page.

<https://www.occ.gov/topics/consumers-and-communities/minority-outreach/index-minority-outreach.html>

News

The OCC posts news releases on its website.

<https://occ.gov/news-issuances/news-releases/index.html>

Publications

The "Publications" web page allows visitors to browse OCC publications by collection, subject area, or recent dates of publication.

<https://occ.gov/publications-and-resources/publications/index-publications.html>

Public Information on Banks

Federal bank regulators post public information on individual banks. The OCC's website provides convenient access to the websites of these regulators.

<https://occ.gov/about/contact-us/public-information/public-information.html>

The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council's website has a searchable database for identifying the Federal bank regulatory agency that oversees a particular bank or financial institution.

<https://www.ffiec.gov/consumercenter/default.aspx>

Site Map

The careers section has a site map of its web pages.

<https://careers.occ.gov/sitemap/sitemap-page.html>

The "HelpWithMyBank" website has its own site map.

<https://www.helpwithmybank.gov/site-map/index-sitemap.html>

Social Media

The OCC tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/usocc>

The OCC has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/US-Comptroller-of-the-Currency-213254918823/>

The OCC posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/OCCChannel#p/c/2BAA3C3A20C2630E>

Tools

The "Tools" web page brings together in one place all of the tools that are available on the OCC website.

<https://occ.gov/publications-and-resources/tools/index-tools.html>

The above Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

United States Mint

801 Ninth Street NW., Washington, DC 20220

202-354-7200

<http://www.usmint.gov>

DIRECTOR

David J. Ryder

Deputy Director

Francis O'Hearn, Acting

<https://www.usmint.gov/about/directors-office>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

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 on 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. 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 its headquarters on 9th Street in Washington, DC. Public tours are conducted, with free admission, at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints.

https://www.usmint.gov/about_the_mint/index.html

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Mint records have been assigned to record group 104.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/104.html>

Artists

The artistic infusion program enriches and invigorates coin and medal designs by contracting with a pool of American artists from diverse backgrounds and having a variety of interests. These artists collaborate with the Mint's sculptor-engravers to create and submit new designs for U.S. coins and medals.

<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/artists>

Bullion Dealers

The Mint's website has a locator tool for finding U.S. Mint bullion sellers by city and State or by ZIP Code.

<http://catalog.usmint.gov/bullion-dealer-locator>

Career Opportunities

The Mint offers a wide range of career opportunities. An innovative, progressive bureau in the Department of the Treasury, it operates six facilities nationwide and employs professionals with backgrounds in financial management, information technology, manufacturing, protection, sales and marketing, workforce solutions, and other fields.

<https://www.usmint.gov/about/careers>

Among 411 agency subcomponents, the Mint placed 148th in the Partnership for Public Service's 2020 Best Places To Work rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TRAD>

Coin of the Year

The Mint celebrated its 225th anniversary in 2017. To mark the occasion, it created the 2017 American Liberty 225th Anniversary Gold Coin, which features a modern rendition of Lady Liberty. Emblematic figures of liberty have graced American coins since the Mint's founding in 1792. The newest Lady Liberty is a modern rendition of this iconic figure, who embodies equality and freedom, ideals that the Nation's Declaration of Independence enshrined.

<https://catalog.usmint.gov/american-liberty-225th-anniversary-gold-coin-17XA.html?cgid=null&q=coin%2520of%2520the%2520year&navid=search#q=coin%2520of%2520the%2520year&start=1>

Contact Information

The Mint's "Contact Us" web page has phone numbers and postal addresses. It also provides convenient access to an electronic "Contact Us" form that has a comment box.

<https://catalog.usmint.gov/customer-service/contact-us.html> | Email: usmint-support@usmcatalog.com

Customer Service

Mint employees work hard to provide exceptional customer service. To contact the Mint, with questions or concerns about shopping, an order, or another matter, please use the "Live Chat" feature or call customer service. Answers to questions also are provided on the "Frequently Asked Questions" web page. Phone, 800-872-6468.

<https://catalog.usmint.gov/customerservice> | Email: usmint-support@usmcatalog.com

Educational Resources

The Mint's website offers learning resources for children, educators, and parents.

<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/educators>

Facilities

The U.S. Mint operates four mints (CA, CO, NY, PA), one depository (KY), and maintains its headquarters in Washington, DC.

<https://www.usmint.gov/about/mint-tours-facilities>

Federal Register

Documents that the Mint recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/united-states-mint>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute.

<https://www.usmint.gov/foia>

The Mint's electronic reading room contains records that are frequently requested under the FOIA.

<https://www.usmint.gov/foia/reading-room>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Mint posts answers to FAQs on its website.

https://catalog.usmint.gov/customer-service/faqs/?_ga=2.162013182.373647902.1628186014-2053548025.1628186014

Glossary

The H.I.P. Pocket Change website features a coin glossary.

<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/kids/collecting/coin-glossary>

History

On April 2, 1792, the U.S. Congress passed the Coinage Act, establishing the first national mint in the United States. Over two centuries later, one of the Federal Government's oldest agencies continues to serve the American public. To learn more about the U.S. Mint, visit its "History" web page.

<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/history>

A timeline of the Mint that stretches from the 18th to 21st century is available online.

<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/history/timeline-of-the-united-states-mint>

How Are Coins Made?

An animated overview of the six-step coin manufacturing process—blanking, annealing, upsetting, striking, inspecting, and counting and bagging—is available on the "Coins" web page..

<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/kids/coins>

Image Library

High-resolution images of coins and medals are available on the Mint's website. For information on the use of these images, contact the Office of Licensing. Phone, 202-354-7350. Fax, 202-756-6585.

<https://www.usmint.gov/news/image-library> | Email: licensing@usmint.treas.gov

Medals

National medals commemorate significant historical events or sites and honor individuals whose superior deeds

and achievements have enriched American history or the world. Some national medals are bronze duplicates of Congressional Gold Medals that Congress authorizes under separate Public Laws, and others are produced under the Secretary of the Treasury's authority to strike them.

<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/coin-and-medal-programs/medals>

News

The Mint posts articles and press releases online. The Mint maintains a public inquiry phone line for its Office of Corporate Communications. Phone, 202-354-7227.

<https://www.usmint.gov/news> | Email: inquiries@usmint.treas.gov

Online Resources

The "Website Resources" web page has a collection of helpful internal and external links.

<https://www.usmint.gov/policies/website-resources>

Production / Sales

The Mint produces circulating coins for commerce, numismatic coins for collectors, and bullion coins for investors. Quantities are measured in terms of production figures when referring to circulating coins, sales figures when referring to numismatic products, and sales and mintage figures when referring to bullion.

<https://www.usmint.gov/about/production-sales-figures>

Reports

Annual and special reports are available online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.usmint.gov/about/reports>

Seigniorage

The Mint returned nearly \$550 million in seigniorage—the difference between the face value and the manufacturing cost of a circulating coin—to the Department of the Treasury's general fund in 2020. The Mint publishes seigniorage information each year in its annual report.

<https://www.usmint.gov/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/2020-Annual-Report.pdf>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.usmint.gov/about/site-map>

Social Media

The Mint maintains a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/UnitedStatesMint>

The Mint tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on its Twitter account.

<https://twitter.com/usmint>

The Mint posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/USMINT>

The above Sources of Information were updated 8-2021.

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Welcome to the United States Government Manual



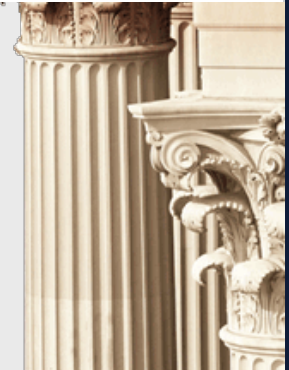
Getting Started

To begin searching within the
Government Manual simply type
in a keyword or phrase
to find your match.

★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau



The United States Government Manual

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU

1310 G Street NW., Box 12, Washington, DC 20005

202-453-2000

<http://www.ttb.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Mary G. Ryan

Deputy Administrator

David M. Wulf

The above list of key personnel was updated 4–2021.

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau enforces the laws regulating alcohol production, importation, and wholesale businesses; tobacco manufacturing and importing businesses; and alcohol labeling and advertising.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On November 25, 2002, President George W. Bush approved Public Law 107–296, which is also cited as the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (116 Stat. 2135). Title XI—Department of Justice Divisions contains a subtitle (116 Stat. 2274–2280) that transferred the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to the Department of Justice, while providing that the tax collection functions were to remain with the Department of the Treasury and be administered by a newly established Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-116/pdf/STATUTE-116-Pg2135.pdf>

The statute became effective 60 days after the President signed it (116 Stat. 2142) thereby establishing the TTB on January 24, 2003.

<https://www.ttb.gov/about-ttb/history>

The TTB posts an organizational chart on its website.

<https://www.ttb.gov/about-ttb/organizational-chart-for-ttb>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Codified material from Public Law 107–296 has been assigned to section 531 of 6 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title6/chapter1/subchapter11&edition=prelim>

Codified statutory material affecting taxation of distilled spirits, wines, and beer has been assigned to chapter 51 of 26 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title26/subtitleE/chapter51&edition=prelim>

Codified statutory material affecting taxation of tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes has been assigned to chapter 52 of 26 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title26/subtitleE/chapter52&edition=prelim>

Codified rules and regulations that are associated with the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) have been assigned to chapter 1 of 27 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?gp=&SID=f00ed00e5660d6413f0783a84be97e50&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title27/27chapter1.tpl)

[gp=&SID=f00ed00e5660d6413f0783a84be97e50&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title27/27chapter1.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?gp=&SID=f00ed00e5660d6413f0783a84be97e50&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title27/27chapter1.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The TTB collects Federal alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and ammunition excise taxes; regulates the production, labeling, and advertising of alcohol beverages; and investigates unfair or unlawful trade in alcohol and tobacco products. The Bureau regulates alcohol and tobacco producers, importers, and wholesalers. Regulation of retailers takes place on State and local levels.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that records of the TTB have been assigned to record group 564. The TTB was created when the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was split into two new bureaus and its functions were reassigned and distributed between them. The new Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATFE) and its functions became part of the Department of Justice. The new TTB and its function remained within the Department of the Treasury. Record group 564 does not have a description that currently is associated with it. Records of the ATFE have been assigned to record group 436.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/501-to-600.html>

Advertising, Labeling, and Formulation

For information on the advertising, labeling, and formulation of alcohol beverages, contact the Advertising, Labeling and Formulation Division. Phone, 202-453-2250 or 866-927-2533.

<http://www.ttb.gov/advertising/alfd.shtml> | Email: alfd@ttb.treas.gov

Business Opportunities

The Bureau procures a variety of commercial goods and services each year, using appropriated and nonappropriated funds. The "Contracting with TTB" web page has more information.

<https://www.ttb.gov/public-information/contracting>

Career Opportunities

The TTB has offices nationwide, including in Puerto Rico. Many TTB employees telework full time. To carry out its mission, the Bureau relies on alcohol and tobacco tax specialists, analysts, attorneys, auditors, chemists, investigators, labeling specialists, writers, and other professionals.

<https://www.ttb.gov/careers>

Among 420 agency subcomponents, the TTB placed 4th in the Partnership for Public Service's 2019 Best Places To Work rankings!

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/TR40>

Consumer Protection

The TTB protects the public by promulgating rules and regulations, collecting information on suspicious activities, and helping to create and enforce laws that promote industry compliance.

<https://www.ttb.gov/consumer> | Email: Market.Compliance@ttb.gov

Contact Information

The "Contact the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau" web page contains phone numbers and links to relevant online resources.

<https://www.ttb.gov/about-ttb/contact-us>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the TTB recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/alcohol-and-tobacco-tax-and-trade-bureau>

Fraud Tipline

To report fraud, diversion, and illegal activity by producers, importers, or wholesalers of alcohol and tobacco, contact the Bureau's tipline. Phone, 855-882-8477. TTD, 202-882-9914.

<https://www.ttb.gov/contact-id> | Email: tips@ttb.gov

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The TTB adheres to the policy and disclosure regulations of the Department of the Treasury for implementing the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) consistently and uniformly and for providing maximum allowable disclosure of agency records upon request. Requests are processed within the time limits defined by the FOIA.

<https://www.ttb.gov/foia>

The TTB's website has an electronic reading room containing materials that the FOIA requires the Bureau to maintain. Some records are accessible, by appointment, in the public reading room located at 1310 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Phone, 202-882-9904.

<https://www.ttb.gov/foia/electronic-reading-room>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The TTB posts answers to FAQs.

<http://www.ttb.gov/faqs> | Email: TTBInternetQuestions@ttb.gov

Glossary

The TTB maintains a glossary on its website.

<https://www.ttb.gov/glossary/glossary-a>

Language Links

Information is available on the TTB website in Chinese, Spanish, and French.

In Chinese

<https://www.ttb.gov/itd-chinese-index/welcome>

En Español

<https://www.ttb.gov/itd-spanish-index/enespanol>

En Français

<https://www.ttb.gov/itd-french/welome>

Name that Grape

Using a grape variety name on an American wine label is optional. Nevertheless, many wineries and bottlers show this information on their labels. The TTB designed its "Grape Variety Designations on American Wine Labels" web page to help explain the rules.

<https://www.ttb.gov/wine/grape-variety-designations-on-american-wine-labels>

The TTB Administrator has approved a list of grape variety names for use as American wine type designations. This list has been assigned to "Subpart J—American Grape Variety Names" of part 4 in 27 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=58ae6192e0aa4245e7ebe64227e4d126&mc=true&node=pt27.1.4&rgn=div5#sp27.1.4.j)

[SID=58ae6192e0aa4245e7ebe64227e4d126&mc=true&node=pt27.1.4&rgn=div5#sp27.1.4.j](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=58ae6192e0aa4245e7ebe64227e4d126&mc=true&node=pt27.1.4&rgn=div5#sp27.1.4.j)

National Revenue Center

The National Revenue Center operates a call center that is open on weekdays, 8 a.m.–11:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.–5 p.m., eastern standard time. It can provide information on applications, claims, filing excise tax returns, permits, and other tax collection topics. Phone, 877-882-3277.

<https://www.ttb.gov/offices/national-revenue-center>

News / Events

The TTB posts newsletters, press releases, and other newsworthy items on its website.

<https://www.ttb.gov/press-room/news-and-events>

Online Help Center

The "Online Help Center" web page has links to information that is relevant for TTB online applications and tools for making certain transactions with TTB easier to complete online.

<https://www.ttb.gov/about-ttb/online-help-center>

Publications

The "Publications" web page provides convenient access to TTB publications that are found on various pages of the website.

<https://www.ttb.gov/publications>

Resources for Research

The "Research Resources" web page provides convenient access to information on the regulatory process, the laws and regulations that the TTB enforces, and on other subjects. It also has industry statistics and historical information.

<https://www.ttb.gov/researcher-resources>

Startup Tutorial

The TTB posted a tutorial on its website to help entrepreneurs get started in the beer, distilled spirits, tobacco, and wind industries.

<https://www.ttb.gov/industry-startup-tutorial>

Statistics / Data

The "TTB Statistics and Data" web page provides convenient access to accurate and timely statistics and data. The page has statistics on industry production and operations, TTB tax collections, and processing times for applications, labeling approval, permits, and requests for information. It also has tax rates and analysis tools like conversion charts and the Bureau's formula approval tool.

<https://www.ttb.gov/statistics>

The above Sources of Information were updated 4-2021.

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Bureau of Engraving and Printing



The United States Government Manual

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Fourteenth and C Streets SW., Washington, DC 20228

202-874-4000

<http://www.moneyfactory.com>

DIRECTOR

Leonard R. Olijar

Deputy Director

(vacancy)

The above list of key personnel was updated 04–2021.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing operates on basic authorities conferred by act of July 11, 1862 (31 U.S.C. 303), and on additional authorities contained in past appropriations made to the Bureau that are still in force. A revolving fund established in 1950, in accordance with Public Law 81–656, finances the Bureau's operations. The Secretary of the Treasury selects the Director who heads the Bureau.

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 at 9000 Blue Mound Road, Fort Worth, TX. Phone, 817-231-4000.

<https://www.moneyfactory.gov/about.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that BEP records have been assigned to record group 318.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/318.html?_ga=2.91357530.1147691139.1619118271-898747230.1618953560

Business Opportunities

For information on contracts and small business activities, visit the "Doing Business with the BEP" Web page or contact the Office of Acquisition. Phone, 202-874-2065.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/about/dobusinesswithbep.html>

Career Opportunities

The BEP relies on acquisition specialists, administrative staff, attorneys, chemists, engineers, police officers, security specialists, and other professionals to carry out its mission.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/about/careers.html>

Among 420 agency subcomponents, the BEP placed 113th in the Partnership for Public Service's 2019 Best Places To Work rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/TRAI>

Contact Information

Email and postal addresses and phone numbers for the BEP facilities in Washington, DC, and Fort Worth, TX, are

posted on the "Contact Us" web page.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/contactus.html>

Currency Production

The production of U.S. currency involves highly trained and skilled craftspeople, specialized equipment, and a combination of traditional old world printing techniques merged with sophisticated, cutting edge technology. To learn more about the process, visit the "How Money is Made" Web page.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/uscurrency/howmoneyismade.html>

Educational Resources

The U.S. currency education program offers free educational and training resources online.

<https://uscurrency.gov/resource-center>

Federal Register

Documents that the BEP recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/engraving-and-printing-bureau>

Federal Reserve

The BEP provides answers to some common questions about the Federal Reserve.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/faqs/about-the-fed.htm>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

All Federal agencies, including the BEP, create and receive records when carrying out their missions. The FOIA gives the right to access executive branch agency records to the public. The BEP makes available, upon written request, records or extracts of records in accordance with the FOIA, the Privacy Act, and certain regulations of the Department of the Treasury. The FOIA contains, however, exemptions that shield some records from request and disclosure. Phone, 202-874-2500. Fax, 202-874-2951.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/foia.html>

The BEP maintains an electronic FOIA library.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/bepfoialibrary.html>

History

The BEP posted a 11-page booklet in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading. "About BEP" contains a section on the Bureau's history and has images illustrating the activities, history, and products of the Bureau.

https://moneyfactory.gov/images/about_bep_S508_web.pdf

The "Image Gallery" web page contains four sections: artwork, engravings, photographs, and products.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/resources/imagegallery.html>

Lifespan of Paper Money

The estimated lifespans of one, five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollar notes are posted in an online table.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/faqs/how-long-is-the-life-span-of-us-paper-money.htm>

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 and online. Phone, 800-456-3408.

<https://catalog.usmint.gov>

News

The BEP posts press releases online.

<https://www.moneyfactory.gov/presscenter/pressreleases.html>

Serial Numbers

A short explanation of the serial numbers that are printed on notes is available in the "Resources" section.

<http://www.moneyfactory.com/resources/serialnumbers.html>

Tours

BEP public tours have been suspended as a precaution to limit the spread of COVID-19.

<https://moneyfactory.gov/services/takeatour.html>

The above Sources of Information were updated 4-2021.

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Bureau of the Fiscal Service



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BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE

401 Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, DC 20227

202-874-6950

<http://www.fiscal.treasury.gov>

COMMISSIONER

Matthew J. Miller, Acting

Deputy Commissioners

Accounting and Shared Services

Dara Seaman, Acting

Finance and Administration

Dara Seaman, Acting

Financial Services and Operations

Jeffrey J. Schramek

<https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/about.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 4–2021.

The Bureau of the Fiscal Service provides central payment services to Federal program agencies, operates the Federal Government's collections and deposit systems, provides Governmentwide accounting and reporting services, manages the collection of delinquent debt owed to the Federal Government, borrows the money needed to operate the Federal Government, accounts for the resulting public debt, and gives reimbursable support to Federal agencies.

Accounting

The Fiscal 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," "Monthly Treasury Statement," "Treasury Bulletin," "U.S. Government Annual Report," and "Financial Report of the U.S. Government."

Collections

The Fiscal Service administers the world's largest collection system, processing more than 400 million transactions through the support of six Federal Reserve Banks and a network of over 100 financial institutions. In Fiscal Year 2012, the Fiscal Service collected over \$3.16 trillion in Federal revenues from individual and corporate income tax deposits, customs duties, loan repayments, fines, proceeds from leases, as well as from other revenue sources.

The Fiscal Service and Internal Revenue Service manage the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS), which allows individuals and businesses to pay Federal taxes online. The EFTPS website has printable acknowledgment features for documenting transactions, advance payment scheduling, and payment history access.

The Treasury Offset Program is one of the methods used to collect delinquent debt. The Fiscal Service 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.

Debt Financing

The Bureau auctions and issues Treasury bills, notes, and bonds and manages the sales and redemption of savings bonds. 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.

Do Not Pay

The Do Not Pay Business Center has a two-part vision for programs administered or funded by the Federal Government: to help prevent and stop improper payments from being made and to identify and mitigate fraud, waste, and abuse. The goal of the program is to integrate Do Not Pay into existing business processes by providing agencies with access to current data that are relevant for making an award or payment decision.

Electronic Commerce

Through its electronic money programs, the Fiscal Service offers new payment and collection technologies to help Federal agencies modernize their cash management activities. Examples include stored-value cards used on military bases, point-of-sale check conversion, and online credit card collection programs.

Payments

Each year, the Fiscal Service disburses more than one billion non-Defense payments to a wide variety of recipients, such as those individuals who receive Social Security, IRS tax refunds, and veterans' benefits. In Fiscal Year 2012, the Fiscal Service issued more than \$2.4 trillion in payments, 88 percent of which were issued electronically.

Shared Services

The Administrative Resource Center delivers franchise services on a reimbursable basis to more than 85 Treasury and Federal Government agencies. The Center provides services in six areas: financial management, investment accounting, human resources, information technology, procurement, and travel.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The Fiscal Service's website has an alphabetical and comprehensive list of links to the Bureau's major programs and services.

<https://fiscal.treasury.gov/all-programs-services.html>

Career Opportunities

The Fiscal Service relies on accountants, administrators, business and finance experts, information technology specialists, and others to carry out mission.

<https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/careers>

Among 411 agency subcomponents, the Fiscal Service placed 50th in the Partnership for Public Service's 2020 Best Places To Work rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/TRFD>

Do Not Pay

The Do Not Pay Business Center supports Federal agencies in their efforts to reduce the number of improper payments. Data, information, and resources are available on its website.

<https://fiscal.treasury.gov/DNP>

Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS)

The EFTPS professionals post answers to frequently asked questions (FAQs) online.

<https://www.eftps.gov/eftps/direct/FAQGeneral.page>

Federal Register

Documents that the Fiscal Service recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/bureau-of-the-fiscal-service>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives the right to request information from the Federal Government's executive branch agencies to any person. It is sometimes referred to as the law that keeps citizens in the know about their Government. The Fiscal Service posts a lot of information on its website for the public's benefit and convenience. Before submitting a FOIA request in writing, information seekers should search the website for the desired information. It may be accessible immediately and free of charge.

<https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/foia.html>

The Fiscal Service maintains an electronic reading room to support the FOIA.

<https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/foia-readingroom.html>

Glossaries

A governmentwide treasury account symbol glossary is available online.

<https://fiscal.treasury.gov/gtas/glossary.html>

The EFTPS website has a glossary of terms and common acronyms.

<https://www.eftps.gov/eftps/direct/HelpGlossary.page>

The Treasury Direct website has a glossary of terms.

http://www.treasurydirect.gov/indiv/research/res_glossary/glossary.htm

Government-to-Government Shared Services

The Administrative Resource Center provides Federal agencies with cost-effective, customer-focused, responsive administrative support.

<https://arc.fiscal.treasury.gov>

History

A short history of the Fiscal Service is available at the bottom of the "About Us" webpage.

<https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/about.html>

The Treasury Direct website uses historical images to tell the story of U.S. Savings Bonds from their introduction in 1935 to the second decade of the 21st century.

<https://www.treasurydirect.gov/timeline.htm?src=td&med=banner&loc=consumer>

News

The Fiscal Service posts news items and press releases online.

https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/fsnews/fs_news.htm

Public Debt Outstanding

The Treasury Direct website has monthly statements of the public debt. For example, on October 31, 2021, the total public debt outstanding was approximately \$28,908,765,000,000.

<https://www.treasurydirect.gov/govt/reports/pd/mspd/mspd.htm>

Reports / Publications

The monthly "Statement of the Public Debt of the United States" and "Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the U.S. Government," as well as the annual "Financial Report of the U.S. Government," and other publications are available on the Fiscal Service's website.

<https://fiscal.treasury.gov/reports-statements>

Savings Bonds

Savings bonds may be purchased and held in an online account. Current rate information is available online or by calling 800-487-2663. Requests for information on all series of savings bonds, savings notes, and retirement plans or individual retirement bonds should be addressed to the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Division of Customer Assistance, PO Box 7012, Parkersburg, WV 26106-7012. Phone, 304-480-7711.

https://www.treasurydirect.gov/indiv/products/prod_eebonds_glance.htm

Treasury Securities

For information on the purchase of Treasury bills, bonds, and notes, contact the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Division of Customer Assistance, PO Box 7015, Parkersburg, WV 26106-7015. Phone, 800-722-2678.

<http://www.treasurydirect.gov/indiv/products/products.htm>

The Sources of Information were updated 11-2021.

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Internal Revenue Service



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INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20224

202-622-5000

<http://www.irs.gov>

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Charles P. Rettig

Chief of Staff

Kevin Q. McIver

Deputy Commissioners

Operations Support

Jeffrey Tribiano

Services and Enforcement

Sunita Lough

The above list of key personnel was updated 7-2021.

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) administers and enforces the internal revenue laws and related statutes, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. It collects the proper amount of tax revenue, at the least cost to the public, by efficiently applying the tax law with integrity and fairness. The IRS aims for 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. The IRS ensures satisfactory resolution of taxpayer complaints; provides taxpayer service and education; determines, assesses, and collects internal revenue taxes; determines pension plan qualifications and exempt organization status; and prepares and issues rulings and regulations to supplement the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

Most of the collected revenues depend on the individual income tax and the social insurance and retirement taxes. Other major revenue sources are corporate income, excise, estate, and gift taxes. The 16th Amendment of the Constitution, ratified on February 3, 1913, gave Congress the authority to levy taxes on the income of individuals and corporations.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

Information on and resources for doing business with the IRS are available on its "Procurement" Web page.

<https://www.irs.gov/about-irs/procurement> | Email: AWSSPROCCustomerService@irs.gov

Career Opportunities

To carry out its mission, the IRS relies on accountants, appeals officers, artificial intelligence analysts, attorneys, budget analysts, computer research analysts, contact representatives, data transcribers, engineers, human resources specialists, information technology specialists, internal revenue agents and officers, mathematical statisticians, operations research analysts, policy analysts, program analysts, risk analysts, special agents, tax compliance officers, tax examiners, tax law specialists, and other professionals.

<https://jobs.irs.gov>

In 2020, the IRS ranked 223d among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TR93>

Charities / Nonprofits

Tax information for charities and nonprofit organizations is available online.

<https://www.irs.gov/charities-and-nonprofits>

Contact Information

At the bottom of its "Let Us Help You" web page, the IRS posts phone numbers for those who seek assistance.

<https://www.irs.gov/help/telephone-assistance>

Forms / Publications

Current forms, instructions, and publications may be downloaded from the IRS's website.

<https://www.irs.gov/forms-instructions>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

In 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson's approval of the FOIA gave the right to access documents or records belonging to the executive branch of the Federal Government to any person. The statute is based on the presumption that the Government and its information belong to the public. The IRS may withhold, however, documents or records shielded from disclosure by one of the statute's nine exemptions, and it must withhold them when disclosure is prohibited by law.

<https://www.irs.gov/uac/irs-freedom-of-information>

The IRS maintains an online library whose contents are arranged by subject category.

<https://www.irs.gov/privacy-disclosure/foia-library>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The IRS posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.irs.gov/faqs>

Identity Theft

The IRS responds to tax-related identity theft with an aggressive strategy of prevention, detection, and victim assistance. The IRS continues to make progress against this crime, and it remains one of the agency's highest priorities. The IRS is committed to helping victims of identity theft resolve their cases as quickly as possible.

<https://www.irs.gov/identity-theft-central>

Language Resources

Assistance in additional languages is available on the "Languages" web page.

<https://www.irs.gov/help/languages>

News

The IRS posts news items online.

<https://www.irs.gov/newsroom>

Reading Rooms

Public reading rooms are located in the national office and in each territory office.

Retirement Plans

The IRS website has resources for and a trove of information on retirement plans.

<https://www.irs.gov/retirement-plans>

Tax Assistance

The IRS provides taxpayers with year-round tax information and assistance, primarily through its website and toll-free telephone system. Answers to many tax-related questions can be found on the IRS's website. The toll-free telephone numbers are listed in local telephone directories and in the annual tax form packages. The telephone system can accommodate the needs of taxpayers who are deaf or hearing-impaired. Taxpayers may also visit IRS offices to find answers to their tax questions. Individual preparation is available for handicapped or other individuals unable to use the group preparation method. Tax assistance in a foreign language is also available at many locations.

<https://www.irs.gov/help/telephone-assistance>

To find the nearest taxpayer assistance center, type a ZIP Code in the text box of the online locator tool. Before going to a taxpayer assistance center for help, call and schedule an appointment.

<https://apps.irs.gov/app/officeLocator/index.jsp>

Taxpayer Advocate Service

Each district has problem resolution personnel to address taxpayer complaints that cannot be resolved through regular channels.

<https://www.irs.gov/advocate>

Taxpayer Rights

The taxpayer bill of rights is available on the IRS's website.

<https://www.irs.gov/taxpayer-bill-of-rights>

Tax Statistics

The IRS posts articles, data, and tables that describe and measure elements of the U.S. tax system.

<https://www.irs.gov/statistics>

Tax Tools

Tax tools are available for individual taxpayers, businesses, and tax professionals on the "Tools" web page.

<https://www.irs.gov/help/tools>

Where's My Refund?

Once the IRS processes a tax filer's return and approves a refund, he or she can check the refund date online. The IRS usually issues a refund in fewer than 21 days after receiving a tax filer's return. Some returns, however, require

additional review and, therefore, additional time to process.

<https://www.irs.gov/refunds>

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2021.

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Office of the Comptroller of the Currency



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OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

400 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20219

202-649-6800

<http://www.occ.gov>

COMPTROLLER

Michael J. Hsu, Acting

<https://www.occ.gov/about/who-we-are/leadership/bio-michael-hsu.html>

Senior Deputy Comptrollers

Gregory J. Coleman

Grovetta N. Gardineer

Larry L. Hattix

Benjamin W. McDonough

Sydney Menefee

Kathy K. Murphy

Blake Paulson

<https://www.occ.gov/about/who-we-are/leadership/index-leadership.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) was created on February 25, 1863 (12 Stat. 665), as a bureau of the Department of the Treasury. In 1929, with the issuance of the last national bank notes, the OCC essentially became an organization of national bank examiners with a singular mission: to maintain the safety and soundness of the banks under its supervision. In 2011, when the Office of Thrift Supervision integrated into the OCC, the bureau also assumed responsibility for regulating Federal savings associations, also referred to as Federal thrifts.

<https://www.loc.gov/collections/united-states-statutes-at-large/about-this-collection/73rd-congress/session-2/c73s2ch668.pdf>

The Comptroller of the Currency, whom the President appoints to a 5-year term by the advice of the Senate and with its consent, administers the Federal banking system and serves as the chief officer of the OCC and as a director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The OCC's statement of organization has been codified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and assigned to part 4 of 12 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=7c57a800de8e85e36874c72aa364ac10&mc=true&node=pt12.1.4&rgn=div5>

A number of departments and offices that are under the leadership of the Comptroller and senior deputy comptrollers provide the organizational structure for carrying out the OCC's mission.

<https://occ.gov/about/who-we-are/organizations/index-organization.html>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material affecting the Comptroller of the Currency has been consolidated and codified in the United States Code (U.S.C.). This material has been assigned to the first chapter, sections 1–16, of 12 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title12/chapter1&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that are associated with the Comptroller of the Currency have been consolidated and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). These rules and regulations have been assigned to the first chapter, parts 1–

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=9239dee7caf69de5910e02babdd4547c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title12/12chapter1.tpl)

[SID=9239dee7caf69de5910e02babdd4547c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title12/12chapter1.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=9239dee7caf69de5910e02babdd4547c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title12/12chapter1.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The OCC regulates national banks and Federal thrifts by examining them; approving or denying applications for new charters, branches, capital, and other changes in corporate or banking structure; taking enforcement actions—removing officers and directors, negotiating agreements to change practices, and issuing cease and desist orders and civil monetary penalties—when national banks and Federal thrifts fail to comply with laws and regulations or when they engage in unsound practices; and issuing rules, regulations, interpretations, and corporate decisions that govern investments, lending, and other practices.

The bureau supervises over 1,100 national banks, Federal savings associations, and Federal branches, including their trust activities and overseas operations. A nationwide team of bank examiners works under the supervision of four district offices. National banks and Federal thrifts pay for their examinations, as well as for the processing of their corporate applications.

Assessments on national banks and Federal savings associations cover most OCC operating expenses. The OCC also benefits from some investment income, primarily from U.S. Treasury securities.

<https://occ.gov/about/what-we-do/index-what-we-do.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Alerts

The OCC posts counterfeiting, fictitious correspondence, fraudulent issuances, misrepresentation, and unauthorized banking activity alerts.

<https://occ.gov/news-events/newsroom/index.html?nr=Alert>

Alphabetical Topics List

Online visitors may browse the contents of the "Topics" web page by using an alphabetized list or by subject area.

<https://occ.gov/topics/topics-sitemap.html#T|tab=accordion-wrpr2>

Annual Reports

The "2020 Annual Report" is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF) for downloading. Starting with the year 2003, earlier annual reports are available, too.

<https://www.occ.gov/publications-and-resources/publications/annual-report/index-annual-report.html>

Answers / Solutions

The "HelpWithMyBank" website has information and resources to help customers of national banks and Federal savings associations find answers to questions and solutions for problems.

<https://www.helpwithmybank.gov/about/index-about.html>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that OCC records have been assigned to record group 101.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/101.html?_ga=2.154427440.926928378.1628716780-2085205018.1628716780

Bulletins

Starting with the year 1994 and continuing to the present, OCC bulletins are accessible online. Rescinded and some pre-1994 bulletins are also included in the collection.

<https://occ.gov/news-events/newsroom/index.html?nr=Bulletin>

Business Opportunities

Procurement awards typically fall within the following service categories: computer-related services; computer facilities management services; computer systems design services; data processing, hosting, and related services; real estate agent and broker services; insurance agency and brokerage services; and administrative management and general management consulting services.

<https://occ.gov/about/connect-with-us/doing-business-with-the-occ/index-doing-business-with-the-occ.html> | Email: OCCAcquisitionManagement@occ.treas.gov

Career Opportunities

The OCC relies on accountants, attorneys, economists, financial analysts, human resources specialists, information technology specialists, project management analysts, and other professionals, particularly bank examiners, to carry out its mission. For more information, contact the Director for Human Resources Operations. Phone, 202-649-6590. Fax, 202-649-5998.

<https://careers.occ.gov/index.html>

National bank examiners work to ensure the safety and soundness of America's national banking system, to provide fair access to financial services and equal treatment, and to establish and maintain a flexible regulatory framework that allows the Nation's banks to be competitive. The OCC generally hires examiners at the entry level through college recruitment.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RPtQmlcF0s0>

In 2020, the OCC ranked 87th among 411 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TRAJ>

Consumer Protection

The OCC posts information and resources on its website to protect consumers.

<https://occ.gov/topics/consumers-and-communities/consumer-protection/index-consumer-protection.html>

Contact Information

The "Contact the OCC" web page has informational resources for contacting the agency.

<https://occ.gov/about/connect-with-us/contact-the-occ/index-contact-the-occ.html>

Customer Complaints

An online form is available for submitting a complaint against a national bank or Federal savings association.

https://appsec.helpwithmybank.gov/olcc_form/intro.aspx

District and Field Offices

Contact information for district and field offices is available online.

<https://occ.gov/about/who-we-are/locations/index-locations.html>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the OCC recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/comptroller-of-the-currency>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA serves as the vehicle for obtaining Federal agency documents and records. The statute does contain, however, nine exemptions and three special law enforcement exclusions that shield some documents and records, or parts of them, from disclosure.

<https://www.occ.gov/about/connect-with-us/foia/index-foia.html>

The electronic reading room contains documents that attract public interest and have been the subject of FOIA requests in the past.

<https://foia-pal.occ.gov/app/ReadingRoom.aspx>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Answers to FAQs on checking accounts, credit cards, credit reports, mortgages, overdraft fees, and more are posted on the "HelpWithMyBank" website.

<https://www.helpwithmybank.gov/help-topics/index-help-topics.html>

Glossary

A dictionary of banking terms and phrases is available on the "HelpWithMyBank" website.

<https://www.helpwithmybank.gov/dictionary/index-dictionary.html>

A list of abbreviations and acronyms is available on the OCC's website in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.occ.gov/annual-report/download-the-full-report/abbreviations.pdf>

History

The OCC's role in the Federal banking system started in a tumultuous year, near the midpoint of the American Civil War. On January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln emancipated over 3 million men, women, and children by signing the Emancipation Proclamation. Fifty-five days later, he added his signature to the National Currency Act, which established the OCC and charged it with responsibility for organizing and administering a system of nationally chartered banks and a uniform national currency. After 1913, its mission increasingly centered on the safety and soundness of national banks. To learn more about the agency's development over the past 155 years, see the "Founding of the OCC and the National Banking System" web page.

<https://occ.gov/about/who-we-are/history/founding-occ-national-bank-system/index-founding-occ-national->

[banking-system.html](#)

On March 3, 1865, Congress enacted legislation to establish the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, which came to be known as the Freedmen's Bureau. On that same day, it chartered the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or Freedman's Savings Bank (FSB), to meet a growing need for financial services among African Americans. To learn more about the intertwining histories of the OCC and FSB, read the online article by former OCC historian Jesse Stiller.

<https://www.occ.gov/about/what-we-do/history/freedman-savings-bank.html>

Minority Outreach

The OCC's External Outreach and Minority Affairs division maintains a "Minority Outreach" web page.

<https://www.occ.gov/topics/consumers-and-communities/minority-outreach/index-minority-outreach.html>

News

The OCC posts news releases on its website.

<https://occ.gov/news-issuances/news-releases/index.html>

Publications

The "Publications" web page allows visitors to browse OCC publications by collection, subject area, or recent dates of publication.

<https://occ.gov/publications-and-resources/publications/index-publications.html>

Public Information on Banks

Federal bank regulators post public information on individual banks. The OCC's website provides convenient access to the websites of these regulators.

<https://occ.gov/about/contact-us/public-information/public-information.html>

The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council's website has a searchable database for identifying the Federal bank regulatory agency that oversees a particular bank or financial institution.

<https://www.ffiec.gov/consumercenter/default.aspx>

Site Map

The careers section has a site map of its web pages.

<https://careers.occ.gov/sitemap/sitemap-page.html>

The "HelpWithMyBank" website has its own site map.

<https://www.helpwithmybank.gov/site-map/index-sitemap.html>

Social Media

The OCC tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/usocc>

The OCC has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/US-Comptroller-of-the-Currency-213254918823/>

The OCC posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/OCCChannel#p/c/2BAA3C3A20C2630E>

Tools

The "Tools" web page brings together in one place all of the tools that are available on the OCC website.

<https://occ.gov/publications-and-resources/tools/index-tools.html>

The above Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

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United States Mint



The United States Government Manual

UNITED STATES MINT

801 Ninth Street NW., Washington, DC 20220

202-354-7200

<http://www.usmint.gov>

DIRECTOR

David J. Ryder

Deputy Director

Francis O'Hearn, Acting

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

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 on 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. 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 its headquarters on 9th Street in Washington, DC. Public tours are conducted, with free admission, at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints.

https://www.usmint.gov/about_the_mint/index.html

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Mint records have been assigned to record group 104.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/104.html>

Artists

The artistic infusion program enriches and invigorates coin and medal designs by contracting with a pool of American artists from diverse backgrounds and having a variety of interests. These artists collaborate with the Mint's sculptor-engravers to create and submit new designs for U.S. coins and medals.

<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/artists>

Bullion Dealers

The Mint's website has a locator tool for finding U.S. Mint bullion sellers by city and State or by ZIP Code.

<http://catalog.usmint.gov/bullion-dealer-locator>

Career Opportunities

The Mint offers a wide range of career opportunities. An innovative, progressive bureau in the Department of the Treasury, it operates six facilities nationwide and employs professionals with backgrounds in financial management, information technology, manufacturing, protection, sales and marketing, workforce solutions, and other fields.

<https://www.usmint.gov/about/careers>

Among 411 agency subcomponents, the Mint placed 148th in the Partnership for Public Service's 2020 Best Places To Work rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TRAD>

Coin of the Year

The Mint celebrated its 225th anniversary in 2017. To mark the occasion, it created the 2017 American Liberty 225th Anniversary Gold Coin, which features a modern rendition of Lady Liberty. Emblematic figures of liberty have graced American coins since the Mint's founding in 1792. The newest Lady Liberty is a modern rendition of this iconic figure, who embodies equality and freedom, ideals that the Nation's Declaration of Independence enshrined.

<https://catalog.usmint.gov/american-liberty-225th-anniversary-gold-coin-17XA.html?cgid=null&q=coin%2520of%2520the%2520year&navid=search#q=coin%2520of%2520the%2520year&start=1>

Contact Information

The Mint's "Contact Us" web page has phone numbers and postal addresses. It also provides convenient access to an electronic "Contact Us" form that has a comment box.

<https://catalog.usmint.gov/customer-service/contact-us.html> | Email: usmint-support@usmcatalog.com

Customer Service

Mint employees work hard to provide exceptional customer service. To contact the Mint, with questions or concerns about shopping, an order, or another matter, please use the "Live Chat" feature or call customer service. Answers to questions also are provided on the "Frequently Asked Questions" web page. Phone, 800-872-6468.

<https://catalog.usmint.gov/customerservice> | Email: usmint-support@usmcatalog.com

Educational Resources

The Mint's website offers learning resources for children, educators, and parents.

<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/educators>

Facilities

The U.S. Mint operates four mints (CA, CO, NY, PA), one depository (KY), and maintains its headquarters in Washington, DC.

<https://www.usmint.gov/about/mint-tours-facilities>

Federal Register

Documents that the Mint recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/united-states-mint>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute.

<https://www.usmint.gov/foia>

The Mint's electronic reading room contains records that are frequently requested under the FOIA.

<https://www.usmint.gov/foia/reading-room>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Mint posts answers to FAQs on its website.

https://catalog.usmint.gov/customer-service/faqs/?_ga=2.162013182.373647902.1628186014-2053548025.1628186014

Glossary

The H.I.P. Pocket Change website features a coin glossary.

<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/kids/collecting/coin-glossary>

History

On April 2, 1792, the U.S. Congress passed the Coinage Act, establishing the first national mint in the United States. Over two centuries later, one of the Federal Government's oldest agencies continues to serve the American public. To learn more about the U.S. Mint, visit its "History" web page.

<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/history>

A timeline of the Mint that stretches from the 18th to 21st century is available online.

<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/history/timeline-of-the-united-states-mint>

How Are Coins Made?

An animated overview of the six-step coin manufacturing process—blanking, annealing, upsetting, striking, inspecting, and counting and bagging—is available on the "Coins" web page..

<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/kids/coins>

Image Library

High-resolution images of coins and medals are available on the Mint's website. For information on the use of these images, contact the Office of Licensing. Phone, 202-354-7350. Fax, 202-756-6585.

<https://www.usmint.gov/news/image-library> | Email: licensing@usmint.treas.gov

Medals

National medals commemorate significant historical events or sites and honor individuals whose superior deeds and achievements have enriched American history or the world. Some national medals are bronze duplicates of Congressional Gold Medals that Congress authorizes under separate Public Laws, and others are produced under the Secretary of the Treasury's authority to strike them.

<https://www.usmint.gov/learn/coin-and-medal-programs/medals>

News

The Mint posts articles and press releases online. The Mint maintains a public inquiry phone line for its Office of Corporate Communications. Phone, 202-354-7227.

<https://www.usmint.gov/news> | Email: inquiries@usmint.treas.gov

Online Resources

The "Website Resources" web page has a collection of helpful internal and external links.

<https://www.usmint.gov/policies/website-resources>

Production / Sales

The Mint produces circulating coins for commerce, numismatic coins for collectors, and bullion coins for investors. Quantities are measured in terms of production figures when referring to circulating coins, sales figures when referring to numismatic products, and sales and mintage figures when referring to bullion.

<https://www.usmint.gov/about/production-sales-figures>

Reports

Annual and special reports are available online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.usmint.gov/about/reports>

Seigniorage

The Mint returned nearly \$550 million in seigniorage—the difference between the face value and the manufacturing cost of a circulating coin—to the Department of the Treasury's general fund in 2020. The Mint publishes seigniorage information each year in its annual report.

<https://www.usmint.gov/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/2020-Annual-Report.pdf>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.usmint.gov/about/site-map>

Social Media

The Mint maintains a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/UnitedStatesMint>

The Mint tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on its Twitter account.

<https://twitter.com/usmint>

The Mint posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/USMINT>

The above Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

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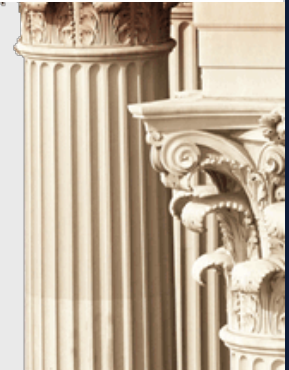
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Administrative Conference of the United States



The United States Government Manual

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

1120 Twentieth Street NW., Suite 706 South, Washington, DC 20036

202-480-2080

202-386-7190

<http://www.acus.gov> | Email: info@acus.gov

STAFF

CHAIRMAN	Matthew L. Wiener, Acting

<https://www.acus.gov/staff>

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Matthew L. Wiener

Research Director	Reeve T. Bull

<https://www.acus.gov/contacts/matthew-l-wiener>

CHIEF FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONS OFFICER	Harry M. Seidman

<https://www.acus.gov/contacts/harry-m-seidman>

GENERAL COUNSEL	Shawne C. McGibbon

<https://www.acus.gov/contacts/shawne-mcgibbon>

COUNCIL

CHAIR	Matthew L. Wiener, Acting

Vice Chair	Matthew L. Wiener

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL	Nicholas T. Matich IV

PRIVATE CITIZENS	Ronald A. Cass

Jeffrey M. Harris

Donald F. McGahn II

Michael H. McGinley

Theodore B. Olson

Jane C. Sherburne

Geovette E. Washington

(vacancy)

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2019.

The Administrative Conference of the United States develops recommendations for improving the fairness and effectiveness of procedures by which Federal agencies administer regulatory, benefit, and other Government programs.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS) was established as a permanent independent agency by the Administrative Conference Act (PL 88–499) enacted in 1964. The Conference is the successor to two temporary Administrative Conferences during the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-78/pdf/STATUTE-78-Pg615.pdf>

The Conference ceased operations on October 31, 1995, due to termination of funding by Congress. From its beginning in 1968 until its defunding in 1995, the ACUS adopted approximately 200 recommendations, based on research and the deliberations of its members in an open process that encouraged public input. The ACUS published a complete list of these recommendations in the "Federal Register" (60 FR 56312).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1995-11-08/pdf/95-27473.pdf#page=1>

Congress reauthorized the Conference in 2004 and again in 2008. The 2004 legislation expanded its responsibilities to include specific attention to achieving more effective public participation and efficiency, reducing unnecessary litigation, and improving the use of science in the rulemaking process (5 U.S.C. 591–596). Funding was approved in 2009, and the Conference was officially reestablished in March 2010.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title5/part1/chapter5/subchapter5&edition=prelim>

By statute, the Administrative Conference has no fewer than 75 and no more than 101 members, a majority of whom are Government officials. The President appoints the Chairman of the Conference with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 5-year term. The Council, which acts as an executive board, comprises the Chairman and 10 other members whom the President appoints for 3-year terms. Federal officials named to the Council may not constitute more than half of the total Council membership. The Chairman, the only full-time, compensated member of the Conference, appoints members representing the private sector with the approval of the Council for 2-year terms.

The entire membership is divided into committees. Each committee is assigned a broad area of interest such as adjudication, administration and management, judicial review, regulation, or rulemaking. The membership meeting in plenary session constitutes the Assembly of the Conference, which by statute must meet at least once, and customarily meets twice, each year.

<https://www.acus.gov/history>

The agency's organizational chart is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading on the "Staff" web page.

https://www.acus.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ACUS%20Organization%20Chart_Oct%202019.pdf

ACTIVITIES

The Chairman develops subjects for inquiry, and the Council approves them. Government and nongovernment experts in administrative procedure often contribute to the development and approval process. The committees conduct thorough reviews of these subjects for inquiry and propose draft recommendations, which are based on supporting reports that expert consultants typically prepare for the ACUS.

Following the proposal process of the committees, the Council considers the supporting reports and the draft recommendations. The Council may then place them on the agenda for an upcoming plenary session of the Assembly. Members of the Assembly debate draft recommendations that the Council has placed on the agenda, and the Assembly's voting members then vote on their final adoption. The general public may attend deliberations of the committees and Assembly.

Recommendations adopted by the Conference may be addressed to administrative agencies, Congress, the President, or the Judicial Conference. Most recommendations call for action on the part of affected agencies or for new legislation. While a substantial number of recommendations have been implemented, implementation activities are continually ongoing.

The Chairman may make independent inquiries into procedural matters, including matters proposed by individuals inside or outside the Government. These inquiries help determine whether the problems should be made the subject of Conference study in the interest of developing fairer or more effective or efficient procedures.

Upon the request of a department or agency head, the Chairman is authorized to advise and assist on matters of administrative procedure. The Conference may collect information and statistics from departments and agencies and publish reports and sourcebooks that it considers useful for evaluating and improving administrative processes. The Conference also serves as a forum for the interchange among departments and agencies of information that may be useful for improving administrative practices and procedures.

The Activities were updated 12–2019.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that ACUS records have been assigned to record group 451. The Guide is accessible online, but no description is associated with this record group.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/000.html>

Assembly Membership

When the 101 statutory voting members of the ACUS meet in plenary session, they are referred to as the Assembly. The Assembly comprises three types of voting members: Council members, Government members, and public members. Nonvoting members—liaison representatives, special counsels, and senior fellows—may not make motions during plenary sessions and are not reckoned as part of the Assembly.

<https://www.acus.gov/members>

Blog

"Administrative Fix" is the agency's official blog.

<https://www.acus.gov/administrative-fix-blog>

Calendar

A calendar of meetings and events is available online.

<https://www.acus.gov/meetings-and-events/calendar>

Career Opportunities

Current job openings and information on internships and the research fellow program are accessible on the "Opportunities" web page.

<https://www.acus.gov/opportunities>

Committees

The ACUS currently has standing committees on adjudication, administration and management, judicial review, regulation, and rulemaking.

<https://www.acus.gov/committees>

Documents

The ACUS maintains a database of electronic documents that are accessible and searchable.

<https://www.acus.gov/documents/advanced-search>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA generally provides that any person has the right to obtain access to Federal agency records, except to the extent that those records are shielded from disclosure by the FOIA or another statute. Formal FOIA requests are unnecessary when seeking information that is publicly available. Before filing a formal FOIA request, an information seeker should search the ACUS website for relevant documents that are already accessible in the public domain and without charge. If the desired document cannot be found on the ACUS website, consider contacting the FOIA liaison. Getting assistance prior to filing a formal request may shorten the response time. Phone, 202-480-2080.

<https://www.acus.gov/foia>

News

The ACUS posts news items on its "Latest News" web page.

<https://www.acus.gov/newsroom>

Press Kit

The ACUS posted a press kit on its website.

<https://www.acus.gov/press-kit>

Publications

Articles, books, papers, reports, and bibliographies are accessible online.

<https://www.acus.gov/publications>

Recommendations

The ACUS maintains an online searchable database of recommendations. The 19 statements that the ACUS has adopted are also included in the database. A statement is adopted when the ACUS seeks to express its views on a matter without making a formal recommendation on the subject.

<https://www.acus.gov/recommendations>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.acus.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The ACUS maintains a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/ACUSgov>

The ACUS tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/ACUSgov>

Staff Directory

The ACUS maintains a staff directory on its website.

<https://www.acus.gov/directory/staff>

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2019.

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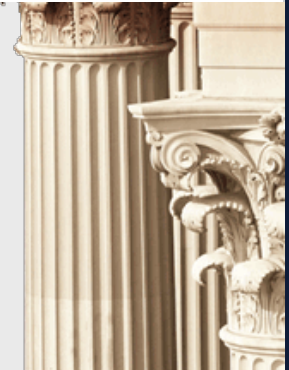
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Central Intelligence Agency



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Washington, DC 20505

703-482-0623

<http://www.cia.gov>

DIRECTOR

William J. Burns

Deputy Director

David S. Cohen

Office of Inspector General

Inspector General

Robin C. Ashton

<https://www.ignet.gov/content/central-intelligence-agency>

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2022.

The Central Intelligence Agency collects, evaluates, and disseminates vital information on economic, military, political, scientific, and other developments abroad to safeguard national security.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On July 26, 1947, President Harry S. Truman approved Public Law 80–253, which is commonly cited as the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 495). The Act established the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

<https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/lil/lsl/lsl-c80s1/lsl-c80s1.pdf>

The President appoints the Director by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The Director serves as the head of the CIA and reports to the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) regarding the activities of the Agency.

<https://www.cia.gov/about/director-of-cia>

The "Organization" web page describes the Agency's structure.

<https://www.cia.gov/about/organization>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

The National Security Act has been amended since its enactment in 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.). The CIA now functions under the original Act, as amended; Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981; the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004; and other laws, Executive orders, regulations, and directives.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2017-title50/pdf/USCODE-2017-title50-chap44.pdf>

Rules and regulations that are relevant for accessing CIA records are found in 32 CFR 1900.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2018-title32-vol6/pdf/CFR-2018-title32-vol6-subtitleB-chapXIX.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

The CIA uses human source collection and other means to gather intelligence; however, it neither carries out internal security functions nor exercises police, subpoena, or other law enforcement powers. The Agency correlates, evaluates, and disseminates national security intelligence. Outside the United States, beyond the Nation's borders, the CIA directs and coordinates intelligence collecting by U.S. intelligence community elements that are authorized to engage in human source collection.

<https://www.cia.gov/about/mission-vision>

In coordination with other departments, agencies, and authorized elements of the U.S. Government, the CIA ensures

that resources are used effectively and that adequate consideration is given to the risks, both to the United States and to those involved in collecting intelligence abroad. The Agency carries out other intelligence-related tasks that are necessary for safeguarding national security, as the President or the DNI may indicate. Under the direction of the DNI and consistent with section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, the CIA coordinates relationships between elements of the U.S. intelligence community and the security or intelligence services of foreign governments or international organizations in matters of national security and clandestine intelligence.

<https://www.cia.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that CIA records have been assigned to record group 263.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/263.html>

Arctic Ocean

From the "Transnational Issues" section, one learns that "record summer melting of sea ice in the Arctic has renewed interest in maritime shipping lanes and sea floor exploration." Growth in maritime traffic and exploration make international disputes over Arctic resources and access to them more likely. For example, Canada and the United States cooperate in their efforts to survey the Arctic continental shelf, but have disagreements over the Beaufort Sea and the Northwest Passage.

<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/oceans/arctic-ocean>

Career Opportunities

To carry out its mission, the CIA relies on analysts, attorneys, engineers, graphic designers, foreign language instructors, mechanics and truck drivers, physicians and psychiatrists, and other professionals.

<https://www.cia.gov/careers>

Contact Information

The CIA posts contact information on its website.

<https://www.cia.gov/contact-cia>

Environment

The "Environment—current issues" web page lists the most pressing and important environmental problems from around the world.

<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/field/environment-current-issues>

Federal Register

Documents that the CIA has published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/central-intelligence-agency>

Flags

The "Flags of the World" web page has 249 images and descriptions of flags.

<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/references/flags-of-the-world/>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives a right to obtain access to Federal agency records to any person, except to a fugitive from the law. Some records, or portions of them, are, however, shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine statutory exemptions or by specific harm that disclosure may cause. The CIA shields classified national security information, information relating to intelligence sources and methods, and organizational information from release under the FOIA. An information seeker may submit a FOIA request for records by sending it to the FOIA Requester Service Center, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, DC 20505. A request also may be submitted by facsimile. Fax, 703-613-3007.

https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/foia_request

The CIA maintains an electronic reading room.

<https://www.cia.gov/readingroom>

History

President Harry S. Truman approved the National Security Act of 1947, creating a permanent central agency for intelligence. His approval was not the beginning of the story: 6 years prior to the formal establishment of the CIA, various renditions of an intelligence agency had occurred. To learn more of the story that underlies today's CIA, visit the "History of the CIA" web page.

<https://www.cia.gov/legacy/cia-history>

The "Intelligence Events Timeline" web page provides convenient access to the leading national archive of declassified intelligence artifacts, culture, and history.

<https://www.cia.gov/legacy/intelligence-events-timeline>

Labs

The CIA Labs program conducts multidisciplinary research, development, testing, and engineering to address new challenges; to adapt, improve, or accelerate the production of existing solutions; and to solve scientific and technological problems through innovation.

<https://www.cia.gov/cia-labs>

Language Skills

The Intelligence Language Institute is the premier language school in the U.S. Intelligence Community.

<https://www.cia.gov/careers/language-opportunities/intelligence-language-institute>

Maps

The CIA has posted a collection of 104 country maps on its website.

<https://www.cia.gov/resources/cia-maps/explore-all-locations>

Museum

The CIA Museum's online collection allows visitors to learn more about the Agency through an interactive timeline,

historical artifacts, and stories.

<https://www.cia.gov/legacy/museum>

News

The CIA posts press releases, recent events, speeches, and the Ask Molly column on its website.

<https://www.cia.gov/stories/news> | Email: media@ucia.gov

Publications

The "Publications" web page provides convenient access to material on intelligence history, international relations, the Cold War, and other topics.

<https://www.cia.gov/resources/publications>

Political Parties

The "Political Parties and Leaders" web page provides a listing of significant political parties, coalitions, and electoral lists.

<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/field/political-parties-and-leaders>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse for content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.cia.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The CIA has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/Central.Intelligence.Agency>

The CIA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/CIA>

The CIA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/ciagov>

Spy Kids

The "Spy Kids" website has materials that are suitable for K–5th grade, 6–12th grade, and parents and teachers. The website's main sections are "Games," "Spy Dogs," and "Stories." A spy dog is a member of the CIA's K9 Corps, whose dogs sniff out explosives and protect CIA officers and buildings from bombs and other explosive threats.

<https://www.cia.gov/spy-kids>

Study of Intelligence

The Center for the Study of Intelligence serves as a repository of unclassified intelligence articles, publications, and scholarship.

<https://www.cia.gov/resources/csi>

World Factbook

For over 260 world entities, the CIA posts information on their histories, peoples and societies, governments,

economies, energy sources, geographies, communications, modes of transportation, militaries, and transnational issues.

<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook>

The Sources of Information were updated 3–2022.

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Commodity Futures Trading Commission



The United States Government Manual

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

1155 Twenty-first Street NW, Washington, DC 20581

202-418-5000

202-418-5514 (TTY)

202-418-5521

<http://www.cftc.gov/index.htm>

Commissioners

CHAIR

Heath P. Tarbert

Rostin Behnam

Daniel M. Berkovitz

Dawn DeBerry Stump

Brian D. Quintenz

<https://www.cftc.gov/About/Commissioners/index.htm>

Divisions

DIRECTORS

Clearing and Risk

M. Clark Hutchison III

Enforcement

James M. McDonald

Market Oversight

Amir R. Zaidi

Swap Dealer and Intermediary Oversight

Joshua B. Sterling

<https://www.cftc.gov/About/CFTCOrganization/index.htm>

Offices

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Anthony C. Thompson

Chief Economist

Bruce Tuckman

Chief Information Officer

John L. Rogers

General Counsel

Daniel J. Davis

DIRECTORS

External Affairs

Michael C. Short

International Affairs

Mauricio Melara, Acting

Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

Ann Wright, Acting

Minority and Women Inclusion

Sarah J. Summerville

<https://www.cftc.gov/Contact/index.htm>

Office of Inspector General

Inspector General

A. Roy Lavik

<https://www.cftc.gov/About/OfficeoftheInspectorGeneral/index.htm>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2019.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission avoids systemic risk; fosters open, transparent, competitive, and financially sound markets; and protects the market users and their funds, consumers, and the public from fraud, manipulation, and abusive practices related to derivatives and other products that are subject to the Commodity Exchange Act.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL

On October 23, 1974, President Gerald R. Ford approved Public Law 93–463, which is commonly cited as the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C. 2). The Act established the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), which became operational in April of 1975. The U.S. Congress renewed the CFTC's authority to regulate futures trading in 1978, 1982, 1986, 1992, 1995, 2000, and 2008.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-88/pdf/STATUTE-88-Pg1389.pdf>

In 2010, Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111–203) gave the CFTC new and expanded responsibilities and authorities for regulating the swaps marketplace.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-124/pdf/STATUTE-124-Pg1376.pdf>

The President appoints the CFTC's five Commissioners by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The President designates one Commissioner, also by the Senate's advice and with its consent, to serve as the Chair. The Commissioners serve staggered 5-year terms, and no more than three of them may belong to the same political party.

<https://www.cftc.gov/About/Commissioners/index.htm>

The Commission has nine major operating components: the Divisions of Market Oversight, Clearing and Risk, Swap Dealer and Intermediary Oversight, Enforcement, and the Offices of the Executive Director, the General Counsel, the Chief Economist, International Affairs, and Data and Technology. The Office of Inspector General is an independent organizational unit at the CFTC.

The CFTC's statement of organization is found in 17 CFR 140.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/retrieveECFR?gp=&SID=ad2cd54a43272e3456dfc1088505c4e4&mc=true&n=pt17.2.140&r=PART&ty=HTML>

The CFTC posts its organizational chart online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.cftc.gov/media/2261/cftcorgchart071519/download>

ACTIVITIES

The CFTC regulates trading on the U.S. futures and options markets that offer commodity futures and options contracts, as well as the swaps marketplace in the United States. Oversight of the derivatives marketplace is accomplished through various CFTC activities.

The CFTC oversees derivatives clearing organizations and other market participants in the clearing process, including futures commission merchants, swap dealers, major swap participants, and large traders. The CFTC oversees the registration and compliance of intermediaries and futures industry self-regulatory organizations, including U.S. derivatives exchanges and the National Futures Association. It also oversees trade execution facilities and data repositories, conducts surveillance, reviews new exchange applications, and examines existing exchanges to ensure compliance with applicable core principles.

<https://www.cftc.gov/About/MissionResponsibilities/index.htm>

Exercising the agency's authority, its staff also investigates and prosecutes alleged violations of the Commodity Exchange Act and CFTC regulations. Potential violations include fraud, manipulation, and other abuses concerning commodity derivatives and swaps that threaten market integrity, market participants, and the general public.

<https://www.cftc.gov/LawRegulation/CommodityExchangeAct/index.htm>

Under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the CFTC develops and monitors compliance with regulations addressing registration, business conduct standards, capital adequacy, and margin requirements for swap dealers and major swap participants.

<https://www.cftc.gov/LawRegulation/DoddFrankAct/index.htm>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

The Commission has recurring requirements for the following goods: furniture, office equipment and supplies, and telecommunications equipment and supplies. It also has recurring requirements for copying and printing services and minor construction.

<http://www.cftc.gov/About/ProcurementOpportunities/index.htm>

Career Opportunities

The Commission hires professionals with strong academic records and superior analytical and problem solving skills.

<http://www.cftc.gov/About/Careers/index.htm>

In 2018, the CFTC ranked 23d among 29 small Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places

To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/CT00>

Climate-Related Market Risk

The CFTC has established a subcommittee to prepare a report that identifies and examines climate change-related financial and market risks for the agency's Market Risk Advisory Committee. The climate-related market risk subcommittee will bring experts from academia, industry, and the public sector together to identify and examine the risks that climate change poses to the stability of the U.S. financial system. The subcommittee will propose future actions for policymakers and market participants to consider for mitigating these risks.

<https://www.cftc.gov/PressRoom/PressReleases/7963-19>

Cotton Futures

The "Cotton On-Call Report" shows the quantity of bought or sold call cotton on which the price has not been fixed, together with the respective futures on which the purchase or sale is based. Call cotton refers to physical cotton bought or sold, or contracted for purchase or sale at a price to be fixed later based upon a specified delivery month future's price.

<https://www.cftc.gov/MarketReports/CottonOnCall/index.htm>

Disciplinary History

Making the CFTC's disciplinary history accessible is part of the agency's ongoing effort to protect market participants and the public from fraud, manipulation, and abusive practices.

<https://www.cftc.gov/ConsumerProtection/DisciplinaryHistory/index.htm>

Forms / Submissions

Forms and submissions information for designated contract markets, filing tips and complaints, future commissions merchants, and ownership and control reporting are available online.

<https://www.cftc.gov/Forms/index.htm>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives the right to request access to Federal agency records or information to any person. All agencies of the U.S. Government must disclose records upon receiving a written request for them, except for records that the FOIA's nine exemptions and three exclusions shield from disclosure. This right of access is enforceable in court.

<http://www.cftc.gov/FOI/index.htm> | Email: FOIAsubmissions@cftc.gov

In addition to maintaining a physical, onsite reading room in Washington, DC, the CFTC also has an electronic reading room. Information seekers should see if the records that they seek are immediately available and accessible free of charge in the electronic reading room before submitting a FOIA request.

<https://www.cftc.gov/FOI/foiareadingrooms.html>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The "Ask CFTC" web page provides answers to some basic questions regarding the futures markets and how they work, where to go for help, as well as answers to other FAQs.

<https://www.cftc.gov/ConsumerProtection/EducationCenter/index.htm>

Glossary

The online glossary defines specialized words and phrases that are used in the futures industry. Standard reference works do not include some of them.

<http://www.cftc.gov/ConsumerProtection/EducationCenter/CFTCGlossary/index.htm>

History

Futures contracts for agricultural commodities have been traded in the country for more than 150 years. The Federal Government has regulated them since the 1920s. When the CFTC was created in 1974, most futures trading took place in the agricultural sector. Over the years, the futures industry has become increasingly varied and complex. To learn more of the history of the futures trading industry and the Federal Government's role in regulating it, visit the "History of the CFTC" web page.

<https://www.cftc.gov/About/HistoryoftheCFTC/index.htm>

LabCFTC

LabCFTC is the hub for the CFTC's engagement with financial technology innovators.

<https://www.cftc.gov/LabCFTC/index.htm>

Learning Resources

The Office of Consumer Outreach makes information and tools available to help consumers avoid fraud. The "Learning Resources" web page has brochures, reports, videos, and a book to educate consumers on this topic.

<https://www.cftc.gov/ConsumerProtection/Resources/index.htm> | Email: consumers@cftc.gov

The "Avoid Fraud" web page has additional resources.

<https://www.cftc.gov/ConsumerProtection/FraudAwarenessPrevention/index.htm>

Money Laundering

A general outline of important anti-money laundering topics with links to general information and resources is available on the CFTC website.

<https://www.cftc.gov/IndustryOversight/AntiMoneyLaundering/index.htm>

Press Room

The press room provides convenient access to news, podcasts, press releases, remarks, statements, testimonies, webcasts, and information on public events.

<http://www.cftc.gov/PressRoom/index.htm>

Regional Offices

The Commission maintains regional offices in Chicago, IL, and New York, NY, where many of the Nation's designated contract markets are located. Phone, 312-596-0700 (IL); Phone, 646-746-9700 (NY). A third regional office is located in Kansas City, MO. Phone, 816-960-7700.

Site Map

The Web site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<http://www.cftc.gov/SiteMap/index.htm>

Swaps Report

The "CFTC Swaps Report" is published every Wednesday at 3:30 p.m., unless otherwise noted.

<https://www.cftc.gov/MarketReports/SwapsReports/index.htm> | Email: swapsreport@cftc.gov

Virtual Currencies

One of the most recent marketplace developments driving a lot of interest is the rise in prominence of virtual currencies, specifically bitcoin. The "Bitcoin and Other Virtual Currencies" web page has resources for market participants and customers on virtual currency and on the CFTC's role in overseeing this emerging innovation.

<https://www.cftc.gov/Bitcoin/index.htm>

Whistleblower Program

The Commission gives monetary incentives to whistleblowers who report possible Commodity Exchange Act violations that lead to a successful enforcement action. The Commission also provides antiretaliation protections, confidentiality, and privacy.

<https://www.whistleblower.gov>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2019.

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Consumer Financial Protection Bureau



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CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552

202-435-7000

<http://www.consumerfinance.gov>

Office of the Director

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Deputy Director	Brian Johnson, Acting
Chief Communications Officer / Spokesperson	John Czwartacki
Chief of Staff	Kirsten Sutton
Principal Policy Director	Brian Johnson
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR	
Equal Opportunity and Fairness	Althea Kireilis
ASSISTANT DIRECTORS	
Civil Rights	M. Stacey Bach
Minority and Women Inclusion	(vacancy)
https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/the-bureau/about-director/	
Administrative Law Judge	Christine Kirby
Ombudsman	Wendy Kamenshine

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Associate Director	Gail Hillebrand
ASSISTANT DIRECTORS	
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Consumer Engagement	Gene Koo
Consumer Response	Christopher Johnson
Financial Education	Janneke Ratcliffe

Financial Education—Students and Young Consumers	(vacancy)
Older Americans	Stacy Canan
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https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/the-bureau/bureau-structure/consumer-education-engagement	

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Intergovernmental Affairs	Cheryl Parker Rose
Legislative Affairs	Catherine Galicia
Public Engagement and Community Liaison	Keo Chea
https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/the-bureau/bureau-structure/external-affairs	

Legal Division

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Principal Deputy General Counsel	Richard Lepley
DEPUTY GENERAL COUNSELS	
General Law and Ethics	Sonya White
Law and Policy	Stephen Van Meter
Litigation and Oversight	John Coleman

Operations Division

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CHIEF OFFICERS	
Administrative Officer	Martin Michalosky
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Information	Jerry Horton
Financial	Elizabeth Reilly
Procurement	David Gragan

<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/the-bureau/bureau-structure/operations>

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Associate Director	David Silberman
ASSISTANT DIRECTORS	
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Mortgage Markets	Mark McArdle
Small Business Lending Markets	Grady Hedgespeth
Regulations	Kelly Cochran
Research	Ron Borzekowski

<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/the-bureau/bureau-structure/research-markets-regulation>

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Eric Blankenstein

Associate Director

Christopher D'Angelo

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

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Patrice Ficklin

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Paul Sanford

Supervision Policy

Peggy Twohig

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Midwest region

John Schroeder

Northeast region

Mitchell Kent

Southeast region

James L. Carley

West region

Edwin Chow

<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/the-bureau/bureau-structure/supervision-enforcement-fair-lending>

Office of Inspector General

Inspector General

Mark Bialek

<https://oig.federalreserve.gov/the-inspector-general.htm>

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2018.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) helps consumer finance markets work by making rules more effective, by consistently and fairly enforcing those rules, and by empowering consumers to take more control over their economic lives.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) is an independent Federal agency established by title X of the

Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2012 (12 U.S.C. 5491). The CFPB is headed by a Director whom the President appoints and the Senate confirms.

Activities

The Bureau regulates the offering and provision of consumer financial products and services under Federal consumer financial laws. It gives consumers the information they need to understand the terms of their agreements with financial companies. It also makes regulations and guidance as clear and streamlined as possible so providers of consumer financial products and services can understand and follow the rules without assistance.

The CFPB's principal activities center on writing rules, supervising companies, and enforcing Federal consumer financial protection laws; restricting unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices; taking consumer complaints; promoting financial education; researching consumer behavior; monitoring financial markets for new risks to consumers; and enforcing laws that prohibit discrimination and other unfair treatment in consumer finance.

<http://www.consumerfinance.gov/the-bureau>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Blog

The CFPB maintains a blog on its website.

https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/blog/?filter_blog_category=At+the+CFPB&filter_range_date_gte=&filter_range_date_lte=

Bureau Structure / Organizational Chart

The "Bureau Structure" web page offers visitors a two-dimensional representation of the CFPB's organizational structure, which also includes the names of officials filling key leadership positions.

<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/the-bureau/bureau-structure>

Business Opportunities

Information on doing business with the CFPB is available online.

<http://www.consumerfinance.gov/doing-business-with-us>

Career Opportunities

The CFPB posts new job openings online, as well as information on the application process and opportunities for students and recent graduates.

<http://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/careers> | Email: jobs@consumerfinance.gov

In 2018, the CFPB ranked 26th among 27 midsize Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/FRFT>

Consumer Help

The CFPB forwards financial product or service complaints to the company offering the product or service and then

works to get an appropriate response. A form for filing a complaint and a searchable complaint database are accessible online. Assistance by phone is available on weekdays, excluding Federal holidays, 8 a.m.–8 p.m., eastern standard time. Phone, 855-411-2372. TTY/TDD, 855-729-2372.

<http://www.consumerfinance.gov/complaint>

Data

The CFPB publishes research and posts consumer financial marketplace information online.

<http://www.consumerfinance.gov/data-research>

Educational Resources

Resources for educators, librarians, parents, and those who manage someone else's money are available online.

<http://www.consumerfinance.gov/adult-financial-education>

Fraud / Scams

The CFPB's online resources can help consumers prevent, recognize, and report scams and fraud.

<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/consumer-tools/fraud>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

A FOIA request may be submitted by email, fax, or letter. The CFPB recommends using email for making a submission.

<http://www.consumerfinance.gov/foia-requests/submit-request> | Email: CFPB_FOIA@consumerfinance.gov

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The CFPB website has clear and impartial answers to hundreds of financial questions. The topics covered include auto loans, bank accounts and services, credit cards, credit reports and scores, debt collection, families and money, money transfers, mortgages, payday loans, prepaid cards, and student loans.

<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/ask-cfpb> | Email: info@consumerfinance.gov

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA)

The CFPB's website features a 3-minute video that explains the purpose of the HMDA.

<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/data-research/hmda>

Invite the CFPB

Send an email to invite a CFPB employee to contribute to a publication or participate in a discussion, forum, or other event.

Email: invitations2cfpb@consumerfinance.gov

In Your Language

In the United States, the most widely spoken foreign languages are Chinese, French, Haitian Créole, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog (Filipino), and Vietnamese. To help those who speak these languages, the CFPB provides information in them for accessing common products and making basic transactions. Assistance by phone is available in more than 180 languages. Phone, 855-411-2372.

<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/language>

Newsroom

Blog posts, press releases, and speeches are accessible online. An online subscription form is available to receive press releases via email.

<http://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/newsroom>

Open Government

The CFPB supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<http://www.consumerfinance.gov/open-government>

Organizational Chart

The CFPB is currently revising its organizational chart.

<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/the-bureau/bureau-structure/>

Plain Writing

CFPB editors and writers apply plain language principles in all of their consumer-oriented materials. They want to know if something on the CFPB website or in its printed materials is unclear.

<http://www.consumerfinance.gov/plain-writing> | Email: CFPB_Plain_Writing_Act@consumerfinance.gov

Publications

CFPB publications, in English and Spanish, may be ordered in bulk online.

<http://promotions.usa.gov/cfbpubs.html>

Social Media

The CFPB maintains a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/CFPB>

The CFPB tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/cfpb>

The CFPB posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/cfpbvideo>

Whistleblowers

The CFPB wants to know about companies that may be breaking Federal consumer financial laws. A current or former employee of such a company, an industry insider who knows of such a company, or a competitor being unfairly undercut by such a company—people like these should report alleged violations to the CFPB. Phone, 855-695-7974.

<http://www.consumerfinance.gov/blog/the-cfpb-wants-you-to-blow-the-whistle-on-lawbreakers> | Email: whistleblower@cfpb.gov

<http://www.consumerfinance.gov/contact-us> | Email: info@consumerfinance.gov

For further information, contact the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552. Phone, 202-435-7000.

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Consumer Product Safety Commission



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CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814

301-504-7923

<http://www.cpsc.gov>

COMMISSIONERS

CHAIR

Robert S. Adler, Acting

<https://www.cpsc.gov/About-CPSC/Chairman/Robert-Adler>

Dana Baiocco

Ann Marie Buerkle

Peter A. Feldman

Elliot F. Kaye

<https://www.cpsc.gov/About-CPSC/Commissioners>

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Directors

Communications

Joseph Martyak

Equal Employment Opportunity and Minority Enterprise

Brittany Woolfolk

Legislative Affairs

Christopher Hudgins

General Counsel

Patricia Hanz

Secretary

Alberta Mills

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Operations Support

Deputy Executive Director

Monica Summitt

Assistant Executive Director

Information and Technology Services

James C. Rolfes

Chief Officers

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Jay Hoffman

Information

James C. Rolfes

Directors

Facilities Services

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Donna M. Simpson

Safety Operations

Deputy Executive Director

DeWane Ray

Assistant Executive Directors

Compliance and Field Operations

Robert Kaye

Hazard Identification and Reduction

Duane Boniface

Directors

International Programs

Richard O'Brien

Import Surveillance

James Joholske

Small Business Ombudsman

Shelby Mathis

https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fs-public/cpscorgchartMM_081919_0.pdf?o.qldWd.ny4Xw2xhWhRJT7Ju.5KEsS_5

Inspector General

Christopher W. Dentel

<https://www.cpsc.gov/About-CPSC/Inspector-General>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2019.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission protects the public by reducing the risk of injury and death from consumer products.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On October 27, 1972, President Richard M. Nixon approved Public Law 92–573, which is commonly cited as the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2051 et seq.). The Act established the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) as an independent regulatory agency. The CPSC became operational on May 14, 1973.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-86/pdf/STATUTE-86-Pg1207.pdf>

Thirty six years later, President George W. Bush approved the reauthorization and modernization of the CPSC by signing the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (PL 110–314) on August 14.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-122/pdf/STATUTE-122-Pg3016.pdf>

The Commission comprises a maximum of five commissioners. The President appoints each commissioner by the advice and with the consent of the Senate for a term of 7 years. The President also designates one commissioner to serve as Chair. No more than three of the commissioners may be affiliated with the same political party (15 USC 2053).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title15/chapter47&edition=prelim>

The CPSC implements provisions of the Flammable Fabrics Act (15 U.S.C. 1191), Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 1471), Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261), Children's Gasoline Burn Prevention Act (15 U.S.C. 2056 note), Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 8001 et seq.), and an act of 2 August 1956 (15 U.S.C. 1211) prohibiting the transportation of refrigerators without door safety devices.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title15&edition=prelim>

The CPSC's organization and functions are found in 16 CFR 1000.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?gp=&SID=09442eace6033ddfb202786dac3646bf&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title16/16CIIsubchapA.tpl)

[gp=&SID=09442eace6033ddfb202786dac3646bf&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title16/16CIIsubchapA.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?gp=&SID=09442eace6033ddfb202786dac3646bf&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title16/16CIIsubchapA.tpl)

The agency's organizational chart is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading on the "About CPSC" web page.

<https://www.cpsc.gov/About-CPSC>

ACTIVITIES

To protect the public from risk of injury, the CPSC requires manufacturers to report defects in products presenting substantial hazards; conducts outreach programs for consumers, industry, and local governments; collects information on consumer product-related injuries and maintains the National Injury Information Clearinghouse; conducts research on consumer product hazards; and encourages and assists in the development of voluntary standards affecting the safety of consumer products. When appropriate, the CPSC requires manufacturers to correct hazards associated with

specific consumer products already in circulation, establishes mandatory consumer product standards, and bans hazardous products.

<http://www.cpsc.gov/en/about-cpsc/national-injury-information-clearinghouse>

The Commission also has a special project to reach as many Americans as possible with lifesaving safety information. The Neighborhood Safety Network disseminates safety information to hard-to-reach populations by partnering with other organizations already active within their communities.

<http://www.cpsc.gov/en/safety-education/neighborhood-safety-network>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs)

ATVs are powerful, fast, and potentially dangerous. The CPSC posts ATV safety information online.

<http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Safety-Education/Safety-Education-Centers/ATV-Safety-Information-Center>

Annual Reports

The CPSC posts its annual reports online.

<https://www.cpsc.gov/About-CPSC/Agency-Reports/Annual-Reports>

Archived Records

The records of the CPSC are referenced in the "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States." The Guide is accessible online, and CPSC records have been assigned to Record Group 424.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/424.html>

Blog

The CPSC maintains a blog on its "OnSafety" website.

<https://onsafety.cpsc.gov>

Career Opportunities

To carry out its mission, the CPSC relies on attorneys and paralegal specialists, compliance officers, economists, engineers, IT specialists, product safety investigators, program analysts, statisticians, toxicologists and pharmacologists and chemists, and other skilled professionals.

<http://www.cpsc.gov/en/About-CPSC/Job>

In 2018, the CPSC ranked 14th among 29 small agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/SK00>

Contact Information

Contact information for specific offices and other public information are available on the CPSC's website.

<https://www.cpsc.gov/About-CPSC/Contact-Information/Contact-Specific-Offices-and-Public-Information>

Data

The CPSC makes its data, deliberations, and decisions accessible to consumers, developers, and stakeholders.

<https://www.cpsc.gov/Data>

Fire Safety

Several generations living in a home increases the need for fire safe practices. To learn more, download the multigenerational fire safety toolkit from the "Neighborhood Safety Network Toolkit" web page.

<https://www.cpsc.gov/safety-education/neighborhood-safety-network/toolkits/fire-safety>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996 require Federal agencies to use electronic information technology to foster access to and availability of FOIA documents.

<https://www.cpsc.gov/Newsroom/FOIA> | Email: cpsc-foia@cpsc.gov

The CPSC informs the public by using various means: local and national media coverage, publication of booklets and product alerts, responses to FOIA requests, and the National Injury Information Clearinghouse. The agency also maintains its public information center, website, and telephone hotline for the same purpose.

<http://www.cpsc.gov/newsroom/foia/guide-to-public-information>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The CPSC posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.cpsc.gov/About-CPSC/Contact-Information>

Hotline

The Commission operates a toll-free consumer product safety hotline in English and Spanish, on weekdays from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Phone, 800-638-2772. TTY, 301-595-7054.

Injury Statistics

The CPSC posts injury statistics and technical reports by product category and by hazard category on its website.

<https://www.cpsc.gov/Research--Statistics>

Language Assistance

Read Spanish more easily than English? Visit the en Español version of the CPSC website.

<https://www.cpsc.gov/es/SeguridadConsumidor>

Read Vietnamese more easily than English? Visit the Tiếng Việt web pages of the CPSC website.

<https://www.cpsc.gov/vi-VN/business-and-manufacturing-landing>

Newsroom

The online newsroom features CPSC data, Freedom of Information Act documents, press statements, recent news releases, videos, and a public calendar.

<http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Newsroom>

Open Government

The CPSC supports the Open Government initiative by promoting collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.cpsc.gov/About-CPSC/Agency-Reports/open> | Email: feedback@cpsc.gov

Recalls

Six Federal agencies with different jurisdictions are collaborating to make the American people more aware of defective, hazardous, and unsafe products.

<http://www.recalls.gov>

Safety Publications

Safety guides, safety alerts, and Neighborhood Safety Network posters are available online to download.

<https://www.cpsc.gov/Safety-Education/Safety-Guides/General-Information/Publications-Listing>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.cpsc.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The CPSC has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/USCPSC>

The CPSC tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/USCPSC>

The CPSC posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/uscpsc>

Swimming Pools / Spas

Pool and spas safety information is available online.

<http://www.poolsafely.gov>

Toolkits

The Neighborhood Safety Network has toolkits for all-terrain vehicle (ATV) safety, carbon monoxide (CO) awareness, child safety, multigenerational fire safety, and older adults, who are the fastest growing segment of the U.S. population.

<https://www.cpsc.gov/Safety-Education/Neighborhood-Safety-Network/Neighborhood-Safety-Network-Toolkits>

The Sources of Information were updated 10–2019.

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Corporation for National and Community Service



The United States Government Manual

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

250 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20525

202-606-5000

<http://www.nationalservice.gov>

CHAIR

Shamina Singh

Vice Chair

Dean A. Reuter

Member	Richard Christman
Member	Romonia S. Dixon
Member	Victoria A. Hughes
Member	Eric P. Liu
Member	(vacancy)
Member	(vacancy)
Member	(vacancy)
Member	(vacancy)
Member	(vacancy)
Member	(vacancy)
Member	(vacancy)
Member	(vacancy)
Member	(vacancy)
Chief Executive Officer	Wendy Spencer
Chief Operating Officer / Chief Financial Officer	Jeffrey Page
Chief Human Capital Officer	Susan Bradberry
Chief Information Officer	Thomas Hanley
Chief of External Affairs	Theodore S. Miller
Chief of Program Operations	Kimberly Mansaray
Chief of Staff	Asim Mishra
Chief Risk Officer	Lori Giblin
Director, AmeriCorps NCCC	Gina Cross, Acting

Director, AmeriCorps State and National	William C. Basl
Director, AmeriCorps VISTA	Max Finberg
Director, Government Relations	Kimberly L. Allman
Director, Office of Field Liaison	Mikel Herrington
Director, Office of Research and Evaluation	Mary Hyde
Director, Senior Corps	Mikel Herrington, Acting
Director, Social Innovation Fund	Damian Thorman
General Counsel	Jeremy Joseph
Inspector General	Deborah J. Jeffrey

The Corporation for National and Community Service improves lives, strengthens communities, and fosters civic engagement through service and volunteering.

Organizational Chart

The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) was established on October 1, 1993, by the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 12651 et seq.). The CNCS is a Federal corporation governed by a bipartisan board of directors whom the President appoints with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board sets policies and direction for the Corporation and is responsible for all actions taken by the Chief Executive Officer with respect to standards, policies, procedures, programs, and initiatives as necessary to carry out the CNCS's mission.

As the Nation's largest grantmaker for service and volunteering, the CNCS engages millions of Americans in service through its core programs—AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, the Social Innovation Fund, and the Volunteer Generation Fund—and leads President Obama's nationwide service initiative, United We Serve. The CNCS harnesses America's most powerful resource: the energy and talents of its citizens. From grade school through retirement, the CNCS empowers Americans and fosters a lifetime of service to improve lives, strengthen communities, and foster civic engagement.

<http://www.nationalservice.gov/about>

AmeriCorps

AmeriCorps provides opportunities for more than 75,000 Americans each year to serve 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 afterschool programs; help nonprofit groups become self-sustaining; and assist communities responding to disasters. In exchange for a year of full-time service, AmeriCorps members earn an education award that can be used for college or graduate school tuition or for repaying qualified student loans. Since

1994 nearly 1 million Americans have served in AmeriCorps, which includes AmeriCorps State and National, AmeriCorps NCCC, and AmeriCorps VISTA.

AmeriCorps State and National supports a wide range of local service programs that engage thousands of Americans in community service each year, providing grants to a network of local and national organizations and agencies committed to using national service to address critical community needs in education, public safety, health, and the environment. Each of these organizations and agencies, in turn, uses its AmeriCorps funding to recruit, place, and supervise AmeriCorps members nationwide.

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 age 18 to 24 that combines the best practices of civilian service, including leadership and team building. AmeriCorps VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) members serve full-time for 1 year in nonprofit and faith-based organizations and public agencies to fight poverty, improve health services, increase housing opportunities, and bridge the digital divide.

<http://www.nationalservice.gov/programs/ameri-corps>

Senior Corps

Senior Corps taps the skills, talents, and experience of more than 270,000 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 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. Senior Corps volunteers have served 1.5 million Americans, including 560,000 veterans and 300,000 children.

<http://www.nationalservice.gov/programs/senior-corps>

Social Innovation Fund

The Social Innovation Fund is an approach to transforming lives and communities that allows the Federal Government to serve as a catalyst for promoting community solutions with evidence of strong results. A key White House initiative and CNCS program, the Fund identifies solutions that work and makes them work for more people. It combines public and private resources to foster innovative community-based solutions that have produced results in low-income communities in three priority areas: economic opportunity, health, and youth development.

<http://www.nationalservice.gov/programs/social-innovation-fund> | Email: innovation@cns.gov

Other Initiatives

As the Federal agency for service and volunteerism, the CNCS carries out the Call to Service authority in multiple ways. CNCS initiatives include the Martin Luther King, Jr., National Day of Service; September 11th National Day of Service and Remembrance; President's Higher Education Community Service Honor Roll; National Mentoring Month; and United We Serve, a nationwide effort launched with the White House in 2009 to engage Americans in service to meet

community needs. As a result of United We Serve, hundreds of thousands of Americans have joined with friends and neighbors to replenish food banks, provide health services, support veterans and military families, restore public lands, and more. The CNCS has also partnered with other agencies and nonprofit organizations on Let's Read! to reduce summer reading loss and Let's Move! to combat childhood obesity. Other initiatives include the Task Force on Expanding National Service, Mayors Day of Recognition, County Day of Recognition, and Joining Forces, an effort led by First Lady Michelle Obama and Dr. Jill Biden to engage Americans in supporting veterans and military families.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Blog

The National Service blog features posts of interest to students, recent graduates, retirees, senior citizens, veterans, and others. The range of discussion is expansive—conservation, disaster recovery, nonprofit sector career pathways, voluntarism, and more.

<http://nationalservice.tumblr.com>

Data

The CNCS posts datasets and other information online to support the principles of open government.

<http://www.nationalservice.gov/about/open-government-initiative/transparency/data-sources>

Its Open Government Gallery is a demonstration of the CNCS's commitment to collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<http://www.nationalservice.gov/about/open-government-initiative/open-government-gallery>

Employment

Most CNCS career opportunities are volunteer AmeriCorps and Senior Corps positions. The agency hires full-time employees at its Washington, DC, headquarters and at CNCS offices located across the country.

<http://www.nationalservice.gov/about/careers> | Email: jobs@cns.gov

<https://www.usajobs.gov/JobSearch/Search/GetResults?OrganizationID=KS00>

Grants

To find discretionary funding opportunities that Federal agencies have posted, visit the "Funding Opportunities" Web page.

<http://www.nationalservice.gov/build-your-capacity/grants/funding-opportunities>

Newsroom

The newsroom features media advisories, official statements, press releases, and proclamations.

<http://www.nationalservice.gov/newsroom#menu-newsroom-dropdown-area>

Online Courses

Self-paced instructional courses that subject matter experts created on topics aligning with CNCS strategic initiatives are available online.

<http://www.nationalservice.gov/resources/online-courses>

Site Map

The Web site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.nationalservice.gov/sitemap>

<http://www.nationalservice.gov/about/contact-us>

For further information, contact the Corporation for National and Community Service, 250 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20525. Phone, 202-606-5000.

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Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board



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DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

625 Indiana Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20004

202-694-7000

202-208-6518

<http://www.dnfsb.gov>

CHAIR

Sean P. Sullivan

Vice Chair

Bruce Hamilton

Member	Joyce I. Connery
Member	Jessie H. Roberson
Member	Sean P. Sullivan
General Counsel	James P. Biggins
General Manager	Glenn Sklar
Technical Director	Steven Stokes
Deputy General Counsel	(vacancy)
Deputy General Manager	(vacancy)
Deputy Technical Director	Adam Poloski

The above list of key personnel was updated 07–2017.

The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board identifies the nature and consequences of public health and safety threats at the Department of Energy's defense nuclear facilities, elevates awareness of and information on such threats to the highest levels of governmental authority, and keeps the public informed.

[Organizational Chart](#)

The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board was established as an independent agency on September 29, 1988, by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2286 et seq.).

The Board comprises five members whom the President appoints with the advice and consent of the Senate. Appointees to the Board must be U.S. citizens and experts in the field of nuclear safety.

<http://www.dnfsb.gov/about/who-we-are>

ACTIVITIES

The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board reviews and evaluates the content and implementation of standards for the design, construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Department of Energy's defense nuclear facilities; investigates any incident or practice at these facilities that may adversely affect public health and safety; and reviews and monitors their design, construction, and operation. The Board makes recommendations to the Secretary of Energy to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety. When the Board determines that any aspect of operations, practices, or occurrences at these Department of Energy defense nuclear facilities presents an imminent or severe threat to public health and safety, the Board transmits its recommendations directly to the President.

<http://www.dnfsb.gov/about/what-we-do>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

Information on career opportunities is available online.

<http://www.dnfsb.gov/careers/opportunities> | Email: jobs@dnfsb.gov
<http://www.dnfsb.gov/careers/employee-survey-results>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

An information seeker may submit a FOIA request by email, mail, or telephone for records held or believed to be held by the Board. To make a request by mail, write to the Information / FOIA Officer, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, 625 Indiana Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20004. Phone, 202-694-7000.

<http://www.dnfsb.gov/foia-reading-room> | Email: foia@dnfsb.gov

Open Government

The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board supports the Open Government initiative to strengthen the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<http://www.dnfsb.gov/open>

Safety Management

The Victor Stello, Jr., Award was established by the Board to recognize Department of Energy employees for exemplary leadership in promoting safety management in the Department's defense nuclear complex.

<http://www.dnfsb.gov/about/what-we-do/victor-stello-jr-award-safety-leadership>

Site Representative Offices

Site representatives produce a weekly report summarizing the pertinent activities and events that occurred during that week at their site. Five Defense Nuclear Facilities locations—Hanford, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Pantex, Savannah River Site, and Y-12 National Security Complex / Oak Ridge National Laboratory—have at least one site representative currently assigned to them.

<http://www.dnfsb.gov/about/where-we-work/our-site-representative-offices>
<http://www.dnfsb.gov/website-tools/contact>

For further information, contact the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, 625 Indiana Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20004. Phone, 202-694-7000.

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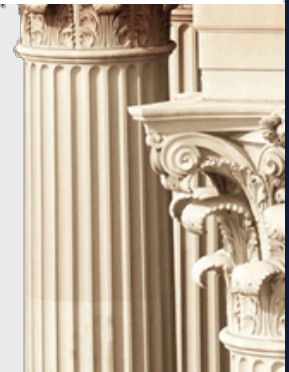
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Environmental Protection Agency



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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20460

202-272-0167

<http://www.epa.gov>

Office of the Administrator

ADMINISTRATOR	Michael S. Regan
Deputy Administrator	Janet G. McCabe
Chief of Staff	Daniel Utech
Special Assistant to the Administrator	John Lucey
https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-administrator	

★

Agency Science Advisor	Jennifer Orme-Zavaleta
https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-research-and-development-ord	
Chief Financial Officer	David A. Bloom, Acting
https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-chief-financial-officer-ocfo	
General Counsel	Melissa Hoffer, Acting
https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-general-counsel-ogc	

Assistant Administrators

Air and Radiation	Joseph Goffman, Acting
Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention	Michal I. Freedhoff
Enforcement and Compliance Assurance	Lawrence Starfield, Acting
International and Tribal Affairs	Mark Kasman, Acting
Land and Emergency Management	Barry Breen, Acting
Mission Support	Donna J. Vizian, Acting
Research and Development	Jennifer Orme-Zavaleta, Acting
Water	Radhika Fox

Regional Administrators

Region 1—Boston (CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT, and Tribal Nations)	Deborah Szaro, Acting
Region 2—New York (NJ, NY, and Tribal Nations, as well as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands)	Walter Mugdan, Acting
Region 3—Philadelphia (DE, MD, PA, VA, WV, and Tribal Nations, as well as DC)	Diana Esher, Acting
Region 4—Atlanta (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN, and Tribal Nations)	(vacancy)
Region 5—Chicago (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI, and Tribal Nations)	Cheryl Newton, Acting
Region 6—Dallas (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX, and Tribal Nations)	David W. Gray, Acting
Region 7—Kansas City (IA, KS, MO, NE, and Tribal Nations)	Edward H. Chu, Acting
Region 8—Denver (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY, and Tribal Nations)	Debra H. Thomas, Acting
Region 9—San Francisco (AZ, CA, HI, NV, and Tribal Nations, as well as American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Republic of Palau)	Deborah Jordan, Acting
Region 10—Seattle (AK, ID, OR, WA, and Tribal Nations)	Michelle Pirzadeh, Acting

<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-organization-chart>

★

Inspector General	Sean W. O'Donnell

https://www.epa.gov/office-inspector-general/about-epas-office-inspector-general#IG_bio

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2021.

The Environmental Protection Agency protects human health and safeguards the environment.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On July 9, 1970, Richard M. Nixon signed Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, which became effective on December 2d of that same year and established the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as an independent agency in the executive branch.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf178&num=0&edition=prelim>

President Nixon also sent his "Message to the Congress Transmitting Reorganization Plan 3 of 1970: Environmental Protection Agency" to accompany the plan. The message was published on page 587 of the "Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States" (1970).

https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/ppp/president-37_Nixon,%20Richard%20M./1970/01%21A%21January%201%20to%20December%2031%2C%201970

The reorganization plan was published in the Federal Register on October 6, 1970 (35 FR 15623–15626).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1970-10-06/pdf/FR-1970-10-06.pdf>

The Administrator serves as head of the EPA. The President appoints the Administrator by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The Administrator is responsible to the President for providing overall supervision to the EPA. The Deputy Administrator, whom the President also appoints by the advice and with the consent of the Senate, assists the Administrator and serves as the Acting Administrator in the absence of the Administrator.

The EPA's statement of organization and general information on the agency has been assigned to first part of 40 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=0bdc970c644f5ea3d05ff15f7f3c8500&mc=true&node=pt40.1.1&rqn=div5>

The EPA website includes an "EPA Organizational Chart" web page.

<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-organization-chart>

REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material on "The Public Health and Welfare" has been assigned to 42 U.S.C. For example, that title contains chapters on "National Environmental Policy" (Ch. 55) and "Environmental Quality Improvement" (Ch. 56), as well as a subchapter on the "Safety of Public Water Systems" (Ch. 6A).

<https://uscode.house.gov/browse/prelim@title42&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations affecting the protection of the environment have been assigned to 40 CFR.

https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=73131f98295736a6ba65a9e05ee063f4&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40tab_02.tpl

Parts 1–49 of 40 CFR contains rules and regulations that are associated with the EPA.

https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=73131f98295736a6ba65a9e05ee063f4&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40cfrv1_02.tpl#0

ACTIVITIES

The EPA facilitates coordinated and effective governmental action to protect the environment. It also serves as the public's advocate for a livable environment.

<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/our-mission-and-what-we-do>

Air / Radiation

The Office of Air and Radiation develops national programs, policies, and regulations to control air pollution and radiation exposure. The Office administers the Clean Air Act, the Atomic Energy Act, the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act, and other environmental laws. The Office's core concerns include acid rain, climate change,

energy efficiency, indoor and outdoor air quality, industrial air pollution, pollution from engines and vehicles, pollution prevention, radiation protection, radon, and stratospheric ozone depletion.

<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-air-and-radiation-oar>

Phone, 202-564-7400.

Chemical Safety / Pollution Prevention

The Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention protects people and the environment from potential risks that are associated with pesticides and toxic chemicals. The Office administers the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; Toxic Substances Control Act; Pollution Prevention Act; and portions of other statutes. Through innovative partnerships and collaboration, the Office also works to prevent pollution. Stopping pollution before it is created reduces waste, saves energy and natural resources, and keeps homes, schools, and workplaces cleaner and safer.

<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-chemical-safety-and-pollution-prevention-ocspp>

Phone, 202-564-2902.

Enforcement / Compliance Assurance

The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance addresses pollution problems that affects American communities through vigorous civil and criminal enforcement. Its enforcement activities target the most serious water, air and chemical hazards. The Office works with EPA regional offices; it partners with State and Tribal governments; and it cooperates with other Federal agencies to enforce the Nation's environmental laws. These laws include the Clean Air Act; Clean Water Act; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act; National Environmental Policy Act; Oil Pollution Act; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; and Toxic Substances Control Act. With States and Tribal partners, the Office shares a commitment to a clean and healthy environment. By improving transparency, adopting advanced technologies, and increasing community participation, the Office seeks to further empower the public to play a key role in assuring compliance with environmental laws nationwide and to make the playing field more level for entities and organizations that abide by those laws.

<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-oeca>

Phone, 202-564-2440.

International Affairs / Tribal Affairs

The Office of International and Tribal Affairs leads the EPA's international and Tribal engagements. Agencywide and nationwide in scope, the Office's activities cut across EPA programs and regions as it develops and implements policy and programs that protect public health and the environment. Pollution does not respect international borders; therefore, the Office collaborates with other Federal agencies, international organizations, and individual countries to

address bilateral, regional, and global environmental challenges and to advance the Nation's foreign policy objectives. The Office honors the government-to-government Federal–Tribal relationship and respects Tribal treaty rights as it guides the agencywide effort to strengthen public health and environmental protection in Indian country. Special efforts are made to enable federally recognized Tribes administer their own environmental programs.

<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-international-and-tribal-affairs-oita>

Phone, 202-564-6400.

Mission Support

The Office of Mission Support leads the core mission support functions of the EPA to improve efficiency, coordination, and customer experience for internal customers, stakeholders, and the general public.

<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-mission-support>

Phone, 202-564-4600.

Research / Development

The Office of Research and Development conducts the research that provides the foundation for EPA decision-making to safeguard human health and ecosystems from environmental pollutants. With input from other EPA offices, external partners, and stakeholders, the Office's six research programs identify the most pressing environmental health research needs. Its "Strategic Research Action Plans," which are updated every few years, outline the current activities of the research programs. The Office also serve as the Agency's national program manager for regional laboratories.

<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-research-and-development-ord#what>

Phone, 202-564-6620.

Waste Programs / Emergency Response

The Office of Land and Emergency Management makes policy, guides, and directs the EPA's emergency response and waste programs. More specifically, the Office develops guidelines for the land disposal of hazardous waste and underground storage tanks; provides technical assistance to all levels of government for establishing safe waste management practices; supports State and local governments in redeveloping and reusing potentially contaminated sites; responds to abandoned and active hazardous waste sites, as well as to accidental chemical releases; and encourages innovative technologies to address contaminated soil and groundwater.

<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-land-and-emergency-management>

Phone, 202-566-0200.

Water Quality

The Office of Water ensures that drinking water is safe. It also protects human health; supports economic and recreational activities; and provides healthy habitat for fish, plants, and wildlife, by restoring and maintaining oceans,

watersheds, and aquatic ecosystems. The Office administers the Clean Water Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; and portions of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Ocean Dumping Ban Act; Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act; Shore Protection Act; Marine Plastics Pollution Research and Control Act; London Dumping Convention; the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, and several other statutes. The Office works with the 10 EPA regional offices, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, American Indian Tribes, the regulated community, organized professional and interest groups, landowners and managers, and the public-at-large. The Office provides guidance, specifies scientific methods and data collection requirements, performs oversight, and facilitates communication among participants in its work. It also helps States and American Indian Tribes build capacity, and, in some cases, water programs can be delegated to them for implementation.

<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-water>

Phone, 202-564-5700.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The EPA website has an alphabetical topic index on its "Web Topics Published" web page.

<https://www.epa.gov/topics-epa-web>

Air Quality Forecasts

The EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards manages the "AirNow" website, which allows visitors to get air quality data for cities, States, and Zip Codes.

<https://www.airnow.gov>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that EPA records have been assigned to record group 412.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/412.html>

Blogs / Discussion Forums

In addition to its official blog, the EPA has several other blogs. These blogs deal with a range of EPA-related and environmental topics. Two discussion forums center on the topics of data and data sources.

<https://www.epa.gov/web-policies-and-procedures/list-social-media-platforms-epa-uses#blogs>

Business Opportunities

Acquisition management information, the procurement status of projects across the Agency's procurement divisions, and an acquisition forecast database of future EPA procurement opportunities are available on the EPA website. Contact the Office of Acquisition Management for more information. Phone, 202-564-4310.

<https://www.epa.gov/contracts>

Career Opportunities

The EPA relies on professionals from diverse backgrounds and with a wide range of skill sets to carry out its mission. The Agency posts current job openings on its website. For more information, contact the Office of Human Resources. Phone, 202-564-4606.

<http://www.epa.gov/careers> | Email: recruit_inquiries@epa.gov

In 2020, the EPA ranked 20th among 25 midsize Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=EP00>

Climate Change Effects

Climate change continues to affect water resources. The "Regional Actions To Address Climate Change Impacts on Water" web page provides links for information on regional actions that are being taken to address this growing problem.

<https://www.epa.gov/climate-change-water-sector/regional-actions-address-climate-change-impacts-water>

Contact Information

Information for accessing libraries; commenting on regulations; connecting on social media; finding mailing addresses; locating an employee, lab, or office; reporting a problem; submitting a Freedom of Information Act request; and subscribing to alerts, blogs, newsletters, and news releases, is available on the "Contact EPA" web page.

<https://www.epa.gov/home/forms/contact-epa>

The EPA maintains a "Mailing Addresses and Phone Numbers" web page.

<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/mailing-addresses-and-phone-numbers>

The EPA maintains a "Media Contacts" web page for reporters.

<https://www.epa.gov/newsroom/media-contacts>

Education

Educators and students can access homework resources, lesson plans, and project ideas on the EPA's website. Environmental education incorporates a multidisciplinary approach to learning, builds critical thinking skills, and helps students make informed and responsible decisions that sustain Earth's ecosystems.

<https://www.epa.gov/students>

Energy Efficient Products

The Office of Atmospheric Programs certifies products that help consumers save energy and money through Energy Star.

<https://www.energystar.gov>

Environmental Justice

The website provides access to the EPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (EJSCREEN) that is based on nationally consistent data and an approach that combines environmental and demographic indicators in maps and reports. The EPA developed its EJSCREEN Tool to help the Agency become a more effective protector of public health

and the environment.

<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the EPA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/environmental-protection-agency>

Fire Tools

The EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards manages the "AirNow" website, which maintains a fire tools web page.

<https://www.airnow.gov/more-fire-tools>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute.

<https://www.epa.gov/foia> | Email: hq.foia@epa.gov

The FOIA libraries contain frequently requested information. Before making a FOIA request, search the online FOIA libraries to see if the desired information is immediately available at no cost.

<https://www.epa.gov/foia/foia-online-libraries>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Some EPA offices and programs have their own FAQs web pages. The EPA maintains a list of the most often viewed questions, which are drawn from those web pages of FAQs.

https://usepa.servicenowservices.com/ecss?id=ecss_kb_home

The EPA maintains a database of FAQs and its answers to them.

https://usepa.servicenowservices.com/ecss?id=kb_search&kb_knowledge_base=98a9e8ce1b4858104614ddb6bc4bcb03&spa=1

Glossaries

The "Report on the Environment" glossary defines terms that are used in the report or have particular meaning within the EPA.

<https://www.epa.gov/report-environment/roe-glossary>

An Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (EJSCREEN) glossary is available on the EPA's website.

<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen/glossary-ejscreen-terms>

The EPA's Terminology Services maintains a "Terms and Acronyms" web page. A search tool is available on the page.

https://sor.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/termreg/searchandretrieve/termsandacronyms/search.do

The EPA's Terminology Services maintains a "Vocabulary Catalog" web page. A vocabulary search tool is available on the page.

https://sor.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/termreg/searchandretrieve/glossariesandkeywordlists/search.do

Grants

Information to apply for, manage, and understand EPA grants is available online. Contact the Office of Grants and Debarment for more information. Phone, 202-564-5315.

<https://www.epa.gov/grants>

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The EPA's Office of Atmospheric Programs has released its "DRAFT Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks, 1990–2019" in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading. The final version will be published in April of 2021.

<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/draft-inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks-1990-2019>

Hotlines / Service Lines

Hotline and service line information for specific topics is available on the EPA website.

<https://www.epa.gov/home/epa-hotlines>

Information on region-specific customer service lines is also available.

<https://www.epa.gov/home/epa-hotlines#RegionSpecificCustomerServiceLines>

Laws / Executive Orders

As a regulatory agency, the EPA has received authorization from the U.S. Congress to write regulations that explain environmental laws for proper implementation. A number of Presidential Executive Orders also affect EPA regulatory activities.

<https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders>

Newsroom

The EPA posts news releases online.

<https://www.epa.gov/newsroom>

Non-English Readers

The EPA provides information on its website in Chinese, Korean, Spanish, and Vietnamese. Language tags are visible at the bottom of the EPA's home page.

<https://www.epa.gov>

Open Government

The EPA supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.epa.gov/open>

Plain Language

The EPA upholds the Plain Writing Act of 2010 by adhering to Federal plain language guidelines. EPA writers and editors want to know if a document or web page contains content that was not written clearly.

<https://www.epa.gov/home/plain-writing>

Protecting Pollinators

The "Protecting Bees and Other Pollinators from Pesticides" web page provides information on helping pollinators stay healthy. In addition to the EPA, advocates, consumers, growers, pesticide manufacturers, and governments have roles to play in protecting pollinators like honeybees and monarch butterflies.

<https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection>

Regional Offices

Ten regional offices help develop local programs for pollution abatement.

<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/visiting-regional-office>

Regulatory Information

EPA regulations address a host of environmental issues that range from acid rain to wetlands ecosystems. The "Regulatory Information By Topic" web page provides convenient access to laws and regulations, to compliance and enforcement information, and to policies and guidance, that are associated with or relevant to the topics listed on it.

<https://www.epa.gov/regulatory-information-topic>

Social Media

The EPA has Facebook, Flickr, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube accounts. Links to these accounts may be found on the "List of Social Media Platforms that EPA Uses" web page.

<https://www.epa.gov/web-policies-and-procedures/list-social-media-platforms-epa-uses>

Staff Directory

The EPA maintains an online staff directory.

<https://cfpub.epa.gov/locator/index.cfm>

Superfund Sites

The EPA's Superfund program cleans up some of the Nation's most contaminated land and responds to environmental emergencies, oil spills, and natural disasters. The program's website has a search tool for locating Superfund sites.

<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/search-superfund-sites-where-you-live>

Trash-Free Waters

Most of the trash that pollutes estuaries, lakes, rivers, and oceans washes into them from land-based sources. Plastic trash, in particular, damages aquatic ecosystems, economic activity, and human health.

<https://www.epa.gov/trash-free-waters>

Website Snapshots

Snapshots of the EPA website are available for January 19, 2017, and January 19, 2021. The snapshots capture the content of www.epa.gov at a specific point in time. A new snapshot is made every 4 years, the day before the Presidential Inauguration, and added to the "www.epa.gov Snapshots" web page.

<https://www.epa.gov/home/wwwepagov-snapshots>

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Welcome to the United States Government Manual



Getting Started

To begin searching within the
Government Manual simply type
in a keyword or phrase
to find your match.

★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



The United States Government Manual

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

131 M Street NE., Washington, DC 20507

202-663-4900

TTY, 202-663-4444

<http://www.eeoc.gov>

The Commission

CHAIR	Janet L. Dhillon
Vice Chair	Keith E. Sonderling
COMMISSIONERS	Charlotte A. Burrows
	Andrea R. Lucas
	Jocelyn F. Samuels
https://www.eeoc.gov/commission	
EXECUTIVE OFFICER	Bernadette B. Wilson
CHIEF OFFICERS	
Data	Chris Haffer
Financial	Grace Zhao
Human Capital	Kevin L. Richardson
Information	Bryan Burnett
Operating	(vacancy)
DIRECTORS	
Communications and Legislative Affairs	(vacancy)
Equal Opportunity	Stan Pietrusiak, Jr.
Federal Operations	Carlton M. Hadden
Field Programs	Martin S. Ebel
Legal Counsel	Andrew Maunz
General Counsel	Sharon F. Gustafson
Inspector General	Milton A. Mayo, Jr.

The above list of key personnel was updated 12–2020.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission enforces laws that prohibit employment discrimination based on age, color, disability, gender, genetic information, national origin, race, or religion.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On July 2, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson approved Public Law 88–352, which is commonly cited as the Civil Rights Act of 1964" (78 Stat. 241). Title VII of this Act "created a Commission to be known as the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission" (78 Stat. 258). The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), in accordance with the effective date of Title VII, became operational on July 2, 1965 (78 Stat. 266).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-78/pdf/STATUTE-78-Pg241.pdf>

The EEOC is a bipartisan commission comprising five members, whom the President appoints, by the advice and with the consent of the Senate, to staggered 5-year terms. The President also designates one member to serve as Chair of the Commission and another member to service as its Vice Chair (78 Stat. 258).

Public Law 92–261, which is also cited as the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, provides for the appointment of "a General Counsel of the Commission." The President appoints this General Counsel, by the advice and with the consent of the Senate, to support the Commission and provide direction, coordination, and supervision of the agency's litigation program. The General Counsel serves for a term of 4 years (86 Stat. 110).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-86/pdf/STATUTE-86-Pg103.pdf>

The EEOC included an organizational chart in its "Fiscal Year 2019 Agency Financial Report" in the section "Management's Discussion and Analysis."

https://www.eeoc.gov/fiscal-year-2019-agency-financial-report-us-equal-employment-opportunity-commission#h_1901273297971575392264997

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Codified statutory material on civil rights has been assigned to chapter 21 of 42 U.S.C. The chapter runs from section 1981 through 2000h-6.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title42/chapter21&edition=prelim>

"Subchapter VI—Equal Employment Opportunities" runs from section 2000e through 2000e–17. Codified statutory material on the EEOC has been assigned to section 2000e–4 of 42 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title42/chapter21/subchapter6&edition=prelim>

Codified regulatory material that is associated with the EEOC has been assigned to chapter xiv of 29 CFR. The chapter on the EEOC runs from part 1600 through 1899. Title 29 contains rules and regulations that address labor-related

issues.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=de3741e211c566331cb331784bb63c67&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title29/29chapterXIV.tpl>

ACTIVITIES

Laws that the EEOC enforces include the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (PL 88–38 / 29 U.S.C. 206); Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (PL 88–352 / 42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.); the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (PL 90–202 / 29 U.S.C. 621 et seq.); sections of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (PL 93–112 / 29 U.S.C. 791 et seq.); Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (PL 101–336 / 42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.); sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1991 (PL 102–166 / 29 U.S.C. 1219); and Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (PL 110–233 / 42 U.S.C. 2000ff et seq.).

Complaints Against the Federal Government

The EEOC establishes the procedures for Federal employees and job applicants to file complaints of employment discrimination or retaliation. The agency charged with discrimination is responsible for informal counseling and, if a complaint is filed and accepted, for investigating the claims raised therein. At the conclusion of the investigation, a complainant may request a hearing before an EEOC administrative judge or that the agency issue a final decision on the matter. The agency's final decision or final action after a hearing may be appealed to the Commission.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/federal-sector/overview-federal-sector-eeo-complaint-process>

The Office of Federal Operations provides oversight of and technical assistance for equal employment opportunity complaint adjudication and Governmentwide maintenance of affirmative employment programs. Using the guidance and principles contained in its Equal Employment Opportunity Management Directive 715, the Commission monitors and evaluates Federal agencies' affirmative employment programs under Title VII and section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act and ensures that all Federal employees compete on a playing field that is fair and level.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/federal-sector/management-directive/section-717-title-vii#>

Enforcement

The EEOC carries out its statutory, regulatory, policy, and program enforcement responsibilities through its headquarters-based Office of General Counsel, Office of Field Programs, and 53 field offices. The field offices receive charges of discrimination from the public and use a variety of resolution methods, including voluntary mediation and full-scale investigation and conciliation. The field staff seeks to achieve a wide range of objectives that center on the quality, timeliness, and appropriateness of individual, class, and systemic charges; secures relief for victims of discrimination in accordance with EEOC policies; counsels individuals about their rights under the laws that the EEOC enforces; and conducts outreach and technical assistance programs. The EEOC's Office of General Counsel litigates in U.S. District Courts and Courts of Appeal.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/laws-guidance-0>

Outreach

The Commission promotes voluntary compliance with equal employment opportunity statutes through a variety of educational and technical assistance activities. Its outreach and education programs provide general information on

the EEOC, its mission, rights and responsibilities under the statutes that are enforced by the Commission, and the charge (i.e., complaint) process. EEOC representatives are available, on a limited basis and at no cost, to make presentations and to participate in meetings, conferences, and seminars with employee and employer groups, professional associations, students, nonprofit entities, community organizations, and other members of the general public.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/outreach-education-technical-assistance>

For a fee, the EEOC offers in-depth training that it has tailored for employers. The EEOC Training Institute makes additional training available to private employers, to local and State government personnel, and to employees of the Federal Government. Managers and employees receive training on the laws that the Commission enforces and on ways to prevent and reduce discrimination in the workplace.

<https://eeotraining.eeoc.gov/profile/web/index.cfm?PKwebID=0x2547b105&varPage=home>
eeoc.traininginstitute@eeoc.gov

Email:

Publication of Data and Statistics

The Commission publishes data on the employment status of minorities and women by conducting four employment surveys that cover private employers (EEO-1), labor unions (EEO-3), State and local governments (EEO-4), and public elementary and secondary schools (EEO-5). The collected data are shared with certain Federal agencies; prepared in aggregated format for major geographic areas and, where possible, also by industry groups (EEO-1), by major trades (EEO-3), or by government types and functions (EEO-4); and after aggregation, released into the public domain for independent analysis and research.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/statistics/employment>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that EEOC records have been assigned to record group 403.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/403.html>

Business Opportunities

The "Doing Business With the EEOC" web page has information for contractors and vendors.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/doing-business-eeoc>

Career Opportunities

The Commission hires in various job categories: attorneys, information intake representatives, investigators, mediators, office automation assistants, paralegals, program analysts, and social scientists. EEOC employment opportunities are posted on USAJobs—the Federal Government's official source for job listings and employment opportunity information. For more information, contact the Office of Human Resources. Phone, 202-663-4306.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/jobs-and-internships-eeoc>

EEOC Internships offer high school, college, and graduate and law students the opportunity to gain experience

working on projects or cases involving issues of Federal antidiscrimination law. Interns work closely with experienced attorneys and specialists on assignments. Work assignments include legal research and writing, research and analysis of public policy developments, correspondence with Commission stakeholders, and assistance with charge intake and investigations.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/eeoc-internship-program>

In 2019, the EEOC ranked 12th among 25 midsize Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/EE00>

Contact Information

The "Contact EEOC" web page has email addresses, phone numbers, and links to relevant EEOC resources.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/contact-eeoc>

News producers, reporters, writers for news publication and broadcasts, and other people working on news programs or stories may contact the Office of Communications, using the phone number or email address that is provided here. Phone, 202-663-4191. TTY, 202-663-4494.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/newsroom/search> | Email: newsroom@eeoc.gov

District Offices

The EEOC operates 15 district offices. An office list and jurisdictional map are available online. A search tool allows EEOC website visitors to locate field offices by using Zip Codes.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/field-office>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the EEOC recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/equal-employment-opportunity-commission>

Federal Sector Reports

The EEOC posts reports that deal with subjects affecting Federal employees.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/federal-sector/reports>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information that the records of executive branch agencies contain. When the requested information is shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine exemptions that are contained within the statute, this right to access is limited. The EEOC makes many records publicly available on its main website. Documents are also available in an electronic library collection, as well as in physical libraries that are located at EEOC headquarters and district offices. Before submitting a FOIA request, an information seeker should search one of the aforementioned locations to see if the desired information has been released already in the public domain and is accessible free of charge and without the delay of processing a formal request.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/foia>

The EEOC maintains a collection of documents online in its electronic FOIA library.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/foia/foia-e-library>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The EEOC posts answers to FAQs.

<https://eeoc.custhelp.com/app/answers/list>

Glossary

The EEOC maintains a glossary whose content is relevant to small-business owners and employees.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/employers/small-business/eeoc-glossary-small-businesses>

Open Government

The EEOC supports the Open Government initiative by implementing principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/open-government>

Poster

An employer is required to post a notice describing the Federal laws that prohibit job discrimination based on age, color, disability, equal pay, genetic information, national origin, race, religion, or sex. The "Equal Employment Opportunity is THE LAW" poster contains a summary of these laws and explains how an employee or applicant can file a discrimination complaint. The EEOC's poster is available in Arabic, Chinese, English, and Spanish.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/employers/eeo-law-poster>

Press Releases

The EEOC posts press releases.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/newsroom/search>

Publications

The EEOC's most popular publications may be downloaded in Portable Document Format (PDF) for easy reproduction. Publications that are unavailable online may be obtained by phone or fax. Phone, 800-669-3362. TTY, 800-800-3302. Fax, 513-489-8692.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/eeoc-publications>

Reading Room

Contact the EEOC Library, 131 M Street NE., Washington, DC 20507. Phone, 202-663-4630.

Reports / Surveys

The EEOC collects workforce data from employers with more than 100 employees. Employers who meet the reporting thresholds are required to provide the information. The data are used for enforcement, research, and self-assessment by employers. Data remain confidential; however, the public can access them in aggregate form.

<http://www.eeoc.gov/employers/reporting.cfm>

Resources

EEOC material on specific discrimination topics that pertain to small businesses is available on the "EEOC Resources" web page.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/employers/small-business/eeoc-resources>

Small Business Resource Center

The Small Business Resource Center provides answers to common questions regarding responsibilities that Federal employment discrimination laws require business owners to meet. It also has tips for preventing discrimination and dealing with issues when they do arise within a business context.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/employers/small-business>

Social Media

The EEOC has a Facebook page.

<https://www.facebook.com/USEEOC>

The EEOC tweets announcements and other newsworthy items, using Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/useeoc>

The EEOC posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/TheEEOC>

Speakers

An agency representative may be available to present an overview of the laws that the EEOC enforces and EEOC charge (i.e., complaint) processing procedures—including mediation—at a conference or seminar. Contact an outreach program coordinator for more information. Phone, 800-669-4000.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/no-cost-outreach-programs>

Statistics

The EEOC posts data, reports, and statistics online.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/statistics>

The Sources of Information were updated 12–2020.

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Export-Import Bank of the United States



The United States Government Manual

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

811 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20571

202-565-3946

800-565-3946

<http://www.exim.gov>

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First Vice President / Vice Chair

Scott Schloegel, Acting

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Director	(vacancy)
Director	(vacancy)
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The Export-Import Bank helps finance the export of U.S. goods and services to international markets.

The Export-Import Bank of the United States (ExIm 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 comprises the President and Chair, the First Vice President and Vice Chair, and three directors—a total of five members. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the President appoints all of them.

The ExIm Bank helps American exporters adjust to government-supported financing competition from other countries. The assistance allows U.S. exports to compete for overseas business on the basis of price, performance, and service, which protects U.S. jobs. The Bank also fills gaps in the availability of commercial financing for creditworthy export transactions by providing a variety of financing mechanisms, including working capital guarantees, export-credit insurance, and financing for the purchase of U.S. goods and services.

The 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. Restrictions also apply to the Bank's support for military goods and services and to its operation in some countries.

A self-sustaining agency, EXIM operates at no cost to taxpayers. Since 2009, EXIM has contributed nearly \$3.8 billion to American taxpayers.

<http://www.exim.gov/about>

ACTIVITIES

The ExIm Bank is authorized to have loans, guarantees, and insurance outstanding at any one time in aggregate amount not exceeding \$120 billion. A variety of Ex-Im Bank programs offered under broad export financing categories—working capital guarantees, export credit insurance, loan guarantees, and direct loans—support U.S. exporters.

The Bank's regional offices focus on small business outreach and support. Its Small Business Committee makes recommendations on and coordinates and evaluates Bank functions necessary for an effective small-business strategy.

<http://www.exim.gov/what-we-do#by-name>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Electronic Updates

An online subscription form is available to sign up for email updates from the Ex-Im Bank.

<https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USEXIM/subscriber/new>

Employment

To carry out its mission, the Bank relies on professionals with a range of skills and expertise: attorney-advisors, business development and loan specialists, economists, engineers, and resource managers in accounting, finance, human resources, and information technology.

<http://www.exim.gov/about/careers>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

A FOIA request must be made in writing. It may be submitted using the online request form or by email, fax, or postal mail.

<http://www.exim.gov/about/foia> | Email: foia@exim.gov

News

ExIm Bank posts board agendas and meeting minutes, reports, and speeches online.

<http://www.exim.gov/news>

The Chair writes a quarterly newsletter that includes information on the Bank's performance over the previous 3 months. The newsletter also includes analysis of global economic trends, customer stories, practical export tips, upcoming Bank events, and other resources.

<http://www.exim.gov/learning-resources/newsletters>

Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

The OIG investigates complaints of abuse, fraud, and waste. Phone, 888-644-3946.

<http://www.exim.gov/about/oig/oig-hotline> | Email: IGHotline@exim.gov

Open Government

The ExIm Bank is becoming more collaborative, participatory, and transparent by making data available in an open format and by providing a mechanism for the public to submit feedback.

<http://www.exim.gov/open-government-directive>

Project Information and Concerns

The "Environmental and Social Project Information and Concerns" Web page provides an online form for expressing project-specific concerns, requesting project-specific information, or submitting information on a particular project.

<http://www.exim.gov/policies/ex-im-bank-and-the-environment/environmental-and-social-project-information-and-concerns>

Regional Offices

The ExIm Bank operates regional export finance centers and field offices nationwide. A List of these centers, with their contact information, is available online.

<http://www.exim.gov/contact/regional-export-finance-centers>

<http://www.exim.gov/contact/headquarters>

For further information, contact the Business Development Office, Export-Import Bank, 811 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20571. Phone, 202-565-3946 or 800-565-3946.

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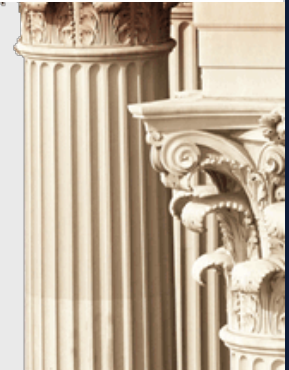
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Farm Credit Administration



The United States Government Manual

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102-5090

703-883-4000

703-790-3260

<http://www.fca.gov>

Board

CHAIR

Dallas P. Tonsager

Member

Jeffery S. Hall

Member

(vacancy)

https://www.fca.gov/about/fca_board.html

Officials

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Dallas P. Tonsager

<https://www.fca.gov/about/board/tonsager.html>

Chief Operating Officer

William J. Hoffman

Designated Agency Ethics Official

Philip J. Shebest

General Counsel

Charles R. Rawls

Secretary to the Board

Dale L. Aultman

DIRECTORS

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A. Jerome Fowlkes

Office of Congressional and Public Affairs

Michael A. Stokke

Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Inclusion

Thais Burlew

Office of Examination and Chief Examiner

S. Robert Coleman

Office of Information Technology

Jerald Golley

Office of Regulatory Policy

Gary K. Van Meter

Office of Secondary Market Oversight

Laurie A. Rea

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Stephen G. Smith

The above list of key personnel was updated 09–2017.

[For the Farm Credit Administration statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 12, Parts 600 and 611]

The Farm Credit Administration ensures the safe and sound operation of the banks, associations, affiliated service organizations, and other entities of the Farm Credit System, and protects the interests of the public and those who borrow from Farm Credit institutions or invest in Farm Credit securities.

The Farm Credit Administration (FCA) was established as an independent financial regulatory agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government by Executive Order 6084 on March 27, 1933. The FCA carries out its responsibilities by conducting examinations of the various Farm Credit lending institutions: Agricultural Credit Associations, Farm Credit Banks, Federal Land Credit Associations, and the Agricultural Credit Bank.

The FCA also examines the service organizations owned by the Farm Credit lending institutions, as well as the National Consumer Cooperative Bank.

<http://www.fca.gov/info/organization.html#service>

FCA policymaking is vested in the Farm Credit Administration Board, whose three full-time members the President appoints to 6-year terms with the advice and consent of the Senate. One member of the Board is designated by the President as Chair and serves as the FCA's chief executive officer. The Board approves rules and regulations, provides for the examination and regulation of and reporting by Farm Credit institutions, and establishes 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."

http://www.fca.gov/about/fca_board.html

Authority for the organization and activities of the Farm Credit System may be found in the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended.

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 U.S. Government, the Farm Credit lending institutions are organized as cooperatives—their borrowers completely own them. 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.

<http://www.fca.gov/rpts/information.html>

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 examines and regulates Farmer Mac to ensure the safety and soundness of its operations.

http://www.fca.gov/info/farmer_mac.html

The FCA 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 the authorities of 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: It derives income from assessments collected from the institutions that it regulates and examines. In addition to its headquarters in McLean, VA, the Administration maintains four field offices located in Bloomington, MN; Greenwood Village, CO; Irving, TX; and Sacramento, CA.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The FCA Web site has an A–Z index to help visitors navigate its content.

<https://www.fca.gov/home/atozindex.html>

Business Opportunities

The Office of Agency Services manages the FCA's procurement opportunities. Phone, 703-883-4378. TTY, 703-883-4056.

<https://www.fca.gov/about/procurement.html>

Career Opportunities

To carry out its mission, the FCA relies on attorneys, examiners, information technology specialists, and other professionals. Examiners play a prominent role at the FCA: They plan, organize, and conduct examinations of Farm Credit System institutions. The FCA hires examiners who hold university degrees in a variety of disciplines. The ideal candidate has a background in agriculture, business, finance, or information technology. Adaptability, teamwork, and communication skills are essential. Contact the Office of Agency Services for more information. Phone, 703-883-4135.

TTY, 703-883-4056.

https://www.fca.gov/browse/fca_careers.html

In 2016, the FCA ranked 10th among 29 small agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/overall/small>

Cooperative Principles

Farm Credit System institutions generally adhere to three core cooperative principles: user-ownership, user-control, and user-benefits. These principles support the System's cooperative practices. To learn more about them, visit the "Cooperative Way" Web page.

<https://www.fca.gov/info/cooperativeway.html>

Economics / Policy

FCA economists monitor conditions in the U.S. farm, national, and global economies. They write economic and policy reports that provide perspective for FCA examiners, leaders, and policy analysts. The FCA posts these reports on its Web site to make them available to a broader audience.

<https://www.fca.gov/rpts/economistreports.html>

En Español

The FCA posts information in Spanish on its Web site.

<https://www.fca.gov/browse/espanol.html>

Financial Indicators

The FCA posts data on selected financial performance indicators for Farm Credit System institutions.

<https://www.fca.gov/rpts/fcsindicators.html>

Flood Disaster Protection

The FCA posts links to resources that help Farm Credit System lenders understand flood insurance rules.

<https://www.fca.gov/info/flooddisasterprotection.html>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

A written submission must clearly indicate that it is a "FOIA Request." The FCA may require payment for searching for, reviewing, and reproducing a document. A submitter must provide a detailed description—date, subject matter, title—of the record sought and indicate the maximum amount he or she is willing to pay in fees. A request may be submitted by email or fax, or by mail and addressed to the Freedom of Information Act Officer, Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, VA 22102-5090. Phone, 703-883-4020. TTY, 703-883-4056. Fax, 703-790-0052.

http://www.fca.gov/home/freedom_info.html | Email: foiaofficer@fca.gov

The FCA maintains a FOIA reading room on its Web site. Before submitting a FOIA request, search the reading room to see which documents are already accessible.

https://www.fca.gov/home/FOIA_index.html

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The FCA posts answers to FAQs on its Web site.

<https://www.fca.gov/about/faqs.html>

Glossary

The FCA maintains an online glossary.

<http://www.fca.gov/info/glossary.html>

Handbook

The FCA Handbook database includes regulations, statutes, and FCA Board policy guidance that are applicable to the FCA, Farm Credit System, and Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation. The handbook is accessible free of charge in two formats: a searchable electronic database and files in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.fca.gov/exam/handbook.html>

History

For centuries, North American farmers have sought reliable sources of credit to acquire land and to develop and expand farms. Their need to access long-term, fixed-rate credit has continued to the present. While 19th-century commercial banks made long-term credit available at reasonable rates to businessmen and industrial capitalists, they provided less of the same service to farmers. Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson saw the problem and sought solutions. To learn what they did to help 20th-century American farmers, visit the "History of FCA" Web page.

https://www.fca.gov/about/history/historyFCA_FCS.html

Institution Directory and Map

The Farm Credit System institution directory contains information on each institution and its chartered territory.

<https://www.fca.gov/info/directory.html>

Lender Locator

The Farm Credit System has 70 lending associations. To find an association, use the online locator tool by entering a street address or ZIP Code. Search results include all branch offices for a particular association. More than one lending association may serve a location. Phone, 703-883-4056.

<https://apps.fca.gov/Locator> | Email: info-line@fca.gov

News / Events

The FCA announces events and posts news releases, rulemaking factsheets, speeches and statements, and testimonies online.

<http://www.fca.gov/news/index.html>

Office of Inspector General (OIG)

The OIG conducts audits, evaluations, inspections, and investigations; reviews proposed legislation and regulations; informs the FCA Board and Congress of fraud or other serious problems; recommends policies to promote economy and efficiency and to prevent abuse, fraud, and waste; recommends corrective actions and reports on progress made

in implementing them; and refers criminal matters to appropriate agencies for prosecution. Hotline, 800-437-7322 or 703-883-4316. Phone, 703-883-4030.

<https://www.fca.gov/home/inspector.html>

Open Government

The FCA supports the Open Government initiative by promoting collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.fca.gov/home/opengovernment.html>

Organizational Chart

The FCA posts its organizational chart online.

<https://www.fca.gov/about/offices/orgchart.html>

The FCA's organizational chart is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.fca.gov/Download/FCAorgchart.pdf>

Plain Writing

Feedback on the clarity of documents and other items on the Web site helps improve the guidance that the FCA gives to institutions and the services that it offers to Americans. If a document or Web page is unclear, contact the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs. Phone, 703-883-4056.

<http://www.fca.gov/home/plainwriting.html>

Publications

FCA documents are posted online, including publications about the Farm Credit Administration and information on the Farm Credit System. To find an older document, one that is over 5 years old, search in the archives. More information is available from the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs. Phone, 703-883-4056 (voice and TTY). Fax, 703-790-3260.

<http://www.fca.gov/rpts/index.html> | Email: info-line@fca.gov

Site Map

The Web site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.fca.gov/home/sitemap.html>

<http://www.fca.gov/home/contact.html> | Email: 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.

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Federal Communications Commission



The United States Government Manual

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

445 Twelfth Street SW., Washington, DC 20554

888-225-5322

TTY, 888-835-5322

<http://www.fcc.gov>

Commissioners

CHAIR

Ajit Pai

Brendan Carr

Michael O’Rielly

Jessica Rosenworcel

<https://www.fcc.gov/about/leadership>

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Consumer and Governmental Affairs

Patrick Webre

Enforcement

Rosemary Harold

International

Thomas Sullivan

Media

Michelle Carey

Public Safety and Homeland Security

Lisa M. Fowlkes

Wireline Competition

Kris Monteith

Wireless Telecommunications

Donald Stockdale

<https://www.fcc.gov/offices-bureaus#block-menu-block-4>

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Richard L. Sippel

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Julius Knapp

Strategic Planning and Policy Analysis

Wayne Leighton

DIRECTORS

Communications Business Opportunities	Sanford S. Williams

Legislative Affairs	Timothy Strachan

Media Relations	Brian Hart

Workplace Diversity	Larry Hudson

<https://www.fcc.gov/about-fcc/organizational-charts-fcc>

Inspector General	David L. Hunt

<https://www.fcc.gov/inspector-general#block-menu-block-4>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2018.

[For the Federal Communications Commission statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 47, Part 0]

The Federal Communications Commission regulates interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) was established by the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) and is charged with regulating interstate and foreign communications by wire and radio in the public interest. The scope of FCC regulation includes radio and television broadcasting; telephone and cable television operation; two-way radio and radio operators; and satellite communication.

The Commission comprises five members whom the President appoints with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the members is designated by the President as the Chair.

<https://www.fcc.gov/about/overview>

ACTIVITIES

Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau

The Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau develops and administers the FCC's consumer and governmental affairs policies and initiatives. The Bureau facilitates public participation in the Commission's decisionmaking process; represents the Commission on consumer and Government committees, working groups, task forces, and conferences; works with public, Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies to develop and coordinate policies; oversees the Consumer Advisory Committee, the Disability Advisory Committee, and the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee; offers expert

advice on applicable disability and accessibility requirements, rules, and regulations, and assists with compliance; resolves informal complaints; and conducts consumer outreach and education programs.

<https://www.fcc.gov/consumer-governmental-affairs#block-menu-block-4>

For further information, contact the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau. Phone, 202-418-1400 or 888-225-5322.

Enforcement Bureau

The Enforcement Bureau serves as the FCC's primary agency for enforcing the Communications Act, other communications statutes, and the FCC's rules. The Bureau investigates and resolves complaints regarding common carriers (wireline, wireless, and international) and noncommon carriers subject to the Commission's jurisdiction under Title II of the Communications Act; radio frequency interference, equipment, and devices; accessibility to communications services and equipment for persons with disabilities; noncompliance with the lighting and marking of radio transmitting towers and pole attachment regulations; and unauthorized construction and operation of communication facilities and false distress signals.

<https://www.fcc.gov/enforcement#block-menu-block-4>

For further information, contact the Enforcement Bureau. Phone, 202-418-7450 or 888-225-5322.

International Bureau

The International Bureau serves as the FCC's principal representative at international conferences and in international negotiations. The Bureau promotes procompetitive policies abroad, coordinating the FCC's global spectrum activities and advocating U.S. interests in international communications and competition. It provides advice and technical assistance to U.S. trade officials in the negotiation and implementation of telecommunications trade agreements. It also encourages the international coordination of spectrum allocation and of frequency and orbital assignments to minimize cases of international radio interference involving U.S. licenses.

<https://www.fcc.gov/international#block-menu-block-4>

For further information, contact the International Bureau. Phone, 202-418-0437 or 888-225-5322.

Media Bureau

The Media Bureau oversees broadcast radio, television, and cable policy and licensing, as well as post-licensing matters for satellite services. The Bureau also conducts rulemaking proceedings and studies, resolves waiver petitions, and processes applications for authorization, assignment, transfer, and renewal of radio, television, and cable television relay services.

<https://www.fcc.gov/media#block-menu-block-4>

For further information, contact the Media Bureau. Phone, 202-418-7200 or 888-225-5322.

Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau

The Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau develops, recommends, and administers the FCC's policies on public safety communication. This includes 911 and E911, operability and interoperability of public safety communications, communications infrastructure protection and disaster response, and network security and reliability. The Bureau also disseminates public safety communication information for emergency communication programs; alerting and warning U.S. citizens; continuity of government operations and operational planning; public safety outreach (e.g., first-responder organizations and hospitals); disaster management coordination and outreach; and studies and reports of public safety, homeland security, and disaster management issues.

<https://www.fcc.gov/public-safety-and-homeland-security#block-menu-block-4> | Email: pshsinfo@fcc.gov

For further information, contact the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau. Phone, 202-418-1300 or 888-225-5322.

Wireless Telecommunications Bureau

The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau administers all domestic commercial and private wireless communication programs and rules. It addresses present and future wireless communication and spectrum needs; promotes access, efficiency, and innovation in the allocation, licensing, and use of electromagnetic spectrum; ensures choice, opportunity, and fairness in the development of wireless communication services and markets; and encourages the development and widespread availability of wireless communication devices, facilities, and services. The Bureau also develops, recommends, administers, and coordinates policy for wireless communication services, including rulemaking, interpretations, and equipment standards; advises the public on FCC rules; serves as the FCC's principal policy and administrative resource for all spectrum auctions; and processes wireless service and facility authorization applications.

<https://www.fcc.gov/wireless-telecommunications#block-menu-block-4>

For further information, contact the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau. Phone, 202-418-0600 or 888-225-5322.

Wireline Competition Bureau

The Wireline Competition Bureau advises and makes recommendations to the FCC on policies affecting telephone landlines and fixed broadband. Its programs protect affordable communications access for health care providers, libraries, schools, and lifeline and rural consumers. The Bureau also ensures choice, opportunity, and fairness in the development of wireline communications; assesses the present and future wireline communication needs of the Nation; encourages the development and widespread availability of wireline communication services; and promotes investment in wireline communication infrastructure.

<https://www.fcc.gov/wireline-competition#block-menu-block-4>

For further information, contact the Wireline Competition Bureau. Phone, 202-418-1500 or 888-225-5322.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Blog

The FCC maintains a blog.

<https://www.fcc.gov/news-events/blog>

Business Opportunities

The FCC relies on contractors for goods and services to carry out its mission. Many of these procurements are suitable for small businesses, and some offer opportunities for subcontracting.

<https://www.fcc.gov/about-fcc/contracting> | Email: EACHelp@fcc.gov

Career Opportunities

The FCC maintains a web-based recruitment system that allows employees and outside job seekers to apply for job opportunities online.

<https://www.fcc.gov/general/fcc-jobs>

In 2017, the FCC ranked 20th among 25 midsize Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/FC00>

Consumer Assistance

For general information on FCC operations, contact the FCC Consumer Center, 445 Twelfth Street SW., Washington, DC 20554. Phone, 888-225-5322. TTY, 888-835-5322.

<https://www.fcc.gov/consumers>

Equal Employment Practices by the Communications Industry

For more information, contact the FCC Consumer Center. Phone, 888-225-5322.

<https://www.fcc.gov/consumers>

Ex-Parte Presentations

For more information, contact the Commission's Office of General Counsel. Phone, 202-418-1720.

<https://www.fcc.gov/proceedings-actions/ex-parte>

Federal Advisory Committee Management

For more information, contact the Office of Managing Director. Phone, 202-418-2178.

<https://www.fcc.gov/about-fcc/advisory-committees-fcc>

Fees

Information on the FCC's fee programs is available online or from the Registration System / Fee Filer Help Desk. Phone, 877-480-3201 (option 4).

<https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees> | Email: ARINQUIRIES@fcc.gov

Freedom of Information Act

For more information, contact the FOIA Requester Service Center. Phone, 202-418-1379.

<https://www.fcc.gov/general/foia> | Email: foia@fcc.gov

Internal Equal Employment Practices

For more information, contact the Office of Workplace Diversity. Phone, 202-418-1799.

<https://www.fcc.gov/workplace-diversity>

Internships

Information on FCC internships is available online.

<https://www.fcc.gov/general/internships-available-fcc>

Licensing

Information on the FCC's licensing systems is available online.

<http://www.fcc.gov/licensing>

News

The Office of Media Relations distributes public notices and press releases and makes them available online.

<https://www.fcc.gov/media-relations>

Offices / Bureaus

The "Offices and Bureaus" web page includes a brief description of FCC offices and bureaus, as well as links to related webpages with additional information.

<https://www.fcc.gov/offices-bureaus#block-menu-block-4>

Organizational Chart

The FCC's organizational chart is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.fcc.gov/sites/default/files/fccorg-06072018.pdf>

The organizational charts of FCC offices and bureaus are available online in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.fcc.gov/about-fcc/organizational-charts-fcc>

Podcast

The official FCC podcast "More Than Seven Dirty Words" features interviews with FCC staff and others in the field of communications.

<https://www.fcc.gov/news-events/podcast>

Public Inspection

Records that are deemed nonconfidential by law can be viewed on the FCC's Web site. Each broadcasting station maintains a current copy of its application for license, operational information, and nonconfidential FCC reports for public inspection.

Publications

The Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau maintains an online consumer publications library.

<https://www.fcc.gov/consumers>

Social Media

To inform and to connect and engage with the general public, the FCC uses social media: Disqus, Facebook, Flickr, GitHub, Instagram, Scribd, Twitter, and YouTube.

<https://www.fcc.gov/social-media>

<https://www.fcc.gov/about/contact>

For further information, contact the Consumer Center, Federal Communications Commission, 445 Twelfth Street SW., Washington, DC 20554. Phone, 888-225-5322. TTY, 888-835-5322.

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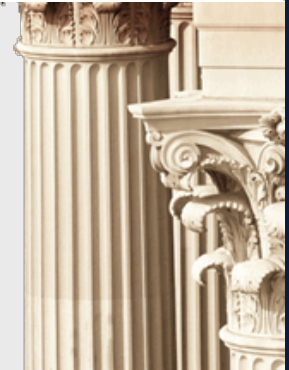
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Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation



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FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20429

703-562-2222

<http://www.fdic.gov>

Board of Directors

CHAIR	Martin J. Gruenberg
Vice Chair	Thomas M. Hoenig
Director (Consumer Financial Protection Bureau)	J. Michael Mulvaney, Acting
Director (Office of the Comptroller of the Currency)	Joseph M. Otting
Director	(vacancy)
https://www.fdic.gov/about/learn/board	

Headquarters—Washington, DC

CHAIR	Martin J. Gruenberg
Vice Chair	Thomas M. Hoenig
Chief of Staff	Barbara A. Ryan
Special Advisor for Supervisory Matters	Jason C. Cave
DEPUTIES	
Deputy to the Chair	Kymberly K. Copa
Deputy to the Chair / Chief Financial Officer	Steven O. App
Deputy to the Chair / Chief Operating Officer	Barbara A. Ryan
Deputy to the Vice Chair	Michael Spencer, Acting
DIVISION HEADS	
Chief Information Officer / Chief Privacy Officer	Howard Whyte, Acting
Chief Information Security Officer	Noreen Padilla, Acting
Director, Administration	Arleas Upton Kea

Director, Corporate University / Chief Learning Officer	Suzannah L. Susser
Director, Depositor and Consumer Protection	Mark E. Pearce
Director, Finance	Craig R. Jarvill
Director, Information Technology	Russell G. Pittman
Director, Insurance and Research	Diane Ellis
Director, Resolution and Receiverships	Bret D. Edwards
Director, Risk Management Supervision	Doreen R. Eberley
General Counsel	Charles Yi
OFFICE HEADS	
Chief Risk Officer	Kenyon Kilber, Acting
Deputy to the Chair for Communications	Barbara Hagenbaugh
Director, Complex Financial Institutions	Ricardo R. Delfin
Director, Legislative Affairs	M. Andy Jiminez
Director, Minority and Women Inclusion	Saul Schwartz, Acting
Ombudsman	M. Anthony Lowe
Inspector General	Jay N. Lerner

<https://www.fdicogov.gov>

The above list of key personnel was updated 02–2018.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation preserves and promotes public confidence in U.S. financial institutions by insuring bank and thrift deposits, examining State-chartered banks, and liquidating assets of failed institutions.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was established under the Banking Act of 1933 after numerous banks failed during the Great Depression. The FDIC began insuring banks on January 1, 1934. The basic insurance coverage per depositor at each insured bank and savings association is \$250,000.

<https://www.fdic.gov/about/history>

The FDIC is managed by a five-member Board of Directors, all of whom the President appoints and the Senate

confirms. No more than three of the Directors can be affiliated with the same political party.

The FDIC insures approximately 5,850 institutions. It receives no congressional appropriations. FDIC funding comes from insurance premiums on deposits held by insured banks and savings associations and from interest on the investment of those premiums in U.S. Government securities. FDIC has authority to borrow up to \$100 billion from the Treasury for insurance purposes.

<https://www.fdic.gov/about/strategic/strategic/mission.html>

ACTIVITIES

The FDIC insures about \$13 trillion of U.S. bank and thrift deposits. As required by law, the fund relies on two sources of income: premiums paid by banks and savings associations, and the interest on the investment of those premiums in U.S. Government securities. An institution's level of capitalization and potential risk to the insurance fund determines its premiums.

<https://www.fdic.gov/deposit>

The FDIC examines about 3,600 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. FDIC examiners work onsite at the institution as well analyze bank data offsite.

<https://www.fdic.gov/regulations>

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 closure in a manner that is least costly to its Deposit Insurance Fund. 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 closure. 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 approves or disapproves mergers, consolidations, and acquisitions where the resulting bank is an insured State nonmember; approves or disapproves proposals by banks to establish and operate a new branch, close an existing branch, or move its main office from one location to another; and approves or disapproves requests to engage as principal in activities and investments that are not permissible for a national bank. It also issues enforcement actions, including cease-and-desist orders, for specific violations or practices requiring corrective action and reviews changes in ownership or control of a bank.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Assistance for Bank Customers

An electronic form is available for filing a complaint against a particular financial institution. The form also may be used to inquire about FDIC deposit insurance coverage or to ask a question about a particular financial institution.

<https://www5.fdic.gov/starsmail/index.asp>

Bank Failures

The FDIC maintains a failed bank list that contains information on how accounts and loans are affected, how vendors can file claims against the receivership, and the acquiring bank—if applicable. The list covers from October 1, 2000, to the present.

<https://www.fdic.gov/bank/individual/failed/banklist.html>

Starting with the year 2001, the FDIC maintains a brief summary of each bank failure. For additional information on recent failures, call the customer service hotline. Phone, 888-206-4662.

<https://www.fdic.gov/bank/historical/bank>

A search tool is available online to help the public find the point of contact information of failed institutions.

<https://www5.fdic.gov/drrip/cs/index.asp>

Detailed information on bank and thrift failures since 1934 is available on the FDIC website.

<https://www5.fdic.gov/hsob/SelectRpt.asp?EntryTyp=30>

Bank Finder

The FDIC website has an online tool for locating insured banking institutions.

<https://research.fdic.gov/bankfind>

Call Center

The call center is open every day of the week: Monday–Friday, 8 a.m.–8 p.m., eastern standard time; Saturday and Sunday, 9 a.m.–5 p.m., eastern standard time. Phone, 877-275-3342. Phone, 800-925-4618 (hearing impaired).

Career Opportunities

FDIC job openings and information on career transition assistance, student employment opportunities, and submitting an application are available online.

<https://www.fdic.gov/about/jobs>

In 2017, the FDIC ranked 3d among 25 midsize Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/FD00>

Electronic Deposit Insurance Estimator (EDIE)

Consumers and bankers can use EDIE to determine, on a per-bank basis, how the insurance rules and limits apply to a depositor's specific group of deposit accounts—what is insured and what portion, if any, exceeds coverage limits.

<https://www.fdic.gov/edie/index.html>

Enlaces en Español

Links to information and resources in Spanish are available on the FDIC website.

<https://www.fdic.gov/quicklinks/spanish.html>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FDIC operates a FOIA service center that is open on weekdays, 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m., excluding Federal holidays. Phone, 202-898-7021.

<https://www.fdic.gov/about/freedom> | Email: efoia@fdic.gov

The FDIC's FOIA guide offers a concise explanation of the FOIA and how it can be used to access Government records. It also explains the process for submitting a request to the FDIC. The guide also provides links to helpful reference guides and describes how additional information may be obtained from the FDIC.

<https://www.fdic.gov/about/freedom/guide.html>

The FDIC accepts electronic FOIA requests.

<https://efoiarequest.fdic.gov/palMain.aspx>

History

"On March 3 banking operations in the United States ceased . . . the government has been compelled to step in." These words, President Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke to the U.S. Congress in 1933, 6 days after the banks had closed, when the Nation's banking system still lay dormant. The U.S. economy was in the throes of deep and widespread depression. Three months later, in response to the crisis, President Roosevelt approved the Banking Act of 1933, giving birth to the FDIC and Federal depositor protection, which the general public supported. To learn about the antecedents to Federal deposit insurance and the creation of the FDIC and its general history, see "A History of the FDIC 1933–1983."

<https://www.fdic.gov/bank/analytical/firstfifty>

In 2008 and 2009, FDIC agents were active seizing failed banks. To learn about the process of a bank seizure and the efforts made by the FDIC to shield employees and depositors from the ill effects of a failure, watch the CBS 60 Minutes video "Your Bank Has Failed."

<https://www.fdic.gov/news/letters/60minutes.html>

News / Events

The FDIC posts conferences and events, financial institution letters, opinion editorials, press releases, speeches, and testimonies on its website.

<https://www.fdic.gov/news>

The FDIC offers an online subscription service for email alerts. A subscriber may opt to receive various types of alerts: financial institution letters, news releases, statistical publications, and other types.

<https://service.govdelivery.com/accounts/USFDIC/subscriber/new>

The FDIC disseminates information and news using RSS feeds.

<https://www.fdic.gov/rss.html>

The FDIC tweets news items and other information on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/FDICgov>

Office of Inspector General (OIG)

The OIG operates a toll-free, nationwide hotline to provide a way for FDIC employees, its contractors, financial institution staff, and other members of the public to report incidents of abuse, fraud, mismanagement, and waste within FDIC programs and activities or its contractor operations. A person can file a report anonymously, confidentially, or openly by using the hotline; however, filing a report by email guarantees neither anonymity nor confidentiality. Phone, 800-964-3342. Fax, 703-562-6444.

<https://www.fdicig.gov> | Email: ighotline@fdic.gov

Open Government

The FDIC supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.fdic.gov/open> | Email: opengov@fdic.gov

Plain Language

The FDIC welcomes comment on its compliance with the Plain Writing Act of 2010 and suggestions for improving communication between the agency and the public.

<https://www.fdic.gov/plainlanguage> | Email: PlainWriting@fdic.gov

Publications

The FDIC website has an online product catalog and ordering system.

<https://catalog.fdic.gov>

Publications, press releases, congressional testimony, directives to financial institutions, and other documents are available through the Public Information Center. Phone, 877-275-3342 (press 1, then press 5).

<http://www.fdic.gov/news/publications/PIChardcopies.html> | Email: publicinfo@fdic.gov

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse for content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.fdic.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The FDIC has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/FDICgov>

The FDIC tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/FDICgov>

The FDIC posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/FDICchannel>

<https://www.fdic.gov/about/contact/ask> | Email: communications@fdic.gov

For further information and media inquiries, contact the Office of Communications, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20429. Phone, 202-898-6993.

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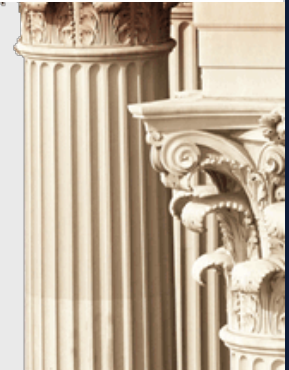
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Federal Election Commission



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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

999 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20463

202-694-1100

800-424-9530

<http://www.fec.gov>

CHAIR

Steven T. Walther

Vice Chair

Caroline C. Hunter

Commissioner	Lee E. Goodman
Commissioner	Matthew S. Petersen
Commissioner	Ellen L. Weintraub
Commissioner	Vacant
Staff Director	Alec Palmer
Chief Financial Officer	Gilbert Ford, Acting
General Counsel	Lisa J. Stevenson, Acting
Inspector General	Vacant

The Federal Election Commission provides public disclosure of campaign finance activities and ensures compliance with campaign finance laws and regulations.

Organizational Chart

The Federal Election Commission is an independent agency established by section 309 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (52 U.S.C. 30106). It comprises six Commissioners whom the President appoints 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—whom the Commissioners appoint.

<https://transition.fec.gov/about/offices/offices.shtml>

ACTIVITIES

The Commission administers and enforces the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended (52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.), and the Revenue Act, as amended (26 U.S.C. 1 et seq.). These laws provide for the public funding of Presidential elections, public disclosure of the financial activities of political committees involved in Federal elections, and limitations and prohibitions on contributions and expenditures made to influence Federal elections.

Public Funding of Presidential Elections

The Commission oversees the public financing of Presidential elections by certifying Federal payments to primary candidates and general election nominees. It also audits recipients of Federal funds and may require repayment to the U.S. Treasury if a committee has made nonqualified campaign expenditures.

Disclosure

The Commission ensures public disclosure of the campaign finance activities reported by political committees supporting Federal candidates. These committees regularly file reports disclosing the sources of campaign money and how that money is spent. The Commission places these reports on the public record within 48 hours after they are received and digitizes the data contained in them.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Congressional Affairs

This Office of Congressional, Legislative, and Intergovernmental Affairs serves as the Commission's primary congressional and executive branch liaison. Phone, 202-694-1006.

https://transition.fec.gov/about/offices/cong_affairs/cong_affairs.shtml | Email: congress@fec.gov

Data

Data tables summarizing campaign financial activity by filer type, election cycle, and reporting period are available online.

http://www.fec.gov/press/campaign_finance_statistics.shtml

Career Opportunities

The Commission posts available positions on its Web site. Sign up online to receive email updates regarding employment opportunities. Information is also available from the Office of Human Resources. Phone, 202-694-1080.

<http://www.fec.gov/pages/jobs/jobs.shtml> | Email: fejobs@fec.gov

Filing

Information is available online to help filers comply with the disclosure requirements of the Federal campaign finance law.

<http://www.fec.gov/info/filing.shtml>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

FOIA requests may be submitted by email or fax or sent by mail to the Federal Election Commission, Attn: FOIA Requester Service Center, Room 408, 999 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20463. Fax, 202-219-1043.

<http://www.fec.gov/press/foia.shtml> | Email: FOIA@fec.gov

General Inquiries

The Information Division informs and assists Federal candidates, political committees, and the public. It answers questions on campaign finance laws, conducts workshops and seminars on these laws, and distributes publications and forms. Phone, 202-694-1100 or 800-424-9530. TDD, 202-219-3336.

<http://www.fec.gov/pages/contact.shtml> | Email: info@fec.gov

Law Library

The library contains a collection of basic legal research resources on political campaign financing, corporate and labor political activity, and campaign finance reform. It is open to the public on weekdays, 9 a.m.–5 p.m., except on Federal holidays. Phone, 202-694-1516 or 800-424-9530.

<http://www.fec.gov/general/library.shtml>

Media Inquiries

The Press Office answers questions from media sources, issues press releases on Commission actions and statistical data, responds to requests for information, and distributes other materials. Phone, 202-694-1220.

<http://www.fec.gov/press/index.shtml> | Email: press@fec.gov

Public Records

The Public Records Branch, located at 999 E Street NW., Washington, DC, provides space for public inspection of campaign finance reports and statements after 1971. It is open to the public on weekdays, 9 a.m.–5 p.m., except on Federal holidays. Phone, 202-694-1120 or 800-424-9530.

<http://www.fec.gov/pubrec/publicrecordsoffice.shtml> | Email: pubrec@fec.gov

<http://www.fec.gov/pages/contact.shtml>

For further information, contact the Information Division, Federal Election Commission, 999 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20463. Phone, 202-694-1100 or 800-424-9530 (option 6).

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Federal Housing Finance Agency



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FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

400 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20219

202-649-3800

<http://www.fhfa.gov>

DIRECTOR

Melvin L. Watt

Chief Operating Officer

Lawrence Stauffer, Acting

Director, Office of Minority and Women Inclusion

Sharron P. A. Levine

Deputy Director, Division of Conservatorship

Bob Ryan, Acting

Deputy Director, Division of Federal Home Loan Bank Regulation

Fred C. Graham

Deputy Director, Division of Enterprise Regulation

Nina Nichols

Deputy Director, Division of Housing Mission and Goals

Sandra Thompson

General Counsel

Alfred M. Pollard

Inspector General

Laura S. Wertheimer

Obmbudsman

Janell Byrd-Chichester, Acting

The Federal Housing and Finance Agency ensures that the housing Government-Sponsored Enterprises operate safely and soundly and serve as a reliable source of liquidity and funding for housing finance and community investment.

Organizational Chart

The Federal Housing and Finance Agency (FHFA) was established by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 4501 note) as an independent agency in the executive branch. The merger of the Federal Housing Finance Board and the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, combined with the transfer of the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Government-Sponsored Enterprise mission team, formed the FHFA.

The FHFA is managed by a Director whom the President appoints and the Senate confirms. FHFA's Director also serves as the Chairman of the Federal Housing Oversight Board. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission are also members of the Board.

<http://www.fhfa.gov/AboutUs>

ACTIVITIES

The FHFA provides research and data, supervision, and policies for strengthening and securing the U.S. secondary mortgage markets. It oversees vital components of those markets: the housing Government-Sponsored Enterprises of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the Federal Home Loan Bank System. Combined, these entities make available more than \$5.6 trillion in funding for financial institutions and the U.S. mortgage markets. The FHFA also acts as the conservator of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

<http://www.fhfa.gov/PolicyProgramsResearch>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Blog

Agency experts share their insights into housing finance issues on the blog "FHFA Insights."

<https://www.fhfa.gov/Media/Pages/Insights.aspx>

Business Opportunities

FHFA contracting operations is responsible for procuring all goods and services, including information technology, that the agency requires.

<http://www.fhfa.gov/AboutUs/Business>

Career Opportunities

The Agency's mission-critical professionals include accountants, attorneys, economists, examiners, financial analysts, and information technology specialists. The FHFA also relies on budget and procurement and human resource specialists, facilities managers, policy experts, and student interns, to fill important support roles. The Agency advertises opportunities for employment on its "Careers" Web page. Contact the Office of Human Resources Management for additional information. Phone, 202-649-3807.

<http://www.fhfa.gov/AboutUs/Careers>

Dodd–Frank Act Stress Tests

The FHFA requires Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and Federal Home Loan Banks to conduct stress tests pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/SupervisionRegulation/DoddFrankActStressTests>

The FHFA is categorized as a small agency in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work in the Federal Government rankings. In 2016, the Agency improved its index score.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/FY00>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA established a statutory right of public access to executive branch information in the Federal Government. It gives a right to any person to obtain access to Federal agency records; however, nine exemptions and three special law enforcement exclusions shield certain records from public disclosure.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/AboutUs/FOIAPrivacy/Pages/FOIA.aspx> | Email: foia@fhfa.gov

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The FHFA posts answers to FAQs on various topics: the Home Affordable Refinance Program (HARP), housing price index (HPI), servicing alignment initiative, as well as on conservatorship, Federal Home Loan Bank membership, principal reduction modification, and private mortgage insurer draft eligibility requirements,

<https://www.fhfa.gov/Media/Pages/FAQs.aspx>

History

On September 6, 2008, the FHFA placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into conservatorship because they could no longer carry out their mission without Government intervention. To learn more about this extraordinary action and this critical moment in the history of the Nation's mortgage market, visit the "History of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Conservatorships" Web page.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/Conservatorship/Pages/History-of-Fannie-Mae--Freddie-Conservatorships.aspx>

A timeline of significant events in the history of the FHFA is available on its Web site.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/AboutUs/Timeline>

Key Topics

These Web pages contain information on the FHFA's work on a range of national issues. They highlight relevant news releases, reports, statements, and web pages on the key topics.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/KeyTopics>

Meet the Experts

The "Meet the Experts" page contains brief professional biographies of experienced, well-educated FHFA personnel.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/PolicyProgramsResearch/Pages/Meet-the-Experts.aspx>

Navigate by Audience

The "Government" Web page contains consolidated resources for Federal, State, and local government personnel seeking information related to the Nation's housing finance system.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/Government>

The "Homeowners and Homebuyers" Web page guides homeowners and buyers to resources and tools: information on avoiding foreclosure, buying a new home, refinancing an existing home, shopping for a mortgage, understanding the housing markets, and more.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/Homeownersbuyer>

The "Industry" Web page contains consolidated resources for advocacy organizations, investors, mortgage insurers, originators, servicers, small and large companies, trade groups, vendors, and others with an interest in the Nation's housing finance system.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/Industry>

The "Media" Web page gives members of the media and general public access to FHFA expertise on and insight into housing finance.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/Media> | Email: Medialnquiries@fhfa.gov

News

The FHFA posts news releases on its Web site.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/Media/Pages/News-Releases.aspx?k=ContentType%3APublic-Affairs%20AND%20PublicAffairsCategoryOWSCHCS%3A%22News%20Release%22%20AND%20FHFAPublishedDateOWSDATE%3D01%2F01%2F2017%2E%2E12%2F31%2F2017>

Open Government

The FHFA supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and

transparency.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/AboutUs/Policies/Pages/Open-Government.aspx>

Plans / Reports

The FHFA posts performance and strategic plans and various types of reports on its Web site.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/AboutUs/reportsplans>

Privacy Act of 1974

Fair information practices govern the collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of an individual's personally identifiable information that a Federal agency maintains in a system of records—in a group of records that an agency controls and from which its staff may retrieve information by using the individual's name or an assigned identifier.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/AboutUs/FOIAPrivacy/Pages/Privacy.aspx> | Email: Privacy@fhfa.gov

Site Map

The Web site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/AboutUs/Sitemap>

Social Media

The FHFA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/FHFA>

The FHFA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCoKP7Om6nsRkEav9yInFekw>

Tools

A borrower assistance map, conforming loan limits map, and housing price index (HPI) calculator and motion chart, as well as HPI maps (county, four-quarter appreciation, ZIP5) and summary tables, are available online.

<https://www.fhfa.gov/DataTools/Tools>

<https://www.fhfa.gov/AboutUs/Contact> | Email: fhfainfo@fhfa.gov

For further information, contact the Office of Congressional Affairs and Communications, Federal Housing Finance Agency, 400 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20219. Phone, 202-649-3802.

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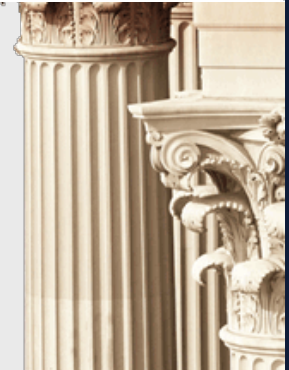
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Federal Labor Relations Authority



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FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

1400 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20005

202-218-7770

<http://www.flra.gov>

AGENCY SUPPORT

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	Ernest DuBester
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	Ernest DuBester
DIRECTORS	
Collaboration and Alternative Dispute Resolution	Michael Wolf
Equal Employment Opportunity	(vacancy)
Solicitor	Noah Peters

Office of Executive Director

Executive Director	Michael W. Jeffries
DIRECTORS	
Administrative Services	Xavier Storr
Budget and Finance	Gregory Mister
Human Resources	Paula Chandler
Information Resources Management	David Fontaine
Legislative Affairs and Program Planning	Aloysius Hogan

<https://www.flra.gov/components-offices/offices/office-executive-director>

AUTHORITY COMPONENT

CHAIR	Ernest DuBester
Members	James T. Abbott
	Colleen D. Kiko

Case Intake and Publication	(vacancy)
Chief Administrative Law Judge	David L. Welch
Solicitor	Noah Peters
https://www.flra.gov/about/flra-leadership	

Federal Service Impasses Panel

CHAIR	(vacancy)
Members	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)
https://www.flra.gov/components-offices/components/federal-service-impasses-panel-fsip-or-panel	

Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel

CHAIR	(vacancy)
Members	Richard T. Miller
	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)
https://www.flra.gov/components-offices/components/federal-service-impasses-panel-fsip-or-panel/foreign-service-impasse	

Foreign Service Labor Relations Board

CHAIR

Ernest DuBester

Members

Dennis K. Hays

Thomas J. Miller

<https://www.flra.gov/components-offices/components/authority/foreign-service-labor-relations-board>

GENERAL COUNSEL COMPONENT

General Counsel

Charlotte A. Dye, Acting

https://www.flra.gov/OGC_bios

Regional Offices

DIRECTORS

Atlanta

Richard Jones

Chicago

Greg A. Weddle, Acting

Denver

Timothy J. Sullivan

San Francisco

John Pannozzo

Washington

Jessica Bartlett

<https://www.flra.gov/components-offices/components/office-general-counsel-ogc/office-general-counsel-ogc-regional-offices>

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Inspector General

Dana A. Rooney

<https://www.flra.gov/components-offices/offices/office-inspector-general>

The above list of key personnel was updated 7-2021.

The Federal Labor Relations Authority oversees labor-management relations between the Federal Government and its

employees.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On May 23, 1978, President James E. Carter transmitted his reorganizational plan that consolidated central policymaking functions in Federal labor-management relations to the Senate and the House of Representatives in the U.S. Congress. Part III of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 "established, as an independent establishment in the Executive Branch, the Federal Labor Relations Authority [FLRA]."

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-92/pdf/STATUTE-92-Pg3783.pdf>

The reorganization plan was printed in the Federal Register on August 15, 1978 (43 FR 36037).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1978-08-15/pdf/FR-1978-08-15.pdf>

The reorganization became effective January 1, 1979, pursuant to Executive Order 12107 of December 28, 1978 (44 FR 1055).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1979-01-03/pdf/FR-1979-01-03.pdf>

The FLRA's duties and authority are specified in "Title VII—Federal Service Labor-Management Relations" (92 Stat. 1191) of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (PL 95–454).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-92/pdf/STATUTE-92-Pg1111.pdf>

The FLRA comprises three members whom the President nominates and the Senate confirms to 5-year terms. The Chair of the Authority serves as its Chief Executive and Chief Administrative Officer. The Chair also presides over the Foreign Service Labor Relations Board. The General Counsel investigates alleged unfair labor practices, files and prosecutes unfair labor practice complaints before the Authority, and exercises other powers that the Authority may prescribe.

<https://www.flra.gov/about/introduction-flra>

The FLRA is organized into three statutory components: the Authority, the Office of the General Counsel, and the Federal Service Impasses Panel. Each of the components has its own unique adjudicative or prosecutorial roles. The agency also provides program and staff support to two other organizations: the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel and the Foreign Service Labor Relations Board.

<https://www.flra.gov/components-offices>

The FLRA has a number of offices within its three components.

<https://www.flra.gov/components-offices/offices>

The FLRA posts its organizational chart online.

<https://www.flra.gov/about/organizational-chart>

The FLRA posted a press release describing highlights of its updated organizational chart (June 2020).

<https://www.flra.gov/system/files/webfm/FLRA%20Agency-wide/Public%20Affairs/Press%20Releases/Press%20Release%20-%20FLRA%20RELEASES%20UPDATED%20ORGANIZATIONAL%20CHART%206-29-2020.pdf>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 has been codified in the United States Code (U.S.C.) and assigned to the Appendix of 5 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf186&num=0&edition=prelim>

Statutory material that affects the FLRA has been codified and assigned to Chapter 71, sections 7101–7106, of 5 U.S.C. Chapter 71 has the title "Labor-Management Relations" and runs from section 7101 through 7154.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title5/part3/subpartF/chapter71&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that are associated with the FLRA, General Counsel of the FLRA, and Federal Service Impasse Panel have been codified and assigned to Chapter XIV, parts 2400–2499, of 5 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=cd49c395b33e34776afc1b9dce26710e&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title05/5chapterXIV.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=cd49c395b33e34776afc1b9dce26710e&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title05/5chapterXIV.tpl)

Rules and regulations that are associated with the Foreign Service Labor Relations Board, Federal Labor Relations Authority, General Counsel of the FLRA, and the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel have been codified and assigned to Chapter XIV, parts 1400–1499, of 22 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=00ab5d289e663071e5fe1e32170fe541&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title22/22chapterXIV.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=00ab5d289e663071e5fe1e32170fe541&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title22/22chapterXIV.tpl)

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. It also assists Federal agencies and unions in understanding their rights and responsibilities under the program.

The Federal Service Impasses Panel, an entity within the FLRA, assists in resolving negotiation impasses between agencies and unions. 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 fact-finding and mediation-arbitration. If the parties do not arrive at a voluntary settlement after receiving Panel assistance, the Panel may take whatever action is necessary to resolve the impasse, including the imposition of contract terms.

The Foreign Service Labor Relations Board and the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel administer provisions of chapter 2 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3921) concerning labor-management relations. This chapter establishes a statutory labor-management relations program for Foreign Service employees of the U.S. Government. Administrative and staff support is provided by the Federal Labor Relations Authority and the Federal Service Impasses Panel.

<https://www.flra.gov/about/mission>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

The FLRA posts announcements for job openings on USAJobs. For more information, contact the Human Resources Division. Phone, 202-218-7979.

<https://www.usajobs.gov>

In 2020, the FLRA ranked 24th among 29 small agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work

Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=AU00>

Electronic Filing

To use the FLRA's electronic case filing system, register online and create a user profile. Email addresses are the case filing system's primary means of identifying electronic filers.

https://efile.flra.gov/representatives/sign_in

Federal Register

Documents that the FLRA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/federal-labor-relations-authority>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions that the statute contains.

<https://www.flra.gov/freedom-information-act-program>

The FLRA maintains an electronic FOIA reading room.

<https://www.flra.gov/elibrary>

Media

Members of the media should contact the Counsel for Regulatory and Public Affairs if they have questions or seek information. Phone, 202-218-7776.

<https://www.flra.gov/about/public-affairs>

News

The FLRA posts press releases on its website. The online archives contain press releases from 2009 through 2014.

https://www.flra.gov/press_releases

Open Government

The FLRA supports the Federal Government's efforts to increase collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.flra.gov/open-government>

Plain Language

The FLRA adheres to Federal plain language guidelines. To comply with the Plain Writing Act of 2010, the agency relies on the general public. If a document or web page is difficult to understand, alert the FLRA editorial team to the lack of clarity by sending an email.

https://www.flra.gov/plain_language | Email: engagetheFLRA@flra.gov

Regional Offices

Contact information for each of the five Office of the General Counsel Regional Offices is available online.

<https://www.flra.gov/components-offices/components/office-general-counsel-ogc/office-general-counsel-ogc->

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2021.

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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



Federal Maritime Commission



The United States Government Manual

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

800 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, DC 20573

202-523-5707

<http://www.fmc.gov>

The Commission

CHAIR

Michael A. Khouri

COMMISSIONERS

Rebecca F. Dye

Daniel B. Maffei

Louis E. Sola

(vacancy)

<https://www.fmc.gov/commissioners>

Bureaus and Offices

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Karen V. Gregory

BUREAU DIRECTORS

Certification and Licensing

Sandra L. Kusumoto

Enforcement

Benjamin K. Trogon

Trade Analysis

Florence A. Carr

OFFICE DIRECTOR

Consumer Affairs and Dispute Resolution Services

Rebecca A. Fenneman

Chief Administrative Law Judge

Erin M. Wirth

Equal Employment Opportunity Director

Ebony Jarrett

General Counsel

Tyler J. Wood

Secretary

Rachel E. Dickon

<https://www.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/bureaus-offices>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2019.

The Federal Maritime Commission promotes an efficient, fair, and reliable supply system of international ocean transportation; protects the public from deceptive, unfair, and unlawful practices; and contributes to the integrity and security of the Nation's supply chain and transportation system.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) was established by Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1961 (46 U.S.C. 301–307), effective August 12, 1961. The FMC is an independent establishment, regulating shipping under the the Shipping Act of 1984, as amended (46 U.S.C. 40101–41309); Section 19 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920 (46 U.S.C. 42101–42109); the Foreign Shipping Practices Act of 1988 (46 U.S.C. 42301–42307); and Public Law 89–777, approved on November 6, 1966 (46 U.S.C. 44101–44106).

<https://www.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/fmc-regulations-statutes>

The Commission is composed of five Commissioners, whom the President appoints by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The President may not appoint more than three Commissioners who are from the same political party. The term of each Commissioner is 5 years. When his or her term ends, the Commissioner may continue to serve until a successor is appointed and qualified, but only for 1 year or less. A vacancy is filled in the same manner as the original appointment, which may be extended to include a second term. An individual appointed to fill a vacancy is appointed for the unexpired term of the person being succeeded. That individual may serve two complete terms in addition to the remainder of the term for which the predecessor of that individual was appointed.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2017-title46/pdf/USCODE-2017-title46-subtitle1-chap3.pdf>

The FMC posts its organizational chart online.

<https://www.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/organizational-chart>

ACTIVITIES

Adjudicatory Procedures

The FMC 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).

<https://www.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/bureaus-offices/administrative-law-judges> | Email: judges@fmc.gov

Agreements

The FMC reviews agreements by and among ocean common carriers or marine terminal operators or by and among carriers and operators, which are filed under section 5 of the Shipping Act of 1984, for statutory compliance and for their likely effect on competition. It also monitors activities under all effective agreements for compliance with the provisions of law and its rules, orders, and regulations.

<https://www.fmc.gov/resources-services/vessel-operating-common-carriers><https://www.fmc.gov/resources-services/marine-terminal-operators>

Alternative Dispute Resolution

The FMC reviews informal complaints and assists parties in resolving disputes. Mediation and other dispute resolution services are available 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.

<https://www.fmc.gov/databases-services/alternative-dispute-resolution-services> | Email: complaints@fmc.gov

Complaints

The FMC 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.

<https://www.fmc.gov/databases-services/consumer-affairs-dispute-resolution-services> | Email: complaints@fmc.gov

Economic Analyses

The FMC relies on the Office of Economics and Competition Analysis (OECA) for support in antitrust economics and competition policy. OECA staff analyzes and monitors agreements that are filed with the FMC and that are between ocean carriers or marine terminal operators or between carriers and operators. These agreements are monitored for effects that inhibit competition and for compliance with FMC regulations and U.S. shipping laws.

<https://www.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/bureaus-offices/bureau-of-trade-analysis> | Email: tradeanalysis@fmc.gov

Enforcement

The FMC relies on the Bureau of Enforcement (BOE) to serve as its prosecutorial component. Its attorneys participate in formal proceedings as trial counsel and, with the assistance of FMC area representatives, they investigate potential violations of the Shipping Act and FMC regulations. BOE attorneys also negotiate settlements and informal compromises of civil penalties and may participate in factfinding investigations that are initiated under the Shipping Act or the Foreign Shipping Practices Act.

<https://www.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/bureaus-offices/bureau-of-enforcement> | Email: boe@fmc.gov

International Affairs

The FMC conducts investigations of foreign governmental and carrier practices that adversely affect the U.S. shipping trade. In consultation with other executive agencies, the FMC 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.

<https://www.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/bureaus-offices/general-counsel> | Email: generalcounsel@fmc.gov

Licenses

The FMC issues licenses to those persons and entities in the United States who wish to carry out the business of providing freight forwarding services and non-vessel-operating common carrier services.

<https://www.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/bureaus-offices/bureau-of-certification-and-licensing> | Email: bcl@fmc.gov

Non-Vessel-Operating Common Carrier Service Arrangements

The FMC receives and reviews service arrangements entered into by non-vessel-operating common carriers and their customers. Cargo moving under these service arrangements is 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.

<https://www.fmc.gov/resources-services/ocean-transportation-intermediaries>

Passenger Indemnity

The FMC 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.

<https://www.fmc.gov/resources-services/passenger-vessel-operators> | Email: pvo@fmc.gov

Rulemaking

The FMC 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.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=77cce38e9b335eb5c0f5f515f1bbe2a2&c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title46/46cfrv9_02.tpl)

[SID=77cce38e9b335eb5c0f5f515f1bbe2a2&c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title46/46cfrv9_02.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=77cce38e9b335eb5c0f5f515f1bbe2a2&c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title46/46cfrv9_02.tpl)

Service Contracts

The FMC receives and reviews filings of confidential service contracts between shippers and ocean common carriers. It also monitors publication of certain essential terms of those service contracts.

<https://www.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/bureaus-offices/bureau-of-trade-analysis>

Tariffs

The FMC 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.

<https://www.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/bureaus-offices/bureau-of-trade-analysis>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

To carry out its mission, the FMC relies on attorneys, economists, and other professionals.

<https://www.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/employment-opportunities>

In 2018, the FMC ranked 9th among 29 small agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/MC00>

Contact Information

Contact and other general information is available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.fmc.gov/contact> | Email: Inquiries@fmc.gov

Cruise Vacations

The FMC has posted the brochure "Cruise Vacations: Know Before You Go" on its website to help potential passengers select an appropriate cruise before purchasing their tickets.

<https://www.fmc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/PVO2014-508.pdf>

General information and additional resources to help cruise passengers are available on the FMC website.

<https://www.fmc.gov/resources-services/cruise-passenger-assistance>

Events

The FMC posts events upcoming events on its website.

<https://www.fmc.gov/events>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Enacted in 1966, the FOIA took effect on July 4, 1967. The law gives a right to obtain access to Federal agency records to any person, except a fugitive from the law. Some records, or portions of them, are, however, shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine statutory exemptions or by specific harm that disclosure may cause. The FMC makes a lot of information publicly available to reduce the need of filing an official FOIA request.

<https://www.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/freedom-of-information-act-requests-reports> | Email: FOIA@fmc.gov

The FMC maintains an electronic reading room on its website.

<https://www2.fmc.gov/readingroom/ProceedingSearch>

Greenhouse Gas Reduction / Sustainable Development

The "Federal Maritime Commission 2017 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan" is available online. Greenhouse gas reduction is part of the plan.

<https://www.fmc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/2017SustainabilityPlan.pdf> | Email: omd@fmc.gov

"The maritime industry realized years ago that sustainable development is necessary to the survival of people and businesses—whether it is related to maritime transportation, port development, or infrastructure. Any discussion in the industry now necessarily involves mention of sustainability principles. We know that a cleaner environment means economic growth, job creation, and reduced costs with greater efficiency." (excerpted from Chair Mario Cordero's statement on Earth Day 2016)

<https://www.fmc.gov/chairmans-statement-on-earth-day>

History

In 1961, the White House and Congress made a decision that affected international liner shipping companies and the U.S. merchant marine. To learn more about that decision and the establishment of two new maritime agencies by President John F. Kennedy's Executive order, visit the "History" page on the FMC website.

<https://www.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/our-history>

The FMC maintains an online archive of maritime decisions that are associated with the Department of Commerce, Federal Maritime Board, U.S. Maritime Commission, U.S. Shipping Board, and itself. The archive's content begins with the year 1919.

<https://www.fmc.gov/fmc-reports>

Library

The FMC's law and reference library contains books, directories, encyclopedias, journals, magazines, microforms, reports, and videos. It has specialized material that covers the various segments of the international shipping industry and historical and contemporary regulatory materials that cover all phases of shipping in the U.S. foreign trades. It also has material on economics, engineering, political science, and a collection of legal publications. The library's holdings comprise approximately 8,700 volumes and numerous microfiches, CD-ROMs, and online services. Members of the public may visit the library and use the collection; however, all materials must be used in the library during its hours of operation. Materials are released only through an interlibrary loan request. A librarian is available from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., eastern standard time, Monday–Friday. The library is closed on weekends and Federal Holidays. Phone, 202-523-5762.

<https://www.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/bureaus-offices/law-reference-library> | Email: LibraryInquiries@fmc.gov

All effective vessel-operating common carrier (VOCC) and marine terminal operator (MTO) agreements on file with the FMC are accessible in its electronic agreement library.

<https://www2.fmc.gov/FMC.Agreements.Web/Public>

Moving Overseas

The FMC posts tips for protecting property when shipping goods internationally by sea.

<https://www.fmc.gov/resources-services/protect-your-international-move>

Before shipping a car overseas, become familiar with the laws and regulations of the United States and the destination country regarding which vehicles may be imported and the fees that must be paid.

<https://fmc2.fmc.gov/resources-services/shipping-your-vehicle-overseas>

News

The "FMC Newsroom" posts recent headlines.

<https://www.fmc.gov/news-events>

Notices of Agreements

Recent notices of agreements filed are posted on the "Federal Register" website.

<https://fmc2.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/weekly-agreement-notice>

Open Government

The FMC supports the Open Government initiative by promoting collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.fmc.gov/open-government>

Resources / Services

The FMC has gathered its resources and services in one place, on a single web page, for its stakeholders. In the "Audiences" section, resources and services are grouped by audience: public, attorneys and litigants, ocean transportation intermediaries (OTIs), passenger vessel operators (PVOs), vessel-operating common carriers (VOCCs), and marine terminal operators (MTOs).

<https://www.fmc.gov/resources-services>

Social Media

The FMC tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/FMC_gov

The FMC posts videos on its YouTube channel.

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCwKTAIGGHIA0xcN3bDt_Uqg

The Sources of Information were updated 6–2019.

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Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission



The United States Government Manual

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

1331 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 520N, Washington, DC 20004-1710

202-434-9900

TTY/TDD, 202-434-4000, ext. 293

<http://www.fmshrc.gov> | Email: fmshrc@fmshrc.gov

Commission

CHAIR

Marco M. Rajkovich, Jr.

Commissioners

William I. Althen

Mary Lucille Jordan

Arthur R. Traynor III

Michael G. Young

<https://www.fmshrc.gov/about/commissioners>

Administration

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Lisa M. Boyd

Chief Administrative Law Judge

(vacancy)

General Counsel

Michael A. McCord

Senior Policy Advisor

Timothy A. Greten

The above list of key personnel was updated 4–2019.

The Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission ensures compliance with occupational safety and health standards in the Nation's surface and underground coal, metal, and nonmetal mines.

The Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), as amended, established the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission as an independent and adjudicative agency.

The Commission comprises five members whom the President appoints and the Senate confirms. Each Commissioner serves a 6-year term, and all the terms are staggered. The President appoints one of the Commissioners to serve as the Chair. At the trial level, the FMSHRC's administrative judges decide cases. The Commissioners are responsible for appellate review of a decision made by an administrative law judge.

ACTIVITIES

FMSHRC provides administrative trial and appellate review of legal disputes arising from enforcement actions taken by

the Department of Labor.

The FMSHRC and its administrative law judges decide cases brought before it by the Department of Labor's 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 FMSHRC also has jurisdiction over discrimination complaints filed by miners or their representatives regarding 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 involving mine emergency response plans.

Cases brought before the FMSHRC are assigned to a judge in 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 FMSHRC's procedural rules (29 CFR 2700).

A judge's decision becomes a final, nonprecedential order of the FMSHRC 40 days after issuance unless it 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 FMSHRC becomes final 30 days after issuance unless a party adversely affected seeks review in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit 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 District of Columbia offices, the Office of Administrative Law Judges maintains offices in Colorado and Pennsylvania.

<https://www.fmshrc.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Administrative Law Judges

To ask a question regarding a case before an administrative law judge, send an email to the address below or call the Office of the Administrative Law Judges. Phone, 202-434-9950.

<https://www.fmshrc.gov/about/aljs> | Email: docket@fmshrc.gov

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has contact information for the Office of the Executive Director and Office of the Administrative Law Judges. The FMSHRC maintains offices in Washington, DC; Denver, CO; and Pittsburgh, PA. Washington—phone, 202-434-9905; fax, 202-434-9906. Denver—phone, 303-844-5267; fax, 303-844-5268. Pittsburgh—phone, 412-920-7240; fax, 412-928-8689.

<https://www.fmshrc.gov/contact> | Email: fmshrc@fmshrc.gov

Decisions

Searchable databases of FMSHRC decisions and decisions of administrative law judges are available online.

<http://www.fmshrc.gov/decisions>

The "Cases on Review" web page includes links to cases currently on review before the FMSHRC and to decisions on appeal before the U.S. Courts of Appeals.

<http://www.fmshrc.gov/content/cases-review>

Federal Mine Safety and Health Act

The FMSHRC has prepared a version of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 that reflects changes made to it by the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006. This unofficial document is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.fmshrc.gov/content/federal-mine-safety-and-health-act-1977>

Filing

Electronic filing may be done through the FMSHRC's electronic case management system (e-CMS). To use the e-CMS, a filer must register at the FMSHRC-eCMS website. The e-CMS support team is available to provide assistance.

<http://www.fmshrc.gov/guides/instructions-electronic-filing> | Email: e-CMS.Support@fmshrc.gov

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires Federal agencies to disclose records after receiving a properly written request. The law does include provisions that shield certain records, or parts of them, from disclosure. The FOIA Service Center assists those seeking information through the FOIA. For more information, write to the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, FOIA Service Center, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 520N, Washington, DC 20004-1710. Phone, 202-434-9935. Fax, 202-434-9944.

<http://www.fmshrc.gov/foia> | Email: foia@fmshrc.gov

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The FMSHRC posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.fmshrc.gov/guides/faq>

Guidance

The "Guides" web page includes links to guidance on proceedings, case procedures, reopening a case, electronic filing, and the Freedom of Information Act,

<https://www.fmshrc.gov/guides>

Meetings

The FMSHRC posts audio files of decisional public meetings on its website.

<https://www.fmshrc.gov/meetings-arguments/meetings>

News

The latest FMSHRC news is available online.

<http://www.fmshrc.gov/about/news>

Oral Arguments

The FMSHRC posts audio files of oral arguments on its website.

<https://www.fmshrc.gov/meetings-arguments/arguments>

Organizational Chart

The FMSHRC publishes its organizational chart as part of its "Congressional Budget Justification and Annual Performance Plan." In the budget justification and performance plan for fiscal year 2020 (18 MAR 2019), the chart is on page 5. The key personnel list of commissioners and administrators, which appears at the top of this entry, relies on the organizational chart published in the budget justification and performance plan.

<https://www.fmshrc.gov/plans/fy2020-justification#>

Procedural Rules (29 CFR 2700)

The FMSHRC posts its procedural rules online in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.fmshrc.gov/rules/Procedural%20Rules%20Booklet%20Jan%202014.pdf>

Reports / Budget Submissions

The "Reports and Budget Submissions" web page includes links to the FMSHRC's current and past strategic plans, sustainability report, reports to Congress, as well as to its budget and annual performance, buy American, and performance accountability reports.

<http://www.fmshrc.gov/reports-budget-submissions>

The Sources of Information were updated 4–2019.

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Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service



The United States Government Manual

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

250 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20427

202-606-8100

<http://www.fmcs.gov>

Office of the Director

DIRECTOR	(vacancy)
Deputy Director	Richard R. Giacalone
Assistant Director	Gary Hattal
Attorney-Advisor	Dawn Starr
Equal Employment Opportunity Director	Denise McKenney
Senior Advisor	David Thaler
https://www.fmcs.gov/aboutus/agency-departments/office-of-the-director	
DEPUTY DIRECTORS	
Field Operations	D. Scott Blake
National Representative	Scot Beckenbaugh
Chief Operating Officer	Gregory Goldstein

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2019.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/aboutus/agency-departments>

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service helps labor and management resolve disputes in industries affecting commerce, offers training in cooperative processes to promote workplace stability and economic growth, and provides alternative dispute resolution services, training, negotiated rulemaking, and public policy facilitation to government entities.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 23, 1947, the "Labor Management Relations Act, 1947," became Public Law 80–101 after the Congress enacted it over a veto by President Harry S. Truman. This Act is also referred to as the Taft-Hartley Act because Senator Robert A. Taft and Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr., sponsored the bill. The Act amended the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, commonly known as the Wagner Act, and established the The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) as an independent agency of the U. S. Government to prevent or minimize the effects of labor-management disputes on the free flow of commerce.

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/299855>

The FMCS "may proffer its services in any labor dispute in any industry affecting commerce, either upon its own motion or upon 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" (29 U.S.C. 173). Subsequent emendations to the original Labor Management Relations Act have expanded the scope of the agency's dispute resolution services.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2017-title29/pdf/USCODE-2017-title29-chap7-subchapIII-sec173.pdf>

The President appoints the Director by the advice and with consent of the Senate. The Director is prohibited from engaging in any other business, employment, or vocation (29 U.S.C. 172).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2017-title29/pdf/USCODE-2017-title29-chap7-subchapIII-sec172.pdf>

The FMCS is headquartered in Washington, DC, and it has 10 regional offices and more than 60 field and local offices. It provides mediation and conflict resolution services to industry, government agencies, and communities.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/aboutus>

The agency's organizational chart (AUG 2019) is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/FMCS-Org-Structure-August-2019.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

The FMCS reduces disruptions to interstate commerce and improves government efficiency by providing skilled mediators to resolve workplace disputes and conflicts arising under the statutory jurisdiction of government entities. FMCS mediators do not enforce laws: They rely on innovative mediation, communication, and relationship building techniques to help disputants achieve consensus.

The FMCS offers its labor mediation and training services in a variety of industries and sectors of the economy, including the private sector (except airlines and railroads), the Federal sector, and the public sector (in States without labor mediation agencies). The Labor-Management Cooperation Act of 1978 recognized the economic benefits of a more proactive approach to workplace stability. The FMCS awards grants to encourage the establishment of local, regional, and industrywide labor management committees to improve labor management relationships, organizational effectiveness, and economic development. The FMCS also promotes workplace innovation, productivity, and competitiveness through collaboration, good labor-management relationships, and problem solving between companies and their workers.

The Administrative Dispute Resolution and Negotiated Rulemaking Acts of 1996 recognized the broader value of FMCS conflict resolution services for government efficiency. The agency was designated as a key resource to help government entities resolve individual employment disputes, design conflict management systems, achieve stakeholder consensus on new regulations, and conduct more effective multi-stakeholder public policy dialogues.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/services>

Mediation / Training

FMCS mediators help parties resolve workplace disputes and establish sound, stable, and enduring labor-management relations. In addition to mediating collective bargaining disputes, mediators facilitate better day-to-day workplace relations through a variety of joint training programs. FMCS mediators also assist other government entities with resolving disputes arising under their jurisdictions.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/services/resolving-labor-management-disputes>

Arbitration

Voluntary arbitration and factfinding are widely used in labor-management relations. Upon request, the FMCS can provide panels of arbitrators who are experienced in labor relations issues. Requests can be tailored, in terms of expertise, fees, geography, and other considerations, to accommodate a variety of requirements.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/services/arbitration>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Calendar

A day-by-day listing of important FMCS events is available on online.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/resources/calendar>

Career Opportunities

Stationed in offices nationwide, FMCS mediators are full-time excepted service employees of the Federal Government. They perform duties in five major areas: advocacy, education, and outreach; alternative dispute resolution services to government entities; collective bargaining mediation; grievance mediation; and relationship development training. The ideal applicant seeking to become an FMCS mediator has full-time experience in the collective bargaining process. U.S. citizenship is required.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/careers>

In 2018, the FMCS ranked 1st among 29 small agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings!

<http://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/FM00>

Conflict Management

The FMCS Institute for Conflict Management offers practical and experience-based conflict resolution training for individuals and groups. Course descriptions and enrollment information are available online.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/services/education-and-outreach/fmcs-institute>

Contact

To ask a question or leave a comment, use the electronic "Feedback Form."

<https://www.fmcs.gov/feedback>

Documents / Data

Budgets and performance information, regulations and policies, speeches and presentations, publications (some in Spanish), and reports are available online. Collective bargaining notice data and work stoppage data are also posted online.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/resources/documents-and-data>

Electronic Updates

The FMCS uses email updates to disseminate information on its dispute resolution services and to announce training opportunities. A sign-up form is available online.

<https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USFMCS/subscriber/new>

Find a Mediator

An online search tool is available to find a mediator by city, State, or Zip Code, as well as by name, email, or phone number.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/aboutus/locations/find-a-mediator>

Forms / Applications

Forms and applications needed to obtain FMCS services and funding—arbitration, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, labor-management cooperation grants, and notice of bargaining (F-7)—are available online.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/resources/forms-applications>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires Federal agencies to disclose records after receiving a proper written request for them. Certain records, however, are shielded from disclosure by provisions contained within the statute. The FMCS has an online FOIA requester center. The specific procedures for requesting its records, FOIA-related contact information, and a link to records that are already accessible online may be found on the "FOIA Requestor Center" web page.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/foia> | Email: foia@fmcs.gov

Subsequent amendments to the FOIA of 1966 require publicly accessible, electronic reading rooms that contain FOIA response documents and other information that is routinely available to the public. Before submitting a FOIA request, see if the FMCS already has placed the desired information in its electronic reading room.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/resources/documents-and-data>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The FMCS posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/resources/faqs>

History

A timeline of events in modern American labor relations is available online. The timeline starts with the first Government-mediated settlement in 1838, continues through the creation of the FMCS in 1947 and the West Coast port mediation of 2002, to end currently with President Donald J. Trump's appointment of Richard Giacalone to serve as the agency's acting Director.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/aboutus/our-history>

News

The FMCS maintains an online news archive.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/news>

Regional Offices

Headquartered in Washington, DC, the FMCS delivers services nationwide through its 10 regional and numerous field

offices. Contact information for the FMCS national office and its regional and field offices is available online.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/aboutus/locations/regional-offices>

Shared Neutrals

Shared Neutrals, also known as Sharing Neutrals, is an interagency mediation program in the National Capital Region, including the Washington, DC, area and Baltimore. The Shared Neutrals program assists participating Federal agencies through a pool of trained, collateral-duty Federal employees who provide mediation services to an agency, other than their own, in exchange for like services to the program from the recipient agency.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/sharedneutrals>

Site Map

The site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.fmcs.gov/site-map>

Social Media

The FMCS has a Facebook account

<https://www.facebook.com/fmcs.usa>

The FMCS tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/FMCS_USA

The FMCS posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/FMCSInfo>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2019.

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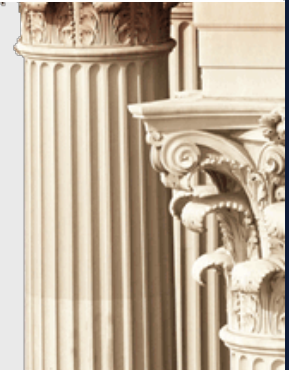
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Federal Reserve System



The United States Government Manual

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Twentieth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20551

202-452-3000

<http://www.federalreserve.gov>

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

CHAIR	Jerome H. Powell
Vice Chair	Lael Brainard
Vice Chair for Supervision	(vacancy)
GOVERNORS	
	Michelle W. Bowman
	Lisa D. Cook
	Philip N. Jefferson
	Christopher J. Waller
Assistant to the Board and Director	Michelle A. Smith
https://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/bios/board/default.htm	

Federal Reserve Bank Presidents

NEW YORK	John C. Williams
Atlanta	Raphael W. Bostic
Boston	Susan M. Collins (eff. 7–1–22)
Chicago	Charles L. Evans
Cleveland	Loretta J. Mester
Dallas	Lorie K. Logan (eff. 8–22–22)
Kansas City	Esther L. George
Minneapolis	Neel T. Kashkari
Philadelphia	Patrick T. Harker
Richmond	Thomas I. Barkin

San Francisco

Mary C. Daly

St. Louis

James B. Bullard

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/federal-reserve-system-new-york.htm>

Official Staff

Chief Operating Officer

Patrick J. McClanahan

General Counsel

Mark E. Van Der Weide

Secretary

Ann E. Misback

DIRECTORS OF DIVISIONS

Consumer and Community Affairs

Eric S. Belsky

Financial Management

Ricardo A. Aguilera

Financial Stability

Andreas W. Lehnert

Information Technology

Sharon L. Mowry

International Finance

Beth Anne Wilson

Management

Winona Varnon

Monetary Affairs

Trevor A. Reeve

Research and Statistics

Stacey M. Tevlin

Reserve Bank Operations and Payment Systems

Matthew J. Eichner

Supervision and Regulation

Michael S. Gibson

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/officialstaff.htm>

Inspector General

Mark Bialek

<https://oig.federalreserve.gov/the-inspector-general.htm>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Federal Reserve System keeps the Nation's monetary and financial system flexible, safe, and stable.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On December 23, 1913, President Woodrow Wilson approved Public Law 63–43, whose short title is the "Federal Reserve Act." The Act provided "for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States." Pursuant to the Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of the Treasury, and Comptroller of the Currency, constituting The Reserve Bank Organization Committee, designated "not less than eight nor more than twelve cities to be known as Federal reserve cities" and divided "the continental United States, excluding Alaska, into districts, each district to contain only one of such Federal reserve cities" (38 Stat. 251).

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/63rd-congress/session-2/c63s2ch6.pdf>

On August 23, 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved Public Law 74–305, which is also cited as the Banking Act of 1935. The new law provided "for the sound, effective, and uninterrupted operation of the banking system" (49 Stat. 684), amending parts of the Federal Reserve Act. One of the amendments to the earlier Act renamed the Federal Reserve Board: It now became "known as the 'Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.'" The Federal Reserve Board's "governor" and "vice governor" also became "known as the 'chairman' and the 'vice chairman,' respectively, of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System" (49 Stat. 704).

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/74th-congress/session-1/c74s1ch614.pdf>

An organizational chart is accessible in Portable Document Format (PDF) on the "Structure of the Federal Reserve System" web page under "Board Responsibilities."

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/structure-federal-reserve-board.htm>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material on the subject of banks and banking is codified in 12 U.S.C. The third chapter, sections 221–522, of title 12 is dedicated to the Federal Reserve System.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title12/chapter3&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations whose subject matter is banks or banking are codified in 12 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=267f2409cd6deef4d6a0875bc7f21bb&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title12/12tab_02.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=267f2409cd6deef4d6a0875bc7f21bb&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title12/12tab_02.tpl)

Subchapter A, parts 200–269b, of 12 CFR is dedicated to codified subject matter associated with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=f90a95ecd3b26b1b4cf2f8d82c26abaa&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title12/12chapterII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=f90a95ecd3b26b1b4cf2f8d82c26abaa&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title12/12chapterII.tpl)

Subchapter B, parts 270–281, of 12 CFR is dedicated to codified subject matter associated with the Federal Open Market Committee.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=4c219c3266aff42e7efd18cf82f1135&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title12/12CIIsubchapB.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=4c219c3266aff42e7efd18cf82f1135&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title12/12CIIsubchapB.tpl)

STRUCTURE

The FRS comprises the Board of Governors; the 12 Federal reserve banks and their branches and other facilities; 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.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/structure-federal-reserve-system.htm>

Board of Governors

The Board comprises seven members whom the President appoints by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The President also designates a chair and two vice chairs by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The Chair of the Board is a member of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies, which is chaired by the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury. The Board determines general monetary, credit, and operating policies for the FRS as a whole and formulates the rules and regulations for carrying 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 some consumer credit protection laws.

Within statutory limitations, the Board has the power to fix the requirements for reserves that depository institutions maintain on transaction accounts or nonpersonal time deposits (an interest-bearing bank deposit account that has a date of maturity, such as a certificate of deposit). The Board reviews and determines the discount rate charged by the Federal reserve banks. For the purpose of preventing excessive credit use for the purchase or carrying of securities, the Board regulates the amount of credit that may be initially extended and subsequently maintained on securities (with certain exceptions).

<http://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/bios/board/boardmembership.htm>

Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)

The Committee comprises the Board of Governors and five of the presidents of the Federal reserve banks. The Chair of the Board of Governors is traditionally the Chair of the FOMC. The president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York serves as a permanent member. Four of the other 11 reserve bank presidents rotate annually as voting members of the FOMC.

The Federal reserve banks carry out open market operations in accordance with regulations that the FOMC adopts and pursuant to specific policy directives that it issues. Purchases and sales of securities in the open market are undertaken to supply bank reserves for supporting the credit and money needed for long-term economic growth, for offsetting cyclical economic swings, and for accommodating seasonal business and consumer demand 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. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York executes transactions for the FRS open market account.

Under the FOMC's direction, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York also undertakes transactions in foreign currencies for the FRS open market account. These operations are meant to safeguard the value of the dollar in international exchange markets and facilitate growth in international liquidity in accordance with the needs of an expanding world

economy.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/structure-federal-open-market-committee.htm>

Federal Reserve Banks

The 12 reserve banks and their branches function as the operating arms of the FRS. Each reserve bank operates within its own geographic area, or district, of the United States and gathers data and other information on the businesses and the needs of local communities in that district. The FOMC and Board of Governors then factor that information into monetary policy and other decisions.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/structure-federal-reserve-banks.htm>

ACTIVITIES

By influencing the lending and investing of depository institutions and the cost and availability of money and credit, the FRS promotes use of human and capital resources, growth of productivity, relatively stable prices, and equilibrium in the Nation's international balance of payments. The agency's supervisory and regulatory banking functions help maintain a commercial banking system that responds to the Nation's financial needs and objectives.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/pf.htm>

Conducting Monetary Policy

The FRS seeks price stability, moderate long-term interest rates, and maximum employment. Under normal economic conditions, the FOMC sets monetary policy by selecting an interest rate. To a bank, that interest rate is the cost of holding reserves. (Reserves are funds held by depository institutions as cash in their vaults or as deposits with their regional Federal reserve bank.) In recent years, the FRS has set a target, or target range, for the Federal funds rate, which is the interest rate that commercial banks charge each other for borrowing reserves for short periods. The open market desk at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York then conducts open market operations—buying or selling U.S. Treasury securities—to change the amount of reserves in the banking system to adjust the Federal funds rate. Since the Federal funds rate is the price of borrowing reserves, open market operations bring the actual Federal funds rate in line with the FOMC's target. The strategy to vary the quantity or the price of reserves in the banking system defines FRS monetary policy.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy.htm>

Financial Supervision and Regulation

Supervision refers to the oversight and enforcement of regulations to ensure safe and sound banking behavior. The FRS's supervisory and regulatory actions help to build confidence in the banking system. Protecting the integrity of the Nation's financial institutions, fostering stability in financial markets, ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and encouraging banking institutions to meet responsibly the financial needs of their communities, promote financial stability. The FRS supervises and regulates State member banks (State chartered banks that have chosen to become members of the FRS) and bank and financial holding companies (companies that own banks). The agency also supervises overseas and international operations of regulated financial institutions. Foreign banks with U.S. branches, agencies, and nonbank operations are also subject to supervision. The FRS's banking supervision and regulation units work with other regulators and authorities to ensure that regulations are uniformly applied and

consistently enforced throughout the banking system.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/supervisionreg.htm>

Payment Services

The FRS provides payment services, including processing checks and electronic payments, to commercial banks and other depository institutions. The FRS operates a nationwide check clearing system. Traditionally, depository institutions sent the actual paper checks that they had received to reserve banks, which processed and routed them to the originating depository institution for collection. These institutions used their Federal reserve accounts to settle the transactions. Since enactment of the Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act, which is also cited as the Check 21 Act, institutions have been using electronic check clearing options. The Check 21 Act enabled reserve banks to employ electronic image-based solutions for the exchange of check data between depository institutions. Ongoing industry advances continue to improve the process of check clearing and to renew the FRS's role in that process.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-117/pdf/STATUTE-117-Pg1177.pdf>

The FRS provides two types of electronic payment services: fund transfers (Fedwire) and the Automated Clearinghouse (ACH). Fedwire processes payments of all sizes up to a maximum of just less than \$10 billion. ACH is used mostly for recurring payments, such as business payrolls, consumer insurance payments, and the U.S. Government's military and civilian payrolls and Social Security benefits.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/paymentsystems.htm>

Protecting and Educating Consumers

The FRS has consumer protection responsibilities. The agency writes consumer protection regulations for the financial industry and enforces consumer protection and civil rights laws and regulations at the banks that it supervises. Community affairs offices across the FRS promote community development and fair and impartial access to credit. In each district of the FRS, economic education offices increase the public's understanding of the role that the FRS plays in the economy.

Services for the Department of the Treasury

As banker and fiscal agent for the Department of the Treasury, the FRS provides services for the Government, primarily through depository institutions. Federal reserve banks provide the Treasury with a checking account. When the Government makes a payment by check or electronically, that payment is usually cashed by or deposited in a commercial bank or similar institution. The FRS processes the payment and deducts the amount from the Treasury's account. Although the Treasury usually keeps the money received from tax payments on deposit at commercial banks, it transfers funds to a Federal reserve bank as needed to make payments. The Federal Government has reduced costs and improved service to the public by using the FRS's electronic payments network. Most regular Federal Government payments, such as Social Security benefits and the Government payroll, are direct deposits made through the FRS's automated clearinghouse service.

Acting as the U.S. fiscal agent, reserve banks sell, transfer, and redeem Government securities; make interest payments on these securities; and assist the Treasury and other Federal Government agencies with their securities in other ways. These actions are done electronically through a system called "Treasury Direct." The Treasury and Federal agencies reimburse the reserve banks for expenses associated with these fiscal agency functions.

Most currency enters circulation and exits circulation through the Federal reserve banks. As the public demands currency from the banking system, depository institutions draw down their accounts at the reserve banks in exchange for additional currency. When currency from the public flows back into depository institutions, those institutions deposit the surplus in their reserve banks. The Department of the Treasury designs and produces U.S. paper money and coin. As the Treasury produces currency, reserve banks put the new money into circulation to meet public needs. The FRS also destroys money that is no longer fit for circulation. By crediting the Government's account, reserve banks "buy" new paper money and coin from the Treasury to replace the notes that they destroy and coin that they return to the U.S. Mint.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

An alphabetical subject index helps visitors navigate the website's content.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/azindex.htm>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that FRS records have been assigned to record group 082.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/082.html>

Beige Book

The "Summary of Commentary on Current Economic Conditions by Federal Reserve District" is published eight times per year. Each Federal reserve bank gathers anecdotal information on current economic conditions in its district through reports from bank and branch directors and interviews with key business contacts, economists, market experts, and other sources. The "Summary" or "Beige Book" summarizes this information by district and sector. The Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis maintains an online "Beige Book" archives whose content goes back to 1970.

<https://www.minneapolisfed.org/region-and-community/regional-economic-indicators/beige-book-archive>

Business Opportunities

The FRS generally relies on competitive bidding procedures for purchasing supplies and acquiring services. The process involves issuing a solicitation. Companies respond by submitting bids. The agency awards contracts after evaluating the bidders' prices, and in some cases, their technical abilities.

<http://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/procurement/about.htm>

Calendar

An electronic calendar of FRS events, past and future, is available online.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/calendar.htm>

Career Opportunities

The FRS relies on attorneys, economists, financial analysts, research assistants, information technology experts, and

other skilled professionals to carry out its mission.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/careers.htm>

Consumer Help

The FRS can help a consumer who is having a problem with a bank or other financial institution. Phone, 888-851-1920. TTY, 877-766-8533. Fax, 877-888-2520.

<https://www.federalreserveconsumerhelp.gov/>

Contact Information

To speak with an FRS operator, call 202-452-3000. TDD, 202-263-4869.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/contact-us-topics.htm>

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

The FRS has published a "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)" web page where it posts informational resources and its most recent actions to mitigate the economic effects of the pandemic.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/covid-19.htm>

Currency Academy

The U.S. Currency Education Program website runs the online Currency Academy, where learning about U.S. currency, or money, is fun.

<https://www.uscurrency.gov/educational-materials/classrooms/currency-academy>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the FRS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/federal-reserve-system>

Fine Arts

Like all Federal agencies, the Board of Governors may receive gifts of artwork and funds to purchase art. In 1975, former Chairman Arthur F. Burns established the agency's fine arts program. He was responding to President Richard Nixon's urgent desire to continue the development of "the growing partnership between Government and the arts." Chairman Burns created the program to collect and care for artwork and to organize exhibitions in the historic Marriner S. Eccles building. The collection holds more than 1,000 works of art that private individuals have donated. To view a gallery of the Board's permanent collection, visit the "Fine Arts Program" page.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/aroundtheboard/fine-arts.htm>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

A request for information may be submitted online with an electronic request form; made in writing and mailed to the Information Disclosure Section, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20551; or sent by facsimile to the Information Disclosure Section. Fax, 202-872-7565.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm>

The FRS has a FOIA service center to help information seekers learn about the status of a FOIA request or get answers to questions regarding the freedom of information process. The center is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday–

Friday. Phone, 202-452-3684.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/servicecenter.htm>

The FRS maintains electronic FIOA reading rooms. Before submitting a FOIA request, a requester should browse or search the content of the online reading rooms to ensure that the desired information is not already accessible immediately and free of charge.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/readingrooms.htm>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The FRS posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/faqs.htm>

Glossary

The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond included a short glossary in its 16th edition (2012) of "The Federal Reserve Today." The glossary starts on page 35.

https://www.richmondfed.org/-/media/richmondfedorg/education/for_teachers/resources/federal_reserve_today/frtoday.pdf#page=40

History

"Hello! This is Liberty speaking—billions of dollars are needed and needed NOW." That message came from Lady Liberty, according to a World War I era depiction of her. To learn more about the role that the FRS played in financing U.S. participation in World War I, visit the "Federal Reserve History" website.

https://www.federalreservehistory.org/essays/liberty_bonds

In 1957, shortly after the U.S. Congress had enacted a law making "In God We Trust" the official national motto, the first dollar bills bearing the same four words entered circulation. To learn more about the history of American currency, visit the U.S. Currency Education Program's history section.

<https://www.uscurrency.gov/history>

Interest Rates

As part of the "Fed Listens" series, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago hosted a conference (June 2019) on monetary policy strategy, tools, and communication practices. Chair of the Board of Governors Jerome H. Powell gave the opening remarks and spoke about the effective lower bound of interest rates and monetary policy tools.

<https://www.chicagofed.org/conference-sessions/opening-remarks-1>

Monetary Policy

The Federal Reserve Board prepares a semiannual report that discusses monetary policy management, economic developments, and future prospects. It submits this report, which is called the "Monetary Policy Report," to the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and to the House Committee on Financial Services.

https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/mpr_default.htm

As part of the "Fed Listens" series, Governor Lael Brainard participated in a community listening session at the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (May 2019). Her short presentation was titled "How Does Monetary Policy Affect Your Community?"

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/brainard20190508a.htm>

Money-Financed Fiscal Programs

William B. English, Christopher J. Erceg, and David Lopez-Salido published the staff working paper "Money-Financed Fiscal Programs: A Cautionary Tale" in the Finance and Economics Discussion Series (2017–060) to stimulate discussion and critical comment. In the paper's abstract they wrote: "A number of prominent economists and policymakers have argued that money-financed fiscal programs (helicopter drops) could be efficacious in boosting output and inflation in economies facing persistent economic weakness, very low inflation, and significant fiscal strains. . . . While we do find that money-financed fiscal programs, if communicated successfully and seen as credible by the public, could provide significant stimulus, we underscore the risks that would be associated with such a program."

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/econres/feds/files/2017060pap.pdf>

News / Events

The FRS posts press releases, speeches, and testimonies online.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents.htm>

Open Government

The FRS supports the Open Government initiative by promoting collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/open/open.htm>

Photo Gallery

The FRS posts photographs on its website. High resolution images are available on its Flickr photostream.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/photogallery.htm>

Publications

The FRS posts its publications online. The agency's most requested publications are its annual report, "Monetary Policy Report," supervision manuals, and "The Federal Reserve System Purposes and Functions."

<http://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/default.htm>

Quantitative Easing

Michael T. Kiley's working paper "Quantitative Easing and the 'New Normal' in Monetary Policy" is meant to stimulate discussion and critical comment on the economic effects of applying this monetary policy tool.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/econres/feds/files/2018004pap.pdf>

Recent Postings

The most recent postings of the FRS are available on a single web page.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/recentpostings.htm>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse for content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/sitemap.htm>

Social Media

The FRS maintains a presence on Facebook, Flickr, LinkedIn, Twitter, and YouTube.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/aboutthefed/contact-us-topics.htm>

What Is The Fed?

The Federal Reserve, which is often referred to as "the Fed," serves as the central bank of the United States. The U.S. Congress created the Fed in 1913 to promote a safer and sounder monetary and financial system for the Nation. To learn more about the Fed, watch the 3-minute video.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wLyh5fSTLLw>

The Sources of Information were updated 5–2022.

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Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board



The United States Government Manual

FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

77 K Street NE., Washington, DC 20002

202-942-1600

202-942-1676

<http://www.frtib.gov>

Board Members

CHAIR

David A. Jones, Acting

Dana K. Bilyeu

William S. Jasien

Ronald D. McCray

(vacancy)

<https://www.frtib.gov/BoardMembers/index.html>

Management

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Ravindra Deo

CHIEF OFFICERS

Financial

Susan C. Crowder

Investment

Sean Mccaffrey

Operating

Suzanne Tosini

Risk

(vacancy)

Technology

Vijay Desai

DIRECTORS

Communications and Education

James Courtney

Enterprise Planning

Renée C. Wilder Guerin

External Affairs

Kimberly A. Weaver

Participant Services

Tee Ramos

Resource Management

Gisile Goethe

General Counsel

Dharmesh Vashee, Acting

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2021.

The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board administers the Thrift Savings Plan in the interest of its participants and beneficiaries.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 6, 1986, Ronald W. Reagan approved Public Law 99–335, which is also cited as the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986. The Act established the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (FRTIB) as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government (100 Stat. 514).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-100/pdf/STATUTE-100-Pg514.pdf>

The Board includes three members whom the President appoints, and one of them, the President designates to serve as its Chair. The President also appoints two additional members: one is appointed after considering "the recommendation made by the Speaker of the House of Representatives" in consultation with the minority leader of that Chamber; the other is appointed after considering "the recommendation made by the majority leader of the Senate" in consultation with the the minority leader of that Chamber (100 Stat. 578). Board members serve on a part-time basis.

The Act vests responsibility for the agency in six named fiduciaries: the Executive Director and the five Board members. "By action agreed to by a majority of the members," the Board appoints the Executive Director, who is required to have "substantial experience, training, and expertise in the management of financial investments and pension benefit plans." The Director oversees the agency and invests and manages "the Thrift Savings Fund in accordance with the investment policies and other policies established by the Board" (100 Stat. 580).

The FRTIB does not post an organizational chart on its website.

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material that is associated with the Federal Employees' Retirement System is codified and has been assigned to Chapter 84 (sections 8401–8480) of 5 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title5/part3/subpartG/chapter84&edition=prelim>

Statutory material affecting "Government Organization and Employees" is codified and has been assigned to 5 U.S.C. The heading "Participation in the Thrift Savings Plan" describes section 8351.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5-section8351&num=0&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that govern the FRTIB are codified and have been assigned to Chapter VI (parts 1600–1699) of 5 CFR.

ACTIVITIES

The TSP is a tax-deferred, defined contribution plan that constitutes one of the three components of the Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS). Employees participating in the FERS accumulate savings through the TSP and combine those savings with retirement income from the two other components: Social Security benefits and the FERS Annuity. Employees participating in the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) and members of the uniformed services also may take advantage of the TSP to supplement their annuities.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XnIQZa7g_d4

The FRTIB operates the TSP and manages the investments of the Thrift Savings Fund for the benefit of participants and their beneficiaries. These operational and management responsibilities include maintaining an account for each TSP participant, making loans, purchasing annuity contracts, and providing for the payment of benefits.

<https://www.tsp.gov>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Annuities

The TSP posts a periodically updated factsheet that explains life annuities. The "Annuities" factsheet (MAR 2020) is posted in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.tsp.gov/publications/tspfs24.pdf>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that FRTIB records have been assigned to record group 474. Record group 474 does not have a description that is associated with it. It was created in anticipation of the transfer of archival records; however, no transfer had been made before the "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" was updated.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/401-to-500.html>

Business Opportunities

The FRTIB purchases products and services through contracts and agreements with private-sector entities and other Federal agencies. Due to its unique status—a self-funded Federal agency with independent budgetary authority that receives no annual appropriations from the U.S. Congress—the FRTIB is not strictly bound by the Federal Acquisition Regulation. While subject to many of the same procurement laws as other Government agencies, the FRTIB also works under the mandate of the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act. FRTIB fiduciaries are required by that law to manage Thrift Savings Fund assets in the sole interest of the TSF participants and beneficiaries, expending funds to provide benefits to participants and beneficiaries and defraying reasonable expenses of administering the TSP.

<https://www.frtib.gov/Procurement/DoingBusiness.html>

Calculators / Estimators

The TSP website's "Calculators" web page provides convenient access to a collection of calculating and estimating tools.

<https://www.tsp.gov/calculators>

Career Opportunities

To carry out its mission, the FRTIB relies on financial experts, tax attorneys, and other professionals who possess diverse skills and expertise.

<https://www.frtib.gov/Careers/index.html>

In 2019, the FRTIB ranked 19th among 28 small agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/RF00>

Contact Information

Information for contacting the FRTIB and the TSP is available on the FRTIB website.

<https://www.frtib.gov/contacts.html>

TSP contact information also is available from the "We're Here To Help" web page on the TSP website.

<https://www.tsp.gov/contact>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the FRTIB recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/federal-retirement-thrift-investment-board>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA gives a right to access Federal Government records to any person. The FOIA is designed to make Government actions and operations more transparent. It applies to existing records and does not require an agency to create new records for compliance. The FOIA also does not require an agency to collect information that it does not have or to do research or analyze data to fulfill a request. Certain records, or parts of them, may be exempt from disclosure by the Act if one of nine exemptions shields their content. In some cases, the FRTIB provides copies of all of the records that a requester seeks. In other cases, part or all of the information falls under an exemption and is withheld, as the law permits. Before making a FOIA request, browse the holdings of the electronic reading room to see what records already are available and consult the FRTIB's "Freedom of Information Act Guide," which is accessible online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

https://www.frtib.gov/ReadingRoom/FOIA/e-read_guide.pdf | Email: foiarequest@tsp.gov

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

TSP staff posts answers to questions that are asked frequently.

<https://www.tsp.gov/frequently-asked-questions>

Funds

TSP participants may opt to invest their retirement dollars in one or more of five individual funds: the Common Stock Index Investment Fund (C), Fixed Income Index Investment Fund (F), Government Securities Investment Fund (G),

International Stock Index Investment Fund (I), and Small Cap Stock Index Investment Fund (S).

<https://www.tsp.gov/funds-individual>

Each of the TSP's 10 lifecycle (L) funds is a diversified blend of the 5 individual core funds (C, F, G, I, and S).

<https://www.tsp.gov/funds-lifecycle>

Glossary

The January 2021 edition of the "Summary of the Thrift Savings Plan" has a glossary of terms that starts on page 23.

The summary is posted in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.tsp.gov/publications/tspb08.pdf>

History of Share Prices

The TSP website's "Share Price History" web page allows visitors to retrieve share prices for all of the individual and lifecycle funds from a specified range of dates.

<https://www.tsp.gov/fund-performance/share-price-history>

Meeting Minutes

Starting with the year 2007 and continuing to the present, minutes of the meetings of FRTIB members are available online.

<https://www.frtib.gov/MeetingMinutes/index.html>

News / Resources

To keep abreast of TSP announcements, news, and popular resources, visit the "News and Resources" web page.

<https://www.tsp.gov/whatsnew/index.html>

Rates of Return

Annual and monthly rates of return for each of the individual and life cycle funds are available on the TSP website's "Rates of Return" web page.

<https://www.tsp.gov/fund-performance>

Reading Room

Benchmark evaluation and investment option review reports, employee and participant surveys, financial statements, FOIA reports, frequently requested records, press releases, regulations, reports to the U.S. Congress, strategic plans, and other documents are available online in the FRTIB's reading room.

<https://www.frtib.gov/ReadingRoom/index.html>

Social Media

The TSP has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/tsp4gov>

The TSP tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/tsp4gov>

The TSP posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/tsp4gov>

TSP Basics

The "TSP Basics" web page highlights the following topics: fitting the TSP into a comprehensive plan for retirement, moving money into the TSP, administrative and investment expenses, and designating beneficiaries.

<https://www.tsp.gov/tsp-basics>

The Sources of Information were updated 5–2021.

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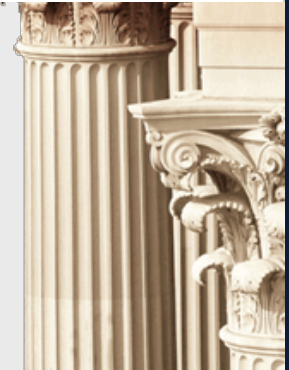
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Federal Trade Commission



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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20580

202-326-2222

<http://www.ftc.gov>

COMMISSION

CHAIR	Lina Khan
Commissioners	Rohit Chopra
	Noah J. Phillips
	Rebecca K. Slaughter
	Christine S. Wilson
Chief of Staff	Jennifer Howard
Chief Technologist	Erie Meyer
https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/commissioners	

BUREAUS

Competition	Holly Vedova, Acting
Consumer Protection	Samuel Levine, Acting
Economics	Marta Wosińska

OFFICES

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	David B. Robbins
DIRECTORS	
Equal Employment Opportunity and Workplace Inclusion	Namon C. Friends, Acting
Congressional Relations	Jeanne Bumpus
International Affairs	Randolph W. Tritell
Public Affairs	Lindsay Kryzak
Policy Planning	Sarah Mackey, Acting

CHIEFS

Administrative Law Judge

D. Michael Chappell

Legal Officer

Reilly Dolan, Acting

Privacy Officer

John Krebs

General Counsel

Reilly Dolan, Acting

Secretary of the Commission

April Tabor

<https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/bureaus-offices>

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Andrew Katsaros

<https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/office-inspector-general>

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2021.

The Federal Trade Commission protects America's consumers and enforces laws prohibiting anticompetitive, deceptive, or unfair business practices.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) was established in 1914 by the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41-58). The Commission comprises five members whom the President appoints with the advice and consent of the Senate for 7-year terms. No more than three of the Commissioners may be members of the same political party. The President designates one of them as Chair of the Commission to oversee its administrative management.

The FTC's statement of organization has been codified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and assigned to Part 0 of 16 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=1eef003b863924b104aa3a379a1a8b5c&mc=true&node=pt16.1.0&rqn=div5>

The FTC posts its organizational chart (JUN 2021) in Portable Document Format for viewing and downloading.

https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/attachments/about-ftc/ftc_org_chart_0.pdf

ACTIVITIES

The FTC protects consumers and promotes competition in broad sectors of the economy. It safeguards and strengthens free and open markets and helps consumers make informed choices. The FTC carries out its mission by

using a variety of tools: consumer and business education, law enforcement, research, rulemaking, and studies of marketplace trends and legal developments. The FTC envisions a vigorously competitive U.S. economy offering accessible and accurate information to consumers, an economy yielding high-quality products at competitive prices and fostering efficiency, innovation, and consumer choice.

<https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc>

Competition

The FTC prevents anticompetitive mergers and works to keep the marketplace free from anticompetitive business practices. To promote competition, the FTC engages in six law enforcement-related activities: premerger notification, merger and joint venture enforcement, merger and joint venture compliance, nonmerger enforcement, nonmerger compliance, and antitrust policy. Policy initiatives, research, and business guidance and education also play a role in promoting competition.

<https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/bureaus-offices/bureau-competition>

Consumer Protection

The FTC brings a variety of consumer protection cases and works with State attorneys general and other State and local consumer protection officials. To protect consumers, it relies on five law enforcement functions: privacy and identity protection, financial practices, marketing practices, advertising practices, and enforcement. Policy initiatives, research, and business and consumer education also enhance protection.

<https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/bureaus-offices/bureau-consumer-protection>

Enforcement

The FTC's law enforcement activities foster voluntary compliance with the law, but also include formal administrative or Federal court litigation leading to mandatory orders against offenders.

The FTC can issue an administrative complaint or authorize the filing of a Federal district court complaint charging a person, partnership, or corporation with violating one or more of the statutes that the FTC enforces. If the charges are not contested, settled by consent of the parties, or found to be true after an administrative hearing or a Federal court trial, an administrative law judge or Federal court judge will issue an order requiring discontinuance of the unlawful practices. The FTC also may request that a U.S. district court issue preliminary relief to halt 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 that the FTC enforces, pending the full adjudication of the matter. In Federal court, the FTC may obtain other relief, including monetary redress. An order issued after an administrative or Federal court proceeding that requires the respondent to cease and desist or take other corrective action may be appealed.

<https://www.ftc.gov/enforcement>

International Affairs

With other nations and international organizations, the FTC promotes sound competition and consumer protection policies and provides technical assistance to nurture competition and enable consumer protection agencies to perform their missions.

<https://www.ftc.gov/policy/international>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Antitrust Violations

To report an antitrust violation, contact the Bureau of Competition's Office of Policy and Coordination. Phone, 202-326-3300.

<https://www.ftc.gov/faq/competition/report-antitrust-violation> | Email: antitrust@ftc.gov

Business Opportunities

For information on contracts and procurement, contact the Assistant Chief Financial Officer for Acquisitions. Phone, 202-326-2339. Fax, 202-326-3529.

<https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/bureaus-offices/office-executive-director/financial-management-office/acquisitions>

Career Opportunities

To carry out its mission, the FTC relies on attorneys, investigators, and specialists in financial management, information technology, public affairs, public policy, and in other fields. The agency posts current job vacancies on its Web site. Information on benefits, diversity, working at the FTC, and the application process is also accessible online. For additional information, contact the Human Capital Management Office. Phone, 202-326-2021. TTY, 202-326-3422.

<https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/careers-ftc>

The Partnership for Public Service categorizes the FTC as a midsize agency. In the Partnership's 2020 Best Places To Work in the Federal Government rankings, the FTC placed second in its 25-agency category

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=FT00>

Consumer Complaints

The FTC relies on complaints from consumers to detect patterns of abuse and fraud. A complaint may be filed in English or Spanish and online or by phone. The FTC enters complaints into Consumer Sentinel, a secure online database that civil and criminal law enforcement agencies in the U.S. and abroad can access. Phone, 877-382-4357.

<https://www.ftccomplaintassistant.gov>

Contact Information

Addresses (electronic and postal), links, and phone numbers are available on the "Contact the Federal Trade Commission" web page.

<https://www.ftc.gov/contact>

Credit Reports

The Fair Credit Reporting Act requires each of the nationwide credit reporting companies to provide a free credit report, upon request, once every 12 months.

<https://www.consumer.ftc.gov/articles/0155-free-credit-reports>

Do Not Call Registry

Register a home or mobile phone for free on the National Do Not Call Registry to eliminate most telemarketing calls.

<https://www.donotcall.gov>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the FTC recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/federal-trade-commission>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Enacted in 1966, the FOIA generally provides that any Individual has the right to make a request for Federal agency records or information; all Federal Government agencies are required to disclose records upon receiving a written request for them; nine exemptions, in addition to limits to FOIA, shield certain records from disclosure. The Federal FOIA does not provide access to records that State or local government agencies hold, or that private businesses or individuals hold.

<https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/foia>

History

American Presidents are a part of the FTC's history. To learn which President helped pave the way toward the Commission's creation, whose signature approved the Federal Trade Commission Act, which President literally helped with the building, and which 21st-century President paid a visit to the FTC, see the "Our History" Web page.

<https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/our-history>

Identity Theft

Use IdentifyTheft.gov to report identity theft and formulate a personal recovery plan.

<https://www.identitytheft.gov>

Open Government

The FTC supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.ftc.gov/site-information/open-government>

Regional Offices

A map of the seven FTC regions—East Central, Midwest, Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, and Western—and contact information for the regional offices representing them are available online.

<https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/bureaus-offices/regional-offices>

Scam Alerts

Stay abreast of new scams with the latest information and practical tips. An online subscription form is available to receive scam alerts by email.

<https://www.consumer.ftc.gov/scam-alerts>

Workshops

Information on conferences and workshops is available online.

<https://www.ftc.gov/news-events>

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2021.

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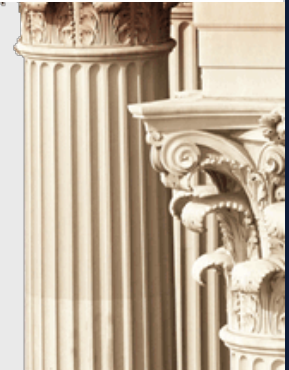
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General Services Administration



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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

1800 F Street NW., Washington, DC 20405

<http://www.gsa.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Robin Carnahan

Deputy Administrator

Katy Kale

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/organization/office-of-the-administrator/administrator-bio>

National Services

COMMISSIONERS

Federal Acquisition

Sonny Hashmi

Public Buildings

Nina M. Albert

Regional Services

Region 1–New England

Glenn C. Rotondo, Acting

Region 2–Northeast and Caribbean

Michael Gelber, Acting

Region 3–Mid-Atlantic

Joanna Rosato, Acting

Region 4–Southeast Sunbelt

Kevin Kerns, Acting

Region 5–Great Lakes

John Cooke, Acting

Region 6–Heartland

Mary A. Ruwwe, Acting

Region 7–Greater Southwest

Giancarlo Brizzi, Acting

Region 8–Rocky Mountain

Penny Grout, Acting

Region 9–Pacific Rim

Daniel R. Brown, Acting

Region 10–Northwest / Arctic

Chaun Benjamin, Acting

Region 11–National Capital

Darren Blue, Acting

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/gsa-regions>

Staff Offices

ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATORS

Civil Rights

Aluanda Drain, Acting

Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	Gianelle Rivera
Government-wide Policy	Krystal Brumfield
Mission Assurance	Robert J. Carter
Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	Exodie C. Roe III
Strategic Communication	Teressa Wykpisz-Lee
CHIEF OFFICERS	
Administrative Services	Robert Stafford
Customer	Ed Walters
Financial	Gerard Badorrek
Human Capital	Traci DiMartini
Information	David A. Shive
General Counsel	Nitin Shah
https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/organization/gsa-leadership-directory	

Independent Offices

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS	
Chair	Erica S. Beardsley
https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/organization/leadership-directory/chair-civilian-board-of-contract-appeals	
Inspector General	Carol F. Ochoa
https://www.gsaig.gov/content/meet-ig	

The above list of key personnel was updated 7-2021.

The General Services Administration delivers value and savings in real estate, acquisition, technology, and other mission-support services across Government.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The General Services Administration (GSA) streamlined the Federal Government's administrative work. Its creation involved consolidating the Federal Works Agency, the National Archives Establishment, and the Public Buildings Administration; the Bureau of Federal Supply and the Office of Contract Settlement; and the War Assets Administration into a single Federal agency that would administer supplies and provide workplaces for Federal employees.

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/background-and-history>

On June 30, 1949, President Harry S. Truman approved Public Law 81–152, which also is cited as the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. Section 101 of Title I of that statute deals with the organization of the General Services Administration (GSA). To head the new agency, the statute provides for the office of an Administrator of General Services, whom the President appoints by the advice and with the consent of the Senate (63 Stat. 379).

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/81st-congress/session-1/c81s1ch288.pdf>

Pursuant to Public Law 81–109, which is also cited as the Reorganization Act of 1949, President Truman transmitted Reorganization Plan No. 18 of 1950 to the U.S. Congress on March 13 of that same year. The plan transferred functions of building and space management to the Administrator of General Services.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf122&num=0&edition=prelim>

The Reorganization Act of 1949 also required that each ensuing plan of reorganization be published in the Federal Register (63 Stat. 206). On May 25, 1950, Reorganization Plan No. 18 was one of 16 reorganization plans published in the daily issue (15 FR 3177).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1950-05-25/pdf/FR-1950-05-25.pdf>

The GSA posts its organizational chart online.

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/gsa-organization>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Subtitle I of 40 U.S.C. is dedicated to statutory material affecting Federal property and administrative services. Chapter 3, which comprises sections 301–323, is dedicated to the organization of the GSA.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title40/subtitle1&edition=prelim>

Part 105–53 of 41 CFR is dedicated to the GSA's statement of organization and functions.

https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=43d7a5329a09931825fc019b64f070b8&mc=true&node=pt41.3.105_653&rgn=div5

ACTIVITIES

The GSA started out, disposing of war surplus goods, managing and storing Government records, handling emergency preparedness, and stockpiling strategic supplies for wartime. It also regulated the sale of various office supplies to Federal agencies and managed a few unexpected operations (e.g., abacá plantations abroad). Today, the GSA provides the spaces, technical innovations, and goods and services that are essential for operating the Federal Government. It provides workplaces by constructing, managing, and preserving Government buildings and by leasing and managing commercial real estate. Its acquisition solutions offer private sector professional services, equipment, supplies, telecommunications, and information technology to Government organizations and the U.S. military. GSA

leadership in technology helps agencies buy, build, and use technology in ways that support their missions and better serve the public. The GSA also implements Governmentwide policies to promote best practices of management and efficiency in operations.

Governmentwide Policymaking

The Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP) uses policies, data, and strategy to achieve efficiency and effective management across the Federal Government for key administrative areas: acquisition, fleet management travel and transportation, information technology modernization, and real estate management. The OGP influences agency behavior in these areas through the development of Governmentwide policy, performance standards, data analysis and benchmarking, and reporting of Governmentwide data.

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/organization/office-of-governmentwide-policy-overview>

Product Acquisition / Service Management

The Federal Acquisition Service (FAS) offers more than 28 million different products and services to Federal agencies and delivers annually over \$60 billion in information technology products, services, and solutions; telecommunication services; assisted acquisition services; travel and transportation management solutions; motor vehicle and fleet services; and charge card services. The FAS manages over 219,000 vehicles, more than 3.5 million charge cards, and provides personal property disposal services that facilitate the reuse of \$1 billion in excess and surplus personal property every year. The FAS leverages the buying power of the Federal Government to negotiate prices on products and services that agencies require for daily operations. By arranging a network of service providers for information technology and total solutions for law enforcement, including security and facility management systems, the FAS meets the operating and mission requirements of an array of Federal agencies and State, Tribal, and local governments. Leveraging its technology transformation services and information technology portfolios, the FAS is developing and deploying Centers of Excellence to improve the public's experience with Government by obtaining and sharing technology applications, platforms, and processes that make Federal services more accessible, efficient, and effective.

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/organization/federal-acquisition-service>

Workspace Acquisition / Property Management

The Public Buildings Service (PBS) provides quality facility and workspace solutions to more than 50 Federal agencies, disposes of excess or unneeded Federal properties, and promotes the adoption of innovative workplace solutions and technologies. It acquires space on behalf of the Federal Government through new construction and leasing and acts as a caretaker for Federal properties across the country. As the largest public real estate organization in the United States, the PBS owns or leases more than 8,800 assets and maintains an inventory of nearly 370 million square feet of rentable workspace. This inventory includes more than 413 buildings that are on the National Register of Historic Places. The PBS works with its Federal customers to reduce, overall, the need for workspace and the costs that are associated with acquiring and managing it.

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/organization/public-buildings-service>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

An alphabetized list of frequently visited web pages on the GSA website is available online.

<https://www.gsa.gov/website-information/az-index>

Annual Reports

To enable a more informed assessment of performance, the GSA posts its annual financial report and performance report on the "Annual Reports" web page.

<https://www.gsa.gov/reference/reports/budget-performance/annual-reports>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that GSA records have been assigned to record group 269.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/269.html>

Auctions

The GSA Auctions website is a final part of the agency's transition to becoming an entirely electronic asset management system. The site allows the general public to bid electronically on a wide selection of Federal assets. The auctions are web-enabled: All registered participants may bid on items within specified timeframes. Federal personal property assets, such as airplanes, furniture, heavy machinery, office equipment, scientific equipment, vehicles, vessels, and other items, which may be located anywhere nationwide, can be purchased by online bidders whose physical location is restricted only by Internet access.

<https://gsaauctions.gov> | Email: gsaauctionshelp@gsa.gov

Blogs

The "GSABlog" is available on the agency's main website. Ten other blogs that are associated with the GSA also are accessible on the "GSABlog" web page. These blogs include the 18F Blog, Citizenscience.gov Blog, Code.gov Blog, Data.gov Blog, DigitalGov Blog, FedRAMP Blog, IT Accessibility Blog, and USA.gov Blog, as well as the blogs "Around the Corner" and "Great Government Through Technology."

<https://www.gsa.gov/blog>

Business Opportunities

The GSA serves as the Federal Government's procurement arm. It offers facilities, products, and services that Federal agencies use to benefit the public. The GSA also gives businesses the opportunity to sell billions of dollars worth of products and services to Federal agencies.

<https://www.gsa.gov/buying-selling/getting-started-with-gsa-purchasing-programs>

The Office of Small Business Utilization web pages has information on opportunities, resources, and training for owners of small businesses. Phone, 855-672-8472.

<https://www.gsa.gov/small-business>

Career Opportunities

The GSA relies on professionals with diverse academic backgrounds, life experiences, and skills to carry out its mission.

It encourages Federal and private sector employees, Peace Corps volunteers and staff, persons with disabilities, recent retirees, students and recent graduates, veterans, and others to apply for job openings. For more information, contact the national recruitment center. Phone, 816-823-2006.

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/careers> | Email: NRC@gsa.gov

In 2019, the GSA ranked 7th among 25 midsize Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/GS00>

Consumer Rights

The "Consumer Action Handbook" is a free resource guide that provides general information on shopping for goods and services, information for filing a complaint about a purchase, and tips on consumer rights. Its contents also include a sample complaint letter and a consumer assistance directory that contains contact information for Government agencies and national corporations. The handbook is available in English and Spanish. A digital version in Portable Document Format (PDF) may be downloaded from the USA.gov website. A hardcopy may be ordered online; over the phone, weekdays, 8 a.m.–8 p.m., excluding Federal holidays; or by writing to USAGov–Handbook, Pueblo, CO 81009. Phone, 844-872-4681.

<https://www.usa.gov/handbook>

Contact GSA

The "Contact Us" web page has live chat, an electronic form for submitting questions, a phone number, and a link that leads to an electronic agencywide staff directory.

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/contact-us> | Email: press@gsa.gov

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the GSA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/general-services-administration>

Federal Relay (FedRelay)

FedRelay provides telecommunications services to Federal agencies and tribal governments for conducting official business with people who struggle with deafness, hearing impairments, or speech disabilities. The general public also may use FedRelay for conducting business with Federal agencies. Phone, 855-482-4348.

<https://www.gsa.gov/technology/technology-purchasing-programs/telecommunications-and-network-services/federal-relay-fedrelay> | Email: ITCSC@gsa.gov

Forms

An electronic forms library is available on the GSA website. The library has an easily accessible collection of the forms that are most frequently downloaded.

<https://www.gsa.gov/reference/forms> | Email: forms@gsa.gov

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from

disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute. The GSA participates in FOIAonline, which enables users to submit a FOIA request to all participating agencies, track the status of a request, search for requests submitted by others, access previously released records, and generate agency-specific FOIA processing reports.

<https://foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/action/public/home#participatingAgencies> | Email: gsa.foia@gsa.gov

Governmentwide Initiatives

The GSA is involved with dozen of initiatives whose scope is governmentwide.

<https://www.gsa.gov/governmentwide-initiatives>

Help Government Find Answers

The GSA maintains the Challenge.gov website, which is the official hub for prize competitions and challenges across the Federal Government. It is a web platform that assists Federal agencies with inviting the public to submit ideas and solutions for solving specific problems.

<https://www.challenge.gov>

Historic Preservation

The GSA posts historic preservation resources and tools on its website.

<https://www.gsa.gov/real-estate/historic-preservation/historic-preservation-policy-tools/preservation-tools-resources>

History

The GSA has posted a brief history that describes its establishment, original mission, accomplishments through the decades, and changes that it has undergone.

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/background-history/a-brief-history-of-gsa>

"GSA70—Supporting Modernization, Innovation, and Efficiency" is a video timeline that celebrates the agency's 70th anniversary and highlights 7 decades of achievements, which include renovating the Presidential residence, starting a Governmentwide motor pool, creating a Federal telecommunications system, introducing the first Government charge card, opening childcare centers in Federal buildings, creating the Government's first official web portal (FirstGov.gov), moving email to a cloud-based system, and more.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=czy4eQ5iGhU>

Inspector General

The Office of Inspector General operates a fraud hotline for reporting abuse, fraud, and waste in GSA programs or mismanagement or violations of law, regulations, and rules by GSA employees or contractors. Phone, 202-501-1780 or 800-424-5210.

<https://www.gsaig.gov/hotline> | Email: fraudnet@gsa.gov

Newsroom

The GSA posts congressional testimonies, news releases, and photo galleries on its website.

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/newsroom> | Email: press@gsa.gov

Open Government

The GSA supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and

transparency.

<https://www.gsa.gov/governmentwide-initiatives/gsas-open-government-initiatives>
Open.Government@gsa.gov

Email:

Payroll Calendars

The payroll services branch of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer posts payroll calendars in Portable Document Format (PDF) on the GSA website for viewing and downloading. Phone, 844-303-6515.

<https://www.gsa.gov/buying-selling/purchasing-programs/shared-services/payroll-shared-services/payroll-calendars>

Per Diem Rates

The GSA sets the per diem rates for Federal travel within the continental United States. Per diem is the allowance for incidental expenses, lodging, and meals. The GSA website features a search tool for finding current rates in the continental United States by State or ZIP Code or by clicking on a map.

<https://www.gsa.gov/travel/plan-book/per-diem-rates> | Email: travelpolicy@gsa.gov

Plain Language

The "Plain Writing Act of 2010" was passed by Congress and approved by the President to improve the effectiveness of Federal agencies and increase their accountability to the public "by promoting clear Government communication that the public can understand and use." The GSA is committed to writing agency documents and its website content in plain language.

<https://www.gsa.gov/governmentwide-initiatives/plain-language>

Presidential Transition Directory

The 2020 directory connects the people who are helping plan and design the next Federal Government with information and resources that are relevant to their efforts.

<https://www.gsa.gov/governmentwide-initiatives/presidential-transition-directory>

Properties

The GSA owns and leases over 376.9 million square feet of space in 9,600 buildings in more than 2,200 communities nationwide. In addition to office buildings, GSA properties include courthouses, data processing centers, laboratories, land ports of entry, and post offices.

<https://www.gsa.gov/real-estate/gsa-properties>

Real Property Disposal

The Office of Real Property Utilization and Disposal is a governmentwide realty services provider. It provides information on the handling of excess real property and on properties that are being offered for sale.

<https://disposal.gsa.gov>

Regional Offices

The GSA operates 11 regional offices.

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/gsa-regions>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<http://www.gsa.gov/portal/site/map>

Social Media

In addition to a main Facebook page, the GSA has other pages that are associated with its component organizations and programs and its activities and services. The "Social Media at GSA" web page allows visitors to see GSA's entire Facebook presence on social media.

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/newsroom/social-media-at-gsa#Facebook> | Email: socialmedia@gsa.gov

The GSA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on its Twitter accounts. In addition to a main Twitter feed, the GSA has other feeds that are associated with its component organizations and programs and its activities and services. The "Social Media at GSA" web page allows visitors to see GSA's entire Twitter presence on social media.

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/newsroom/social-media-at-gsa#Twitter>

The GSA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/usgsa>

Staff Directory

The GSA maintains an electronic staff directory on its website. After August 1, 2020, the staff directory will be accessible only as a Comma-Separated Values (CSV) file, which allows users to view, search, and download the directory's content.

<https://www.gsa.gov/staff-directory>

Sustainable Facilities (SF) Tool

The SFTool supports the efforts of designers, facility managers, purchasing agents, tenants, and others to make buildings healthier and more efficient and to become more environmentally-responsible in their purchasing.

<https://sftool.gov> | Email: sustainability@gsa.gov

Upcoming Events and Training

The GSA posts upcoming events and training on its "GSA Events" web page.

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/events-and-training/gsa-events>

USA.gov

USA.gov is a governmentwide guide to information and services.

<https://www.usa.gov>

The Sources of Information were updated 7–2020.

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Inter-American Foundation



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INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Suite 1200 North, Washington, DC 20004

202-360-4530

<http://www.iaf.gov>

CHAIR

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Vice Chair

Juan Carlos Iturregui

Secretary

Jack C. Vaughn, Jr.

Director	J. Kelly Ryan
Director	Luis A. Viada
Director	Roger W. Wallace
Director	(vacancy)
Director	(vacancy)
Director	(vacancy)
President / Chief Executive Officer	Paloma Adams-Allen
Chief Operating Officer	Lesley Duncan
General Counsel	Paul Zimmerman
MANAGING DIRECTORS	
Grant-Making and Portfolio Management	Marcy Kelley
Networks and Strategic Initiatives	Stephen Cox
Office of External and Government Affairs	(vacancy)

The above list of key personnel was updated 09–2017.

The Inter-American Foundation supports social and economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Inter-American Foundation (IAF) was created in 1969 (22 U.S.C. 290f) as an experimental U.S. foreign assistance program. The Foundation is governed by a nine-person Board of Directors whom the President appoints 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 the Foundation.

<http://www.iaf.gov/about-the-iaf/at-a-glance-3798>

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the IAF promotes equitable, participatory, and sustainable self-help development

by awarding grants and giving other technical assistance directly to local organizations throughout the region. It also partners with the public and private sectors to build support and to mobilize local, national, and international resources for grassroots development.

<http://www.iaf.gov/about-the-iaf/more-about-the-iaf>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Blog

The IAF blogs in four languages: English, Kreyol, Portuguese, and Spanish.

<http://www.iaf.gov/resources/blog>

Career Opportunities

The IAF posts employment opportunities online.

<http://www.iaf.gov/about-the-iaf/iaf-jobs/vacancies>

The IAF posts information on student internships on its Web site.

<http://www.iaf.gov/about-the-iaf/iaf-jobs/internships>

Corporate Partners

Contact the Office of External and Government Affairs for information on participating in the program for corporate partners. Phone, 202-688-3051.

<http://www.iaf.gov/partners/corporate> | Email: partnerships@iaf.gov

Country Portfolios

A list of the countries where the IAF currently works is available on its Web site. Country pages include descriptions of active IAF grants.

<http://www.iaf.gov/our-work/where-we-work/country-portfolios>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The IAF generally discloses documents or records upon receiving a properly submitted request in writing. Records, or parts of them, that one or more of the nine FOIA exemptions shield will not be released.

<http://www.iaf.gov/about-the-iaf/legal-notices-and-reports/freedom-of-information-act-foia> | Email: foia@iaf.gov

The IAF maintains an electronic FOIA reading room.

<http://www.iaf.gov/about-the-iaf/legal-notices-and-reports/freedom-of-information-act-foia/foia-e-reading-room>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The IAF posts answers to FAQs online.

<http://www.iaf.gov/about-the-iaf/faq>

Grants

The IAF funds the self-help efforts of grassroots groups in Latin America and the Caribbean. It welcomes proposals for its grant program.

<http://www.iaf.gov/apply-for-grants/call-for-proposals>

Multilingual Resources

Español

<http://spanish.iaf.gov/home-spanish>

Kreyol

<http://kreyol.iaf.gov/home-kreyol>

Português

<http://portugues.iaf.gov/home-portuguese>

News

The IAF posts news items on its Web site.

<http://www.iaf.gov/resources/news>

The IAF posts newsletters on its Web site.

<http://www.iaf.gov/resources/newsletters>

Open Government

The IAF's Open Government Web page has shortcuts to items of interest to the public.

<http://www.iaf.gov/about-the-iaf/legal-notice-and-reports/open-government-initiative> | Email: inquiries@iaf.gov

Organizational Chart

The IAF includes a small organizational chart on its "Our People" Web page.

<http://www.iaf.gov/about-the-iaf/our-people>

Project Achievements

The "From the Field" Web page presents highlights and milestones of projects that the IAF has supported.

<http://www.iaf.gov/our-work/results/stories-from-the-field>

Publications

The IAF produces print and digital publications in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

<http://www.iaf.gov/resources/publications>

Site Map

The Web site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<http://www.iaf.gov/about-the-iaf/new-advanced-components/site-map>

Social Media

The IAF has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/iafgrassroots>

The IAF tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/IAFgrassroots>

The IAF uploads videos to Vimeo.

<https://vimeo.com/user15989133/videos>

<http://www.iaf.gov/about-the-iaf/contact-us> | Email: inquiries@iaf.gov

For further information, contact the Office of the President, Inter-American Foundation, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Suite 1200 North, Washington, DC 20004. Phone, 202-360-4530.

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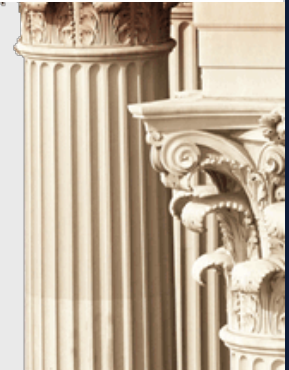
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Merit Systems Protection Board



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MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

1615 M Street NW., Fifth Floor, Washington, DC 20419

202-653-7200

800-209-8960

202-653-7130

<http://www.mspb.gov>

CHAIR

Mark Robbins, Acting

Vice Chair	Mark Robbins
Member	(vacancy)
Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity	Jerry Beat
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	James M. Eisenmann
Clerk of the Board	Jennifer Everling, Acting
Director, Financial and Administrative Management	Kevin Nash
Director, Information Resources Management	William D. Spencer, Acting
Director, Office of Appeals Counsel	Susan M. Swafford
Director, Office of Policy and Evaluation	James M. Read
Director, Office of Regional Operations	Deborah Miron
General Counsel	Bryan G. Polisuk
Legislative Counsel	Rosalyn L. Coates

[For the Merit Systems Protection Board statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 5, Part 1200]

The Merit Systems Protection Board protects the integrity of the Federal personnel merit systems and the rights of Federal employees.

[Organizational Chart](#)

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) is a successor agency to the United States Civil Service Commission, established by act of January 16, 1883 (22 Stat. 403). Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. app.) redesignated part of the Commission as the Merit Systems Protection Board. The Board comprises three members whom the President appoints with the advice and consent of the Senate.

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, 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 workforce is being adequately protected against political abuses and prohibited personnel practices.

<http://www.mspb.gov/About/about.htm>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Electronic Filing

An appeal may be filed online using the e-Appeal process.

<https://e-appeal.mspb.gov>

Career Opportunities

The MSPB posts current job openings on USAJobs.

<http://www.mspb.gov/contact/jobs.htm>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The MSPB participates in FOIAonline, which allows an information seeker to submit FOIA requests to participating agencies, track the status of requests, search for requests that others have submitted, access previously released records, and generate agency-specific FOIA processing reports.

<http://www.mspb.gov/foia/request.htm>

<https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home>

Interviews

The MSPB posts external links to MSPB-related interviews on its Web site.

<http://www.mspb.gov/radio.htm>

<http://www.mspb.gov/video.htm>

Public Affairs

The MSPB posts "Federal Register" notices, press releases, reports, and the results of its annual Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey online.

<http://www.mspb.gov/publicaffairs/publicaffairs.htm>

<http://www.mspb.gov/contact/contact.htm> | Email: mspb@mspb.gov

For further information, contact the Merit Systems Protection Board, 1615 M Street NW., Washington, DC 20419. Phone, 202-653-7200 or 800-209-8960. TDD, 800-877-8339. Fax, 202-653-7130.

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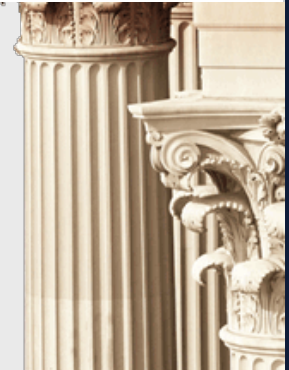
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National Aeronautics and Space Administration



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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

300 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20546

202-358-0000

<http://www.nasa.gov>

Office of the Administrator

ADMINISTRATOR	C. William Nelson
Deputy Administrator	Pamela A. Melroy
ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATORS	Robert D. Cabana
Strategic Engagement and Assessment	Thomas E. Cremins
Chief of Staff	Susan P. Quinn
Deputy Associate Administrator	Melanie W. Saunders

<https://www.nasa.gov/nasa-leadership>

Administrator Staff Offices

ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATORS	
Communications	Marc Etkind
Diversity and Equal Opportunity	Stephen T. Shih
International and Interagency Relations	Karen Feldstein
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs	Alicia Brown
Small Business Programs	Glenn A. Delgado
STEM Engagement	Michael A. Kincaid
CHIEFS	
Financial Officer	Margaret V. Schaus
Information Officer	Jeffrey M. Seaton
General Counsel	Sumara M. Thompson-King

https://www.nasa.gov/about/org_index.html

Administrator Staff Offices

Senior Climate Advisor

Katherine Calvin

CHIEFS

Engineer

Ralph R. Roe

Health and Medical Officer

James D. Polk

Safety and Mission Assurance Officer

W. Russ DeLoach

Scientist

Katherine Calvin

Technologist

Douglas A. Terrier

<https://www.nasa.gov/press-release/nasa-announces-new-role-of-senior-climate-advisor>

Mission Directorates

ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATORS

Aeronautics Research

Robert Pearce

Human Exploration and Operations

Kathryn Lueders

Science

Thomas Zurbuchen

Space Technology

James L. Reuter

Mission Support Directorate

Associate Administrator

Robert Gibbs

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATORS

Human Capital Management

Jane Datta

Procurement

Karla Smith Jackson

Protective Services

Joseph S. Mahaley

Strategic Infrastructure

Burton R. Summerfield,
Acting

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

NASA Shared Services Center

Anita F. Harrell

<https://www.nasa.gov/msd/msd-leadership>

CENTERS AND FACILITIES

DIRECTORS

Ames Research Center

Eugene L. Tu

Armstrong Flight Center

David D. McBride

Glenn Research Center

Marla Pérez-Davis

Goddard Space Flight Center

Dennis Andrucyk

Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Michael M. Watkins

Johnson Space Center

Vanessa Wyche, Acting

Kennedy Space Center

Janet Petro, Acting

Langley Research Center

Clayton Turner

Marshall Space Flight Center

Joan A. Singer, Acting

Stennis Space Center

Richard J. Gilbrech

NASA Management Office

Marcus A. Watkins

<https://www.nasa.gov/about/sites/index.html>

Inspector General

Paul K. Martin

https://oig.nasa.gov/orgCharts/inspector_general.html

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2021.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration advances aeronautic research, explores space, and makes scientific discoveries for the benefit of humankind.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On July 29, 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower approved Public Law 85–568, which also is cited as the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, "to provide for research into problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere." In the Act's declaration of policy and purpose, the U.S. Congress declared "that it is the policy of the United States that activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind" (72 Stat. 426).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-72/pdf/STATUTE-72-Pg426-2.pdf>

By approving this Act of Congress, President Eisenhower "established the National Aeronautics and Space Administration" (72 Stat. 429). The newly created executive branch agency has become widely known by its acronym NASA.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) was NASA's predecessor organization. The Committee was established on March 3, 1915, as a part of Public Law 63–271, which made appropriations for the naval service and established the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (38 Stat. 930). After serving four decades as the Nation's premier aeronautical research institution, the NACA was dissolved in 1958, and its laboratories became the nucleus of NASA.

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/63rd-congress/session-3/c63s3ch83.pdf>

NASA's statement of organization and general information on the agency have been codified and assigned to Part 1201 of 14 CFR. The Administration is headed by a civilian Administrator whom the President appoints by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The Administrator, whom the President supervises and directs, is responsible for exercising all NASA powers and discharging all of its duties.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=e7061af8ea4349271e3601ceda1fbcdd&mc=true&node=pt14.5.1201&rgn=div5)

[SID=e7061af8ea4349271e3601ceda1fbcdd&mc=true&node=pt14.5.1201&rgn=div5](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=e7061af8ea4349271e3601ceda1fbcdd&mc=true&node=pt14.5.1201&rgn=div5)

NASA posts its organizational chart (FEB 2021) in Portable Document Format for viewing and downloading.

https://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/nasa_organizational_chart_feb_2021.pdf

The "NASA Organizational Charts" web page contains information on NASA organizational changes from the agency's formation in 1958 through the year 2015.

<https://history.nasa.gov/orgcharts/orgcharts.html>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material on national and commercial space programs has been codified and assigned to 51 U.S.C. Statutory material on the coordination of aeronautical and space activities has been assigned to Subchapter II of Chapter 201. Subchapter II includes sections 20111–20117.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title51/subtitle2/chapter201/subchapter2&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations concerning aeronautics and space have been assigned to 14 CFR. Chapter V of Title 14 contains codified rules and regulations that are associated with NASA.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?gp=&SID=e7061af8ea4349271e3601ceda1fbcdd&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title14/14chapterV.tpl>

ACTIVITIES

Earth and Space Exploration

The Science Mission Directorate explores Earth and space to advance Earth science, heliophysics, planetary science, and astrophysics. Using in situ and space-based observations, the Directorate seeks a better understanding of the Sun and its influence on the solar system, climate change, the solar system's origin and evolution, whether life is limited to Earth, and the universe beyond.

<https://science.nasa.gov/about-us>

For further information, call 202-358-3889.

Increasing Efficiency and Safety / Reducing Environmental Harm

The Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate conducts research, ground tests, and flight demonstrations to develop technologies and tools that reduce the adverse effects of aviation on the environment, increase efficiency while maintaining safety in skies that are becoming more crowded, and prepare the way for the emergence of new aircraft shapes and propulsion. The Directorate's four research programs partner with industry, other government agencies, and universities to develop technologies, converge breakthroughs from other fields, and ensure that the next generation workforce has the vision and skills for maintaining U.S. leadership in aviation.

<https://www.nasa.gov/aeroresearch/about-armd>

For further information, call 202-358-2047.

Institutional Support for Mission Objectives

The Mission Support Directorate provides overall leadership, stewardship, advocacy, integration, and optimization of Agency institutional activities. These activities include management of human capital and strategic infrastructure, procurement, protective services, headquarters operations, shared services, partnerships, external audits, and management of Agency directives. To enable successful operations, the Directorate focuses on three major goals: to provide stewardship of major institutional operations; to integrate resources, infrastructure, and processes and to advocate for institutional capabilities and needs; and to optimize mission support services through strategic analysis and business services assessments to achieve greater operational efficiency.

<https://www.nasa.gov/msd/aboutus>

For further information, call 202-358-2789.

Space Technology for Missions

The Space Technology Mission Directorate develops crosscutting and pioneering technologies and capabilities that the agency needs to carry out current and future missions. Through transparent, collaborative partnerships, the Directorate rapidly develops and demonstrates high-payoff technologies. It uses a merit-based competition model with a portfolio approach, spanning a range of discipline areas and technology readiness levels.

https://www.nasa.gov/directorates/spacetech/about_us/index.html

For further information, call 202-358-0454.

Supporting Human Exploration

The Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate oversees NASA space systems development and operations that support human exploration in and beyond low-Earth orbit. It also oversees low-level requirements development, policy, and programmatic oversight. The International Space Station represents the agency's exploration activities in low-Earth orbit. Beyond low-Earth orbit, exploration activities include the management of exploration systems development, human space flight capabilities, advanced exploration systems, and space life sciences research and applications. The Directorate also provides agency leadership and management of NASA space operations related to launch services and space communications and navigation in support of both human and robotic exploration programs.

<https://www.nasa.gov/directorates/heo/index.html>

For further information, call 202-358-1562.

NASA CENTERS

Ames Research Center

Located in California's Silicon Valley, the Center enables exploration through selected developments, innovative technologies, and interdisciplinary scientific discovery. It provides leadership in astrobiology; small satellites; technologies for CEV, CLV, and HLV; the search for habitable planets; supercomputing; intelligent-adaptive systems; advanced thermal protection; and airborne astronomy. The Center also develops tools for a safer, more efficient national airspace, and it cultivates partnerships that benefit NASA's mission.

<https://www.nasa.gov/ames>

Armstrong Flight Research Center

Located at Edwards Air Force Base, CA, the Center carries out flight research and technology integration, validates space exploration concepts, conducts airborne remote sensing and science missions, enables airborne astrophysics observation missions to study the universe, and supports International Space Station operations. It also supports activities of the Agency's four Mission Directorates.

<https://www.nasa.gov/centers/armstrong/home/index.html>

Glenn Research Center

Located on two campuses—at Lewis Field, next to Cleveland Hopkins International Airport, and at Neil A. Armstrong Test Facility (formerly the Plum Brook Station) in Sandusky, OH—the Center is associated with cutting edge technologies that will enable human exploration to Mars, the design of environmentally friendlier commercial hybrid electric aircraft, and the development of more advanced high-temperature materials. Its 3,200 scientists, engineers, and other specialized employees work in partnership with U.S. companies, universities, and other Government institutions to produce and improve new technologies that are useful on and above and beyond Earth. The Center's specialized staff focuses on air-breathing and in-space propulsion, power and energy storage, aerospace communications, extreme environment materials, biomedical technologies, and high-value space experiments in the physical sciences.

<https://www.nasa.gov/centers/glenn/home/index.html>

Goddard Space Flight Center

Located in Greenbelt, MD, the Center expands humankind's knowledge of Earth and its environment, the solar system, and the universe by observing them from space. It also conducts scientific investigations, develops and operates space systems, and advances essential technologies.

<https://www.nasa.gov/goddard>

Johnson Space Center

Located in Houston, TX, the Center specializes in human space flight. It hosts and staffs program and project offices; selects and trains astronauts; manages and conducts projects that build, test, and integrate human-rated systems for transportation, habitation, and working in space; and plans and operates human space flight missions. This work requires a comprehensive understanding of space and planetary environments, as well as research into the effects of those environments on human physiology. It also requires development of technology to sustain and preserve life; maintenance of a supply chain to design, manufacture, and test flight products; selection, training, and provision of medical care to those who fly space missions; and ongoing administrative mission support services. The Center is currently hosting the International Space Station Program, the Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle Program, and the Human Research Program. It plays a lead role in developing, operating, and integrating human exploration missions that include commercial, academic, international, and U.S. Government partners.

<https://www.nasa.gov/centers/johnson/home/index.html>

Kennedy Space Center

Located on Florida's east coast, the Center is responsible for space launch operations and spaceport and range technologies. Home to the launch services program, it manages the processing and launching of astronaut crews and associated payloads. Its management activities include the International Space Station segments, research experiments and supplies, and NASA's scientific and research spacecraft. These scientific and research spacecraft range from robotic landers to Earth observation satellites and space-based telescopes on a variety of launch vehicles.

Innovative technology experts at the Center support NASA's current programs and future exploration missions by developing new products and processes that benefit the Agency and consumers. The Center remains a leader in cutting-edge research and development in the areas of physics, chemistry, technology, prototype designing,

engineering, environmental conservation, and renewable energy.

<https://www.nasa.gov/centers/kennedy/home/index.html>

Langley Research Center

Located in Hampton, VA, and established in 1917 as an aeronautics lab, the Center is renowned for its scientific and technological expertise in aerospace research, atmospheric science, systems analysis and integration, and planetary entry, descent and landing. Its researchers and engineers conduct research in structures and materials, applied sciences, space technology development, and aerosciences across the hyper, super, and subsonic flight regimes. Langley researchers and engineers have developed and validated technologies to improve the effectiveness, safety, environmental compatibility, and efficiency of the Nation's air transportation system. The Center supports space exploration and operations, and it plays a major role in expanding science-based knowledge of Earth and its environment. By determining appropriate preventative and corrective action for problems, trends, and issues across agency programs and projects, its engineering and safety personnel at the NASA Engineering Safety Center have improved mission safety and execution.

<https://www.nasa.gov/langley>

Marshall Space Flight Center

Located in Huntsville, AL, the Center oversees complex engineering, technology development, and scientific research for making human space exploration a reality. The Center is building the space launch system and developing advanced technologies that are necessary for the human journey to Mars. It also manages a number of programs and projects: the International Space Station's environmental control and life support system, its payload operations, and numerous other facilities and experiments; the Chandra X-ray Observatory; the Discovery and New Frontiers programs; space technology demonstration missions; and the Michoud Assembly Facility, where space vehicles are manufactured and assembled.

<https://www.nasa.gov/centers/marshall/home/index.html>

Stennis Space Center

Located near Bay St. Louis, MS, the Center serves as the agency's rocket propulsion testing ground. It provides test services not only for America's space program, but also for the Department of Defense and private sector. Its unique rocket propulsion test capabilities will be used for testing the engines and stages of NASA's space launch system rocket. The Advanced Technology and Technology Transfer Branch develops and licenses state-of-the-art components, processes, sensors, and software.

<https://www.nasa.gov/centers/stennis/home/index.html>

Jet Propulsion Laboratory

The Laboratory is a Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) managed under contract by the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) in Pasadena, CA. This FFRDC is a unique nongovernment entity sponsored and funded by the Agency to meet specific long-term technical needs that cannot be met by other organizations within the Agency. As part of this special relationship, the Laboratory must operate in the public interest with objectivity and independence, avoid organizational conflicts of interest, and fully disclose its affairs to NASA. The Laboratory develops and maintains technical and managerial competencies to perform the following missions in

support of the Agency's strategic goals: to explore the solar system to understand its formation and evolution; to establish a continuous and permanent robotic presence on Mars to discover its history and habitability; to make critical measurements and models to understand the global and regional integrated Earth system; to conduct observations to search for neighboring solar systems and Earth-like planets and help understand formation, evolution, and composition of the Universe; to conduct communications and navigation for deep space missions; to provide support, particularly in robotic infrastructures and precursors, that enables human exploration of the Moon, Mars, and beyond; and, under Caltech's initiative, to collaborate with other Federal and State government agencies and commercial endeavors in areas synergistic with the Laboratory's work performed for NASA.

<https://www.nasa.gov/centers/jpl/home/index.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

NASA maintains an online index of all topics to help visitors browse or search for specific information.

<https://www.nasa.gov/topics>

Albedo

A completely iced over Earth would have an albedo of about 0.84, which means that its surface would reflect 84 percent of the sun's light. A completely forested over Earth, on the other hand, would have an albedo of about 0.14, which means that Earth's surface would absorb 86 percent of the sun's light. Changes that affect airborne pollution, cloudiness, ice cover, or land cover (e.g., forest to farmland) also affect the global albedo. Using satellite measurements that have been collected since the late 1970s, scientists estimate that Earth's average albedo is about 0.30, which means that its surface reflects about 30 percent of the sun's light.

<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/84499/measuring-earths-albedo>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that NASA records have been assigned to record group 255.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/255.html>

Arctic Change

NASA's "National Snow and Ice Data Center" website has a "Satellite Observations of Arctic Change Overview" web page. Maps that are based on satellite data and research on Arctic change are presented as a collection on the web page. These maps illustrate changes that have occurred in the Arctic over the past decades and that continue without interruption today.

<http://nsidc.org/soac>

Business Opportunities

Information on business opportunities is available on NASA's Office of Procurement website.

<https://www.nasa.gov/office/procurement>

NASA offers contracting and subcontracting opportunities to small businesses. Contact the Office of Small Business Programs. Phone, 202-358-2088.

<https://www.osbp.nasa.gov> | Email: smallbusiness@nasa.gov

Career Opportunities

In addition to astronauts, the agency relies on accountants, engineers, human resources specialists, IT specialists, scientists, technicians, writers, and other skilled professionals, to carry out its mission. To learn more about employment opportunities and programs, visit the "Careers at NASA" web page.

<https://www.nasa.gov/careers>

In 2020, NASA ranked the highest among 17 large Government agencies in the Best Places To Work Agency Rankings!

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=NN00>

Climate

NASA's website contains a variety of informational resources on the topic of climate and the effects of its continued warming.

<https://www.nasa.gov/subject/3127/climate>

Contact Information

NASA Communications Office personnel work hard, answering questions and responding to requests in a timely manner. Before relying on the "Contact Page" or directing an email to the public inquiries inbox, search NASA's website to see if the desired information is already accessible. NASA also has communication tools that make it easy to keep abreast of the agency's announcements and exciting achievements.

<https://www.nasa.gov/about/contact/index.html> | Email: public-inquiries@hq.nasa.gov

The "Media Contacts and Information" web page was designed with journalists and reporters in mind.

<https://www.nasa.gov/news/media/info/index.html>

Earth Images

The "Earth Observatory" website contains various collections of images of Earth.

<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that NASA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/national-aeronautics-and-space-administration>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Any person has a court-enforceable right to request and obtain access to Federal agency records. That right has restrictions and does not extend to records, or portions of them, that are shielded from public disclosure by one of nine statutory exemptions or by one of three special law enforcement record exclusions. The FOIA established a statutory right that affects the process for accessing executive branch information in the Federal Government.

<https://www.nasa.gov/FOIA/index.html> | Email: foia@hq.nasa.gov

NASA maintains a hyperlinked list of FOIA websites for each of its centers.

<https://www.nasa.gov/FOIA/NASA-Centers.html>

NASA maintains a hyperlinked list of its centers' electronic libraries.

<https://www.nasa.gov/content/nasa-e-libraries>

Glossary

NASA's Earth Observatory maintains an online glossary.

<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/glossary/all>

The Science Mission Directorate website has a glossary.

<https://science.nasa.gov/glossary>

Greenland's Melting Glaciers

NASA's Oceans Melting Greenland (OMG) mission investigates the role that warm ocean water plays in accelerating the melting of Greenland's glaciers. The OMG mission gathers data on water temperatures and Greenland's glaciers to improve the science on the melting ice and the global sea level rise that it is causing.

<https://omg.jpl.nasa.gov/portal>

NASA has posted a short animated video on YouTube that shows how a glacier melts.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0QVVzFPChAU>

History

Students of aeronautical and space history can find a treasure trove of resources on the the "NASA History" web page, which includes links to audio and written sources and image and video collections.

<https://www.nasa.gov/topics/history/index.html> | Email: hq-histinfo@nasa.gov

The History Program Office maintains its own topical index.

<https://history.nasa.gov/tindex.html>

Library

The NASA Headquarters Library welcomes visitors. Located in the East Lobby of NASA Headquarters in Washington, DC, the library is open Monday–Friday, 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m. It is closed on Federal holidays. Phone, 202-358-0168.

<https://www.nasa.gov/centers/hq/library> | Email: library@hq.nasa.gov

Maps

NASA's Earth Observatory maintains a collection of maps on its "Global Gaps" web page.

<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/global-maps>

Missions

A hyperlinked list of NASA missions is maintained on the "NASA Missions A–Z" web page.

<https://www.nasa.gov/missions>

The "Mission Key" assigns a color code to NASA's science missions and groups them in the following categories: universe, solar system, Sun, and Earth.

<https://science.nasa.gov/missions-page>

NASA posts science mission posters for downloading. Posters are grouped in the following four categories:

astrophysics, solar system, Sun, and Earth.

<https://science.nasa.gov/toolkits/nasa-science-mission-posters>

Open Government

NASA supports the Open Government initiative by promoting collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.nasa.gov/open>

Picture of the Day

Discover something new about the universe each day by visiting NASA's "Astronomy Picture of the Day" web page. A professional astronomer provides a brief explanation for each daily image or photograph. A picture of the day archives is also accessible from the same page.

<https://apod.nasa.gov/apod/astropix.html>

Plain Writing

The Plain Writing Act of 2010 requires Federal agencies to communicate clearly. NASA editors and writers aim to use plain language in any document that is necessary for obtaining agency benefits or services, that provides information on agency benefits or services, or that explains how to comply with a requirement that the agency administers or enforces.

<https://www.nasa.gov/open/plainlanguage.html>

Publications

The "NASA Headquarters Library" website includes a "Find Publications" web page. The web page contains a section for bibliographies, one for books, one for databases, and another for journals.

<https://www.nasa.gov/centers/hq/library/find>

The NASA scientific and technical information program makes conference papers and research reports accessible online.

<https://sti.nasa.gov> | Email: nasa-dl-sti-id@mail.nasa.gov

The scientific and technical information program website has a site map to make browsing its contents easier.

<https://sti.nasa.gov/site-map/#.YInEW2dKiUk>

Scientific Visualization

NASA's Scientific Visualization Studio maintains a web page of astrophysics, Earth science, heliophysics, mission and instrument, planetary science, and special events and productions galleries.

<https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/Gallery/index.html>

Social Media

NASA maintains a presence on popular social media websites. The "Social Media at NASA" page provides easy access to the agency's social media accounts.

<https://www.nasa.gov/socialmedia>

Space Technology

Explore space technology by visiting the "Technology Overview" web page.

<https://www.nasa.gov/topics/technology/overview/index.html>

Students / Teachers

A feast of educational resources for educators and learners is available on the "NASA STEM Engagement" web page.

<https://www.nasa.gov/stem>

Sun / Earth

NASA has web pages whose content is dedicated to educating people about our star, the Sun.

<https://www.nasa.gov/sun>

Learn more about our home from a planetary perspective by visiting the "Explore Earth" web page.

<https://www.nasa.gov/topics/earth/index.html>

Sustainability

NASA is making its workplaces nationwide more sustainable. Its facilities cover 47 million square feet and include 5,000 buildings. While working to fulfill its mission of exploration and revealing the unknown, NASA is reducing its demand on Earth and lessening its consumption of her finite resources.

<https://www.nasa.gov/feature/goddard/2021/on-a-changing-planet-nasa-goes-green>

Webb Space Telescope

NASA posts the latest James Webb Space Telescope news on the mission's project website.

<https://jwst.nasa.gov/content/webbLaunch/news.html>

The above Sources of Information were updated 3–2022.

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No FEAR act

Welcome to the United States Government Manual



Getting Started

To begin searching within the
Government Manual simply type
in a keyword or phrase
to find your match.

★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



National Archives and Records Administration



The United States Government Manual

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC, 20408-0001

866-272-6272

<http://www.archives.gov>

ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES

David S. Ferriero

<https://www.archives.gov/about/archivist/archivist-biography-ferriero.html>

DEPUTY ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES

Debra Steidel Wall

Chief Innovation Officer

Pamela S. Wright

Chief of Staff

Maria Carosa Stanwich

DIRECTORS

Congressional Affairs

John O. Hamilton

Equal Employment Opportunity Program

Erica Pearson

Executive Director, National Historical Publications and Records Commission

Christopher R. Eck

General Counsel

Gary M. Stern

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

William J. Bosanko

DIRECTOR

Office of the Federal Register

Oliver A. Potts

EXECUTIVES

Agency Services

Jay A. Trainer

Legislative Archives, Presidential Libraries, and Museum Services

Susan K. Donius

Research Services

Ann A. Cummings

CHIEF OF MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Micah M. Cheatham

CHIEF OFFICERS

Acquisition

La Verne Fields

Financial	Colleen V. Murphy
Human Capital	Valorie Findlater
Information	Swarnali Halder
Executive for Business Support Services	Mark A. Smith, Acting
Inspector General	Brett M. Baker

<https://www.archives.gov/about/organization/senior-staff>

<https://www.archives.gov/oig/about>

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2021.

The National Archives and Records Administration safeguards and preserves the records of the U.S. Government and provides public access to them, ensuring that the American people can discover, learn from, and use their documentary heritage to support democracy.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is the successor agency to the National Archives Establishment (NAE). The National Archives was officially established in 1934, during a time of expanding Federal reforms, regulations, and work projects. The National Archives also recognizes April 1, 1985, as its "other birthday." On that day, NARA became an independent Federal agency.

<https://prologue.blogs.archives.gov/2015/04/01/happy-other-birthday-national-archives>

On June 19, 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved Public Law 73–432 "to establish a National Archives of the United States Government." The statute "created the Office of Archivist of the United States," empowered the President to appoint the Archivist by the advice and with the consent of the Senate, and empowered the Archivist to appoint "all persons to be employed in the National Archives Establishment" (48 Stat. 1122).

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/73rd-congress/session-2/c73s2ch668.pdf>

On June 30, 1949, President Harry S. Truman approved Public Law 81–152, which also is cited as the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. Section 104 of Title I of that statute deals with records management. The statute transferred "the National Archives Establishment and its functions, records, property, personnel, obligations, and commitments" to the newly created General Services Administration. It also empowered the Administrator of the new agency to appoint the Archivist of the United States (63 Stat. 381). The new arrangement transformed the NAE into the National Archives and Records Service. More than three decades passed before the National Archives reemerged as an independent agency within the Federal Government's executive branch.

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/81st-congress/session-1/c81s1ch288.pdf>

On October 19, 1984, President Ronald W. Reagan approved Public Law 98–497 "to establish the National Archives and Records Administration" as "an independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government" (98 Stat. 2280). President Reagan issued a statement on signing the Senate bill into law. The new statute's provisions became effective on April 1, 1985, a day that is like a second birthday for the agency (98 Stat. 2295).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-98/pdf/STATUTE-98-Pg2280.pdf>

On June 25, 1985, NARA published a notice in the Federal Register (50 FR 26278). It promulgated the agency's statement of organization. Functions that had been assigned to the General Services Administration were being performed now by NARA.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1985-06-25/pdf/FR-1985-06-25.pdf>

NARA posts an organizational chart on its "NARA Organization" web page.

<https://www.archives.gov/about/organization>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Chapter 21 of 44 U.S.C., which includes sections 2101–2120, contains codified statutory material affecting NARA.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title44/chapter21&edition=prelim>

Chapter XII of 36 CFR is dedicated to codified regulatory material associated with NARA. The chapter comprises parts 1200–1299.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=284fe0a169d8d22863ef40cfec0c2dcc&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title36/36chapterXII.tpl)

[SID=284fe0a169d8d22863ef40cfec0c2dcc&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title36/36chapterXII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=284fe0a169d8d22863ef40cfec0c2dcc&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title36/36chapterXII.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

Classified and Controlled Information Management

The Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) oversees programs for classified national security information and controlled unclassified information in both Government and industry and reports on their status annually to the President. It receives policy and program guidance from the National Security Council and operates under the authority of Executive Orders 12829, 13549, 13587, 13526, and 13556. As a NARA component, ISOO's goals are fourfold: holding classification activities to the minimum necessary standard for protecting national security; promoting consistency and transparency in how controlled unclassified information is handled; efficiently and cost-effectively safeguarding classified national security information; and encouraging declassification of and public access to information as soon as security considerations permit.

<https://www.archives.gov/isoo/about>

In 2010, ISOO was named the Executive agent for administering Executive Order 13556, "Controlled Unclassified Information." The order establishes consistent information sharing and protection practices by replacing the ad hoc, agency-specific policies and procedures with an Executive branchwide program to manage unclassified information that requires safeguarding or dissemination controls pursuant to and consistent with applicable law, regulations, and Governmentwide policies.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/DCPD-201000942/pdf/DCPD-201000942.pdf><http://www.archives.gov/isoo>

Email: isoo@nara.gov

For further information, contact the Information Security Oversight Office. Phone, 202-357-5250.

Declassification of Records

The National Declassification Center (NDC) was established by Executive Order 13526 and began operations in January of 2010. The Center is responsible for the timely and appropriate processing of referrals between agencies for accessioned Federal records and transferred Presidential records; general interagency declassification activities necessary to fulfill the requirements of sections 3.3 and 3.4 of the Order; the exchange among agencies of detailed declassification guidance to support equity recognition; the development of effective, transparent, and standard declassification work processes, training, and quality assurance measures; the development of solutions to declassification challenges posed by electronic records, special media, and emerging technologies; and the linkage and effective utilization of existing agency databases and the use of new technologies to support declassification activities under the purview of the Center.

<http://www.archives.gov/declassification> | Email: ndc@nara.gov

For further information, contact the National Declassification Center. Phone, 301-837-0405.

Federal Records Storage and Retrieval

NARA's Federal Records Centers Program (FRCP) stores and services active and inactive records for Federal agencies. A national network of 18 facilities, the FRCP system currently stores more than 30 million cubic feet of records. Since 1999, the FRCP system has operated as a reimbursable program that provides the Federal community with services on a fee-for-service basis. These services include storage of textual and special media records; management of classified and nonclassified records; retrieval of records needed by customers to conduct daily business or fulfill statutory requirements; expedited responses to congressional inquiries, litigation, and urgent business needs; disposition services, including the disposal of temporary records that have reached the end of their required retention period and the transfer of permanent records to the legal custody of the National Archives; and a variety of special projects based on customer needs.

<https://www.archives.gov/frc>

The National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) in St. Louis, MO, is the largest facility in the FRCP system. This facility stores and services the civilian personnel, medical, and pay records of former U.S. Civil Service employees and the personnel, medical, and related records of discharged military personnel. The NPRC maintains research rooms where Federal employees and the general public can review official military and civilian personnel folders and other related records. It also supports Federal agencies by providing them with technical advice on and services relating to records disposition, filing and classification schemes, document conversion, and protection of civilian and military records.

<https://www.archives.gov/st-louis> Email: frc@nara.gov

For further information, contact the Federal Records Centers. Phone 314-801-9300.

Federal Register Publications and Services

The Federal Register system is an official legal information service of the U.S. Government. The Federal Register system operates under the general authority of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register (ACFR), as well as under statutory and regulatory authority that is specific to the Office of the Federal Register (OFR). The OFR is a component of NARA, which is obliged by statute to partner with the Government Publishing Office (GPO) to provide Federal Register publications and services to the public. The OFR's mission centers on informing citizens of their rights and obligations, documenting the actions of Federal agencies, and providing a public forum for participation in the democratic process.

<https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/about>

The OFR makes the official text of several document types publicly accessible: administrative regulations and notices, Presidential documents, and Federal laws. In partnership with the GPO, its editors prepare and publish the "Code of Federal Regulations," "Compilation of Presidential Documents," "Federal Register," "Public Papers of the Presidents," and "United States Statutes at Large," as well as additional publications.

The OFR coordinates the functions of the Electoral College on behalf of the American people, the Archivist of the United States, the Congress, and the States. It also administers the constitutional amendment process.

<https://www.archives.gov/federal-register> | Email: fedreg.info@nara.gov

For further information, contact Information Services and Technology, Office of the Federal Register. Phone, 202-741-6000. TTY, 202-741-6086. Fax, 202-741-6012.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Compliance

Established under the OPEN Government Act of 2007 (5 U.S.C. 101), the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) works with agencies across the Executive branch to improve the Government's ability to respond to FOIA requests. OGIS serves as liaison between individuals making FOIA requests and administrative agencies, providing mediation services to resolve disputes as an alternative to litigation. It reviews policies and procedures of administrative agencies under FOIA. OGIS also reviews agency compliance with FOIA and recommends policy changes to the President and Congress.

<https://www.archives.gov/ogis> | Email: ogis@nara.gov

For further information, contact the Office of Government Information Services. Phone, 202-741-5770.

Grant Making

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) is NARA's grant-making affiliate. NHPRC supports the preservation and promotes the use of America's documentary heritage that is essential for understanding American culture, democracy, and history. NHPRC grants help State and local archives, universities, historical societies, and other nonprofit organizations preserve and manage 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. NHPRC works in partnership with a national network of State historical records advisory boards. It also provides Federal leadership in public policy affecting the preservation of and access to

America's documentary heritage.

<http://www.archives.gov/nhprc> | Email: nhprc@archives.gov

For further information, contact the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Phone, 202-357-5010.

Innovation

The Office of Innovation finds innovative ways to serve its customers and to increase access to and delivery of records through all forms of media. Its mission includes demonstrating leadership in the archival and information access field. The Office coordinates NARA's efforts for Open Government and the National Digital Strategy. It comprises several divisions: digitization; digital engagement, including Internet, social media, and NARA's online catalog; business architecture, standards, and authorities; and the Innovation Hub.

<http://www.archives.gov/innovation-hub>

National Archives Trust Funding

The National Archives Trust Fund Board receives funds from the sale of historic document reproductions and publications based on historic 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 historic records information more widely available. Members of the Board are the Archivist of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Chair of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

<https://www.archives.gov/files/publications/general-info-leaflets/29-trust-fund.pdf>

For further information, contact the Secretary, National Archives Trust Fund Board. Phone, 301-837-3165.

Presidential Records Act Compliance

NARA operates the Libraries of Presidents Herbert Hoover through George W. Bush. 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 an administration, pursuant to the Presidential Records Act of 1978 (44 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.). The Office of Presidential Libraries within the National Archives oversees the archival, museum, and education programs of the 14 Presidential Libraries, including the fully digital Barack Obama Presidential Library.

<https://www.obamalibrary.gov/about-us>

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, personal papers, and artifacts of a President's administration. Each Library operates a research room and offers reference services for Presidential papers and other historical materials. The Libraries display artifacts and other holdings in museum exhibits illustrating the life and times of a President. The Presidential Libraries also promote citizen engagement by providing programs for students of all ages.

<http://www.archives.gov/presidential-libraries>

For further information, contact the Office of Presidential Libraries. Phone, 301-837-3250. Fax, 301-837-3199.

Providing Access to Archival Records

NARA maintains the U.S. Government's most historically valuable records, ranging from the Revolutionary War era to the recent past; arranges and preserves records and prepares finding aids to facilitate their use; makes records publicly accessible online and in its research rooms; answers requests for information contained in its holdings; and provides, for a fee, copies of records. NARA holdings include the records of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, which are preserved and administered by the Center for Legislative Archives. Many important records are available in microfilm and accessible online. Archival records are maintained in NARA facilities in the Washington, DC, area. Records of exceptional local or regional interest are maintained in NARA archives located in other parts of the country. There are also nine NARA-affiliated archives facilities that hold NARA-owned records and make them available to the public.

<https://www.archives.gov/research>

Research Services provides world-class services to customers seeking access to NARA's accessioned Federal records. Records are available for research purposes in reading rooms at the National Archives Building (Archives I) in Washington, DC; the National Archives (Archives II) in College Park, MD; and various regional facilities throughout the Nation.

<https://www.archives.gov/locations#research-facilities>

Records Management

To ensure proper documentation of the organization, policies, and activities of the Government, NARA develops standards and guidelines for nationwide management and disposition of recorded information. It appraises Federal records and approves disposition schedules. NARA also inspects agency records and management practices, develops records management training programs, provides guidance and assistance on records management, and stores inactive records.

The Office of the Chief Records Officer assists Government agencies with their records management programs and the lifecycle management of Federal records. The Office formulates recommendations for Governmentwide policies, procedures, regulations, and guidance on the creation, management, and disposition of records in various media. It conducts inspections, evaluations, and surveys of records and records management programs in agencies; reports its findings; and recommends improvements or necessary corrective actions. The Office also provides records management services, including appraisal and scheduling, technical assistance, training, consultation, and analysis regarding policy matters, as well as identifying permanent records eligible for transfer to the National Archives.

<https://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt> | Email: rm.communications@nara.gov

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

NARA's website has an alphabetical subject index to help visitors navigate its content.

<https://www.archives.gov/global-pages/subject-index.html>

Amending the Constitution

NARA's website describes the roles played by the Archivist of the United States and the Office of the Federal Register in the ratification process of a constitutional amendment.

<https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/constitution>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that NARA records have been assigned to record group 064.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/064.html>

Blogs

NARA maintains multiple blogs.

<https://www.archives.gov/social-media/blogs>

Business Opportunities

Resources for doing business with NARA, as well as an inventory of service contracts awarded by the agency, are available online.

<http://www.archives.gov/contracts>

Calendar

NARA maintains a calendar of public events on its website. A recorded announcement of events in Washington, DC, and College Park, MD, also is available. Phone, 202-357-5000. TDD, 301-837-0482.

<http://www.archives.gov/calendar>

Career Opportunities

NARA has a nationwide network of facilities. The agency relies on professionals with administrative, archival, editorial, technical, and other skills to carry out its mission. For more information, visit the "Careers at NARA" web page or contact the Office of Human Capital in St. Louis, MO. Phone, 800-827-0885.

<https://www.archives.gov/careers>

In 2020, NARA ranked 17th among 25 midsize Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=NQ00>

Catalog

The National Archives catalog is accessible online.

<https://catalog.archives.gov>

Charters of Freedom

The Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Bill of Rights have secured the rights of Americans for over two centuries. High resolution images of these three documents, transcriptions of their texts, and articles written on them are available online.

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs>

Climate Change

As part of NARA's policy statement for its "Climate Action Plan—September 2021," Archivist of the United States David S. Ferriero wrote that NARA is "committed to integrating climate information that reflects an understanding of global climate change (based on best available science) into its mission and programs via employee training and management functions."

<https://www.archives.gov/files/about/plans-reports/sustainability/climate-action-plan.pdf>

Congressional Affairs

The Congressional Affairs Office maintains liaison with congressional staffs and responds to their inquiries. Phone, 202-357-5100. Fax, 202-357-5959.

<https://www.archives.gov/congress> | Email: congress.affairs@nara.gov

Congressional Records

The Center for Legislative Archives houses the official records of the U.S. Congress from 1789 to the present. These records are in the permanent legal custody of the Senate and House of Representatives, and their rules govern them. The Center responds to congressional committee requests for records to support congressional business needs. It is a full-service archive that assists the Senate and House archivists with managing records, that processes congressional and legislative branch records and provides public access to them, and that creates exhibits, public programs, and educational materials and workshops on the history of the Congress and representative government. Phone, 202-357-5350. Fax, 202-357-5911.

<http://www.archives.gov/legislative> | Email: legislative.archives@nara.gov

Contact Information

Send postal correspondence to the National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Phone, 866-272-6272.

<https://www.archives.gov/contact> | Email: inquire@nara.gov

Democracy Starts Here

The National Archives contains over 9 billion records—some frivolous, some funny, but others serious, even repellent. More than a national scrapbook, this repository of records gives Americans the opportunity to gain unfiltered, unmediated glimpses of their shared national history, to consider their Government's achievements and shortcomings, to reflect on the praiseworthy and shameful, and to engage in the civic responsibilities of renewing their Nation and fortifying and expanding its democratic institutions. In an 11-minute video, Discovery Channel captures this fundamental concept that sustains NARA's mission.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7n3ZZ-UpiR4>

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) awards grants for projects that publish the American story. The Commission also funds projects that preserve and make accessible the records of all types that are housed in historical repositories across the Nation. The American story is more diverse and unexpected than the Nation's Founding Fathers and 45 Presidents. It includes abolitionists, civil rights leaders, progressives, radicals, and reformers like Chief of the Cherokee Nation John Ross, Presidential candidate Eugene V. Debs of the Socialist Party of

America, escaped slave and orator Frederick Douglass, freedom of speech champion and anarchist Emma Goldman, labor organizer Mary Harris "Mother" Jones, Vice President Henry A. Wallace, and Baptist minister Martin Luther King, Jr., whose collections and papers the NHPRC has made more accessible.

<https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2004/fall/nhprc-sidebar.html>

Electoral College

The "U.S. Electoral College" web page offers a trove of information on the Electoral College, as well as external resources for learning about elections and voting in the United States. Phone, 202-741-6030.

<https://www.archives.gov/electoral-college> | Email: electoral.college@nara.gov

Exhibits

The National Archives in Washington, DC, and the Presidential Libraries and several regional facilities regularly host onsite exhibits. NARA also has national traveling exhibits that bring documents and records of the National Archives to communities nationwide. NARA's website features dozens of online exhibits on a range of topics: gifts that Presidents received, Government drawings, New Deal-era Federal art projects, work and the workplace in the 19th and 20th centuries, the influenza epidemic of 1918, and more.

<https://www.archives.gov/exhibits> | Email: National_Archives_Exhibits_Staff@nara.gov

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that NARA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/national-archives-and-records-administration>

Forms

Some of the most commonly used forms for obtaining National Archives historical records—Eastern Cherokee applications, Federal census records, Federal land entry files, military pension / bounty land warrant applications, passenger arrival records, post-World War I military records, and pre-World War I military service records—are available online.

<https://www.archives.gov/forms>

Founders Online

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission and The University of Virginia Press have collaborated to create the "Founders Online" website, which gives the public free electronic access to the historical documents of the Founders of the United States. The site contains over 176,000 searchable and fully annotated documents from the Founding Fathers Papers projects. These documents include the correspondence and other writings of Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, President John Adams and his family, and Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison.

<https://founders.archives.gov/> | Email: foundersonline@nara.gov

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute.

<https://www.archives.gov/foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

NARA posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.archives.gov/faqs>

History

In the early 1930s, the Nation had a records management problem: Federal records were being housed in abandoned buildings, attics, and basements, where security and storage conditions were inadequate. In 1934, the U.S. Congress acted. To learn what it did to solve the problem, visit the "National Archives History" web page.

<https://www.archives.gov/about/history> | Email: archives.historian@nara.gov

History Hub

This crowdsourcing platform is a place for asking questions, finding people of particular experiences and interests, sharing information, and working together. The hub allows citizen archivists, American history enthusiasts, and experts from NARA and other organizations to pool their knowledge in support of historical research.

<https://historyhub.history.gov/docs/DOC-1012> | Email: historyhub@nara.gov

Know Your Records

To assist genealogical and historical researchers with using Federal Government records held at the National Archives, NARA hosts Know Your Records events. Phone, 202-357-5260.

<http://www.archives.gov/calendar/know-your-records/index.html> | Email: kyr@nara.gov

Museum Shops

The National Archives Store sells merchandise highlighting the holdings of the National Archives. Document facsimiles, publications, and souvenirs and gifts are available for sale at each Presidential Library and at the National Archives in Washington, DC. Phone, 202-357-5271.

<https://www.nationalarchivesstore.org/>

News

NARA posts press releases on its website.

<https://www.archives.gov/press>

Open Government

NARA supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.archives.gov/open>

Páginas en Español

The NARA website features a collection of pages whose content is in Spanish.

<https://www.archives.gov/espanol>

Plain Language

NARA supports the Plain Writing Act of 2010 by "promoting clear Government communication that the public can understand and use." If a document or web page contains content that is unclear, please contact NARA via email and suggest a way to enhance clarity.

<https://www.archives.gov/open/plain-writing> | Email: plainwriting@nara.gov

Publications

The "Publications" web page contains a hyperlinked list of NARA's most requested publications: "Code of Federal Regulations," "Federal Register," "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States," "Military Service Records at the National Archives," "Prologue" magazine, and eBooks and more.

<https://www.archives.gov/publications>

The Office of Records Services in Washington, DC, and the Office of Regional Records Services produce most of the publications on the "Publications" web page; however, other NARA offices also publish materials and a few of them do so extensively. These other offices include the Information Security Oversight Office, Office of the Federal Register, Office of Presidential Libraries, and public affairs staff.

<https://www.archives.gov/publications/organization.html>

NARA units enter into cooperative arrangements with other organizations to produce and sell publications. To become acquainted with these partnership publications, visit the "NARA Publications" web page.

<https://www.archives.gov/publications/partnerships.html>

"Presidential Perspectives from the National Archives" highlights modern American Presidents and the National Archives Presidential Libraries System.

<https://www.archives.gov/publications/presidential-materials.html>

Some print versions of NARA publications are no longer in stock. To inquire about a publication, contact the National Archives Foundation. Phone, 202-357-5271.

<https://www.archivesfoundation.org/contact-us>

Recorded Utterances of Presidents

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum maintains a collection of digitized recordings of the former President's speeches and recordings from 1920 to 1945. Each audio file may be streamed or downloaded directly from the "Utterances" web page. The collection contains the State of the Union address that the President delivered before the U.S. Congress on January 6, 1941. In the speech, he famously enumerated the four freedoms—of speech and expression, to worship God, from want, and from fear (32:45)—and defined freedom generally as "the supremacy of human rights everywhere" (36:17).

<http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/archives/collections/utterancesfdr.html>

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library, Museum, and Boyhood Home maintains an audio collection (1943–1961) of the 34th President's speeches that reflect his accomplishments and values. His "Chance for Peace" speech, which is also known as the "Cross of Iron" speech, was given a few weeks after the death of Russian Premier Joseph Stalin on April 16, 1953. In that speech, he said: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired, signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed" (11:15). The collection also contains his "Farewell Address to the American People," which he addressed to the Nation

on January 17, 1961. In that oft quoted address, he spoke of the implications of a growing arms industry and defense establishment.

<https://www.eisenhowerlibrary.gov/eisenhowers/speeches>

Records Management

Records management brochures and pamphlets, posters, and publications are available online.

<https://www.archives.gov/publications/records-mgmt.html>

The national records management training program provides records management instruction to Federal employees and contractors.

<http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/training/index.html> | Email: NARA.RecordsMgtTraining@nara.gov

Researcher Newsletter

"Researcher News" covers relevant and the most up-to-date information for conducting research at the National Archives. The newsletter is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF) and also disseminated via email subscription.

<http://www.archives.gov/research/newsletter> | Email: kyr@nara.gov

Resources for Educators

NARA's website has a trove of information and resources to assist teachers.

<https://www.archives.gov/education>

DocsTeach is an online tool that helps educators use National Archives documents for teaching their students.

<https://www.docsteach.org> | Email: docsteach@nara.gov

Resources for Genealogists

NARA's website has a trove of information and resources to assist genealogy researchers.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/genealogy>

Service Records

The "Veterans' Service Records" web page explains how to request service records online, to conduct research using military records, to replace lost medal and awards, and to browse World War II photographs.

<https://www.archives.gov/veterans>

Social Media

NARA has pages on Facebook.

<https://www.archives.gov/social-media/facebook>

NARA and its component organizations tweet announcements and other newsworthy items, using their Twitter accounts.

<https://www.archives.gov/social-media/twitter>

Organizations within NARA post videos on YouTube channels.

<https://www.archives.gov/social-media/youtube>

Today's Document

Each day a different American historical document is featured on NARA's website.

<https://www.archives.gov/historical-docs/todays-doc>

Visitors' Information

The "Visit Us" web page has a nationwide list of NARA facilities—Federal records centers, Presidential Libraries, and research facilities. The list includes directions to, hours for, and details on each facility.

<https://www.archives.gov/locations>

The Sources of Information were updated 6–2021.

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Welcome to the United States Government Manual



Getting Started

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Government Manual simply type
in a keyword or phrase
to find your match.

★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



National Capital Planning Commission



The United States Government Manual

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

401 Ninth Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20004

202-482-7200

<http://www.ncpc.gov>

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[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 conducts planning and development activities for Federal lands and facilities in the National Capital Region—the District of Columbia, the City of Alexandria, and all land areas within the boundaries of Montgomery, Prince George's, Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William, and Arlington Counties.

[Organizational Chart](#)

The National Capital Planning Commission was established as a park planning agency by act of June 6, 1924, as amended (40 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.). Two years later, its role was expanded to include comprehensive planning. In 1952, the National Capital Planning Act designated the Commission as the central planning agency for the Federal and District of Columbia governments.

[https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main\(T2\)/About_Us\(tr2\)/About_Us\(tr3\)/History.html](https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main(T2)/About_Us(tr2)/About_Us(tr3)/History.html)

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, however, as the central planning agency for the Federal Government in the National Capital Region.

The Commission comprises five appointed and seven ex officio members. Three citizen members, including the Chair, are appointed by the President. The mayor of the District of Columbia appoints the other two members. The Presidential appointees include one resident from Maryland, one resident from Virginia, and one from anywhere else in the United States. The two mayoral appointees must be District of Columbia residents.

[https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main\(T2\)/About_Us\(tr2\)/AboutUs.html](https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main(T2)/About_Us(tr2)/AboutUs.html)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

The Commission posts contracting opportunities on its Web site.

[http://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main\(T2\)/About_Us\(tr2\)/About_Us\(tr3\)/Opportunities.html](http://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main(T2)/About_Us(tr2)/About_Us(tr3)/Opportunities.html)

Career Opportunities

The Commission posts employment opportunities on its Web site.

[http://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main\(T2\)/About_Us\(tr2\)/About_Us\(tr3\)/Opportunities.html](http://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main(T2)/About_Us(tr2)/About_Us(tr3)/Opportunities.html)

Events

The Commission posts upcoming events that are open to the public online.

[https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main\(T2\)/PublicParticipation\(Tr2\)/Public%20Participation\(Tr3\)/UpcomingEvents.html](https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main(T2)/PublicParticipation(Tr2)/Public%20Participation(Tr3)/UpcomingEvents.html)

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

FOIA requests should be addressed to the Chief FOIA Officer, National Capital Planning Commission, 401 9th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20004. Requests also may be submitted by fax or email. Fax, 202-482-7272

<https://www.ncpc.gov/open/home.html>

Internships

The Commission offers internships for students at accredited colleges and universities. Students with various educational backgrounds—architecture, communications, community planning, computer aided design, geography and geographic information systems, historic preservation, landscape architecture, law, urban design—are encouraged to apply.

[http://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main\(T2\)/About_Us\(tr2\)/About_Us\(tr3\)/Opportunities.html](http://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main(T2)/About_Us(tr2)/About_Us(tr3)/Opportunities.html)

Memorial Map

The Commission, in conjunction with the National Park Service, offers Internet users an interactive map of commemorative works in the Nation's capital.

<https://www.ncpc.gov/memorials>

Newsletters

Monthly newsletters are available online.

[https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main\(T2\)/Publications\(Tr2\)/Publications\(Tr3\)/CompleteCatalogue.html?ccpage=1](https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main(T2)/Publications(Tr2)/Publications(Tr3)/CompleteCatalogue.html?ccpage=1)

An archive of quarterly newsletters running from 1998 to 2009 is available online.

[https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main\(T2\)/Publications\(Tr2\)/Publications\(Tr3\)/CompleteCatalogue.html?ccpage=3](https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main(T2)/Publications(Tr2)/Publications(Tr3)/CompleteCatalogue.html?ccpage=3)

News

The Commission posts recent news releases on its Web site. Starting with the year 2001, an online archive contains releases from previous years.

[https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main\(T2\)/Media\(Tr2\)/Media\(Tr3\)/NewsReleaseArchive.html](https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main(T2)/Media(Tr2)/Media(Tr3)/NewsReleaseArchive.html)

Open Government

The Commission supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.ncpc.gov/open/home.html>

Plain Language

The Commission's writers and editors are committed to using plain language in new communications and revising confusing or unclear language in existing material. If a sentence or paragraph's clarity needs improvement, send them a note using the online form.

<https://www.ncpc.gov/open/home.html>

Publications

Recently released and frequently requested publications are accessible online.

[https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main\(T2\)/Publications\(Tr2\)/Publications.html](https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main(T2)/Publications(Tr2)/Publications.html)

Reports

Starting with the year 2004, the Commission's annual reports are accessible online.

[https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main\(T2\)/Publications\(Tr2\)/Publications\(Tr3\)/CompleteCatalogue.html?ccpage=4](https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main(T2)/Publications(Tr2)/Publications(Tr3)/CompleteCatalogue.html?ccpage=4)

Site Map

Web site visitors may use the site map to look for specific topics or to browse for content that aligns with their interests.

[https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main\(T2\)/siteMap.html](https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main(T2)/siteMap.html)

[https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main\(T2\)/About_Us\(tr2\)/About_Us\(tr3\)/Contactus.html](https://www.ncpc.gov/ncpc/Main(T2)/About_Us(tr2)/About_Us(tr3)/Contactus.html) | Email: info@ncpc.gov

For further information, contact the National Capital Planning Commission, 401 Ninth Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20004. Phone, 202-482-7200. Fax, 202-482-7272.

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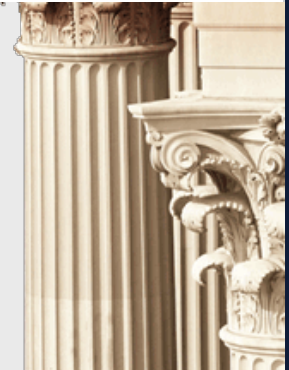
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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



National Credit Union Administration



The United States Government Manual

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

1775 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314

703-518-6300

<http://www.ncua.gov>

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CHAIR	Todd M. Harper
Vice Chair	Kyle S. Hauptman
Member	Rodney E. Hood
Chief of Staff	Catherine D. Galicia
https://www.ncua.gov/about/leadership	

Officers Reporting to the Chair

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External Affairs and Communications	Elizabeth A. Eurgubian
Minority and Women Inclusion	Miguel A. Polanco

Officers Reporting to the Board

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General Counsel	Frank Kressman
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ASSET MANAGEMENT AND ASSISTANCE CENTER	
President	Keith Morton

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Rendell L. Jones

DIRECTORS

Examination and Insurance

Kelly Lay

National Examinations and Supervision

Scott Hunt

Ombudsman

Shameka Sutton, Acting

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John Kutchey

Southern—Austin, TX

Keith Morton

Western—Tempe, AZ

Cherie Freed

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CHIEF OFFICERS

Economist

Andrew Leventis

Financial

Eugene H. Schied

Human Capital

Towanda Brooks

Information

Robert Foster

DIRECTORS

Business Innovation

(vacancy)

Consumer Financial Protection

Matthew J. Biliouris

Continuity and Security Managent

Kelly Gibbs

<http://www.ncua.gov/about/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 4-2022.

The National Credit Union Administration provides a trustworthy credit union system that builds confidence in the Nation's system of cooperative credit.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 26, 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved Public Law 73-467, which also is cited as the Federal Credit Union Act. The U.S. Congress enacted the new law "to establish a Federal Credit Union System, to establish a further market for securities of the United States and to make more available to people of small means credit for provident purposes through a national system of cooperative credit, thereby helping to stabilize the credit structure of the United States" (48 Stat. 1216).

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/299841>

The original Federal Credit Union Act was amended 25 years later by Public Law 86-354, an act of September 22, 1959. The new law created a Bureau of Federal Credit Unions within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (73 Stat. 628).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-73/pdf/STATUTE-73-Pg628.pdf>

The Federal Credit Union Act was amended further to provide for the "supervision of federally chartered credit unions" (84 Stat. 49). Public Law 91-206, an act of March 10, 1970, established the Federal Credit Union Administration (NCUA) as an independent Federal agency to charter, regulate, and supervise Federal credit unions.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-84/pdf/STATUTE-84-Pg49-2.pdf>

The Federal Credit Union Act was amended further by "Title V—Credit Union Restructuring" (92 Stat. 3680) of Public Law 95-630, an act of November 10, 1978.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-92/pdf/STATUTE-92-Pg3641.pdf>

The NCUA regulates and insures all Federal credit unions and insures State-chartered credit unions that apply and qualify for share insurance. The NCUA Board comprises three members whom the President appoints and whom the Senate must confirm. Members serve staggered terms of 6 years, and no more than two of them can belong to the same political party.

<https://www.ncua.gov/about-ncua/ncua-board>

Title 12 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) is dedicated to the subjects of "Banks and Banking." Chapter 14 of 12 U.S.C. is dedicated to the subject of "Federal Credit Unions." Statutory material that is associated with the establishment of the NCUA has been assigned to the "General Provisions" sections of the first subchapter in Chapter 14 (12 U.S.C. 1752a).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title12-section1752a&num=0&edition=prelim>

The NCUA's statement of organization has been assigned to Chapter VII of Title 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations (12 CFR 790.).

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-12/chapter-VII/subchapter-B/part-790?toc=1>

The NCUA posts an organizational chart online for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.ncua.gov/files/publications/org-chart-download.pdf>

STAUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material that is associated with the subject of "Federal Credit Unions" has been codified and assigned to Chapter 14 of 12 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title12/chapter14&edition=prelim>

Subchapter II (sections 1781–1790e) of Chapter 14 in 12 U.S.C. is dedicated to codified statutory material on the subject of "Share Insurance."

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title12/chapter14/subchapter2&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that affect credit unions are codified and have been assigned to Subchapter A (Parts 700–761) of Chapter VII in 12 CFR.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-12/chapter-VII/subchapter-A>

ACTIVITIES

Access / Education / Protection

The NCUA protects credit union members and consumers, raises awareness of potential frauds, facilitates access to affordable financial services, and educates consumers on the importance of savings and on ways to improve financial well-being.

<https://www.ncua.gov/consumers>

Analyses

NCUA analysts and economists compile data on the credit union system's financial performance, merger activity, changes in credit union chartering and fields of membership, and on broader economic trends that affect credit unions. Information on a single credit union, as well as data reflecting broader nationwide trends are available on the NCUA website.

<https://www.ncua.gov/analysis>

Regulation / Supervision

The NCUA carries out its supervisory activities through regular examiner contacts and by releasing periodic policy and regulatory information. It regularly examines Federal credit unions to assess their solvency, to ensure their compliance with laws and regulations, and to assist credit union management and improve operations. The NCUA also identifies emerging problems and monitors operations between examinations. NCUA central offices include examination and supervision programs.

<https://www.ncua.gov/regulation-supervision>

Support Services

The NCUA provides support services to the credit union system. For example, it provides training, grants and loans, chartering, and field-of-membership services; maintains the stability of the Share Insurance Fund; manages the assets of failed credit unions; and provides emergency liquidity.

<https://www.ncua.gov/support-services>

The NCUA grants Federal credit union charters to groups sharing a common bond of occupation or association or to groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district. Before granting a Federal charter, the NCUA conducts a preliminary investigation to determine if certain standards have been met.

<https://www.ncua.gov/support-services/credit-union-resources-expansion/field-membership-expansion>

Public Law 91-468, an act of October 19, 1970, provides for a program of share insurance, in which participation is mandatory for Federal credit unions.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-84/pdf/STATUTE-84-Pg994.pdf>

In some States, State-chartered credit unions must participate in the share insurance program. In other States, State-chartered credit unions may opt to participate in the insurance program. The National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund requires each participating credit union to place and maintain a one-percent deposit of its insured savings with the Fund. Credit union members' accounts are insured up to \$250,000.

<https://www.mycreditunion.gov/share-insurance>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Activities / Apps

The website MyCreditUnion.gov has an "Activities and Apps" web page.

<https://www.mycreditunion.gov/financial-resources/activities-apps>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that NCUA records have been assigned to record group 413. The guide does not contain, however, a description that is currently associated with this record group.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/401-to-500.html?_ga=2.258579148.771890840.1651178272-1283406641.1650907417

Business Opportunities

The NCUA selects vendors who offer value to help the agency fulfill its mission. The Division of Procurement and Facilities Management is responsible for procuring goods and services. Phone, 703-518-6410. Fax, 703-518-6662.

<https://www.ncua.gov/about/business-opportunities> | Email: ocfoprocurement@ncua.gov

Career Opportunities

Career information also is available from the Office of Human Resources. Phone, 703-518-6510. Fax, 703-518-6539.

<https://www.ncua.gov/about/careers> | Email: ohrmail@ncua.gov

The NCUA relies heavily on credit union examiners to carry out its mission. Watch the video "A Day in the Life of a Credit Union Examiner" to learn about the training required and the role a fully trained examiner plays in safeguarding the stability of the Nation's credit union system.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iP-dgprNGnw>

In 2020, the NCUA ranked 9th among 25 midsize Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=CU00>

Climate Change

On 31 March 2021, Chair Todd M. Harper delivered a risk statement on climate change. Among other things, he said: "The data about extreme weather events and climate risk are clear. Climate change is accelerating and the number—and costs—of climate-related natural disasters is rising, often hitting disadvantaged communities the hardest."

<https://www.ncua.gov/newsroom/speech/2021/ncua-chairman-todd-m-harper-fsoc-climate-risk-statement>

The NCUA's 2022–2026 Strategic Plan contains a section with the heading "Longer-Term Risks." On page 13, the NCUA identifies "Climate-Related Financial Risks" among the longer-term risks. The authors of the plan wrote: "The physical effects of climate change along with associated transition costs pose significant risks to the U.S. economy and the U.S. financial system."

<https://www.ncua.gov/files/agenda-items/strategic-plan-20220317.pdf>

Conserved, Liquidated, and Merged Credit Unions

The Asset Management and Assistance Center conducts credit union liquidations and performs asset management and recovery. It also participates in the operational phases of a failed credit union's conservatorship and assists with record reconstruction. The Center posts up-to-date information on closed, conserved, liquidated, and merged credit unions on the NCUA website.

<https://www.ncua.gov/support-services/conservatorships-liquidations> | Email: amacmail@ncua.gov

Consumer Assistance

For answers to questions on credit union insurance and other consumer matters or to submit a complaint, contact the NCUA Consumer Assistance Center on weekdays, 8 a.m.–5 p.m., eastern standard time. After regular business hours, a caller may leave a recorded message. Phone, 800-755-1030.

<https://www.mycreditunion.gov/consumer-assistance-center>

Debt Collection Practices

Federal law prohibits third-party debt collectors from using unfair, deceptive, or abusive tactics to collect money. The website MyCreditUnion.gov has a page that is dedicated to "Dealing With Debt Collectors."

<https://www.mycreditunion.gov/life-events/debt/collectors>

Español

Read Spanish better than English? Visit the Spanish version of the NCUA website.

<https://espanol.ncua.gov>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the NCUA recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/national-credit-union-administration>

The NCUA encourages the public to submit a comment on its proposed rules. Fax, 703-518-6319.

<https://www.ncua.gov/regulation-supervision/rulemakings-proposals-comment> | Email: regcomments@ncua.gov

Financial Literacy

The NCUA offers financial literacy and educational resources to help consumers increase their savings and achieve their financial goals.

<https://www.ncua.gov/consumers/Pages/financial-literacy-resources.aspx>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions that are contained within the statute. A FOIA request must be made in writing and described as a "Freedom of Information Act Request."

<https://www.ncua.gov/freedom-information-act-requests> | Email: FOIA@ncua.gov

The NCUA operates a FOIA requester service center to answer questions that are related to the FOIA process, to provide information on the status of a request, and to answer questions about documents that a requester received from the NCUA. Phone, 703-518-6540. Fax, 703-518-6569.

<https://www.ncua.gov/foia/requester-service-centers>

Glossaries

The NCUA maintains a glossary of the common terms associated with the corporate system resolution costs.

<https://www.ncua.gov/support-services/corporate-system-resolution/glossary>

The website MyCreditUnion.gov has a web page of "Financial Resources" that include a glossary.

<https://www.mycreditunion.gov/financial-resources/glossary/a>

The website MyCreditUnion.gov has a glossary of common terms associated with the share insurance coverage.

https://www.mycreditunion.gov/sites/default/page-content/share-insurance-estimator/html/glossary_calculator.html?tbstyle=green

History

Court reporter Alphonse Desjardins knew loan sharks were charging outrageous rates of interest in Quebec. He did not like their predatory lending and responded by organizing La Caisse Populaire de Levis, the first credit union in North America, to provide affordable credit to working class families. Nearly a decade later, on April 6, 1909, with the assistance of Desjardins, the St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association, the first credit union in the United States, opened its doors in Manchester, New Hampshire. Yet the moniker "Father of U.S. Credit Unions" would be earned by another. To learn who this person was and what he did for credit unions, visit the NCUA "Historical Timeline" web page.

<https://www.ncua.gov/about-ncua/historical-timeline>

The NCUA has posted on YouTube a seven-minute video about its history and the origins of the credit union movement, whose key principles included volunteerism, self-help, one vote per member, and consideration of one's character alongside one's net worth.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q7uBLWseqq4>

Locate a Credit Union

The MyCreditUnion.gov website features a credit union locator tool that complements the "research a credit union" tool. Requiring a credit union's address, charter number, or name, the tool generates a list of the relevant credit unions and pinpoints them on a map. The locator also allows the user to view contact information, the services that a credit union offers, and directions to it.

<https://mapping.ncua.gov>

Money 101

The NCUA's "Money 101" web page is dedicated to educating the public about money.

<https://www.mycreditunion.gov/financial-resources/money-101>

Newsroom

The NCUA posts annual reports, events, press releases, speeches, and testimonies.

<https://www.ncua.gov/news>

Open Government

NCUA supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency. The NCUA regards openness, in terms of budget, policy, and operations, as essential to fulfilling its statutory mission and maintaining public trust.

<https://www.ncua.gov/about/open-government>

Plain Language

The Plain Writing Act of 2010 supports clear Government communication "to improve the effectiveness and accountability of Federal agencies to the public." Members of the public are welcome to comment on the NCUA's compliance with the act and to make suggestions for improving communication. Contact the NCUA via email if content in a document or on a web page is difficult to understand.

<https://www.ncua.gov/about/open-government/plain-writing-act-2010> | Email: PlainWriting@ncua.gov

Publications

The MyCreditUnion.gov website has a "Brochures and Publications" web page.

<https://www.mycreditunion.gov/financial-resources/brochures-publications>

Manuals and guides are available online to facilitate compliance with NCUA rules and regulations and with rules and regulations from other agencies. The manuals and guides are not definitive and should be used in conjunction with other supervisory guidance and information provided by the NCUA and other Federal financial services regulators.

<https://www.ncua.gov/regulation-supervision/manuals-guides>

Research a Credit Union

The NCUA website features a credit union research tool, which complements the credit union locator. The research tool is text-based, and it can find a credit union and its profile by using a variety of search parameters.

<https://mapping.ncua.gov/ResearchCreditUnion.aspx>

Share Insurance Estimator

The website MyCreditUnion.gov features a share insurance estimator to help consumers, credit unions, and their members know how NCUA share insurance rules apply to member share accounts—what is insured and what portion, if any, exceeds coverage limits.

<https://www.mycreditunion.gov/insurance-estimator>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse for content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.ncua.gov/site-map>

Social Media

The NCUA has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/NCUAgov>

The NCUA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/TheNCUA>

The NCUA posts educational videos, quarterly economic updates, and speeches on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/NCUAchannel>

The above Sources of Information were updated 4–2022.

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[National Endowment for the Humanities](#)

[Institute of Museum and Library Services](#)



The United States Government Manual

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

National Endowment for the Arts

400 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20506

202-682-5400

TDD, 202-682-5496

<http://www.arts.gov>

CHAIR	R. Jane Chu
Senior Deputy Chairman	Mary Anne Carter
Chief Information Officer	Vacant
Chief of Staff	Mike Griffin
Deputy Chairman, Management and Budget	Vacant
Director, Accessibility	Beth Bienvenu
Director, Administrative Services	Kathy Daum
Director, Artist Communities and Presenting and Multidisciplinary Works / International Activities Coordinator	Michael Orlove
Director, Arts Education	Ayanna N. Hudson
Director, Budget	John Sotelo
Director, Civil Rights and Equal Employment Opportunity	Mike Griffin
Director, Dance	Jennifer Kareliusson, Acting
Director, Design Programs / Visual Arts Division Team Leader	Vacant
Director, Finance	Heidi Ren
Director, Folk and Traditional Arts	Clifford Murphy
Director, Grants and Contracts	Nicki Jacobs
Director, Guidelines and Panel Operations	Jillian L. Miller
Director, Human Resources	Craig M. McCord, Sr.
Director, Literature	Amy Stolls
Director, Local Arts Agencies and Challenge America	Vacant
Director, Media Arts	Jax Deluca

Director, Museums, Visual Arts, and Indemnity	Wendy Clark
Director, Music and Opera	Ann Meier Baker
Director, Public Affairs	Jessamyn Sarmiento
Director, Research and Analysis	Sunil Iyengar
Director, State and Regional Partnerships	Laura Scanlan
Director, Theater and Musical Theater	Greg Reiner
Federal Partnerships Coordinator	Tony Tighe
General Counsel	India Pinkney
Inspector General	Ronald Stith

The National Endowment for the Arts supports artistic excellence and promotes creativity and innovation to benefit individuals and communities.

Organizational Chart

Through its grants and programs, the Arts Endowment brings art to all 50 States and six U.S. jurisdictions, including rural areas, inner cities, and military bases. The Arts Endowment awards competitive matching grants to nonprofit organizations, to units of State or local government, and to federally recognized tribal communities or tribes for projects, programs, or activities in the fields of artist communities, arts education, dance, design, folk and traditional arts, literature, local arts agencies, media arts, museums, music, musical theater, opera, presenting, theater, and visual arts. It also 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 grant funds go to the 56 State and jurisdictional arts agencies and their regional arts organizations in support of arts projects in thousands of communities nationwide.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

Job announcements are posted online.

<https://www.arts.gov/about/employment-opportunities-nea>

Grants

Application forms and guidelines and listings of grants recently made to individuals and organizations are accessible online.

<http://www.arts.gov/grants>

Podcasts

Podcasts feature actors, authors, composers, musicians, playwrights, poets, and other artists and professionals who support and strengthen the arts.

<https://www.arts.gov/podcasts>

Publications

Publications, including annual reports and "NEA Arts" magazine, are available online.

<http://arts.gov/publications>

<https://www.arts.gov/about/annual-reports>

<https://www.arts.gov/NEARTS>

<https://www.arts.gov/staff>

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, National Endowment for the Arts, 400 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20506-0001. Phone, 202-682-5400. TDD, 202-682-5496.

National Endowment for the Humanities

400 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20506

202-606-8400

800-634-1121

<http://www.neh.gov> | Email: info@neh.gov

CHAIR	Peggy Plympton, Acting
Deputy Chair	Vacant
Assistant Chair, Partnership and Strategic Initiatives	Vacant
Assistant Chair, Planning and Operations	Jeffrey Thomas
Assistant Chair, Programs	Adam Wolfson
Chief Information Officer	Brett Bobley
Chief of Staff	Vacant
General Counsel	Michael McDonald
Inspector General	Laura M.H. Davis

The National Endowment for the Humanities supports research, education, preservation, and public programs in the humanities.

Organizational Chart

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.

To increase understanding and appreciation of the humanities, the Endowment makes grants to individuals, as well as to groups and institutions: colleges, libraries, museums, nonprofit private groups, public television stations and agencies, schools, and universities.

<http://www.neh.gov/about>

Challenge Grants

The Office of Challenge Grants offers matching funds to help nonprofit institutions develop new sources of long-term support for educational, scholarly, preservation, and public programs in the humanities.

<http://www.neh.gov/divisions/challenge/about>

For further information, call 202-606-8309.

Digital Humanities

The Office of Digital Humanities supports projects that use digital technology or study how it affects education, preservation, public programming, and research in the humanities.

<http://www.neh.gov/divisions/odh/about> | Email: odh@neh.gov

For further information, call 202-606-8401.

Education Programs

The Division of Education Programs strengthens sustained, thoughtful study of the humanities at all educational levels. It makes grants to educational institutions and gives fellowships to teachers and scholars.

<http://www.neh.gov/divisions/education/about>

For further information, call 202-606-8500.

Federal/State Partnership

Humanities committees in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin and Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and American Samoa receive grants from the Endowment. These committees then make grants to humanities programs at the local level.

<http://www.neh.gov/divisions/fedstate/about>

For further information, call 202-606-8254.

Preservation and Access

The Division of Preservation and Access supports creating, preserving, and increasing the availability of resources that are important for research, education, and public programming in the humanities.

<http://www.neh.gov/divisions/preservation/about>

For further information, call 202-606-8570.

Public Programs

The Division of Public Programs supports institutions and organizations that develop and present humanities programming for general audiences. Its activities center on the Endowment's mandate "to increase public understanding of the humanities."

<http://www.neh.gov/divisions/public/about>

For further information, call 202-606-8268.

Research Programs

The Division of Research Programs promotes original research in the humanities. It provides grants for significant research projects.

<http://www.neh.gov/divisions/research/about>

For further information, call 202-606-8389.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

The National Endowment for the Humanities posts job opportunities on USAJobs, the Federal Government's official source for Federal job listings and employment opportunity information.

<https://www.usajobs.gov>

Grants

Information on managing a grant, the application review process, and other topics is available on the "NEH Grants" Web page.

<http://www.neh.gov/grants>

Publications

The Endowment's in-house, quarterly magazine "HUMANITIES" is available by subscription from the U.S.

Government Publishing Office, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000. Phone, 202-512-1800.

<http://www.neh.gov/humanities/staff> | Email: publications@neh.gov

<http://www.neh.gov/about/contact> | Email: info@neh.gov

For further information, contact the Office of Communications, National Endowment for the Humanities, 400 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202-606-8400 or 800-634-1121. TDD, 202-606-8282 or 866-372-2930.

The Institute of Museum and Library Services 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)).

Institute of Museum and Library Services

955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW., Suite 4000, Washington, DC 20024-2135

202-653-4657

<http://www.ims.gov> | Email: imlsinfo@ims.gov

DIRECTOR

Crosby Kemper

DEPUTY DIRECTORS

Library Services

Cyndee Landrum

Museum Services

Paula Gangopadhyay

<https://www.ims.gov/about-us/leadership-staff/crosby-kemper>

Associate Deputy Director for Library Services

Anthony Smith

Chief Administrator for Museum Services

Christopher J. Reich

CHIEF OFFICERS

Financial

Chris Catignani

Information

Scott Carey

Operating

Chris Catignani, Acting

Communications Manager

Elizabeth Holtan

Director of Grants Policy and Management

Connie Cox Bodner

General Counsel

Nancy E. Weiss

Senior Evaluation Officer for Digital and Information
Strategy

Matthew Birnbaum

<https://imls.gov/contact/staff-directory>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

The Institute of Museum and Library Services helps libraries and museums enhance cultural and civic engagement, embrace innovation, and further lifelong learning.

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), which amended the Museum Services Act (20 U.S.C. 961 et seq.). The Institute combines the administration of Federal museum programs, which the Institute of Museum Services formerly managed, and Federal library programs, which the Department of Education formerly managed. The Institute's Director, whom the President appoints with the advice and consent of the Senate, 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. Its 20 voting members are appointed by the President; its three nonvoting members include the Director, Deputy Director for Museum Services, and Deputy Director for Library Services.

The IMLS is the primary source of Federal support for the Nation's 35,000 museums and 123,000 libraries. Its grant making, policy development, and research help museums and libraries offer services that make people and their communities prosper. The IMLS awards grants to art, children's, general, history, natural history, science, and technology museums, as well as to aquariums, arboretums, botanical gardens, nature centers, planetariums, zoos, and historic houses. It also awards grants to academic, public, research, school, and special libraries. IMLS grants improve electronic sharing of information and expand public access to information and services.

<https://www.imls.gov/about-us>

African American History and Culture Museum Grants

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<https://www.imls.gov/grants/available/native-american-native-hawaiian-museum-services-program>

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These noncompetitive grants to federally recognized tribes help them purchase library materials, acquire computers and provide Internet connectivity, and fund salaries. The Education/Assessment option is supplemental to the basic grants and also noncompetitive. It funds library staff participation in continuing education courses, training workshops, and conferences. It also allows libraries to hire a consultant for an onsite professional assessment.

<https://www.ims.gov/grants/available/native-american-library-services-basic-grants>

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<https://www.ims.gov/grants/grants-states>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

The IMLS offers a unique opportunity to work with the Nation's libraries and museums at the national level and in coordination with State and local organizations. The IMLS posts employment and internship opportunities on its Web site.

<https://www.ims.gov/about-us/jobs-ims/employment-opportunities>

<https://www.ims.gov/about-us/jobs-ims/internship-opportunities>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

An online guide answers frequently asked FOIA-related questions.

<https://www.ims.gov/about-us/agency-reports/freedom-information-act-foia>

Grants

Search tools are available online to search for available grants and awarded grants.

<https://www.ims.gov/grants/apply-grant/available-grants>

<https://www.ims.gov/grants/awarded-grants>

News

The IMLS posts news releases and project profiles online, as well as its "UpNext" blog and "Primary Source" monthly newsletter.

<https://www.ims.gov/news-events>

Open Government

The IMLS supports the Governmentwide initiative to promote openness in the work of Federal agencies. It posts datasets on Data.gov and maintains a data catalog that makes IMLS data accessible to developers, researchers, and to the general public.

<https://www.ims.gov/about-us/open-government>

Publications

Publications are accessible in Portable Document Format (PDF) on the "Publications List" Web page.

<https://www.ims.gov/publications>

Videos

A collection of IMLS videos is available online.

<https://www.ims.gov/publications/ims-videos>

<http://www.ims.gov> | Email: imsinfo@ims.gov

For further information, contact the Office of Communications and Government Affairs, Institute of Museum and Library Services, 955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW., Suite 4000, Washington, DC 20024. Phone, 202-653-4757.

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National Endowment for the Arts



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NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

400 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20506

202-682-5400

TDD, 202-682-5496

<http://www.arts.gov>

CHAIR

R. Jane Chu

Senior Deputy Chairman

Mary Anne Carter

Chief Information Officer	Vacant
Chief of Staff	Mike Griffin
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Director, State and Regional Partnerships	Laura Scanlan
Director, Theater and Musical Theater	Greg Reiner
Federal Partnerships Coordinator	Tony Tighe
General Counsel	India Pinkney
Inspector General	Ronald Stith

The National Endowment for the Arts supports artistic excellence and promotes creativity and innovation to benefit individuals and communities.

Organizational Chart

Through its grants and programs, the Arts Endowment brings art to all 50 States and six U.S. jurisdictions, including rural areas, inner cities, and military bases. The Arts Endowment awards competitive matching grants to nonprofit organizations, to units of State or local government, and to federally recognized tribal communities or tribes for projects, programs, or activities in the fields of artist communities, arts education, dance, design, folk and traditional arts, literature, local arts agencies, media arts, museums, music, musical theater, opera, presenting, theater, and visual arts. It also 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 grant funds go to the 56 State and jurisdictional arts agencies and their regional arts organizations in support of arts projects in thousands of communities nationwide.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

Job announcements are posted online.

<https://www.arts.gov/about/employment-opportunities-nea>

Grants

Application forms and guidelines and listings of grants recently made to individuals and organizations are accessible online.

<http://www.arts.gov/grants>

Podcasts

Podcasts feature actors, authors, composers, musicians, playwrights, poets, and other artists and professionals who support and strengthen the arts.

<https://www.arts.gov/podcasts>

Publications

Publications, including annual reports and "NEA Arts" magazine, are available online.

<http://arts.gov/publications>

<https://www.arts.gov/about/annual-reports>

<https://www.arts.gov/NEARTS>

<https://www.arts.gov/staff>

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, National Endowment for the Arts, 400 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20506-0001. Phone, 202-682-5400. TDD, 202-682-5496.

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National Endowment for the Humanities



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NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

400 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20506

202-606-8400

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CHAIR

Peggy Plympton, Acting

Deputy Chair

Vacant

Assistant Chair, Partnership and Strategic Initiatives	Vacant
Assistant Chair, Planning and Operations	Jeffrey Thomas
Assistant Chair, Programs	Adam Wolfson
Chief Information Officer	Brett Bobley
Chief of Staff	Vacant
General Counsel	Michael McDonald
Inspector General	Laura M.H. Davis

The National Endowment for the Humanities supports research, education, preservation, and public programs in the humanities.

Organizational Chart

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.

To increase understanding and appreciation of the humanities, the Endowment makes grants to individuals, as well as to groups and institutions: colleges, libraries, museums, nonprofit private groups, public television stations and agencies, schools, and universities.

<http://www.neh.gov/about>

Challenge Grants

The Office of Challenge Grants offers matching funds to help nonprofit institutions develop new sources of long-term support for educational, scholarly, preservation, and public programs in the humanities.

<http://www.neh.gov/divisions/challenge/about>

For further information, call 202-606-8309.

Digital Humanities

The Office of Digital Humanities supports projects that use digital technology or study how it affects education, preservation, public programming, and research in the humanities.

<http://www.neh.gov/divisions/odh/about> | Email: odh@neh.gov

For further information, call 202-606-8401.

Education Programs

The Division of Education Programs strengthens sustained, thoughtful study of the humanities at all educational levels. It makes grants to educational institutions and gives fellowships to teachers and scholars.

<http://www.neh.gov/divisions/education/about>

For further information, call 202-606-8500.

Federal/State Partnership

Humanities committees in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin and Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and American Samoa receive grants from the Endowment. These committees then make grants to humanities programs at the local level.

<http://www.neh.gov/divisions/fedstate/about>

For further information, call 202-606-8254.

Preservation and Access

The Division of Preservation and Access supports creating, preserving, and increasing the availability of resources that are important for research, education, and public programming in the humanities.

<http://www.neh.gov/divisions/preservation/about>

For further information, call 202-606-8570.

Public Programs

The Division of Public Programs supports institutions and organizations that develop and present humanities programming for general audiences. Its activities center on the Endowment's mandate "to increase public understanding of the humanities."

<http://www.neh.gov/divisions/public/about>

For further information, call 202-606-8268.

Research Programs

The Division of Research Programs promotes original research in the humanities. It provides grants for significant research projects.

<http://www.neh.gov/divisions/research/about>

For further information, call 202-606-8389.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

The National Endowment for the Humanities posts job opportunities on USAJobs, the Federal Government's official source for Federal job listings and employment opportunity information.

<https://www.usajobs.gov>

Grants

Information on managing a grant, the application review process, and other topics is available on the "NEH Grants" Web page.

<http://www.neh.gov/grants>

Publications

The Endowment's in-house, quarterly magazine "HUMANITIES" is available by subscription from the U.S. Government Publishing Office, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000. Phone, 202-512-1800.

<http://www.neh.gov/humanities/staff> | Email: publications@neh.gov

<http://www.neh.gov/about/contact> | Email: info@neh.gov

For further information, contact the Office of Communications, National Endowment for the Humanities, 400 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202-606-8400 or 800-634-1121. TDD, 202-606-8282 or 866-372-2930.

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Institute of Museum and Library Services



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□The Institute of Museum and Library Services 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)).

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW., Suite 4000, Washington, DC 20024-2135

202-653-4657

<http://www.ims.gov> | Email: imlsinfo@imls.gov

DIRECTOR

Crosby Kemper

DEPUTY DIRECTORS

Library Services

Cyndee Landrum

Museum Services

Paula Gangopadhyay

<https://www.ims.gov/about-us/leadership-staff/crosby-kemper>

Associate Deputy Director for Library Services

Anthony Smith

Chief Administrator for Museum Services

Christopher J. Reich

CHIEF OFFICERS

Financial

Chris Catignani

Information

Scott Carey

Operating

Chris Catignani, Acting

Communications Manager

Elizabeth Holtan

Director of Grants Policy and Management

Connie Cox Bodner

General Counsel

Nancy E. Weiss

Senior Evaluation Officer for Digital and Information Strategy

Matthew Birnbaum

<https://ims.gov/contact/staff-directory>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

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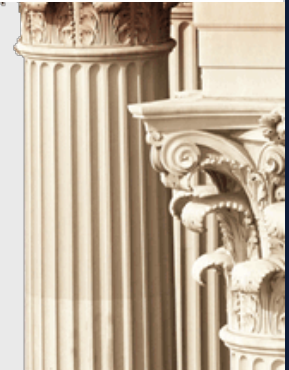
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National Labor Relations Board



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NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

1015 Half Street SE., Washington, DC 20570

202-273-1000

TDD, 202-273-4300

<http://www.nlrb.gov>

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https://www.nlr.gov/who-we-are/board	
GENERAL COUNSEL	Richard F. Griffin, Jr.
https://www.nlr.gov/who-we-are/general-counsel/richard-f-griffin-jr	
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Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity	Brenda V. Harris
Director, Office of Representation Appeals	(vacancy)

Executive Secretary

Gary W. Shinnars

Solicitor

(vacancy)

Inspector General

David P. Berry

<https://www.nlr.gov/who-we-are/inspector-general>

The National Labor Relations Board remedies unfair labor practices and safeguards employees' rights to organize and to determine whether to have unions as their bargaining representative.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) is an independent agency created by Congress to administer 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.

<https://www.nlr.gov/who-we-are/our-history>

The NLRB's statement of organization was published on June 14, 1979, in the Federal Register (44 FR 34215).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1979-06-14/pdf/FR-1979-06-14.pdf>

The NLRB posts its organization chart online.

<https://www.nlr.gov/about-nlr/who-we-are/organization-chart>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material that affects the NLRB has been codified in the United States Code (U.S.C.) and assigned to the subchapter on national labor relations in Chapter 7 of 29 U.S.C. Chapter 7 has the title "Labor-Management Relations" and runs from section 141 to section 197. The subchapter on national labor relations runs from section 151 to section 169.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title29/chapter7/subchapter2&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that are associated with the NLRB have been codified and assigned to Chapter I, parts 100–199, of 29 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=8a8e5d024cddda6d70bfd8264ee49c0&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title29/29chapterI.tpl)

[SID=8a8e5d024cddda6d70bfd8264ee49c0&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title29/29chapterI.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=8a8e5d024cddda6d70bfd8264ee49c0&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title29/29chapterI.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

In addition to preventing and remedying unfair labor practices, the NLRB conducts 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 over wages, hours, and working conditions. It also conducts secret ballot elections among employees who have been covered by a union-security agreement to determine whether or not they wish to revoke their union's authority to make such agreements. In jurisdictional disputes between two or more unions, the Board determines which competing group of workers is entitled to perform the work involved.

The regional directors and their staffs process representation, unfair labor practice, and jurisdictional dispute cases. They issue complaints in unfair labor practice cases, seek settlement of unfair labor practice charges, obtain compliance with Board orders and court judgments, and petition district courts for injunctions to prevent or remedy unfair labor practices. The regional directors conduct hearings in representation cases, hold elections pursuant to the agreement of the parties or the decisionmaking 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 they lose employee elections. The regional directors 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.

<https://www.nlr.gov/what-we-do>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that NLRB records have been assigned to record group 025.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/025.html>

Business Opportunities

Businessmen and women who seek to sell products and services to the NLRB can find information on procurement procedures and policies that are generally applicable to NLRB purchasing practices. The NLRB has posted an electronic document that describes the types of items purchased, who procures them, and where they are purchased. The document also includes information that is relevant for small, disadvantaged, service-disabled veteran-owned businesses, and women-owned businesses.

<https://www.nlr.gov/about-nlr/who-we-are/acquisitions>

Career Opportunities

The NLRB appoints administrative law judges from a register that the Office of Personnel Management established. The NLRB hires attorneys for all its offices, field examiners for its field offices, and administrative personnel for its Washington and field offices.

<https://www.nlr.gov/about-nlr/who-we-are/careers>

In 2020, the NLRB ranked 24th among 25 midsize Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=NL00>

Cases / Decisions / Digests

The "Cases and Decisions" web page offers convenient access to cases, decisions, and digests of cases. The NLRB is

also developing a list of special cases for organizations that are of interest to the public. Organizations will be added or removed as circumstances warrant. At the moment, the list starts with Bridgewater Associates and ends with Yale University.

<http://www.nlr.gov/cases-decisions>

The weekly summary of decisions is a digest of decisions that the NLRB issues each week. The summary includes short descriptions of the issues and facts of the cases and links to the decisions. It also has a list of case names and links to decisions by NLRB Administrative Law Judges and to decisions by appellate courts that involve NLRB cases.

<https://www.nlr.gov/cases-decisions/decisions/weekly-summaries-decisions>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page includes links to the NLRB's headquarters, judges division, and regional office directories and to FOIA, Inspector General, and media sections for inquiries.

<https://www.nlr.gov/contact-us> | Email: publicinfo@nlrb.gov

Electronic Filing

Parties or other persons may use the e-filing program to file selected documents in unfair labor practice and representation cases with the NLRB's Office of Executive Secretary, the Division of Judges, the General Counsel's Office of Appeals, and regional, subregional, and resident offices.

<https://apps.nlr.gov/MyAccount/#/FileCaseDocument/TermsConditions?type=pdfForm%2F>

Employees' Rights

The "What's the Law?" web page provides information on rights during union organizing; the right to form a union and the right to refrain; strikes, pickets, and protests; concerted activity; social media; enforcing employees' rights; hiring halls and union dues; and the right to fair representation.

<https://www.nlr.gov/about-nlr/rights-we-protect/whats-law>

Español

A Spanish version of the NLRB website is available for Spanish speakers.

<https://www.nlr.gov/es>

Factsheets

Factsheets on significant cases, on issues pending before the NLRB, and on initiatives undertaken by the General Counsel are posted online.

<https://www.nlr.gov/news-publications/publications/fact-sheets>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the NLRB recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/national-labor-relations-board>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from

disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute.

<https://www.nlr.gov/guidance/freedom-of-information-act-foia>

The NLRB posts materials that are frequently requested or are of general interest to the public. The FOIA requires agencies to be proactive and make available to the public nonexempt information from certain record categories. These categories include final agency opinions and orders that have been rendered in the adjudication of cases; specific policy statements that are not published in the Federal Register; administrative staff manuals and instructions to staff that affect a member of the public; and frequently requested records or records that are likely to become the subject of subsequent requests. Before submitting a FOIA request, an information seeker should visit the NLRB's FOIA electronic library to ensure that the desired information is not already accessible online and free of charge.

<https://www.nlr.gov/guidance/freedom-of-information-act-foia/foia-e-library>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The NLRB posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.nlr.gov/who-we-are/careers/job-descriptions-and-listings/student-positions-law-non-legal>

History

In a time of economic hardship and widespread labor unrest, President Franklin D. Roosevelt created the National Labor Board (NLB). With limited power, the NLB managed to settle over 1,000 strikes and avert nearly 500 additional ones by the time that its authority expired in June of 1934. These events are the background from which the NLRB emerged as part of a new national labor policy trend that began with Senator Robert F. Wagner's National Labor Relations Act of 1935. To learn more about this important chapter of U.S. labor history, visit the NLRB's "Our History" web page.

<https://www.nlr.gov/about-nlr/who-we-are/our-history>

News

The NLRB posts announcements and news on its website.

<https://www.nlr.gov/news-publications/news>

Open Government

The NLRB supports the Open Government initiative by incorporating the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency in its plans for agency information and systems.

<https://www.nlr.gov/open>

Publications

NLRB publications are available online.

<https://www.nlr.gov/news-publications/publications>

Recent Charges / Petitions Filings

The NLRB maintains a database of recent charges and petition filings on its website.

<https://www.nlr.gov/reports/graphs-data/recent-filings>

Regional Offices

Contact information for NLRB regional, subregional, and resident offices is available on the "Regional Offices" Web pages.

<https://www.nlr.gov/about-nlr/who-we-are/regional-offices>

Request a Speaker

A centralized speakers' bureau schedules requests for NLRB representatives to give presentations on agency activities and programs.

<https://www.nlr.gov/guidance/fillable-forms/request-speaker>

Right To Strike

Sections 7, 8, and 13 of the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) address issues that protect and limit employees' right to strike. "Employees shall have the right . . . to engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection"—strikes are included among "concerted activities" that the NLRA protects for employees. More statutory information is available on the "The Right To Strike" web page.

<https://www.nlr.gov/strikes>

Site Map

Online visitors may use the site map to look for specific topics on the NLRB website or to browse for content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.nlr.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The NLRB has a Facebook page.

<https://www.facebook.com/NLRBpage/>

The NLRB tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/nlr>

The above Sources of Information were updated 7–2021.

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National Mediation Board



The United States Government Manual

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

1301 K Street NW., Suite 250 East, Washington, DC 20005

202-692-5000

<http://www.nmb.gov>

BOARD MEMBERS

CHAIR

Linda A. Puchala

Member

Harry R. Hoglander

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Chief of Staff	Daniel Rainey
General Counsel, Office of Legal Affairs	Mary L. Johnson
Assistant Chief of Staff, Administration	Samantha T. Jones
Director, Arbitration Services	Roland Watkins
Deputy Chief of Staff, Mediation	Michael Kelliher

The National Mediation Board facilitates labor-management relations within the railroad and airline industries.

Organizational Chart

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 comprises three members whom the President appoints and the Senate confirms. The Board designates a Chair on a yearly basis.

NMB 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. The Board also effectuates employee rights of self-organization where a representation dispute exists.

<http://www.nmb.gov/about-nmb/nmb-overview>

ACTIVITIES

Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution

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, the 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 or organization.

In addition to traditional mediation services, the 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 them without outside intervention.

<http://www.nmb.gov/services/mediation>

Presidential Emergency Board

If the NMB determines that a dispute threatens to deprive substantially any section of the country of essential transportation service, it notifies the President. The President, at his discretion, may 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, the 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, either 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.

<http://www.nmb.gov/services/pebmenu>

Representation

When a labor organization or individual files an application with the NMB to represent employees, the Agency assigns an investigator to conduct a representation investigation. Should the applicant meet the requirements, the NMB continues the investigation, usually with a secret telephone or Internet election. The NMB is responsible for ensuring that the requirements for a fair election process have been maintained. If the employees vote to be represented, the NMB issues a certification that commences the carrier's statutory duty to bargain with the certified representative.

<http://www.nmb.gov/services/representation>

Arbitration

The 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 they cannot be used by the parties to trigger self-help actions. The 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. The NMB furnishes panels of prospective arbitrators for the parties' selection in both the airline and railroad industries. The 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. The 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. The NMB generally provides the parties with panels of potential arbitrators from which they choose an individual to resolve their dispute. In some instances, however, the parties agree to allow the NMB to appoint an arbitrator directly. Interest arbitration decisions are final and binding with very narrow grounds for judicial appeal.

<http://www.nmb.gov/services/arbitration>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Employment

Job openings are posted online.

<http://www.nmb.gov/about-nmb/jobs>

Knowledge Store

The Knowledge Store contains over 100,000 documents—including arbitration awards, representation decisions, annual reports, PEB reports, industry contracts, and union constitutions and bylaws—in an easily searchable format.

<http://knowledgestore.nmb.gov/ks/build.html>

Open Government

The NMB supports the Open Government initiative, which requires Federal executive departments and agencies to implement principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<http://www.nmb.gov/resources/open>

Publications

The annual reports of the National Mediation Board are available on its "NMB Documents On-Line" Web page and in the Knowledge Store.

<http://www.nmb.gov/resources/docs>

Virtual Reading Room

Copies of collective bargaining agreements between labor and management of various rail and air carriers and NMB Determinations dating from October 1, 1998, and some even earlier, are available in the Knowledge Store.

<http://knowledgestore.nmb.gov/ks/build.html>

<http://www.nmb.gov/press-and-contacts/key-contacts>

For further information, contact the Public Information Officer, National Mediation Board, Suite 250 East, 1301 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20005-7011. Phone, 202-692-5050.

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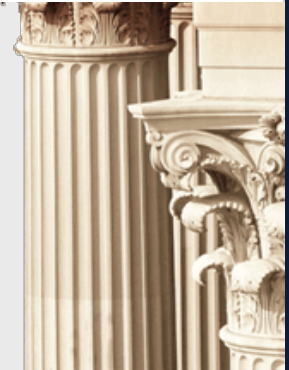
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National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)



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NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION (AMTRAK)

1 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20001

202-906-3000

<http://www.amtrak.com>

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CHAIR	Anthony R. Coscia
Vice Chair	Jeffrey R. Moreland
MEMBERS	Christopher R. Beall
	Yvonne B. Burke
	Thomas C. Carper
	Albert DiClemente
	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)
EX OFFICIO MEMBERS	
Secretary of Transportation	Peter P.M. Buttigieg
Amtrak President / Amtrak Chief Executive Officer	Stephen J. Gardner
https://www.amtrak.com/board-of-directors	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT	Stephen J. Gardner
CHIEF OFFICERS	
Commercial	Roger Harris
Executive	Stephen J. Gardner
Financial	Tracie Winbigler
Human Resources	Qiana Spain
Safety	Steve Predmore
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENTS	Eleanor D. Acheson

	Steve Predmore
	Qiana Spain
	Tracie Winbigler
Capital Delivery	Laura Mason
Digital Technology and Innovation	Christian Zacariassen
Marketing and Revenue	Roger Harris
Planning, Technology, and Public Affairs	Stephen J. Gardner
Service Delivery and Operations	Scot Naparstek
Strategy, Planning and Accessibility	Dennis Newman
VICE PRESIDENT	
Government Affairs and Corporate Communications	Bruno Maestri
Corporate Secretary	Eleanor D. Acheson
General Counsel	Eleanor D. Acheson
https://www.amtrak.com/about-amtrak/executive-leadership.html	
Inspector General	Kevin H. Winters
http://www.amtrakoig.gov	

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2022.

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation provides intercity rail passenger service in the United States.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

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. By developing, operating, and improving U.S. intercity rail passenger service, Amtrak provides a balanced nationwide transportation system.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-84/pdf/STATUTE-84-Pg1327.pdf>

For Amtrak's statement of organization, see 49 CFR Part 700.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/part-700?toc=1>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Title 45 of the United States Code (45 U.S.C.) is dedicated to codified statutory material on the subject of "Railroads."

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title45&edition=prelim>

Title 49 of the United States Code (49 U.S.C.) is dedicated to codified statutory material on the subject of "Transportation." Subtitle IV of that Title is dedicated to subject matter dealing with "Interstate Transportation." Part A (sections 10101–11908) of that Subtitle is dedicated to the subject of rail transportation.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title49/subtitle4/partA&edition=prelim>

Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR) is dedicated to the subject of "Transportation." Codified rules and regulations that are associated with the "the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak)" are assigned to Chapter VII (sections 700.1–700.3) of that Title (49 CFR 700).

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-VII>

ACTIVITIES

Amtrak operates approximately 300 trains per day, serving over 500 stations in 46 States, over a system of nearly 21,500 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.

<https://www.amtrak.com/about-amtrak/amtrak-facts.html>

Amtrak owns or leases its stations and owns its repair and maintenance facilities. The Corporation employs a total workforce of approximately 17,000 and provides all reservation, station, and onboard service staffs, as well as train and engine operating crews. Outside the Northeast Corridor, Amtrak has contracts with privately and publicly owned railroads to operate on their track. These railroads are responsible for the condition of the roadbed and for coordinating the flow of traffic.

<https://www.amtrak.com/about-amtrak>

In fiscal year 2021, customers made more than 12 million trips on Amtrak trains. On an average day, customers made more than 33,300 trips. On behalf of 20 agencies in 17 States, Amtrak is a contract operator for 28 short-distance (less than 750 miles) routes. It also runs commuter trains under contract with several commuter agencies.

<https://www.amtrak.com/content/dam/projects/dotcom/english/public/documents/corporate/nationalfactsheets/Amtrak-Company-Profile-FY2021-030922.pdf>

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 2021, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) was approved. It provides Amtrak with a \$22 billion level of investment to advance state-of-good-repair capital projects and fleet acquisitions. It also provides the Federal Railroad Administration with \$44 billion for grants to Amtrak, States, and others for rail projects. Together, these provisions represent the largest investment of its kind since Amtrak began operations.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-117publ58/pdf/PLAW-117publ58.pdf>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

Amtrak provides an online procurement portal to foster business partnerships.

<https://procurement.amtrak.com>

Career Opportunities

Amtrak employs more than 20,000 professionals in a variety of career fields.

<https://jobs.amtrak.com>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Amtrak maintains an online FOIA library. Phone, 202-906-3741.

<https://www.amtrak.com/servlet/ContentServer?c=Page&pagename=am%2FLayout&cid=1241267362261>

Great American Stations

The Great American Stations Project educates communities on the benefits of redeveloping train stations, offers tools to community leaders for preserving their stations, and provides the appropriate Amtrak resources.

<http://www.greatamericanstations.com>

History

For a fast way to learn how the U.S. Congress and its passage of key legislation have affected Amtrak, how Amtrak's environmental efforts have evolved, and when Amtrak added service to a local or regional community, visit Amtrak's "Historic Timeline" web page.

<https://history.amtrak.com/amtraks-history/historic-timeline>

Kids Depot

"The Kids Depot" website features a learning zone, park, playground, station, treehouse, workshop, and movies!

<https://www.amtrak.com/media/KidsDepot/KidsDepot.html>

Oversight

Amtrak's Office of the Inspector General posts reports and data on Oversight.gov, a text-searchable repository of reports that Federal Inspectors General publish. The Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency operates and maintains the website to increase public access to independent and authoritative information on the Federal Government.

<https://oversight.gov>

Social Media

Amtrak has a Facebook account.

<http://www.facebook.com/Amtrak>

Amtrak posts photos on its Instagram web page.

<http://www.instagram.com/amtrak>

Amtrak tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<http://twitter.com/Amtrak>

Store

Official Amtrak merchandise—adult apparel, calendars, headwear, posters, and toys—may be purchased online.

<http://store.amtrak.com>

Train Tracker

A train may be tracked online by using the train name, train number, or train station.

<https://www.amtrak.com/trainlocationmap>

<http://www.amtrak.com>

For further information, contact the Government Affairs Department, Amtrak, 1 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20001. Phone, 202-906-3918.

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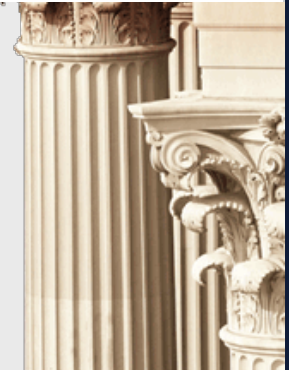
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National Science Foundation



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NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230

703-292-5111

TDD, 800-281-8749

<http://www.nsf.gov> | Email: info@nsf.gov

NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

Ex officio member	France A. Córdoba

Terms Expiring in 2020

	John L. Anderson
	Roger N. Beachy
	Vicki L. Chandler
	Robert M. Groves
	James S. Jackson
	Sethuraman Panchanathan
	George P. Peterson
Chair	Diane L. Souvaine

Terms Expiring in 2022

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	W. Kent Fuchs
	W. Carl Lineberger
	Victor R. McCrary
	Emilio F. Moran
Vice Chair	Ellen Ochoa
	Julia M. Phillips
	Anneila I. Sargent

Terms Expiring in 2024

Maureen L. Condic

Suresh V. Garimella

Steven Leath

Daniel A. Reed

Geraldine L. Richmond

S. Alan Stern

Stephen H. Willard

Maria T. Zuber

<https://www.nsf.gov/nsb/members/terms.jsp>

Executive Officer to the National Science Board

John J. Veysey II

Inspector General

Allison C. Lerner

https://www.nsf.gov/staff/staff_bio.jsp?lan=alerner

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

<https://www.nsf.gov/staff/execlist.jsp>

Office of the Director (OD)

DIRECTOR

France A. Córdova

Deputy Director

(vacancy)

CHIEF OFFICERS

Information

Dorothy Aronson

Operating

F. Fleming Crim

OFFICE HEADS

Diversity and Inclusion	Rhonda J. Davis
General Counsel	Lawrence Rudolph
Integrative Activities	Suzanne Iacono
International Science and Engineering	Rebecca S. Keiser
Legislative and Public Affairs	Amanda H. Greenwell

<https://www.nsf.gov/od>

OAD Directorates *

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Biological Sciences	Joanne S. Tornow
Computer and Information Science and Engineering	Erwin Gianchandani
Education and Human Resources	Karen A. Marrongelle
Engineering	Dawn Tilbury
Geosciences	William E. Easterling
Mathematical and Physical Sciences	Anne Kinney
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	Arthur W. Lupia

<https://www.nsf.gov/staff/orglist.jsp>

OAD Offices *

CHIEF OFFICERS

Financial	Teresa Grancorvitz
Human Capital	Wonzie L. Gardner

OFFICE HEADS

* OAD is an abbreviation for Office of Assistant Director.

The above list of key personnel was updated 11–2019.

The National Science Foundation supports research and education to advance science and engineering.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On May 10, 1950, President Harry S. Truman approved "an act to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes." This statute, which is commonly cited as the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (Public Law 81–507), established the National Science Foundation (NSF) as an independent and executive branch agency. The NSF consists of a National Science Board (NSB) and a Director.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/81st-congress/session-2/c81s2ch171.pdf>

Descriptions of the NSF's establishment, composition, functions, purpose, research facilities, and other statutory information are codified in chapter 16, sections 1861–1887, of 42 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title42/chapter16&edition=prelim>

The NSB establishes the policies of the NSF. The President appoints each of the 24 members of the Board to a term of 6 years. Appointees have earned distinguished reputations of service in the fields of agriculture, education, engineering, research management, public affairs, and the basic, medical, or social sciences. They also have an outlook that broadly represents that of national science and engineering leadership. The membership is divided into three groups of eight members; the terms of each group are staggered and expire every 2 years. Any member, other than the Director, who has served on the Board for 12 consecutive years is ineligible for reappointment during the 2-year period following the 12th year. The Board elects its Chair and vice chair every 2 years. The election takes place in an even-numbered year at the annual meeting (42 U.S.C. 1863).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title42-section1863&num=0&edition=prelim>

The President, by the advice and with the consent of the Senate, appoints the Director for a term of 6 years. Before making his or her selection, the President must give the Board an opportunity to recommend candidates for consideration (42 U.S.C. 1864). As an ex officio member of the Board, the NSF Director is coordinate with the other Board members, except with respect to compensation and tenure. The Director is a voting member of the Board and is eligible to serve as its Chair or vice chair if elected (42 U.S.C. 1863).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title42-section1864&num=0&edition=prelim>

The NSF publishes its statements of organization in the "Federal Register" as notices:

58 FR 7587–7595 (8 FEB 1993)

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1993-02-08/pdf/FR-1993-02-08.pdf#page=121>

58 FR 30819 (27 MAY 1993)

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1993-05-27/pdf/FR-1993-05-27.pdf#page=135>

59 FR 22690 (2 MAY 1994)

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1994-05-02/pdf/FR-1994-05-02.pdf#page=210>

60 FR 52431 (6 OCT 1995)

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1995-10-06/pdf/95-24895.pdf#page=1>

The agency's organizational chart is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading on the "NSF Organization List" web page.

https://www.nsf.gov/staff/organizational_chart.pdf

ACTIVITIES

The NSF initiates and supports fundamental, long-term, merit-selected research in the scientific and engineering disciplines through grants, contracts, and other agreements that are awarded to universities, colleges, academic consortia, and nonprofit and small business institutions. Most of this research attempts to answer scientific and engineering questions of fundamental life processes, natural laws and phenomena, fundamental processes that influence the human environment, and the forces that affect people as members of society, as well as the behavior of society as a whole.

<https://www.nsf.gov/about>

The NSF encourages cooperative efforts involving universities, industries, and government. It also promotes research and development for better products and services that improve the quality of life and stimulate economic growth.

<https://www.nsf.gov/about/what.jsp>

The NSF cultivates talent by supporting undergraduate and graduate students and postdoctoral researchers. It administers special programs to identify and encourage participation of underrepresented groups in science and technology and to strengthen research capability at small institutions and businesses and at colleges and universities.

<https://www.nsf.gov/od/broadeningparticipation/bp.jsp>

It supports major national and international science and engineering activities, including the U.S. Antarctic program, ocean drilling program, and global geoscience studies. Cooperative scientific and engineering research activities support exchange programs for American and foreign scientists and engineers, execution of jointly designed research projects, participation in international science and engineering organizational activities, and travel to international conferences.

<https://www.nsf.gov/dir/index.jsp?org=OISE>

Contracts and cooperative agreements with national centers allow qualified scientists and engineers access to large facilities. The NSF supports national centers that are associated with astronomy and atmospheric sciences, biological and engineering research, science and technology, supercomputers, and long-term ecological research sites.

The agency's science and engineering education activities include grants for research and development of 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 provided for college science instrumentation, course and curriculum improvement, faculty and student activities, and minority resource centers. The NSF also supports studies of the status of math, science, and engineering education.

<https://www.nsf.gov/funding/aboutfunding.jsp>

The Vannevar Bush Award is given annually to an outstanding contributor to the welfare of the Nation and mankind through public service in science and technology. The Alan T. Waterman Award is given annually to a promising young scientist or engineer to support research and study. The NSF also presents its Public Service Award to one individual and to one company, corporation, or organization for increasing public understanding of science or engineering through public service in areas other than research. The NSF administratively supports the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science.

<https://www.nsf.gov/awards/presidential.jsp>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

An A-Z index to find funding opportunities by title is available on the NSF website.

<https://www.nsf.gov/funding/azindex.jsp>

Archived Records

NSF records are referenced in the "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States." The Guide is accessible online, and NSF records have been assigned to Record Group 307.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/307.html>

At a Glance

The "At a Glance" web page provides a convenient overview of NSF activities, partners, and personnel.

<https://www.nsf.gov/about/glance.jsp>

Awards

The NSF funds science and engineering research and education through contracts, cooperative agreements, and grants. The Foundation provides approximately 20 percent of the Federal support that academic institutions receive for basic research.

<http://www.nsf.gov/awards/about.jsp>

The abstract, institutions, names, programs, title, and other information associated with an award may be found using one search box on the NSF website.

<https://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch>

Board and Committee Meetings

Webcasts of NSB open sessions and committee meetings that are held in Arlington, VA, remain available for at least 1

year after the event. Transcripts of closed sessions of the NSB, its committees, and other subentities are available upon request by email.

<http://www.nsf.gov/nsb/meetings> | Email: nationalsciencebrd@nsf.gov

Business Opportunities

The NSF publicizes contracting and subcontracting opportunities in the "Commerce Business Daily" and other appropriate publications. Organizations seeking contract work should contact either the Division of Acquisition and Cooperative Support or the Division of Administrative Services, National Science Foundation, Arlington, VA 22230.

Division of Acquisition and Cooperative Support. Phone, 703-292-8240.

<http://www.nsf.gov/bfa/dcca/index.jsp>

Division of Administrative Services. Phone, 703-292-8190.

<http://www.nsf.gov/oirm/das>

Career Opportunities

To carry out its mission, the NSF relies on educators, engineers, mathematicians, program directors, and statisticians, as well as on professionals with administrative, business, and management backgrounds. The NSF also offers career opportunities—internship and recent graduates programs and the Presidential Management Fellows program—for students and recent graduates.

<http://www.nsf.gov/careers>

In 2018, the NSF ranked 8th among 27 midsize Government agencies in the Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/NF00>

Climate Change

NSF Public Affairs publishes current research news on the effects of climate change on diverse ecosystems like coral reefs, grasslands, and the Southern Ocean of the Antarctic.

—on coral reefs

https://www.nsf.gov/discoveries/disc_summ.jsp?cntn_id=299144

—on grasslands

https://www.nsf.gov/discoveries/disc_summ.jsp?cntn_id=299102

—on the Southern Ocean

https://www.nsf.gov/discoveries/disc_summ.jsp?cntn_id=297719

Contact

The "Contact NSF" web page has email addresses and phone numbers.

<https://www.nsf.gov/help/contact.jsp> | Email: info@nsf.gov

The NSF has a separate web page for media inquiries. Phone, 703-292-7090.

<https://www.nsf.gov/news/newsroom.jsp> | Email: media@nsf.gov

Fellowships

Consult the online "Guide to Programs / Browse Funding Opportunities" and appropriate announcements and brochures for postdoctoral fellowship opportunities that may be available through some NSF divisions. Beginning graduate and minority graduate students wanting to apply for fellowships should contact the Directorate for Education and Human Resources. Phone, 703-292-8600.

http://www.nsf.gov/funding/browse_all_funding.jsp

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

A request for agency records should be submitted in accordance with the NSF's FOIA regulation (45 CFR 612). A request should be clearly labeled as "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, 703-292-9242.

<http://www.nsf.gov/policies/foia.jsp> | Email: foia@nsf.gov

Grants

The "Grants.gov Application Guide" helps applicants prepare NSF applications and submit them using Grant.gov. The current guide is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://www.nsf.gov/publications/pub_summ.jsp?ods_key=grantsgovguide

Mobile Software Applications (Apps)

The NSF Science Zone app and Science360 Radio app are accessible through the NSF website.

https://www.nsf.gov/news/special_reports/apps/index.jsp

Multimedia Gallery

The NSF maintains an online multimedia gallery.

<https://www.nsf.gov/news/mmg>

News Search

A visitor to the NSF website may search an assortment of news types by keyword or title.

<https://www.nsf.gov/news/search.jsp>

Office of Inspector General (OIG)

NSF employees, grantees, principal investigators, and others working on NSF programs, grants, or contracts are well-positioned to detect problems. Providing information about allegations or suspicions of abuse, fraud, mismanagement, research misconduct, unnecessary Government expenditures, and waste helps the OIG improve management and reduce fraud.

<https://www.nsf.gov/oig/report-fraud> | Email: oig@nsf.gov

Open Government

To increase collaboration, public participation, and transparency, the NSF maintains an Open Government web page and welcomes ideas and suggestions from the public.

<https://www.nsf.gov/open>

Proposal Status

The proposal status service of Research.gov makes a single online site available for principal investigators and sponsored projects office staff to check current status information for proposals that have been submitted to the NSF via Grants.gov or FastLane.

https://www.research.gov/research-portal/appmanager/base/desktop?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=research_node_display&_nodePath=/researchGov/Service/Desktop/grantsapplicationstatus.html

Publications

The NSF maintains an online document system to support the electronic dissemination of its documents. The online library contains thousands of documents that may be downloaded free of charge. Some NSF publications are available only in print, and others (e.g., the "Grant Proposal Guide" and "Award and Administration Guide") may be inconvenient to download. To obtain these publications in hardcopy, contact the NSF Publications Clearinghouse in Arlington, VA. Phone, 703-292-7827.

<http://www.nsf.gov/publications> | Email: pubinfo@nsf.gov

Search or browse the online document library.

<http://www.nsf.gov/publications/ods>

Reading Room

NSF policy documents and staff instructions, as well as current indexes, are available to the public for inspection and copying. To gain access to the collection, a visitor must schedule an appointment in advance with the library, which is open on weekdays, excluding Federal holidays, 8:00 a.m.–4 p.m. The reading room is located in the National Science Foundation Library, Room 225, Arlington, VA 22230. Phone, 703-292-7830.

Email: library@nsf.gov

Small Business Support

The Office of Small Business Research and Development informs small businesses with science and technology research capabilities about NSF support that could benefit them. The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization oversees agency compliance with the provisions of the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended. Phone, 703-292-8050.

The Small Business Innovation Research and Technology Transfer program helps startups and small businesses carry out scientific research and development.

<http://www.nsf.gov/eng/iip/sbir/home.jsp>

Social Media

The NSF uses social media sites and tools to disseminate news about research funds, funding opportunities, job openings, and more. Follow the NSF on Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, OpenNSF, Pinterest, Twitter, Wordpress, and YouTube.

<https://www.nsf.gov/social>

Staff Directory

The "Staff Directory" web page has a search box that visitors can use to locate NSF employees in an electronic

database. A visitor also can browse staff by NSF organization.

<https://www.nsf.gov/staff>

The Sources of Information were updated 11–2019.

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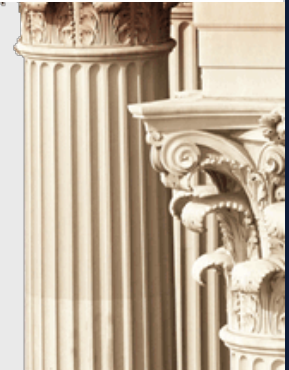
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National Transportation Safety Board



The United States Government Manual

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

490 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, DC 20594

202-314-6000

<http://www.nts.gov>

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	Thomas B. Chapman
	Michael E. Graham
	Jennifer L. Homendy

<https://www.nts.gov/about/board/Pages/default.aspx>

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Office of Research and Engineering	James Ritter

<https://www.nts.gov/about/organization/Pages/default.aspx>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2021.

The National Transportation Safety Board investigates accidents, conducts studies, and makes recommendations on safety to Government agencies, the transportation industry, and others.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) was established in 1967. On April 1, 1975, the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 (49 U.S.C. 1111) reestablished the NTSB as an independent agency outside the Department of Transportation.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-88/pdf/STATUTE-88-Pg2156.pdf>

The NTSB consists of five members whom the President appoints for 5-year terms with the advice and by the consent of the Senate. The President designates two of these members as Chair and Vice Chair of the Board for 2-year terms. The President designates the Chair also with the advice and by the consent of the Senate.

<https://www.nts.gov/about/organization/Pages/default.aspx>

The NTSB's statement of organization has been assigned to part 800 of 49 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=276925d8bae986aa729b404e5fe1ac4b&mc=true&node=pt49.7.800&rgn=div5)

[SID=276925d8bae986aa729b404e5fe1ac4b&mc=true&node=pt49.7.800&rgn=div5](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=276925d8bae986aa729b404e5fe1ac4b&mc=true&node=pt49.7.800&rgn=div5)

The NTSB posts its organizational chart (NOV 2020) in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.nts.gov/about/organization/Documents/NTSB-org-chart.pdf>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material affecting the NTSB has been codified and assigned to sections 1111–1155 of 49 U.S.C. Chapter 11 of Title 49 is dedicated to the "National Transportation Safety Board."

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title49/subtitle2/chapter11&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that are associated with the NTSB have been codified and assigned to Chapter VIII of Subtitle B

in 49 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=0f3dbab2ad23e6338a8ed96af83a7895&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title49/49chapterVIII.tpl)

[SID=0f3dbab2ad23e6338a8ed96af83a7895&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title49/49chapterVIII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=0f3dbab2ad23e6338a8ed96af83a7895&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title49/49chapterVIII.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

Accident Investigation

The NTSB investigates, determines probable cause, makes safety recommendations, and reports the facts and circumstances of the following types of accidents: U.S. civil aviation and certain public-use aircraft accidents; railroad accidents involving a fatality, substantial property damage, or a passenger train; pipeline accidents involving a fatality, substantial property damage, or significant harm to the environment; highway accidents (including railroad grade-crossing accidents) that the NTSB selects in cooperation with the States; major marine casualties and accidents involving a public vessel and a nonpublic vessel; certain accidents involving hazardous materials; and other transportation accidents that are catastrophic, caused by recurring problems, or otherwise should be investigated in the judgment of the Board.

<https://www.nts.gov/investigations/process/Pages/default.aspx>

Certificate, Civil Penalty, and License Appeal

On appeal, the NTSB reviews the suspension, amendment, modification, revocation, or denial of certain certificates, licenses, and assessments of civil penalties issued by the Secretary of Transportation. The NTSB also reviews, on appeal from the orders of any administrative law judge, decisions of the Commandant of the Coast Guard that revoke, suspend, or deny certain licenses, certificates, documents, and registers.

<http://www.nts.gov/legal/alj/Pages/default.aspx>

Disaster Assistance

The NTSB coordinates the resources of the Federal Government and other organizations to support the efforts of local and State governments and transportation carriers to meet the needs of disaster victims and their families. It assists in making Federal resources available to local authorities and to air, rail, and other transportation carriers.

<https://www.nts.gov/tda/Pages/default.aspx>

Safety Problem Identification

The NTSB makes recommendations on matters of transportation safety. It reduces the severity and number of transportation accidents by conducting safety studies and special investigations; assessing accident investigation techniques and publishing recommended procedures; establishing regulatory requirements for reporting accidents; evaluating the transportation safety consciousness and efficacy of other Government agencies in accident prevention; evaluating safeguards and procedures for 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.

<http://www.nts.gov/safety/Pages/default.aspx>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Advocacy Priorities

The "Most Wanted List" raises awareness of what may be done to reduce the number of transportation accidents and the loss of life caused by them.

<https://www.nts.gov/safety/mwl/Pages/default.aspx>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that NTSB records have been assigned to record group 400. The guide does not contain, however, a description that is currently associated with this record group.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/301-to-400.html>

The Department of Transportation (DOT) administered the NTSB until the U.S. Congress designated it as an independent agency by passing the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 on January 3, 1975. General records of the DOT have been assigned to record group 398.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/398.html>

Business Opportunities

Contractors must be registered with the Federal Contractor Registry to do business with the NTSB.

<https://www.nts.gov/about/organization/Pages/acquisitions.aspx>

Career Opportunities

Information on career paths at the NTSB is available on its website. For more information, contact the Human Resources Division, National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, DC 20594. Phone, 202-314-6230.

<http://www.nts.gov/about/employment/Pages/Careers.aspx>

In 2019, the NTSB ranked 8th among 28 small Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/TB00>

Contact Information

The "Contact the National Transportation Safety Board" web page contains general contact information and regional contact information for aviation safety offices.

<https://www.nts.gov/about/Pages/OfficeLocation.aspx>

The "Media Resources" web page contains contact information and resources for members of the media.

https://www.nts.gov/news/Pages/media_resources.aspx

Federal Register

Documents that the NTSB recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/national-transportation-safety-board>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information that the records of executive branch agencies contain. This right to access is limited, however, when the desired information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute or three special law enforcement record exclusions.

<https://www.nts.gov/about/foia/Pages/default.aspx>

History

On December 17, 1903, the Wright "Flyer" became the first powered, heavier-than-air, piloted machine to achieve flight that was controlled and sustained. Twenty-three years later, the U.S. Congress charged the Department of Commerce with investigating the causes of aircraft accidents. Today, NTSB investigators are on call around-the-clock, every day of the year, to investigate significant aviation and surface transportation accidents wherever they may occur. To learn more of the NTSB's story, visit the "History of the National Transportation Safety Board" web page.

<https://www.nts.gov/about/history/Pages/default.aspx>

Investigations

The NTSB maintains a database of major aviation, highway, marine, pipeline, and railroad investigations, both ongoing and completed, on its website.

<https://www.nts.gov/investigations/Pages/All-Investigations.aspx>

Open Government

The NTSB supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.nts.gov/about/employment/Pages/open.aspx>

Publications

Publications are free of charge for 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. To receive copies of NTSB publications, persons in these categories should contact the Records Management Division, National Transportation Safety Board, Washington, DC 20594. Phone, 202-314-6551. All other persons may download NTSB publications from the agency's website, or purchase NTSB publications from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. To place an order, call the subscription unit at 703-487-4630 or the sales desk at 703-487-4768. More information is available on the NTSB website.

<http://www.nts.gov/publications/Pages/default.aspx>

Reading Room

The NTSB's public reference room is available for record inspection and photocopying. It is located on the 6th floor at the Board's Washington, DC, headquarters and is open on weekdays from 8:45 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Requests for access to public records should be made in person at the guard desk. Phone, 202-314-6551 or 800-877-6799.

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.nts.gov/Pages/sitemap.aspx>

Social Media

The NTSB has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/NTSBgov>

The NTSB tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/ntsb>

The NTSB posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/NTSBgov>

Training Center

NTSB investigators and others from the transportation community improve their practice of accident investigation techniques at the training center. Its curriculum promotes independent, objective, and technically advanced accident investigations to raise levels of safety in all modes of transportation. Forums and symposia are open to the public; however, certain courses are limited to those who may be involved in an NTSB accident investigation or who are members of the emergency response community. Governmental and public organizations may reserve the training and conference center for events. Phone, 571-223-3900.

https://www.nts.gov/Training_Center/Pages/TrainingCenter.aspx | Email: TCReservations@nts.gov

The Sources of Information were updated 6–2021.

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Nuclear Regulatory Commission



The United States Government Manual

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20555

301-415-7000

<http://www.nrc.gov> | Email: opa.resource@nrc.gov

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Secretary of the Commission	Annette L. Vietti-Cook

[For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Part I]

The above list of key personnel was updated 06–2017.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses and regulates civilian use of nuclear energy to protect public health and safety and the environment.

[Organizational Chart](#)

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 Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

<http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/governing-laws.html>

Five Commissioners whom the President appoints and Senate confirms for 5-year terms govern the NRC. The President appoints one of them to be the Commission's Chair and official spokesperson.

The NRC'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. Headquartered in Rockville, Maryland, the NRC has four regional offices.

The Commission ensures that nuclear materials and facilities for civilian use are managed in a manner consistent with public health and safety, environmental quality, national security, and antitrust laws. The NRC centers most of its efforts on regulating the use of nuclear energy to generate electric power.

<http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/organization.html>

ACTIVITIES

The NRC is primarily responsible for the following functions: licensing the construction, operation, and closure of nuclear reactors and other nuclear facilities, such as nuclear fuel cycle facilities, low-level radioactive waste disposal sites under NRC jurisdiction, the geologic repository for high-level radioactive waste, and nonpower test and research reactors; licensing the possession, use, processing, handling, and export of nuclear material; licensing the operators of nuclear power and nonpower test and research reactors; inspecting licensed facilities and activities; conducting the U.S. Government research program on light-water reactor safety; developing and implementing rules and regulations that govern licensed nuclear activities; investigating nuclear incidents and allegations concerning any matter regulated by the Commission; maintaining the NRC Incident Response Program; collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information on the operational safety of commercial nuclear power reactors and certain nonreactor activities; developing working relationships with the States regarding reactor operations and the regulation of nuclear material; and assuring that adequate regulatory programs are maintained by States exercising regulatory control over certain nuclear materials located within their borders.

<http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Active Regulatory Guides

Regulatory guides provide guidance to licensees and applicants for implementing parts of the Commission's regulations, techniques used by NRC staff to evaluate problems or postulated accidents, and data needed by NRC staff to review applications for permits or licenses. Regulatory guides are issued in 10 broad divisions: antitrust and

financial review, environmental and siting, fuels and materials facilities, materials and plant protection, occupational health, power reactors, products, research and test reactors, transportation, and general. Active regulatory guides may be downloaded from the NRC's online library.

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/reg-guides>

Business Opportunities

The NRC awards contracts to commercial firms, nonprofit organizations, and universities. The agency buys products and services, including technical assistance and research in nuclear fields, information technology, facility management, and administrative support.

<http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/contracting.html>

Draft Regulatory Guides

The NRC issues regulatory guides in draft form to solicit public comment and participation in developing regulatory positions. Draft regulatory guides have not received complete staff review, and, therefore, they do not represent official NRC staff positions. The public may comment on draft guides and other documents issued in draft form online. NRC staff considers all comments received during the public comment period. Draft regulatory guides may be downloaded from the NRC's online library.

<http://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/doc-comment.html>

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm.html>

Employment

To carry out its mission, the NRC relies heavily on engineers, scientists, and security professionals.

<http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/employment/opportunities.html>

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/overall/mid>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To request copies of records, use the online "FOIA Request Submittal Form" or contact the FOIA / Privacy Act Officer, Mail Stop T-5 F09, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001. Phone, 301-415-7169. Fax, 301-415-5130.

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/foia/foia-submittal-form.html>

Glossary

The NRC maintains an online glossary.

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/basic-ref/glossary.html>

Microfiche Collections

Selected regional libraries of the U.S. Government Publishing Office Federal Depository Library Program maintain permanent microfiche collections of Nuclear Regulatory Commission documents released between January 1981 and October 1999. Contact the Public Document Room for more information. Phone, 301-415-4737 or 800-397-4209. Fax, 301-415-3548.

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/pdr.html> | Email: pdr.resource@nrc.gov

Publications

The NRC publishes information on licensing and regulation of civilian nuclear facilities and materials, as well as annual and periodic reports. Publications and many documents are accessible on the NRC Web site. The U.S. Government Publishing Office (GPO) and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) sell single copies of and subscriptions to NRC publications. Contact the GPO bookstore (phone, 202-512-0132) or the NTIS (phone, 888-584-8332 or 703-605-6050) for more information.

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm.html>

<http://www.gpo.gov/about/bookstore.htm> | Email: mainbks@gpo.gov

<http://www.ntis.gov> | Email: customerservice@ntis.gov

Public Documents

The Public Document Room—located on the first floor at One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD—is open on weekdays, 8 a.m.–4 p.m., except on Federal holidays. The NRC maintains a large collection of documents on licensing proceedings and other significant actions. Documents issued prior to October 1999 are available in paper or microfiche. After October 1999, documents are available online from the NRC's full-text document management system. Most public documents may be reproduced on CD-ROM, microfiche, or paper for a nominal fee. Phone, 301-415-4737 or 800-397-4209. Fax, 301-415-3548.

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/pdr.html> | Email: pdr.resource@nrc.gov

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>

<http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/contactus.html> | Email: opa.resource@nrc.gov

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001. Phone, 301-415-8200.

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Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission



The United States Government Manual

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

1120 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20036-3457

202-606-5100

202-418-3017

<http://www.oshrc.gov>

COMMISSIONERS

CHAIR

Cynthia L. Attwood

Amanda W. Laihow

(vacancy)

<https://www.oshrc.gov/about/current-commissioners>

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Debra A. Hall

Chief Administrative Law Judge

Covette Rooney

Executive Secretary

John X. Cervený

General Counsel

Nadine N. Mancini

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2021.

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 alleged job safety or health violations that OSHA inspectors find, the penalties that OSHA proposes, and the time given to correct a hazardous situation.

The Commission posts its organizational chart online in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://www.oshrc.gov/assets/1/6/Org_Chart_May_12,_2021.pdf

The Occupational Safety and Health Act covers virtually every employer in the country. Its purpose is to reduce employment-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths of working men and women in the United States. It requires employers to provide a work environment free from recognized hazards that cause or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to their employees. It also requires employers to comply with occupational safety and health standards promulgated under the act.

<http://www.oshrc.gov/about/how-oshrc.html>

ACTIVITIES

The Commission adjudicates 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 these decisions become final orders of the Commission. Commission members, however, will issue the final order if a party petitions the Commission members for review of the judge's decision and the petition is granted.

After a final order is issued, any party to the case may seek a review of the decision in the U.S. courts of appeals.

The Commission's principal office is in Washington, DC. Administrative law judges are also located in the Atlanta and Denver regional offices.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

Vacancy announcements are posted online.

http://www.oshrc.gov/job_opportunities/job_opport.html

Decisions

The "Decisions" page contains two online search tools, one for the final decisions of administrative law judges and the other for the final decisions of the Commission. The administrative law judge decisions start with the year 1993, and the Commission decisions start with the year 1972. Decisions are available in the form of Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and Portable Document Format (PDF) files.

<http://www.oshrc.gov/decisions/index.html>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires Federal agencies to disclose records after receiving a proper written request for them. Certain records, however, are shielded from disclosure by provisions contained within the statute. The Commission's online FOIA information includes the specific procedures for requesting its records, FOIA-related contact information, and links to records that are already accessible online. The Commission operates a FOIA requester service center that can provide information on the status of a submitted request. Phone, 202-606-5724. Fax, 202-606-5417.

<http://www.oshrc.gov/foia/index.html>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Commission posts answers to FAQs on its Web site.

<http://www.oshrc.gov/FAQ/index.html>

News

The Commission posts press releases on its Web site.

<http://www.oshrc.gov/press/press.html>

Open Government

The Commission supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<http://www.oshrc.gov/open.html> | Email: opengov@oshrc.gov

Plain Language

The Plain Writing Act of 2010 requires all Federal agencies to write in a way that produces "clear Government communication that the public can understand and use." The Commission solicits public assistance in support of plain language: If a document or Web page is unclear, contact the Commission by email and point out the lack of clarity. The Commission seeks to ensure that any document that is necessary for obtaining services, that provides information on services, or that explains how to comply with a requirement that the Commission administers or enforces is plainly written.

http://www.oshrc.gov/open/plain_writing.html | Email: plain@oshrc.gov

Publicaciones en Español

Publications in Spanish are available online. Phone, 202-606-5400.

http://www.oshrc.gov/publications/publications_spanish.html

Publications

The Commission's publications are accessible online. Copies of them and decisions are also available from the Office of the Executive Secretary. Phone, 202-606-5400. Fax, 202-606-5050.

<http://www.oshrc.gov/publications/index.html>

Related Sites

The Commission posts helpful and informative links to State Internet and other research sites. The Commission is not affiliated with the organizations whose links are on its "Related Web Sites" page.

<http://www.oshrc.gov/relatedsites/relatedsites.html>

<http://www.oshrc.gov/about/phone-numbers.html>

For further information, contact the Office of the Executive Director, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, 1120 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20036-3457. Phone, 202-606-5100. Fax, 202-418-3017.

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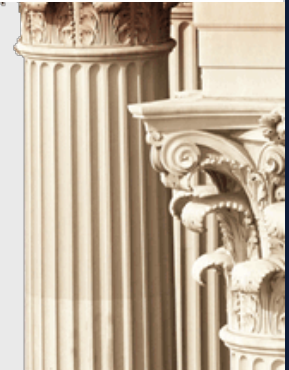
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Office of Government Ethics



The United States Government Manual

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

1201 New York Avenue NW., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005-3917

202-482-9300

(TTY) 800-877-8339

202-482-9237

<http://www.oge.gov>

DIRECTOR

Emory A. Rounds III

Chief of Staff / Program Counsel

Shelley K. Finlayson

Deputy Director, Compliance

Dale A. Christopher

General Counsel

David J. Apol

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/about_leadership

[For the Office of Government Ethics statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 5, Part 2600]

The Office of Government Ethics leads and oversees the executive branch program for preventing and resolving conflicts of interest.

The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) is an executive branch agency established under the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended (5 U.S.C. app. 401).

With the advice and consent of the Senate, the President appoints the Director for a 5-year term.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/Organization>

ACTIVITIES

The OGE provides overall leadership and oversight of the executive branch ethics program, which prevents and resolves conflicts of interest. To carry out its leadership and oversight responsibilities, the Office promulgates and maintains enforceable standards of ethical conduct for approximately 2.7 million employees in over 130 executive branch agencies and the White House; oversees a financial disclosure system that reaches approximately 26,000 public and 380,000 confidential financial disclosure report filers; ensures that executive branch agency ethics programs are in compliance with applicable ethics laws and regulations; provides education and training to the more than 4,500 ethics officials throughout the executive branch; conducts outreach to the general public, the private sector, and civil society; and provides technical assistance to State, local, and foreign governments and international organizations.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/Mission+and+Responsibilities>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Advisories

The OGE posts written guidance to executive branch ethics officials and employees online.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/All%20Advisories>

Education

Educational resources for ethics officials—including Institute for Ethics in Government training videos—are available online.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/Education%20Resources%20for%20Ethics%20Officials>

Career Opportunities

The OGE posts vacancy announcements on USAJobs. The Compliance Division seeks agency ethics officials to participate in rotational details for increasing financial disclosure review proficiency. A detail assignment typically lasts 4–8 weeks, and arrangements can be made to accommodate commitment and schedule.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/Careers>

Conflict of Interest

The OGE Web site provides links to opinions and other guidance that interpret the conflict of interest laws.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/OGE.nsf/Legal%20Interpretation>

Dates / Deadlines

The schedule of ethics dates helps executive branch agency ethics officials identify key dates and meet important deadlines throughout the calendar year.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/Dates%20and%20Deadlines>

Executive Orders

A list of Executive orders that significantly affected or continue to affect the executive branch ethics program is available on the OGE's Web site.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/OGE.nsf/Executive%20Orders>

Financial Disclosure

Appointee, nominee, Presidential, and Vice Presidential public financial disclosure reports and ethics agreements are available online.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/Presidential%20Appointee%20&%20Nominee%20Records>

Resources for public financial disclosure are available on the OGE Web site.

[https://www.oge.gov/web/OGE.nsf/Public%20Financial%20Disclosure/F8C35F18BF846D1C85257E96006B95B1?
opendocument](https://www.oge.gov/web/OGE.nsf/Public%20Financial%20Disclosure/F8C35F18BF846D1C85257E96006B95B1?opendocument)

Forms

All forms created by the OGE and instructions for downloading them are available online.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/OGE+Forms>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Information on how to submit a FOIA request is available online.

[https://www.oge.gov/Web/OGE.nsf/Freedom+of+Information+Act+\(FOIA\)](https://www.oge.gov/Web/OGE.nsf/Freedom+of+Information+Act+(FOIA))

An electronic reading room contains documents that the OGE has released after multiple FOIA requests or disclosed proactively. Before making a FOIA request, search the electronic reading room for relevant records that already may be accessible.

[https://www.oge.gov/web/OGE.nsf/Freedom%20of%20Information%20Act%20\(FOIA\)/B9B880B7B93AF8EF85257EF5006DAAB6?opendocument](https://www.oge.gov/web/OGE.nsf/Freedom%20of%20Information%20Act%20(FOIA)/B9B880B7B93AF8EF85257EF5006DAAB6?opendocument)

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The OGE answers media FAQs on its Web site.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/Media%20Resources/C82EAE759C7C631885257EBC0043366C?opendocument>

International Support

The OGE conducts international work under the auspices of the Department of State. In addition to descriptions of its bilateral and multilateral activities and onsite briefings, the "International Activities" Web pages contain documents that international visitors most often request, international conference papers and speeches, documents prepared for anticorruption meetings, links to other information on the fight against public corruption, and a selection of documents translated into Arabic, Chinese, French, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/International+Activities>

Legislative Affairs

The OGE posts budget submissions, correspondence with Congress, information on legislation affecting the executive branch ethics program, and other legislative materials on its Web site.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/Legislative%20Affairs%20&%20Budget>

Media

The OGE posts documents and information that members of the media request often. A media liaison is available to provide additional assistance.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/Media%20Resources> | Email: ContactOGE@oge.gov

Open Government

The OGE supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/OPEN+GOVERNMENT>

Organizational Chart

An organizational chart is available on the "Contact Us" Web page.

<https://www.oge.gov/Web/OGE.nsf/Resources/Contact+Us>

RSS Feeds

The dates and deadlines RSS feed streams the dates of events like training and deadlines that are relevant to the management of agency ethics programs. The latest advisories RSS feed streams new education, legal, and program management advisories.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/Resources/RSS%20Feeds>

Site Map

A site index presents document categories based on their appearance in the Web site's drop-down menus.

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/Information/Site+Index?opendocument>

Social Media

The OGE tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/OfficeGovEthics>

The Institute for Ethics in Government posts videos on the OGE's YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/OGEInstitute>

<https://www.oge.gov/web/oge.nsf/Organization/Contact%20Us?> | Email: contactoge@oge.gov

For further information, contact the Office of Government Ethics, Suite 500, 1201 New York Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20005-3917. Phone, 202-482-9300. TTY, 800-877-8339. Fax, 202-482-9237.

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Office of Personnel Management



The United States Government Manual

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

1900 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20415-0001

202-606-1800

TTY, 202-606-2532

<http://www.opm.gov>

Executive Offices

DIRECTOR	Kiran Ahuja
Deputy Director	(vacancy)
Chief of Staff	Anne Harkavy

CHIEF OFFICERS	
Management	Dennis Coleman
Privacy	Kellie Cosgrove Riley

DIRECTORS	
Communications	Caroline Ciccone
Congressional, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs	Alethea Predeoux
Executive Secretariat / Resource Management	John Pettit, Acting
Human Capital Data Management and Modernization	David Padrino

CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICERS COUNCIL	
Executive Director	Margot Conrad
General Counsel	Lynn D. Eisenberg

<https://www.opm.gov/about-us/our-people-organization/organizational-contacts/office-of-the-director>

Program Offices

ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS	
Employee Services	Robert Shriver
Human Resources Solutions	Peter Bonner
Merit System Accountability and Compliance	Mark W. Lambert

DIRECTORS

Healthcare and Insurance

Laurie Bodenheimer

Suitability Executive Agent Programs

Lisa M. Loss

Mission Support Services

CHIEF OFFICERS

Financial

Margaret Pearson, Acting

Human Capital

Tyshawn Thomas

Information

Guy Cavallo

DIRECTORS

Equal Employment Opportunity

Lashonn M. Woodland

Facilities, Security and Emergency Management

Reid Hilliard

Human Resources

Tyshawn Thomas

Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization

Desmond Brown

Senior Procurement Executive

Todd Anthony

<https://www.opm.gov/about-us/our-people-organization/organizational-contacts>

Office of the Inspector General

Inspector General

Norbert E. Vint, Acting

<https://www.opm.gov/about-us/our-people-organization/organizational-contacts/office-of-inspector-general>

Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee

Chair

(vacancy)

<https://www.opm.gov/about-us/our-people-organization/organizational-contacts/federal-prevailing-rate-advisory-committee>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2021.

The Office of Personnel Management administers a merit system to ensure compliance with personnel laws and regulations and assists agencies with recruiting, examining, and promoting on the basis of skills and knowledge irrespective of race, religion, sex, political influence, or other factors not based on merit.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) was created as an independent establishment by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978, pursuant to Executive Order 12107, which President James E. Carter signed on December 28, 1978. The Executive order designated January 1, 1979, as the effective date for the establishment of the OPM. The plan and the order transferred many of the U.S. Civil Service Commission's former functions to the OPM.

Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 (92 Stat. 3783)

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-92/pdf/STATUTE-92-Pg3783.pdf>

Executive Order 12107 (44 FR 1055–1064)

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1979-01-03/pdf/FR-1979-01-03.pdf>

The OPM published its statement of organization as a notice in the Federal Register on January 5, 1979 (44 FR 1501–1502).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1979-01-05/pdf/FR-1979-01-05.pdf>

The OPM included an organizational chart on page 12 of its "Annual Performance Report—Fiscal Year 2020," which was published in January of 2021.

<https://www.opm.gov/about-us/budget-performance/performance/2020-annual-performance-report.pdf>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 has been codified and assigned to the appendix of 5 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf186&num=0&edition=prelim>

Statutory material affecting the OPM has been codified and assigned to Chapter 11 (sections 1101–1105) of 5 U.S.C. Title 5 is dedicated to the topic of "Government Organization and Employees," and Chapter 11 of that title deals with the "Office of Personnel Management."

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title5/part2/chapter11&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that are associated with the OPM have been codified and assigned to Chapter I (parts 1–1199) of 5 CFR. Title 5 is dedicated to rules and regulations affecting "Administrative Personnel."

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=c4cab023af8b5d797b0dd7bfa99c9969&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title05/5chapter1.tpl)

[SID=c4cab023af8b5d797b0dd7bfa99c9969&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title05/5chapter1.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=c4cab023af8b5d797b0dd7bfa99c9969&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title05/5chapter1.tpl)

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.

<https://www.opm.gov/healthcare-insurance>

Examining / Staffing

The OPM provides 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.

<https://www.opm.gov/services-for-agencies/recruiting-staffing-solutions/>

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.

<https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/senior-executive-service>

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.

<https://www.opm.gov/our-inspector-general/>

For further information, contact the Office of the Inspector General. Phone, 202-606-1200.

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.

<https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/oversight-activities>

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 work-life 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.

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 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.

Located in places where Federal activity is concentrated, FEBs can be found in 28 metropolitan areas. Federal executive associations or councils, which are locally organized, can be found in approximately 65 other metropolitan areas. They perform functions similar to the FEBs, but on a lesser scale of organization and activity.

<https://www.feb.gov/board-locations>

For further information, contact the Director for Federal Executive Board Operations. Phone, 202-606-1000.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The OPM's website has an alphabetical subject index to help visitors navigate its content.

<https://www.opm.gov/a-z-index/>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that OPM records have been assigned to record group 478.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/478.html>

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that U.S. Civil Service Commission records have been assigned to record group 146.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/146.html>

Blog

The OPM has a blog on its website.

<https://www.opm.gov/blogs/Director/>

Business Opportunities

The "Doing Business with OPM" web pages provide information on finding contracting opportunities, registering to do business with the OPM, and connecting with the OPM's small business program.

<https://www.opm.gov/about-us/doing-business-with-opm>

Staff contact information is available online.

<https://www.opm.gov/about-us/doing-business-with-opm/contact-us/>

Career Opportunities

To help fulfill its mission, the OPM relies on a professional workforce with energy, expertise, personality, and skill.

<https://www.opm.gov/about-us/careers-at-opm/>

In 2020, the OPM ranked 15th among 25 midsize Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=OM00>

Contact Information

General contact information is available online. Contact information for specific OPM organizations also is posted.

<https://www.opm.gov/about-us/contact-us>

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19)

The OPM works closely with other Federal agencies to keep information current and make it available to Federal agencies and their employees. To learn more, visit the "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19)" web page.

<https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/covid-19>

Federal Holidays

Federal law (5 U.S.C. 6103) establishes the public holidays for Federal employees. Most Federal employees work on weekdays. For these employees, when a holiday falls on a nonworkday—Saturday or Sunday—the Federal holiday usually is observed on Friday or Monday.

<https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/snow-dismissal-procedures/federal-holidays/#url=Overview>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the OPM recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/personnel-management-office>

Forms

The "Forms" web page serves as the single source of information for forms belonging to and used by the OPM. Links are also available to browse forms used by other Federal agencies.

<https://www.opm.gov/forms> | Email: formsmanager@opm.gov

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

To any person, the FOIA gives a statutory right for obtaining access to Government information in the records of executive branch agencies. This right to access is limited, however, when the requested information is shielded from disclosure by any of nine exemptions contained within the statute. A FOIA request must be made in writing and clearly labeled "Freedom of Information Act Request." Instructions for making a request are available online.

<https://www.opm.gov/information-management/freedom-of-information-act>

The electronic reading room contains documents that the FOIA identifies for inclusion. This electronic collection also contains records that FOIA users have requested multiple times.

<https://www.opm.gov/information-management/freedom-of-information-act?url=Electronic-Reading-Room>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The OPM posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.opm.gov/FAQs>

Glossaries

A glossary is available on the "Healthcare—Reference Materials" web page.

<https://www.opm.gov/healthcare-insurance/healthcare/reference-materials/reference/glossary/>

A glossary is available on the "Benefits Officers Center—Reference Materials" web page.

<https://www.opm.gov/retirement-services/benefits-officers-center/reference-materials/#url=Glossary>

An insurance glossary of terms that are used on the "Federal Benefits Programs" website is available online. If a term is absent from the glossary, please email a request for its inclusion.

<https://www.opm.gov/healthcare-insurance/insurance-glossary> | Email: fehb@opm.gov

History

On October 27, 1992, the agency's Washington headquarters was dedicated to a former Civil Service Commissioner, who later became the 26th President of the United States. To find out more about this dedicated civil servant, visit the "Theodore Roosevelt" web page.

<https://www.opm.gov/about-us/our-mission-role-history/theodore-roosevelt/>

Insurance

Information on the Federal health benefits open season; flexible spending accounts; and dental and vision, health, life, and long-term care insurance programs, is available online.

<https://www.opm.gov/healthcare-insurance>

Integrity / Efficinecy

The OPM's Office of the Inspector General posts reports and data on Oversight.gov, a text-searchable repository of reports that Federal Inspectors General publish. The Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency

operates and maintains the website to increase public access to independent and authoritative information on the Federal Government.

<https://www.oversight.gov/about>

News

The OPM posts news items on its website.

<https://www.opm.gov/news/latest-news/>

Open Government

The OPM supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency. The agency is committed to increasing accountability, effectiveness, efficiency, and innovation; building trust with American citizens; empowering the public; fostering a culture in which everyone's contribution is valued; making better decisions; and tracking how agency money is used.

<https://www.opm.gov/about-us/open-government>

Operating Status

The "Current Status" web page provides the operating status of Federal offices nationwide.

<https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/snow-dismissal-procedures/current-status>

The OPM sponsors the Operating Status listserv. Subscribers receive an email when the operating status of the Federal Government within the Capital Region changes.

https://apps.opm.gov/listserv_apps/list-sub.cfm?targetlist=operatingstatus

Publications

An electronic database allows users to search for operating manuals, periodicals, and other OPM publications. For more information on Federal personnel management publications, contact OPM Publications Management. Phone, 202-606-1822.

<http://www.opm.gov/news/reports-publications/publications-database>

Retirement Information Center

The Retirement Information Center provides information on retirement benefits for current, new, and prospective Federal employees, as well as for Federal retirees, their survivors, and benefits officers. The information includes recent changes, events, and other issues affecting Federal retirement benefits.

<https://www.opm.gov/Blogs/Retire/>

Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) information on retirement eligibility is posted online.

<https://www.opm.gov/retirement-services/csrs-information/eligibility>

Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) information on retirement eligibility is posted online.

<https://www.opm.gov/retirement-services/fers-information/eligibility>

Salaries / Wages

General schedule locality pay tables are posted online.

<https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/2018/general-schedule/>

Social Media

The OPM maintains pages on Facebook, tweets on Twitter, and posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.opm.gov/news/social-media-presence>

Telework

The OPM maintains the Federal Government's official telework program website.

<https://www.telework.gov/about/> | Email: teleworkpolicy@opm.gov

The above Sources of Information were updated 8–2021.

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Office of the Director of National Intelligence



The United States Government Manual

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

Washington, DC 20511

703-733-8600

<http://www.dni.gov>

DIRECTOR

Avril Haines

Principal Deputy Director

Stacey A. Dixon

Advisor for Military Affairs

Lt. Gen. Jeffrey Kruse

Chief Operating Officer

Lora Shiao

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/leadership>

CHIEF AGENCY OVERSIGHT OFFICERS

Civil Liberties, Privacy, and Transparency

Benjamin T. Huebner

Equal Employment Opportunity and Diversity

(vacancy)

Legal

Christopher Fonzone

General Counsel

Christopher Fonzone

<https://www.odni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/organizations>

DIRECTORATES:

Policy and Capabilities

Deputy Director of National Intelligence

Dustin Gard-Weiss

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE / CHIEF OFFICERS

Finance

James D. Treadwell

Human Capital

Sherry Van Sloun

Information

Adele J. Merritt

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/organizations/policy-capabilities/policy-capabilities-who-we-are>

Mission Integration

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/organizations/mission-integration/mission-integration-who-we-are>

NATIONAL MISSION CENTERS:

Counterproliferation

Director

Alan S. MacDougall

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/ncpc-home>

Counterintelligence and Security

Director

Michael J. Orlando, Acting

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/ncsc-home>

Counterterrorism

Director

Christine Abizaid

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/nctc-home>

OFFICES:

Assistant Directors of National Intelligence

Legislative Affairs

Matthew Rhoades

Strategic Communications

Timothy Barrett

Intelligence Community Chief Officers

Information

Adele J. Merritt

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY OVERSIGHT

Inspector General

Thomas A. Monheim

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/organizations/icig/icig-who-we-are> | Email: ICIGHotline@dni.gov

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2022.

The Office of the Director of National Intelligence oversees and coordinates the foreign and domestic activities of the Intelligence Community across the Federal Government.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On December 17, 2004, President George W. Bush approved Public Law 108–458, which is also cited as the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. This Act established the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), which opened on April 22, 2005.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-118/pdf/STATUTE-118-Pg3638.pdf>

The President appoints the Director of National Intelligence by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The Director is required to "have extensive national security expertise" and "shall not be located within the Executive Office of the President." The President exercises authority, control, and direction over the Director, who serves as head of the Intelligence Community and who acts as the principal adviser to the President, to the National Security Council, and to the Homeland Security Council for intelligence matters involving national security (118 Stat. 3644).

While serving as the Director of National Intelligence, the head of the Intelligence Community may not serve concurrently as "the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency or as the head of any other element of the Intelligence Community" (118 Stat. 3644).

Officers from across the Intelligence Community staff the ODNI. The ODNI is organized into directorates, centers, and oversight offices, each of which supports the agency's role as head of the Intelligence Community and manager of the National Intelligence Program.

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/organizations>

On its "Organization" web page, the ODNI posts an organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://www.dni.gov/files/ODNI/documents/ODNI_Org_Chart_Final_For_Web_2020_1.pdf

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

The Law Revision Counsel editorially reclassified section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947. The reclassified statutory material remains part of 50 U.S.C., but has been moved from Chapter 15 to Chapter 44, Subchapter I—Coordination for National Security (sections 3021–3058).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title50/chapter44/subchapter1&edition=prelim>

National Defense rules and regulations that have been published in the Federal Register are codified in 32 CFR. Parts 1700–1799 of Chapter XVII contain codified material that is associated with the ODNI.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=1122b31df7e7a61c659b0cb96027c179&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title32/32chapterXVII.tpl)

[SID=1122b31df7e7a61c659b0cb96027c179&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title32/32chapterXVII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=1122b31df7e7a61c659b0cb96027c179&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title32/32chapterXVII.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The ODNI provides executive branch agency and department heads, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and senior military commanders, and the U.S. Congress and President with timely and objective national intelligence. The agency also establishes goals and priorities for collection, analysis, production, and dissemination of national intelligence; ensures the availability of and access to intelligence information within the Intelligence Community; develops the annual budget for the National Intelligence Program; oversees coordination of relationships with the intelligence or security services of foreign governments and international organizations; ensures that accurate analysis of intelligence information is derived from all sources that are relevant for supporting national security needs; develops personnel policies and programs to increase the capacity for joint operations and to facilitate staffing of community management functions; and jointly oversees, with the Secretary of Defense, the development and implementation of an acquisition program management plan.

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/mission-vision>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that ODNI records have been assigned to record group 576. ODNI records belong to the "Homeland Security" cluster.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/501-to-600.html>

Biological and Chemical Warfare / Nuclear Weapons

The National Counterproliferation Center has web pages that introduce readers to the current challenges of containing the spread of equipment, information, material, and technologies that are used for producing weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/ncpc-features>

Career Opportunities

The ODNI hires acquisitions and financial managers, engineers, foreign language experts, scientists, security experts, software and hardware developers, technology specialists, and other career professionals.

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/careers>

In 2019, the Intelligence Community ranked third among 17 large agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/IC00>

Climate Change

On April 14, 2021, DNI Avril Haines delivered remarks before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. The remarks were an opening statement for the U.S. Intelligence Community's 2021 assessment of global threats to national security. Director Haines said, "Ecological degradation and a changing climate will continue to fuel disease outbreaks, threaten food and water security, and exacerbate political instability and humanitarian crises. Although much of the effect of a changing climate on U.S. security will play out indirectly in a broader political and economic context, warmer weather can generate direct, immediate impacts—for example, through more intense, frequent, and variable extreme weather events, in addition to driving conflicts over scarce natural resources. The changing climate, conflict, and economic deprivation will drive vulnerable populations from their homes, heightening humanitarian needs and increasing the risk of political upheaval."

<https://www.dni.gov/files/documents/Newsroom/Testimonies/2021-04-14-ATA-Opening-Statement-FINAL.pdf>

"Climate Change and International Responses Increasing Challenges to US National Security Through 2040" is a 21-page report that the National Intelligence Council published in 2021. According to the report: "Risks to US national security interests through 2040 will increase as countries respond to the intensifying physical effects of climate change. Global temperatures most likely will surpass the Paris Agreement goal of 1.5 [degrees] Celsius by around 2030, and the physical effects are projected to continue intensifying." As part of its Key Takeaway section, the report says: "As a baseline, the [Intelligence Community] uses the US Federal Scientific community's high confidence in global projections of temperature increase and moderate confidence in regional projections of the intensity of extreme weather and other effects during the next two decades. Global temperatures have increased 1.1 [degrees] Celsius since pre-industrial times and most likely will add 0.4 [degree] Celsius to reach 1.5 [degrees] Celsius around 2030." The report also predicts that climate change will afflict the Nation with excessive heat, extreme storms, and flooding that "will prove increasingly costly, require some military shifts, and increase demands for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations."

https://www.dni.gov/files/ODNI/documents/assessments/NIE_Climate_Change_and_National_Security.pdf

"Global Trends: Paradox of Progress," which the National Intelligence Council published in January of 2017, addressed climate change as part of the report's global trends and key implications: "A range of global hazards pose imminent and longer-term threats that will require collective action to address—even as cooperation becomes harder. More extreme weather, water and soil stress, and food insecurity will disrupt societies. Sea-level rise, ocean acidification, glacial melt, and pollution will change living patterns. Tensions over climate change will grow. Increased travel and poor health infrastructure will make infectious diseases harder to manage."

<https://www.dni.gov/files/images/globalTrends/documents/GT-Main-Report.pdf>

Contact Information

The "Contact ODNI" web page has postal and electronic mail addresses for contacting the agency.

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php>

Economic Espionage

The National Counterintelligence and Security Center's "Economic Espionage" web page introduces visitors to the efforts of foreign intelligence services, criminals, and private sector spies to compromise American industrial and private sector intellectual property, technology, and trade secrets. Their efforts, which are increasingly carried out within the cyber environment, undermine the Nation's security and long-term prosperity.

<https://www.odni.gov/index.php/ncsc-what-we-do/ncsc-threat-assessments-mission/ncsc-economic-espionage>

Election Security

The ODNI partners with Federal departments and agencies, State and local governments, election officials, and others to protect U.S. elections and to maintain public transparency about its efforts. Related content and links are accessible on the "Election Security" web page.

<https://www.odni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/organizations/mission-integration/es/election-security-who-we-are>

Factsheets

The ODNI has posted a factsheet (FEB 2017) online.

https://www.dni.gov/files/documents/FACTSHEET_ODNI_History_and_Background_2_24-17.pdf

The National Counterterrorism Center posted a factsheet on its "NCTC At a Glance" web page.

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/nctc-features/1542-nctc-at-a-glance>

The Cyber Threat Intelligence Integration Center posted "quick facts" about its activities on the "CTIIC Quick Facts" web page.

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/ctiic-features/1722-ctiic-quick-facts>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the ODNI recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/national-intelligence-office-of-the-national-director>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Enacted in 1966, the FOIA took effect on July 4, 1967. The Act gives a right for accessing Federal agency records to any person, except a fugitive from the law. Some records, or portions of them, are, however, shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine statutory exemptions or by specific harm that disclosure could cause. The Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996 require Federal agencies to use electronic information technology to expand access to and availability of FOIA documents.

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/foia>

History

A Director of National Intelligence for coordinating the overall intelligence effort is an idea that predates the establishment of the ODNI by five decades. The attacks of September 11, 2001, against the World Trade Center and the subsequent report by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (better known as the 9/11 Commission) increased the momentum for major intelligence reform. To learn more of the story, visit the "History" web page.

<https://www.odni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/history>

Kids

The "Information for Kids" web page has a collection of links that lead to portals on other Intelligence Community websites: Central Intelligence Agency, Departments of Energy and State, Department of the Treasury, Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Reconnaissance Office, and National Security Agency.

<https://www.odni.gov/index.php/for-kids>

Newsroom

The ODNI posts congressional testimonies, news articles, press releases, recent news, reports and publications, and speeches and interviews online.

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/newsroom>

Private Sector Engagement

The ODNI promotes collaboration with the private sector to advance national security interests, while protecting the freedoms, civil liberties, and privacy rights that the U.S. Constitution guarantees.

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/organizations/national-security-partnerships/ps-engagement> | Email: DNI-NSP-PrivateSector-Info@dni.gov

Reports / Publications

Reports and other ODNI publications are available online.

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/newsroom/reports-publications>

National Intelligence Council publications are available online.

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/organizations/mission-integration/nic/nic-related-menus/nic-related-content/nic-publications>

Social Media

The ODNI has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/dni.gov>

The ODNI tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/odnigov>

The ODNI posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/ODNIgov>

The Sources of Information were updated 3–2022.

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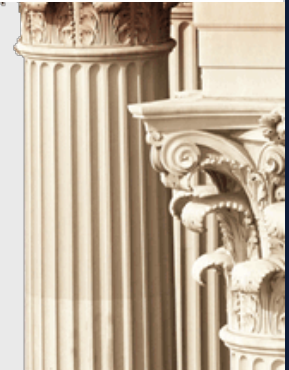
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Overseas Private Investment Corporation



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OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

1100 New York Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20527

202-336-8400

202-336-7949

<http://www.opic.gov>

PRESIDENT / CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Dev J. Jagadesan, Acting

Executive Vice President

(vacancy)

Chief Information Officer	Robert DeLuca
Chief of Staff	Cameron Alford, Acting
Director, Office of Accountability	William Kennedy
Vice President, Department of Legal Affairs / General Counsel	Cindy Shepard, Acting
Vice President, Department of Management and Administration	Michele Perez
Vice President, Financial and Portfolio Management	Mildred Callear
Vice President, Human Resources	Michele Perez, Acting
Vice President, Investment Funds	Lynn Nguyen, Acting
Vice President, Office of External Affairs	Edward Burrier
Vice President, Office of Investment Policy	Merryl Burpoe, Acting
Vice President, Small and Medium Enterprise Finance	James C. Polan
Vice President, Structured Finance and Insurance	Tracey Webb

[For the Overseas Private Investment Corporation statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22, Chapter VII]

The above list of key personnel was updated 07–2017.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation promotes economic growth and job opportunities both at home and abroad by encouraging U.S. private investment in developing countries and emerging markets.

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). The Corporation 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. It charges market-based fees for its products and operates on a self-sustaining basis at no net cost to American taxpayers.

<https://www.opic.gov/who-we-are/overview>

ACTIVITIES

The agency serves as the U.S. Government's development finance institution. It mobilizes private capital to help solve critical development challenges. This mobilization of capital advances U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives. Working with the U.S. private sector, the agency helps U.S. businesses gain footholds in emerging markets thereby catalyzing revenues, jobs, and growth opportunities both at home and abroad. Consistent with its mission, the Corporation provides financing guarantees, insures against political risk, and supports private equity investment funds to stimulate investment.

<https://www.opic.gov/what-we-offer/overview>

OPIC projects adhere to high environmental and social standards and uphold human rights. By its adherence to high standards, the agency tries to raise the industry and regional standards of the countries where it operates. OPIC services are available for new and expanding business enterprises in more than 160 countries.

<https://www.opic.gov/opic-action/overview>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Eligibility

To determine whether a business owner or company is eligible for OPIC insurance or finance products, visit the online applicant screener. Some eligibility requirements are the same across all OPIC products; however, some vary by product.

<https://www.opic.gov/doing-business-us/applicant-screener>

Employment

Most OPIC career opportunities fall within the following professional categories: attorney-advisors, business development specialists, economists, finance specialists, and managers. New hires must be U.S. citizens.

<https://www.opic.gov/who-we-are/careers>

In 2015 and 2016, the OPIC was ranked number two among small Government agencies in the Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/overall/small>

Media

Annual reports, newsletters, and public notices, as well as the OPIC blog and media library are available online.

<https://www.opic.gov/media-events/media-library>

Workshops

Participants learn how American small businesses use OPIC finance and insurance products to gain access to emerging markets overseas, as well as how they can take advantage of OPIC products to expand their businesses abroad and support growth at home.

<https://www.opic.gov/outreach-events/upcoming-workshops>

<https://www.opic.gov/doing-business-us/contact-us> | Email: info@opic.gov

For further information, contact the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, 1100 New York Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20527. Phone, 202-336-8400. Fax, 202-336-7949.

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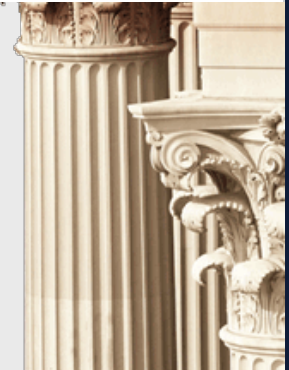
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Peace Corps



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PEACE CORPS

1111 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, DC 20526

855-855-1961

202-692-2000

202-692-2231

<http://www.peacecorps.gov>

DIRECTOR

Josephine K. Olsen

Deputy Director	(vacancy)
Chief of Staff	Michelle K. Brooks
https://files.peacecorps.gov/documents/jody-olsen-bio.pdf	
CHIEF OFFICERS	
Financial	Richard Swartz
Information	Scott Knell
DIRECTOR	
Civil Rights and Diversity	John W. Burden
Victim Advocacy	Da Shawna Townsend
General Counsel	Robert Shanks
White House Liaison	Matthew McKinney
ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS	
Global Operations	Patrick Young
Health Services	Karen Becker
Safety and Security	Shawn Bardwell
Volunteer Recruitment and Selection	David Walker
DIRECTORS	
Global Health and HIV	Marie McLeod
Overseas Programming and Training Support	Stephanie Rust
Peace Corps Response	Kweku Boafo
Strategic Information, Research, and Planning	Jeffrey Kwiecinski, Acting

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Africa	Johnathan Miller
Europe, Mediterranean and Asia	Jeannette Windon
Inter-America and the Pacific	Gregory Huger

ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS

External Affairs	Rachel Kahler
Management	Jeffrey Harrington
Chief Compliance Officer	Anne Hughes

DIRECTORS

Communications	Matthew Sheehey
Congressional Relations	Nancy Herbolzheimer
Grants and Gifts Management	Karen Roberts
Strategic Partnerships and Intergovernmental Affairs	Shannon Kendrick
Third Goal and Returned Volunteer Services	Keith Honda
Executive Secretary	Sylvie Mortimer, Acting

<https://www.peacecorps.gov/about/leadership>

Inspector General	Kathy A. Buller

<https://www.peacecorps.gov/about/inspector-general>

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2019.

The Peace Corps gives the peoples of host countries increased access to volunteers who are qualified, skilled, and trained,

and it strengthens mutual understanding between Americans and the peoples of the countries served.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

President John F. Kennedy approved the Peace Corps Act on September 22, 1961. This Public Law became effective on that same day. Its declaration of purpose states: "It is the policy of the United States and the purpose of this Act to promote world peace and friendship through a Peace Corps, which shall make available to interested countries and areas men and women of the United States qualified for service abroad and willing to serve, under conditions of hardship if necessary, to help the peoples of such countries and areas in meeting their needs for trained manpower, and to help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served and a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people."

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-75/pdf/STATUTE-75-Pg612.pdf>

The Peace Corps Act has been amended since its enactment (22 U.S.C. 2501). Title VI of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981 (22 U.S.C. 2501-1) made the Peace Corps an independent agency.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2017-title22/pdf/USCODE-2017-title22-chap34.pdf>

The President appoints the Director and Deputy Director of the agency by the advice and with the consent of the Senate.

ACTIVITIES

The Peace Corps consists of a Washington, DC, headquarters, six regional offices, and overseas operations in 62 countries, relying on more than 7,350 volunteers and trainees.

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 service.

Thousands of volunteers serve worldwide and work in six program areas: agriculture, business development, education, environment, health and HIV/AIDS, and youth development. Community-level projects are designed to match the skills of volunteers with the resources of host-country agencies and other international assistance organizations to 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 partner with elementary and junior high school students in the United States to encourage an exchange of letters, pictures, music, and artifacts. Participating students increase their knowledge of geography, languages, and different cultures, while gaining an appreciation for voluntarism.

The Peace Corps offers other domestic programs that rely on former volunteers. Working together with universities, local public school systems, and private businesses and foundations, these former volunteers help solve some of our Nation's most pressing domestic problems.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Age Limit

The Peace Corps does not have an upper age limit, and spouses and partners can serve together. To learn more, visit the "Volunteering at 50-Plus" web page.

<https://www.peacecorps.gov/volunteer/is-peace-corps-right-for-me/50plus>

Becoming a Volunteer

The volunteer program has an online application portal.

<http://www.peacecorps.gov/apply>

Career Opportunities

Peace Corps vacancy announcements are posted online. Additional information is available from the Office of Human Resource Management. Phone, 202-692-1200.

<http://www.peacecorps.gov/about/jobs>

The Peace Corps consistently ranks high among midsize agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings. In 2018, it ranked 6th among 27 midsize agencies.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/PU00>

Climate Change / Sustainability

The 2016 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan identifies greenhouse gas reduction as one of its principal goals and includes an appendix on climate change resilience.

https://files.peacecorps.gov/documents/open-government/2016_Strategic_Sustainability_Performance_Plan.pdf

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has key phone numbers and email addresses for contacting the Peace Corps.

https://www.peacecorps.gov/contact/#email_form | Email: dcinfo@peacecorps.gov

Countries

Peace Corps volunteers serve in more than 60 countries.

<https://www.peacecorps.gov/countries>

Donate

The "Donate" web page lists and describes projects that donors can support.

<https://www.peacecorps.gov/donate>

Educator Resources

The Paul D. Coverdell World Wise Schools program provides online educational resources based on the Peace Corps experience.

https://www.peacecorps.gov/educators/resources/?search_text=climate&list=educators-resources

Events

The "Events" web page has a search tool for locating a nearby event by ZIP Code.

<https://www.peacecorps.gov/events>

Facts

Curious to know how many Americans have been in the Peace Corps? On which continent most volunteers serve? To learn the answers to these questions and others, visit the "Fast Facts" web page.

<https://www.peacecorps.gov/news/fast-facts>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA (5 USC 552) gives the public right to request records from a Federal agency. An agency must disclose the requested record as long as one of the law's nine exemptions does not shield the information from public disclosure.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2017-title5/pdf/USCODE-2017-title5-partI-chap5-subchapII.pdf>

The Peace Corps posts certain types of records that it creates on its website. A formal FOIA request is not necessary to access them. The Peace Corps also maintains a FOIA requester service center that can provide information on the status of a person's FOIA request.

<https://www.peacecorps.gov/about/open-government/foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Peace Corps posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.peacecorps.gov/faqs/all>

Global Initiatives

These programs promote AIDS relief, work to eliminate malaria, help local people assure their own food security, economically empower women, and support development projects in local communities.

<https://www.peacecorps.gov/about/global-initiatives>

History

At 2 a.m., before a crowd of 10,000 students, then Senator and Presidential candidate John F. Kennedy launched a new experiment in public service from the steps of the Michigan Union at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. To learn more about what happened early that morning of October 14, 1960, visit "The Founding Moment" web page.

<https://www.peacecorps.gov/about/history/founding-moment>

News

The Office of Press Relations posts news—agency statements, media advisories, and press releases—on the Peace Corps website.

<https://www.peacecorps.gov/news> | Email: pressoffice@peacecorps.gov

Open Government

The Peace Corps supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.peacecorps.gov/about/open-government>

Oversight

The Office of the Inspector General from the Peace Corps posts reports and data on Oversight.gov, a text-searchable repository of reports that Federal Inspectors General publish. The Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency operates and maintains the website to increase public access to independent and authoritative information on the Federal Government.

<https://oversight.gov/reports>

Recruitment Offices

Contact information for Peace Corps recruitment offices is available online.

<http://www.peacecorps.gov/recruiters/offices>

Social Media

The Peace Corps tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/peacecorps>

The Peace Corps has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/peacecorps>

The Peace Corps posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/peacecorps>

Stories

Peace Corps volunteers have stories to tell. Read and listen to them on the Peace Corps' website.

<https://www.peacecorps.gov/stories>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2019.

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Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation



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PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

1200 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20005

202-326-4000

800-400-7242

<http://www.pbgc.gov>

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CHAIR (Secretary of Labor)

Alexander Acosta

Member (Secretary of the Treasury)

Steven Mnuchin

Member (Secretary of Commerce)

Wilber Ross

OFFICIALS

DIRECTOR

Thomas Reeder

Chief, Benefits Administration

David Foley

Chief Counsel

Israel Goldowitz

Chief Financial Officer

Patricia Kelly

Chief Information Officer

Robert Scherer

Chief Investment Officer

John Greenberg

Chief Management Officer

Alice Maroni

Chief, Negotiations and Restructuring

Karen Morris

Chief of Staff

Ann Orr

Chief Policy Officer

(vacancy)

Deputy Chief, Benefits Administration

(vacancy)

Deputy Chief, Negotiations and Restructuring

(vacancy)

Deputy Chief Policy Officer

Michael Rae

Deputy General Counsel

Philip Hertz

Director, Department of Budget

Edgar Bennett

Director, Department of Communications Outreach and Legislative Affairs

Martha Threatt, Acting

Director, Department of Corporate Controls and Reviews

Martin Boehm

Director, Department of Corporate Finance and Restructuring

Adi Berger, Acting

Director, Department of Financial Operations

Theodore Winter

Director, Department of Human Resources	Arrie Etheridge
Director, Department of Information Technology and Business Modernization	Vidhya Shyamsunder
Director, Department of Information Technology Infrastructure Operations	Joshua Kossoy
Director, Department of Policy Research and Analysis	Christopher Bone
Director, Department of Procurement	Steve Block
Director, Department of Quality Management	Diane Braunstein
Director, Department of Workplace Solutions	Alisa Cottone
General Counsel	Judith Starr
Inspector General	Robert A. Westbrook

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation protects the retirement incomes of American workers in private-sector defined benefit pension plans.

Organizational Chart

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.

The Board comprises the Secretaries of Labor, Commerce, and the Treasury. The Secretary of Labor serves as Chair of the Board. A seven-member advisory committee, comprising two labor, two employer, and three general public representatives whom the President appoints, advises the PBGC on investment issues. The President also appoints the PBGC's Director, whom the Senate then confirms.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/about/who-we-are.html>

ACTIVITIES

Coverage

The Corporation insures most private sector defined-benefit pension plans that provide a pension benefit based on factors such as age, years of service, and salary.

It administers two insurance programs, separately covering single-employer and multiemployer plans. More than 40 million workers and retirees participate in nearly 24,000 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. The law limits, however, the total monthly benefit that the

PBGC may guarantee for one individual to \$5,011.36 per month for a 65-year-old individual in a pension plan that terminates in 2015. 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 pay some benefits above the guaranteed amount depending on the funding level of the plan and amounts recovered from employers.

A plan sponsor may terminate a single-employer plan in a standard termination if the plan has sufficient assets to purchase private annuities to cover all benefit liabilities. If a plan does not have sufficient assets, the sponsor may seek to transfer the pension liabilities to the PBGC by demonstrating that it meets the legal criteria for a distress termination. In either termination, the plan administrator must inform participants in writing at least 60 days prior to the date the administrator proposes to terminate the plan. Only a plan that has sufficient assets to pay all benefit liabilities may terminate in a standard termination. The Corporation also may institute termination of underfunded plans in certain specified circumstances.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/wr/benefits/guaranteed-benefits.html>

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.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/prac/multiemployer.html>

Premium Collections

All defined-benefit pension plans insured by the PBGC are required to pay premiums to the Corporation according to rates set by Congress. The per-participant flat-rate premium for plans starting in 2015 is \$57.00 for single-employer plans and \$26.00 for multiemployer plans. Underfunded single-employer plans must also pay an additional premium equal to \$24 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, payable for 3 years after the termination.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/prac/prem/premium-rates.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Blog

The PBGC Web site features the "Retirement Matters" blog.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/about/who-we-are/retirement-matters>

Business Opportunities

The PBGC tries to give a fair share of its procurement awards and subcontracting opportunities to small businesses. The PBGC regularly procures accounting, actuarial, auditing, benefits administration, legal, and information technology services.

The agency utilizes various types of contract vehicles that are outlined in the "Federal Acquisition Regulation". These

types of contract vehicles include agreements, commercial contracts, major contracts, orders against other Government contracts, and purchase orders.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/about/procurement.html>

Career Opportunities

The PBGC relies on accountants, actuaries, administrative personnel, analysts, attorneys, auditors, employee benefits law specialists, information technology experts, public affairs specialists, and other professionals to carry out its mission.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/about/jobs.html>

Fraud Alerts

The PBGC, with support from its Office of the Inspector General, posts fraud alerts to spread awareness of scams.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/wr/other/pg/fraud-alerts.html>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The PBGC participates in FOIAonline, which allows information seekers to submit electronic FOIA requests, to track the status of requests, to search for requests submitted by others, to access released records, and to generate agency-specific processing reports.

<https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home>

FOIA requests must be in writing and may be submitted also by email, fax, or by regular mail to the Disclosure Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 1200 K Street NW., Suite 11101, Washington, DC 20005. Fax, 202-326-4042.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/about/pg/footer/foia.html> | Email: disclosure@pbgc.gov

Glossary

The PBGC maintains a glossary of terms with simplified definitions. Some terms and their definitions are PBGC-specific in usage.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/about/pg/header/glossary.html>

Insured Pension Plans

A list of pension plans that recently paid premiums to the PBGC is available online.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/wr/find-an-insured-pension-plan/pbgc-protects-pensions.html>

Open Government

The PBGC posts datasets that are useful for increasing agency accountability, public knowledge of the agency and its operations, and economic opportunity.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/open/index.html> | Email: opengov@pbgc.gov

Plain Language

PBGC writers and editors are committed to using plain language in new communications and revising confusing or unclear language in existing material. Send them a note via email if a sentence or paragraph's clarity could be improved.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/about/pbgc-in-plain-english.html> | Email: webmaster@pbgc.gov

Press Room

The PBGC posts press releases on its Web site.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/news/press.html>

An online subscription form is available to sign up for the latest news, delivered via email, from the PBGC.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/about/stay-informed.html>

Site Map

PBGC Web site visitors may use the site map to look for specific topics or to browse for content that aligns with their interests.

<http://www.pbgc.gov/pbgc-sitemap.html>

<http://www.pbgc.gov/about/pg/contact/contact.html>

For further information, contact the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 1200 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20005-4026. Phone, 202-326-4000 or 800-400-7242 .

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Postal Regulatory Commission



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POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

901 New York Avenue NW., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20268-0001

202-789-6800

202-789-6861

<http://www.prc.gov>

CHAIR

Robert G. Taub

Vice Chair

Mark Acton

Commissioner	Nanci E. Langley
Commissioner	Tony Hammond
Commissioner	(vacancy)
Director, Office of Accountability and Compliance	Margaret Cigno
Director, Office of Public Affairs and Government Relations	Ann Fisher
Director, Office of Secretary and Administration	Stacy L. Ruble
General Counsel	David A. Trissell
Inspector General	John F. Callender

[For the Postal Regulatory Commission statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 39, Part 3002]

The above list of key personnel was updated 06–2017.

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. 101 et seq.). 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. 501). It comprises five Commissioners, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom is designated as Chair.

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.

<http://www.prc.gov/about>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Case Information

Active cases and daily listings are accessible online. A docket search tool is also available.

<http://www.prc.gov/dockets/active>
<http://www.prc.gov/dockets/daily>
<http://www.prc.gov/dockets/search> | Email: prc-dockets@prc.gov

Employment

The Commission relies on the professional services of accountants, attorneys, economists, industrial engineers, marketing specialists, statisticians, and administrative and clerical personnel to fulfill its mission.

<http://www.prc.gov/employment-opportunities>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

A FOIA request form is available online.

<http://www.prc.gov/foia/online request>

Newsroom

The Commission posts congressional submissions, papers, press releases, speeches, and upcoming events online.

<http://www.prc.gov/press-releases>

Reading Room

Facilities for inspection and copying of records, viewing automated daily lists of docketed materials, and accessing the Commission's Web site are located at 901 New York Avenue NW., Suite 200, Washington, DC. The room is open on weekdays, excluding legal holidays, 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Practice / Procedure

Practice and procedure rules governing the conduct of proceedings before the Commission may be found in parts 3001, 3010, 3015, 3020, 3025, 3030, 3031, 3050, and 3060 of title 39 of the "Code of Federal Regulations."

<http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=a34266c229a4a7b3c470845f8da08605&node=39:1.0.2.15.2&rqn=div5>
<http://www.prc.gov/offices/osa>

For further information, contact the Secretary, Postal Regulatory Commission, 901 New York Avenue NW., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20268-0001. Phone, 202-789-6840.

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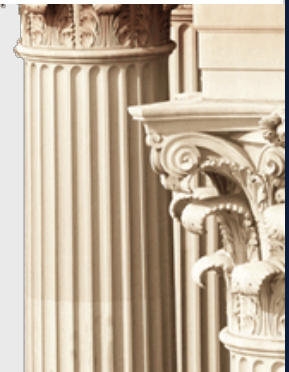
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Railroad Retirement Board



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RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

844 North Rush Street, Chicago, IL 60611-1275

312-751-4777

312-751-7154

<http://www.rrb.gov> | Email: opa@rrb.gov

BOARD

CHAIRMAN

Erhard R. Chorlé

MEMBERS

Labor

John Bragg

Management

Thomas R. Jayne

<https://www.rrb.gov/OurAgency/TheBoard>

BUREAUS

Actuary

CHIEF

Keith T. Sartain

<https://www.rrb.gov/OurAgency/BureauofActuary>

Field Service

DIRECTOR

(vacancy)

<https://www.rrb.gov/OurAgency/BureauofFieldService/Director>

Fiscal Operations

CHIEF

Shawna R. Weekley

DIVISIONS

Accounting and Budget

John Walter

Audit Affairs and Compliance

Timothy Hogueisson

Treasury, Debt Recovery and Financial Systems

(vacancy)

https://rrb.gov/OurAgency/bfo_org

Information Services

CHIEF

Terryne F. Murphy

DIVISIONS

Enterprise Applications

Francesco Restivo

Information Technology Strategy and Technology Management

Robert LaBerry

Infrastructure Services

(vacancy)

Policy and Compliance

Timothy Grant

<https://rrb.gov/OurAgency/BureauofInformationServices>

OFFICES

Administration

DIRECTOR

Daniel J. Fadden *

COMPONENTS

Acquisition Management

Paul T. Ahern

Human Resources

Nancy L. Bitzer

Public Affairs

Michael P. Freeman

Real Property Management

Scott L. Rush

* also serves as the Senior Executive Officer

<https://rrb.gov/OurAgency/OfficeofAdministration>

Equal Opportunity

DIRECTOR

Pamela M. Tate

<https://rrb.gov/OurAgency/OfficeofEqualOpportunity>

General Counsel

Ana M. Kocur

COMPONENTS

Hearings and Appeals

Spiridoula Mavrothalasitis

Law

Ana M. Kocur

Legislative Affairs

Beverly Britton-Fraser

Secretary to the Board

Stephanie Hillyard

<https://www.rrb.gov/OurAgency/OfficeofGeneralCounsel>

Programs

DIRECTOR

(vacancy)

COMPONENTS

Disability Benefits

Sherita P. Boots

Policy and Systems

Kimberly Price

Program Evaluation and Management Services

Janet M. Hallman

Retirement–Survivor Benefits

Valerie Allen

Unemployment and Programs Support

Micheal T. Pawlak

<https://rrb.gov/OurAgency/OfficeofPrograms>

<https://www.rrb.gov/OurAgency/InspectorGeneral/OIG>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2021.

The Railroad Retirement Board administers comprehensive retirement-survivor and unemployment-sickness benefit programs for the Nation's railroad workers and their families.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 27, 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved Public Law 73–485, which is commonly cited as the Railroad Retirement Act, "to provide a retirement system for railroad employees" (48 Stat. 1283).

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/73rd-congress/session-2/c73s2ch868.pdf>

President Roosevelt's approval "established as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government a Railroad Retirement Board, to be composed of three members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" (48 Stat. 1287). One member of the Board, representatives of the railroad employees recommend for appointment; another member, representatives of the carriers (i.e., railroad employers) recommend for appointment. The Chair of the Board, neither representatives of the employees nor representatives of the carriers recommend. The Chair is a public member of the Board and cannot have a pecuniary or other interest in any employee organization or carrier.

The RRB's statement of organization has been assigned to part 200 in 20 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=3afc816f2022258c6f160753cdceb5a7&mc=true&node=pt20.1.200&rgn=div5)

[SID=3afc816f2022258c6f160753cdceb5a7&mc=true&node=pt20.1.200&rgn=div5](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=3afc816f2022258c6f160753cdceb5a7&mc=true&node=pt20.1.200&rgn=div5)

The RRB posts an "Organization Chart" on its website.

<https://www.rrb.gov/OurAgency/OrganizationChart>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

The RRB derives statutory authority from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1938 (PL 75–772) and administers its provisions.

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/75th-congress/session-3/c75s3ch680.pdf>

The RRB also derives statutory authority from the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 (PL 93–445) and administers its provisions.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-88/pdf/STATUTE-88-Pg1305.pdf>

The RRB participates in the administration of the Social Security Act and the Health Insurance for the Aged Act. Certain provisions of these two Acts affect railroad retirement beneficiaries.

Statutory material that emanates from the Railroad Retirement Acts of 1934, 1935, 1937, and 1974, has been codified and assigned to Chapter 9 of 45 U.S.C. Title 45 is dedicated to the subject of "Railroads."

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title45/chapter9&edition=prelim>

Statutory material that deals with railroad unemployment insurance is codified and has been assigned to Chapter 11 of 45 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title45/chapter11&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that are associated with the RRB are codified and have been assigned to Chapter II of 20 CFR. Chapter II includes parts 200–399.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=b110236db6c2db55807fc3d0edf12814&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title20/20chapterII.tpl)

[SID=b110236db6c2db55807fc3d0edf12814&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title20/20chapterII.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=b110236db6c2db55807fc3d0edf12814&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title20/20chapterII.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The RRB's activities center on administering comprehensive retirement-survivor and unemployment-sickness benefit programs for the Nation's railroad workers and their families in accordance with the provisions of railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance laws. The RRB also administers certain benefit payments and Medicare coverage that the Social Security Act provides.

RRB field offices manage a placement service for unemployed railroad personnel.

<https://www.rrb.gov/OurAgency/AgencyOverview>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that RRB records have been assigned to record group 184.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/184.html>

Automatic Increases

The RRB posts automatic increases—cost of living adjustments and wage indexed amounts—that are associated with Medicare, the Railroad Retirement Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act on its website.

<https://www.rrb.gov/FinancialReporting/FinancialActuarialStatistical/EarningLimits/COLAs#medicare>

Benefits

The "Benefits" web page has sections on benefits that are associated with disability, Medicare, retirement, sickness, survivorship, and unemployment. The "Benefits" page also has secure service options for conducting personal business with the RRB online and information on Federal income taxes that are withheld from railroad retirement benefit payments.

<https://www.rrb.gov/Benefits>

Some information on benefits is available in Spanish.

<https://www.rrb.gov/Benefits/Espanol>

Career Opportunities

Contact the RRB's Bureau of Human Resources. Phone, 312-751-4580.

Email: recruit@rrb.gov

In 2019, the RRB ranked 18th among 28 small agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/RR00>

The RRB maintains a job vacancy list of openings that hiring railroad employers report. The list includes job postings that are not expected to be filled locally.

<https://www.rrb.gov/Resources/Jobs>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has an email directory and phone numbers.

<https://www.rrb.gov/ContactUs>

The RRB's Director of Public Affairs coordinates responses to inquiries from members of the media.

<https://www.rrb.gov/NewsRoom/MediaContact> | Email: opa@rrb.gov

Data

The RRB posts datasets on the website Data.gov.

<https://catalog.data.gov/organization/rrb-gov>

External Links

An extensive collection of links to Government, railroad industry, railroad union, and other websites is available on the RRB website.

<https://www.rrb.gov/ExternalLinks>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the RRB recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/railroad-retirement-board>

Field Offices

Field offices are located throughout the country. Staff members answer questions about Medicare and Social Security benefits for railroad workers and their families, retirement benefits, sickness and unemployment benefits, survivor benefits, and tax withholding and statements. A Zip Code locator is available online for finding the nearest field office.

<https://www.rrb.gov/Field-Office-Locator>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA requires the RRB to disclose records to which a person has requested access in writing. Note, however, that certain exemptions and exclusions that the statute contains shield certain records, or parts of them, from disclosure. The FOIA applies to Federal agencies and does not create a right of access to records that are held by the U.S. Congress, the courts, or by State or local government agencies.

<https://www.rrb.gov/FOIA>

Before submitting a formal FOIA request in writing, browse the electronic FOIA reading room or search specific

documents that are part of its collection to confirm that the desired information is not immediately and freely available.

<https://www.rrb.gov/Resources/FOIA%20Reading%20Room> | Email: LAW@rrb.gov

Glossary

A glossary of RRB terms is available online.

<https://www.rrb.gov/Resources/GlossaryofRailroadRetirementTerms>

Hotline

The illegal receiving of RRB benefits or suspected misconduct affecting or involving the RRB, its programs, or its employees, should be reported to the Office of Inspector General.

<https://www.rrb.gov/OurAgency/InspectorGeneral/Hotline> | Email: hotline@oig.rrb.gov

News

The RRB posts news items on its website.

<https://www.rrb.gov/NewsRoom/NewsReleases>

Open Government

The USAGM supports the Open Government initiative by promoting collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.rrb.gov/OpenGov>

Publications

The "Publications" web page provides convenient access to the employer exchange newsletter, program and circular letters, and additional published information.

<https://www.rrb.gov/Employers/Publications>

Resources

RRB online resources include information on appeals, equal opportunity and civil rights, legal opinions and Board decisions, rules and regulations, and paying debts electronically. The "Resources" web page also provides convenient access to a glossary, reading room, retirement handbook, video library, and opportunities for railroad employment.

<https://www.rrb.gov/Resources>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.rrb.gov/sitemap>

The above Sources of Information were updated 5–2021.

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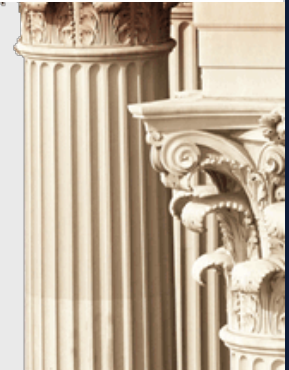
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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



Securities and Exchange Commission



The United States Government Manual

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

100 F Street NE., Washington, DC 20549

202-551-7500

<http://www.sec.gov>

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Caroline A. Crenshaw

Allison H. Lee

Hester M. Peirce

(vacancy)

<https://www.sec.gov/Article/about-commissioners.html>

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Renee Jones

Economic and Risk Analysis

Jessica Wachter *

Enforcement

Gurbir Grewal

Examinations

Richard R. Best

Investment Management

William A. Birdthistle

Trading and Markets

Haoxiang Zhu

*** In addition to serving as a Division Director, also serves in the role of the Chief Economist**

OFFICES

CHIEFS

Accountant

Paul Munter, Acting

Administrative Law Judge

James E. Grimes

Operating Officer

Kenneth A. Johnson

COUNSEL

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Danae Serrano

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Investor Education and Advocacy	Lori J. Schock
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs	Kevin Burris
Minority and Women Inclusion	Pamela A. Gibbs
Municipal Securities	Dave A. Sanchez
Public Affairs	Scott Schneider
Small Business Capital Formation Advocacy	Sebastian Gomez Abero, Acting *
Secretary	Vanessa Countryman

*** In addition to serving as an Office Director, also serves in the role of an Advocate**

<https://www.sec.gov/divisions.shtml>

Independent Office

Inspector General	Rebecca Sharek, Acting
https://www.sec.gov/oig Email: oig@sec.gov	

Operational Offices

CHIEF OPERATIONAL OFFICER	Kenneth A. Johnson

CHIEF OFFICERS

Financial	Caryn E. Kauffman
Human Capital	James McNamara
Information	David Bottom

DIRECTORS

Acquisitions	Vance Cathell
EDGAR Business	Jeffrey Hickman
Human Resources	James McNamara
Strategic Hub for innovation and Financial Technology	Valerie A. Szczepanik
Support Operations	Olivier A. Girod

<https://www.sec.gov/page/directors-biographies>

Regional Offices

DIRECTORS

Atlanta	Nekia H. Jones
Boston	Paul Levenson
Chicago	Daniel R. Gregus
Denver	Kurt L. Gottschall
Fort Worth	David L. Peavler
Los Angeles	Michele W. Layne
Miami	Eric I. Bustillo
New York	Lara S. Mehraban, Acting *
Philadelphia	Joy G. Thompson, Acting *
	Scott A. Thompson, Acting *

Salt Lake

Tanya G. Beard, Acting

San Francisco

Monique C. Winkler, Acting

*** Codirector**

<https://www.sec.gov/page/sec-regional-offices>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The Securities and Exchange Commission protects investors, facilitates capital formation, and maintains efficient, fair, and orderly markets.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 6, 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved Public Law 73–291, which is also cited as the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 881). It sought "to provide for the regulation of securities exchanges and of over-the-counter markets operating in interstate and foreign commerce and through the mails, to prevent inequitable and unfair practices on such exchanges and markets, and for other purposes" (p. xviii). To help regulate exchanges and markets and to make them more equitable and fair, the new law "established a Securities and Exchange Commission" (48 Stat. 885). The establishment of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) belongs to a part of the law that became effective on July 1, 1934 (48 Stat. 905).

<https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/lj/lsl//lsl-c73/lsl-c73.pdf>

By the advice and with the consent of the Senate, the President appoints five Commissioners to serve on the Commission. Not more than three Commissioners may be members of the same political party (48 Stat. 885).

The SEC's statement of organization has been assigned to Subpart A of Part 200 in Title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations (17 CFR 200).

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-17/chapter-II/part-200/subpart-A?toc=1>

The SEC posts an organization chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.sec.gov/about/secorg.pdf>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

The SEC website Investor.gov has a web page that is dedicated to "The Laws That Govern the Securities Industry."

<https://www.investor.gov/introduction-investing/investing-basics/role-sec/laws-govern-securities-industry>

When an issuer of a security and its controlling persons make a public offering of a security in interstate commerce or via mail, the Securities Act of 1933 (PL 73–22) (48 Stat. 74) requires them to file a registration statement with the SEC. A registration statement contains information on the issuer and on the security that is being offered. (Limited exemptions to this requirement include Government securities, intrastate offerings, nonpublic offerings, and certain offerings that do not exceed \$1.5 million.) A registration statement containing material misstatements or omissions may have its effectiveness refused or suspended. A refusal or suspension of effectiveness bars the sale of a security. Once the

registration statement has been appropriately amended, the security may be sold.

<https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/lj/lsl/lsl-c73/lsl-c73.pdf>

Statutory material on the subject of securities exchanges has been codified and assigned to Chapter 2B of Title 15 of the United States Code (15 U.S.C.). Title 15 is dedicated to the subjects of commerce and trade. Material from the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 has been assigned to Chapter 2B.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title15/chapter2B&edition=prelim>

Statutory material on the subject of protection for securities investors has been codified and assigned to Chapter 2B–1 of Title 15 of 15 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title15/1&edition=prelim>

Rules and regulations that deal with commodity and securities exchanges are codified and have been assigned to Title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations (17 CFR).

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-17>

The Bretton Woods Agreements Act of 1945 (PL 79–171) (59 Stat. 512) provided for the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Four years later, a subsequent act amended The Bretton Woods Agreements Act by adding section 15.

<https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/lj/lsl/lsl-c79s1/lsl-c79s1.pdf>

The Act (PL 81–142) (63 Stat. 298) to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act gave additional responsibilities to the SEC. The new section dealt with securities (i.e., exempted securities) that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) either issued or guaranteed. The Act assigned to the SEC the role of determining the appropriateness of certain securities for requiring that the IBRD file annual and other reports on them.

<https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/lj/lsl/lsl-c81s1/lsl-c81s1.pdf>

The content of section 15 was codified and assigned to its own section of Title 22 of the United States Code (22 U.S.C. 286k–1).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title22-section286k-1&num=0&edition=prelim>

The Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (PL 83–591) (68A Stat. 3) gave additional responsibilities to the SEC. These responsibilities dealt with investment companies, development corporations, and capital that these companies furnish to these corporations (68A Stat. 270). The relevant section and paragraph are 851(e) of "Subchapter M—Regulated Investment Companies."

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-68/pdf/STATUTE-68A-Pg3.pdf>

The content of section 851 was codified and assigned to an identical section of Title 26 of the United States Code (26 U.S.C. 851(e)).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title26/subtitleA/chapter1/subchapterM&edition=prelim>

ACTIVITIES

The SEC activities affect the Nation's economy, capital markets, and the lives of average Americans. For more than 85 years, since its founding at the height of the Great Depression, the SEC has been facilitating capital formation, protecting large and small investors, and maintaining markets that are efficient, fair, and orderly.

<https://www.sec.gov/about/what-we-do>

ENFORCING FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

The enforcement staff conducts investigations into possible violations of the Federal securities laws and litigates the SEC's civil enforcement proceedings in the Federal courts and in administrative proceedings.

<https://www.sec.gov/enforce/Article/enforce-about.html>

In civil suits, the SEC seeks injunctions (i.e., orders that prohibit future violations). A person who violates an injunction is subject to fines or imprisonment for contempt. The Commission can also seek civil money penalties and the disgorgement of illegal profits. In certain circumstances, it may seek a court order barring or suspending an individual from acting as a corporate officer or director. Releases that describe litigation in Federal district court are posted on the SEC website.

The SEC can bring a variety of administrative proceedings, which are heard by hearing officers and Commissioners. A proceeding for a cease and desist order may be instituted against any person who violates the Federal securities laws. With respect to regulated persons—brokers, dealers, and investment advisers, as well as to their employees—the Commission may institute administrative proceedings to revoke or suspend registration or to impose bars or suspensions from employment. In both cease-and-desist proceedings and administrative proceedings against regulated persons, the Commission is authorized to order the payment of civil penalties and disgorgement of ill-gotten gains. Certain associational, conduct-related, and industry bars may also be available. Releases related to recently-instituted or settled cease-and-desist proceedings and administrative proceedings are posted on the SEC website. Initial decisions that are issued by hearing officers in contested cases and Commission opinions on appeal from enforcement actions and disciplinary proceedings by self-regulatory organizations (e.g., the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or the New York Stock Exchange) are also posted on the website.

<https://www.sec.gov/#section-6>

FACILITATING CAPITAL FORMATION

The SEC regulatory regime provides companies and entrepreneurs with ways to access America's capital markets. That access helps them create jobs, develop life-changing innovations and technology, and provide financial opportunities for investors. Even more critical for small businesses, access to capital enables them to grow and scale up their operations and services.

<https://www.sec.gov/about/what-we-do#section2>

INFORMING AND PROTECTING INVESTORS

American households own trillions of dollars worth of equities, either directly or indirectly, through mutual funds, retirement accounts, and other investments. The Federal securities laws that the SEC oversees are based on a simple and straightforward idea: every investor should be treated fairly and have access to certain facts regarding his or her investments and those who sell investments.

The SEC requires public companies, fund and asset managers, investment professionals, and other market participants to disclose significant financial and other information on a regular basis. These requirements empower investors to make informed investment decisions because they have access to accurate, complete, and timely information.

The SEC protects investors by enforcing the Federal securities laws. Effective enforcement holds wrongdoers accountable and deters future misconduct. The Office of Investor Education and Advocacy also provides investors with educational materials and other resources and tools.

<https://www.sec.gov/about/what-we-do#section1>

MAINTAINING AND REGULATING MARKETS

U.S. capital markets are deep, dynamic, and highly liquid. They also have evolved to become increasingly fast and extraordinarily complex.

In the face of market developments and trends, the SEC must be responsive and innovative. Technological advancements and commercial developments have changed the operations of securities markets. To remain an effective regulator, the SEC continuously monitors the market environment and, when appropriate, adjusts and modernizes its activities, expertise, oversight tools, regulations, and rules.

<https://www.sec.gov/about/what-we-do#section3>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that SEC records have been assigned to record group 266.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/266.html>

Background Search Tools

Check the professional background of an investment professional or someone who is selling an investment before entrusting him or her with hard-earned money. The SEC website has search tools that make conducting a background check a simple task.

<https://www.sec.gov/check-your-investment-professional>

Business Opportunities

The Office of Acquisitions' web page features links to help those who seek business opportunities with the SEC. Phone, 202-551-2200.

<https://www.sec.gov/page/oacqsectionlanding>

Career Opportunities

The SEC relies on accountants, attorneys, economists, examiners, industry specialists, information technology specialists, and other professionals to carry out its mission. Applicants must apply for a specific vacancy and complete a process of competitive selection. This process does not apply, however, to attorney vacancies. The Commission runs a college and law school recruitment program that relies on campus visits and student interviews.

<http://www.sec.gov/careers>

In 2020, the SEC ranked 4th among 25 midsize Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacestowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=SE00>

Climate

On March 21, 2022, the SEC proposed rule changes requiring registrants to include certain climate-related disclosures in their registration statements and periodic reports, including information about climate-related risks and certain climate-related financial statement metrics in a note, as part of their audited financial statements. The required information about climate-related risks also would include disclosure of a registrant's greenhouse gas emissions. Commenting on the proposal, SEC Chair Gary Gensler said, "If adopted, [the rule] would provide investors with consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information for making their investment decisions, and it would provide consistent and clear reporting obligations for issuers Our core bargain from the 1930s is that investors get to decide which risks to take, as long as public companies provide full and fair disclosure and are truthful in those disclosures. Today, investors representing literally tens of trillions of dollars support climate-related disclosures because they recognize that climate risks can pose significant financial risks to companies, and investors need reliable information about climate risks to make informed investment decisions."

<https://www.sec.gov/news/press-release/2022-46>

Proposed rule (87 FR 21334) on the enhancement and standardization of climate-related disclosures:

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2022-04-11/pdf/2022-06342.pdf>

Contact Information

The SEC posts email addresses and phone numbers on its "Contact Information" web page.

<https://www.sec.gov/contact-information/sec-directory>

Regional offices can provide investors with information and assist them with complaints. Each regional office posts contact information on its web page.

<https://www.sec.gov/page/sec-regional-offices>

The Office of Investor Education and Advocacy (OIEA) provides services and has tools for answering investors' questions and solving their problems. Office staff can help investors become more informed and avoid fraud. Phone, 800-732-0330.

<https://www.investor.gov/contact-us> | Email: Help@sec.gov

Members of the news media may contact the Office of Public Affairs by email or phone for press inquiries. Phone, 202-551-4120.

Email: news@sec.gov

Data

The "SEC Data Resources" web page has a comprehensive list that brings together links to various SEC data resources.

<https://www.sec.gov/sec-data-resources>

Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (EDGAR)

Domestic and foreign companies are required to file reports, statements, and other forms. This information is free to access and free to download.

<https://www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml>

Enforcement / Litigation

The SEC posts information on enforcement actions, opinions issued by the SEC, briefs filed by SEC staff, trading suspensions, and specific cases of notices concerning the creation of investors' claims funds.

<https://www.sec.gov/page/litigation>

Events

A schedule of upcoming SEC meetings, public appearances by SEC officials, and public hearings is available online.

<https://www.sec.gov/news/upcoming-events>

External Resources

The "Related Sites" web page has a convenient list of hyperlinked websites that online visitors may find helpful.

<https://www.sec.gov/links>

The website Investor.gov has a "Useful Websites" page. It gives investors easy access to a list of hyperlinked websites that belong to consumer groups, Federal agencies, self-regulatory organizations, and State regulators.

<https://www.investor.gov/introduction-investing/general-resources/useful-websites>

Fast Answers

The SEC maintains a list of the terms for which SEC website visitors search most frequently.

<https://www.sec.gov/fast-answers>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the SEC recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/securities-and-exchange-commission>

Financial Planning Tools

The website Investor.gov has a "Free Financial Planning Tools" web page that has links to online analyzers, calculators, and estimators.

<https://www.investor.gov/free-financial-planning-tools>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The Office of Freedom of Information Act Services makes SEC records available to the public to the greatest extent possible under the FOIA. The Office receives thousands of requests per year for Commission documents and records. For more information, contact the FOIA public service center. Phone, 202-551-7900. Fax, 202-772-9337.

<https://www.sec.gov/page/office-foia-services> | Email: foiapa@sec.gov

Records such as no-action and interpretive letters, public comments on proposed rules, registration statements and reports filed, SEC decisions and releases, and staff manuals, can be read and printed for free by using the SEC online search feature. An electronic request form is available for obtaining nonpublic records such as consumer complaints, records compiled in investigations, and staff comment letters. The SEC releases nonpublic records, except when they are shielded from disclosure by a FOIA exemption. An electronic request form also may be used for obtaining older records that the SEC has not posted on its website. These records usually are dated before 1996.

<https://www.sec.gov/page/foia-library>

Glossary

The website Investor.gov has an online glossary.

<https://www.investor.gov/introduction-investing/investing-basics/glossary>

Harmed Investors

The "Information for Harmed Investors" web page contains information on relevant SEC enforcement actions.

<https://www.sec.gov/enforce/information-for-harmed-investors>

In the Spotlight

The "SEC Spotlight" web page highlights topics of current interest at the SEC.

<https://www.sec.gov/spotlight>

Newsroom

The SEC posts press releases, public statements, speeches, testimonies, and webcasts on its website. A subscription form is available online to receive news alerts via email.

<https://www.sec.gov/page/news> | Email: news@sec.gov

Open Government

The SEC supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.sec.gov/open> | Email: opengov@sec.gov

Performance / Budgets / Planning

The SEC posts annual performance and financial reports, budget reports, and strategic plans on its website.

<https://www.sec.gov/about/offices/ofm/ofm-documents.htm>

Plain Language

Like other Federal agencies, the SEC must compose documents in plain writing. According to the Plain Writing Act of 2010, writing should be "clear, concise, well-organized" and follow "other best practices appropriate to the subject or field or audience." SEC writers and editors want to know if agency documents and web pages are difficult to understand. Contact them by email to leave a comment or make a suggestion.

<https://www.sec.gov/plainwriting.shtml> | Email: PlainWriting@sec.gov

Reports / Publications

The SEC posts periodic SEC reports and publications on its website.

<https://www.sec.gov/reports>

The website Investor.gov has a "Publications" web page.

<https://www.investor.gov/additional-resources/general-resources/publications-research/publications>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.sec.gov/sitemap.shtml>

Small Business Capital Formation

A small business can raise capital by selling securities. Under the Federal securities laws, every offer and sale of securities must either be registered with the SEC or conducted under an exemption from registration.

<https://www.sec.gov/smallbusiness>

Social Media

The SEC uses social media to communicate with the general public. It maintains a presence on LinkedIn, posts videos on its YouTube channel, tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on its Twitter accounts, and has Facebook pages.

<https://www.sec.gov/opa/socialmedia>

Tips / Complaints / Questions

Members of the public can inform the SEC of possible violations of U.S. securities laws by completing the online questionnaire.

<https://www.sec.gov/complaint/select.shtml>

Understanding Fees

Fees and costs are associated with investment products and services. A fee may be small; however, it can affect an investment portfolio's performance and returns over time. To learn more about fees, visit the website Investor.gov.

<https://www.investor.gov/introduction-investing/getting-started/understanding-fees>

Veterans

The website Investor.gov has investing tips for veterans and advice on how they can recognize investment fraud.

<https://www.investor.gov/additional-resources/information/veterans>

Violations / Investigations

The "How Investigations Work" web page lists common violations that can lead to an SEC investigation. It also explains the difference between an administrative action and civil action.

<https://www.sec.gov/enforce/how-investigations-work.html>

Votes

The final votes of SEC Commissioners on decisions, orders, rules, and the votes authorizing district court proceedings and other actions are posted online.

<https://www.sec.gov/about/commission-votes.shtml>

The above Sources of Information were updated 4–2022.

About

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Privacy

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No FEAR act

Welcome to the United States Government Manual



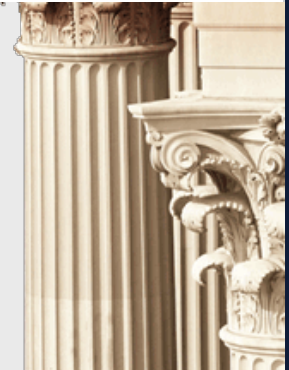
Getting Started

To begin searching within the
Government Manual simply type
in a keyword or phrase
to find your match.

★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



Selective Service System



The United States Government Manual

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

National Headquarters, Arlington, VA 22209-2425

703-605-4100

<http://www.sss.gov>

National Headquarters—Arlington, VA

DIRECTOR	Donald M. Benton
Deputy Director	John P. Prigmore
CHIEF OFFICERS	
Financial	Roderick R. Hubbard
Information Security	Anthony Clark
Chief of Staff	Wadi A. Yakhour
General Counsel	Rudy G. Sanchez, Jr.
https://www.sss.gov/About/Directors-Biography	
ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS	
Information Technology	Anthony Clark
Operations	Craig T. Brown
Public and Intergovernmental Affairs	Matthew H. Tittmann
Support Services	Roderick R. Hubbard

Data Management Center—Palatine, IL

Manager	Nicole F. Harris

Regional Headquarters

DIRECTORS	
Region I—North Chicago, IL	Thomas J. Kenney
Region II—Marietta, GA	Carlos M. Perez
Region III—Denver, CO	John J. Wilber

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2019.

The Selective Service System supplies the Armed Forces with manpower in an emergency and operates an Alternative Service Program for men classified as conscientious objectors.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On June 24, President Harry Truman approved the Selective Service Act of 1948, which established the Selective Service System.

https://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/Morgan-Papers/Vol-I_PL-759.pdf

The SSS is an independent agency within the executive branch. The President appoints the Director, who is directly responsible to the President. The agency is not part of the Department of Defense. The agency's statement of organization is found in the Code of Federal Regulations (32 CFR 1605).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2018-title32-vol6/pdf/CFR-2018-title32-vol6-part1605.pdf>

By the enactment of a later amendment, the original Act became known as the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.). It requires the registration of male U.S. citizens and other male persons who are in the United States. The Act exempts members of the active Armed Forces and nonimmigrant aliens.

<https://www.sss.gov/About/Agency-Mission/Military-Selective-Service-Act>

From 1948 until 1973, men were drafted to fill Armed Forces vacancies that could not be filled through voluntary means. When the authority of induction expired in 1973, the SSS continued and maintained readiness to support the all-volunteer force in case an emergency should require Congress to authorize a resumption of inductions. Registration was suspended early in 1975, and the SSS assumed a standby posture. Beginning in late 1979, efforts were made to upgrade the System's capability for rapid mobilization in an emergency. In the summer of 1980, the registration requirement was reinstated.

<https://www.sss.gov/About/History-And-Records/Background-Of-Selective-Service>

Proclamation 4771 of July 20, 1980 (45 FR 45247), requires, unless exempted by the Military Selective Service Act, male citizens and other males residing in the country born on or after January 1, 1960, and who have attained age 18, but have not attained age 26, to register. A young man may register at a post office within the United States and at a U.S. Embassy or consulate outside the United States. Today, registering online at the SSS's website is also possible.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1980-07-03/pdf/FR-1980-07-03.pdf#page=1>

ACTIVITIES

The Selective Service System (SSS) is a proven way to expand the U.S. Armed Forces in a national emergency. The SSS operates at low cost; it ensures that a future draft will be fair and equitable; and it can respond to the Nation's needs for manpower in a timely manner. Registration is the only mission component that is publicly visible during peacetime;

however, readiness to respond is crucial. It fosters timeliness, fairness, and the equity that is expected of the agency if it is directed to reestablish conscription.

The Military Selective Service Act imposes liability for training and service in the Armed Forces upon registrants who are ages 18–26, 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 opposed to all service in the Armed Forces are required to perform civilian work in lieu of induction into the Armed Forces.

<https://www.sss.gov/About>

Readiness

The SSS maintains readiness to manage a conscription program for the U.S. Armed Forces if authorized by Congress and directed by the President. The agency must be ready to execute a national draft lottery, to issue induction orders to those registrants who are selected through the lottery, and to arrange transportation to relocate them to a military entrance processing station for testing and evaluation before induction into military service. The agency also must maintain the ability to operate an alternative service program for the men who request and are granted conscientious objector status.

Three regional headquarters keep the agency connected with its hundreds of part-time employees and thousands of volunteers throughout the country and U.S. Territories. The regional headquarters maintain the SSS's readiness at the grassroots level. They manage the activities of the agency's 56 State directors; conduct training for them, regional field offices, and civilian board members; and ensure that the local and district appeals boards have sufficient numbers of people serving on them. They also directly support the agency's goal of increasing registration compliance through local registration awareness programs.

The board member program relies on uncompensated civilian volunteers who serve as local, district, and national appeals board members. The SSS trains board members to prepare them for adjudicating claims filed by registrants seeking postponements, exemptions, and deferments in accordance with the Military Selective Service Act, the Code of Federal Regulations, and other policies and procedures. Readiness training, operational planning, and policies for the agency are continually updated to reflect changes that may be occurring in real-time.

Registration

Registration is a critical component of readiness. The agency is responsible for providing trained and untrained manpower to the Department of Defense in the event of a national emergency. If conscription becomes necessary, the maximum number of eligible men must be registered to assure the public of a fair and equitable lottery and induction process. By registering, male citizens comply with Federal law and remain eligible for student financial aid, job training, and Government employment opportunities. Immigrant men protect their eligibility for U.S. citizenship by being registered.

Data Management Center employees process registrations and operate the agency's database system. If directed by Congress and the President, the SSS's registration database would be used to facilitate the induction of men into the U.S. Armed Forces. The agency's database is constantly maintained to ensure accuracy, accessibility, and network security.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Alternative Service

The "Alternative Service Program" brochure is available online.

<https://www.sss.gov/Portals/0/PDFs/ASP%20Brochure%20-%20Web.pdf>

Annual Reports

The SSS posts its annual reports to the U.S. Congress online.

<https://www.sss.gov/Reports/Annual-Report-to-Congress>

Career Opportunities

The Selective Service System offers competitive wages, the Thrift Savings Plan with matching funds, health care benefits, paid vacation time, and work-life benefit options that include telework, as well as alternate and flexible work schedules for most positions.

<https://www.sss.gov/Careers>

In 2018, the SSS ranked 26th among 29 small agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/SS00>

Contact Information

The SSS posts helpful email addresses and phone numbers for contacting the agency.

<https://www.sss.gov/About/ContactInformation> | Email: information@sss.gov

Facts / Figures

Quick facts and figures are available online.

<https://www.sss.gov/About/Quick-Facts-and-Figures>

Forms

Frequently requested forms are available online.

<https://www.sss.gov/Forms>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Enacted in 1966, the FOIA took effect on July 4, 1967. The law gives a right to obtain access to Federal agency records to any person, except a fugitive from the law. Some records, or portions of them, are, however, shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine statutory exemptions or by specific harm that disclosure may cause.

<https://www.sss.gov/Reports/FOIA>

The electronic reading room contains documents that the SSS has posted proactively. Before making a FOIA request, search the electronic reading room for relevant records that may be accessible without a formal FOIA request.

<https://www.sss.gov/Reports/FOIA/FOIA-Electronic-Reading-Room>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The SSS posts answers to FAQs.

<https://www.sss.gov/QA>

Newsletter

The SSS posts its quarterly newsletter "The Register" online.

<https://www.sss.gov/Public-Affairs/The-Register-Newsletter>

Noncitizens / Dual Nationals

U.S. noncitizens and dual nationals are required by law to register with the SSS. More information is available on the "Non-Citizens and Dual Nationals" web page.

<https://www.sss.gov/About/History-And-Records/Non-Citizens-and-Dual-Nationals>

Performance / Accountability

The agency's performance and accountability reports are available online.

<https://www.sss.gov/Reports/Financial-Reports/Performance-Accountability-Report>

Plain Language

The Selective Service System adheres to Federal plain language guidelines. If a document or web page contains poorly written prose or is difficult to understand, contact the agency by email.

<https://www.sss.gov/Reports-and-Notices/Plain-Language> | Email: Information@sss.gov

Registration

Men, age 18–25, with a valid social security number, may register online using an electronic form. A fillable registration form that can be returned by mail is also available for immigrant males (documented or undocumented), for men who cannot use the online registration form because of a faulty social security number, and for men without a social security number.

<https://www.sss.gov/Home/Registration>

Registration resources that have been adapted for various audiences and made suitable for blogs, websites, and electronic and print newsletters, are available on the agency's website.

<https://www.sss.gov/Resources/Resources>

Return to the Draft

Learn how the SSS would conduct a return to the draft.

<https://www.sss.gov/About/Events-after-Draft>

Social Media

The SSS has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/SSSregistration?ref=ts&fref=ts>

The SSS tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/SSS_gov

The SSS posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/SelectiveServ?feature=watch>

Women

Women are not required to register with the SSS. To learn the reasons for their exemption, visit the "Women and the Draft" web page.

<https://www.sss.gov/Registration/Women-And-Draft>

The Sources of Information were updated 7–2019.

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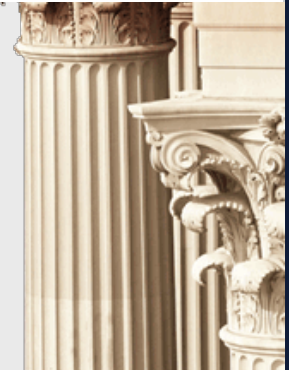
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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



Small Business Administration



The United States Government Manual

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

409 Third Street SW., Washington, DC 20416

202-205-6600

202-205-7064

<http://www.sba.gov>

SBA Headquarters

ADMINISTRATOR

Christopher M. Pilkerton,
Acting

Deputy Administrator

(vacancy)

Chief Counsel

Major Clark, Acting

Senior Advisor

Patricia Gibson

<https://www.sba.gov/person/chris-pilkerton>

ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATORS

Capital Access

William Manger

Communications and Public Liaison

Jimmy F. Billimoria

Congressional and Legislative Affairs

Michael Hershey

Disaster Assistance

James Rivera

Entrepreneurial Development

Allen Gutierrez

Field Operations

Michael Vallante, Acting

Government Contracting and Business Development

Robb Wong

International Trade

David M. Glaccum

Investment and Innovation

Joseph Shepard

Small Business Development Centers

George Koklanaris

Veterans Business Development

Larry Stubblefield

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

Hearings and Appeals

Delorice Price Ford

CHIEF OFFICERS

Financial

Dorrice Roth

Information

Maria A. Roat

Operating	(vacancy)
General Counsel	Christopher M. Pilkerton
National Ombudsman	Stefanie Wehagen

<https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/organization/sba-leadership>

Regional Administrators

REGIONS

I	Wendell G. Davis
II	Steve Bulger
III	Michelle Christian
IV	Ashley Daniel Bell
V	Robert Scott
VI	Justin Crossie
VII	Thomas Salisbury
VIII	Daniel Nordberg
IX	Michael Vallante
X	Jeremy Field

<https://www.sba.gov/local-assistance/find/?type=SBA%20Regional%20Office&pageNumber=1>

Office of Inspector General

Inspector General	H. Mike Ware

<https://www.sba.gov/content/hannibal-mike-ware>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2019.

The Small Business Administration aids, assists, and counsels entrepreneurs and protects their business interests; preserves free and competitive enterprise; and maintains and strengthens the overall economy.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On July 30, 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower approved Public Law 83–163, which is also cited as the "Small Business Act of 1953." This Act created the Small Business Administration (SBA), whose present existence and authority are derived from the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 661).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-67/pdf/STATUTE-67-Pg230.pdf>

For the SBA statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 13, Part 101.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=d38ae405ec8120025c2a65388e249f57&mc=true&node=pt13.1.101&rgn=div5)

[SID=d38ae405ec8120025c2a65388e249f57&mc=true&node=pt13.1.101&rgn=div5](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=d38ae405ec8120025c2a65388e249f57&mc=true&node=pt13.1.101&rgn=div5)

The SBA included an organizational chart in its "Agency Financial Report—Fiscal Year 2018" on page 12.

<https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/2018-11/SBA%20FY%202018%20AFR.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

Advocacy

The Office of Advocacy (OA) promotes the views and elevates the concerns of small business before Congress, White House officials, representatives of Federal agencies, Federal court judges, and policymakers on the State level. Within the Federal government, the OA speaks independently on behalf of small business and is the source of small business statistics. The OA also has watchdog responsibilities, ensuring that small business receives the support and consideration that the "Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980" (Public Law 96–354), as amended, provides.

<https://advocacy.sba.gov> | Email: advocacy@sba.gov

For further information, contact the Office of Advocacy. Phone, 202-205-6533.

Bonding for Contractors

The Surety Bond Guarantee program helps small and emerging contractors obtain the bonding necessary for bidding on and receiving non-Federal contracts up to \$6.5 million and Federal contracts up to \$10 million. The SBA guarantees bonds that participating surety companies issue and reimburses between 70–90 percent of losses and expenses incurred should a business default on the contract. Construction, service, and supply contractors are eligible for the program if they meet certain standards.

<https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs/surety-bonds>

For further information, contact the Office of Surety Guarantees. Phone, 202-205-6540.

Business Development

The Office of Business Development (OBD) oversees the 8(a) Business Development program. The Office assists with contracts and loans, counsels, expands access to capital and credit, gives technical guidance, and offers training workshops. Eligible 8(a) program participants may receive Federal surplus property on a priority basis. One of the OBD's principal development tools is the Mentor-Protégé program, which allows participants to benefit from business development assistance provided by successful companies.

<https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/obd/resources>

For further information, contact the Office of Business Development. Phone, 202-205-5852.

Capital Access

The Office of the Associate Administrator for Capital Access increases the availability of capital through banks and other lending partners. It oversees SBA programs that help small businesses gain access to capital. These programs include the 7(a) general business guarantee, 504 Certified Development Company, SBA surety bond guarantee, and microlending.

<https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/oca>

For further information, contact the Office of Capital Access. Phone, 202-205-6657.

Disaster Assistance

The SBA serves as the Federal disaster bank for nonfarm, private sector losses. It lends money to disaster survivors for repairing or replacing their most damaged property. The agency makes direct loans with subsidized interest rates to individuals, homeowners, businesses of all sizes, and nonprofit organizations.

<https://www.sba.gov/content/disaster-assistance> | Email: disastercustomerservice@sba.gov

For further information, contact the Office of Disaster Assistance. Phone, 202-205-6734.

Field Operations

The Office of Field Operations is responsible for the provision of SBA services and availability of its products: It serves as the critical link between SBA policymakers and businessmen and women who operate small businesses. The Office provides policy guidance and oversight to regional administrators and district directors for achieving agency goals and objectives and for solving problems in specific operational areas. It plays a liaison role and expedites issues for the regional and district offices when dealing with the central office, coordinating the presentation of views from the field. It also establishes and monitors district performance goals and organizes reviews of the field offices.

<https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/sba-locations>

For further information, contact the Office of Field Operations. Phone, 202-205-6808.

Financial Assistance

The SBA does not lend money directly to owners of small businesses, but it supports lenders in their efforts to make loans to them. The SBA sets guidelines for loans made by lending partners, community development organizations, and micro-lending institutions. The SBA reduces the risk of lending and makes it easier for lenders to access capital, which allows owners and operators of small business to receive loans more easily. The SBA gives its guarantee to lending institutions and certified development companies that make loans to small businesses. Small businesses use the borrowed money for working capital and financing the acquisition of land and buildings, for constructing new and improving existing facilities, and for purchasing equipment and machinery.

<https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs/loans>

For further information, contact the nearest Small Business Administration district office.

Government Contracting

Through various programs and services, the SBA assists small businesses—including HUBZone certified firms and disadvantaged, women-owned, and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses—with receiving Government procurement. The contracting liaison helps small-scale entrepreneurs secure an equitable share of the natural resources that the Federal Government sells. The Administration also works with the Office of Management and Budget and other Federal agencies to establish policy and regulations affecting small business access to Government contracts.

<https://www.sba.gov/category/navigation-structure/contracting>

For further information, contact the nearest Office of Government Contracting. Phone, 202-205-6460.

Historically Underutilized Business Zone Development

The Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) program was part of the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997. The program fosters economic development and employment in HUBZones, which include Indian reservations, through the establishment of preferences. The program provides greater access to Federal contracting opportunities for qualified businesses. The SBA regulates and implements the program, determining which businesses are eligible to receive contracts, maintaining a list of qualified businesses that Federal agencies may use for locating vendors, adjudicating protests of eligibility, and reporting to the Congress on the program's effect on employment and investment.

<https://www.sba.gov/content/understanding-hubzone-program> | Email: HUBZone@sba.gov

For further information, contact the HUBZone Help Desk. Phone, 202-205-8885.

International Trade

The Office of International Trade (OIT) makes American small businesses more competitive worldwide by developing international trade opportunities for them. It collaborates with other Federal agencies and with public and private sector groups to promote the exports of small businesses and to help entrepreneurs who seek export opportunities. Through 21 U.S. Export Assistance Centers, SBA district offices, and service-provider partners, the OIT coordinates and

directs the Administration's export initiatives.

<https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/oit>

For further information, contact the Office of International Trade. Phone, 202-205-6720.

Local Assistance

The SBA supports business centers for women (WBCs), business outreach centers for veterans (VBOCs), small-business development centers (SBDCs), and the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE). These programs and others help the SBA further its reach beyond the regional, to the local level.

<https://www.sba.gov/local-assistance>

For further information, contact the Small Business Administration. Phone, 202-205-6600.

Native American Affairs

The Office of Native American Affairs assists and encourages the creation, development, and expansion of small businesses that Native Americans own. It develops and implements initiatives designed to address specific business challenges encountered by Native American entrepreneurs.

<https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/naa>

For further information, contact the Office of Native American Affairs. Phone, 202-205-7364.

Regulatory Fairness

Congress established the National Ombudsman and 10 Regulatory Fairness (RegFair) Boards in 1996 as part of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. The National Ombudsman assists owners of small businesses when they experience excessive or unfair Federal regulatory enforcement action. The National Ombudsman receives comments from small businesses and acts as a liaison between them and Federal agencies. These comments are forwarded to the appropriate Federal agencies for review and consideration of the fairness of the enforcement actions. The National Ombudsman sends a copy of an agency's response to the business owner. In some cases, fines are reduced or eliminated and decisions changed in favor of the owner.

Each of the RegFair Boards comprises five volunteer members who are owners, operators, or officers of small enterprises. The SBA Administrator appoints board members for 3-year terms. Each RegFair Board meets at least annually with the Ombudsman, reports to the Ombudsman on substantiated instances of excessive or unfair enforcement, and comments on the annual report to Congress prior to its publication.

<https://www.sba.gov/ombudsman> | Email: ombudsman@sba.gov

For further information, contact the Office of the National Ombudsman. Phone, 888-734-3247.

Research Investment / Technology Transfer

The Office of Investment and Innovation manages the Small Business Investment Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs. Together, they provide billions of dollars each year for small enterprises to participate in federally funded research and development and to cooperate with Government agencies and research institutions and universities. The SBIR and STTR programs stimulate the creation of intellectual property with potential for commercialization and with applications in a broad range of sectors in the Nation's economy.

<https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/ooi/about-us>

For further information, contact the Office of Investment and Innovation. Phone, 202-205-6510.

Small Business Development

The Office of Small Business Development Centers funds, oversees, and supports the nationwide Small Business Development Center (SBDC) network. The SBDC program provides one-stop management assistance to current and prospective owners of small businesses in central and easily accessible branch locations. The program relies on the cooperation of the private sector, the educational community, and Federal, State, and local governments.

The SBDC program delivers up-to-date counseling, technical help, and training in all aspects of managing a small business. Its services include assistance with feasibility studies and with engineering, financial, marketing, organization, production, and technical challenges. SBDC activities include international trade assistance, procurement assistance, rural development, venture capital information, and technical assistance.

<https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/osbdc>

For further information, contact the Office of Small Business Development Centers. Phone, 202-205-6766.

Venture Capital

The Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program was created in 1958 to connect venture capital with the needs of startups and expanding small businesses. SBICs are privately owned and managed venture capital funds, which the SBA licenses and regulates. They use their own capital, combined with SBA guaranteed funds, to make equity and debt investments in qualifying small businesses. Fund managers may invest up to 75 percent of total capital in small businesses that have no more than 49 percent of their employees overseas, a tangible net worth of between \$6 and \$19.5 million, and an aftertax income averaged over the previous 2 years of between \$2 and \$6.5 million. At least 25 percent of the fund's total capital must be invested in smaller U.S. enterprises that have no more than 49 percent of their employees overseas, a tangible net worth of less than \$6 million, and an aftertax income averaged over the previous 2 years of less than \$2 million.

<https://www.sba.gov/partners/sbics/apply-be-sbic#section-header-6> | Email: askSBIC@sba.gov

For further information, contact the Investment Division. Phone, 202-205-6510.

Veterans Business Development

The Office of Veterans Business Development (OVBD) formulates, executes, and advances policies and programs that provide assistance to small businesses that veterans own and control. Exclusively promoting veteran entrepreneurship,

the OVBD helps veterans, service-disabled veterans, reservists, active-duty servicemembers, transitioning servicemembers, and their dependents or survivors, to avail themselves of all SBA programs and their benefits. The OVBD is involved in each SBA program, ensuring that veterans receive special consideration in each program's operation. The Veterans Business Outreach Program is an OVBD initiative that oversees Veterans Business Outreach Centers nationwide.

<https://www.sba.gov/content/veteran-service-disabled-veteran-owned>

For further information, contact the Office of Veterans Business Development. Phone, 202-205-6773.

Women's Business Empowerment

The Office of Women's Business Ownership (OWBO) enables and empowers female entrepreneurs through advocacy, education, outreach, and support. OWBO programs provide business training and counseling, access to credit and capital, and marketing opportunities, including Federal contracts. The Women's Business Center (WBC) program offers SBA services in almost every State. A WBC tailors its services according to the needs of its individual community. Each WBC provides training in finance, management, marketing, and the Internet, as well as offering access to all financial and procurement assistance programs of the SBA.

<https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/wbo> | Email: owbo@sba.gov

For further information, contact the Women's Business Ownership representative in your SBA district office. Phone, 202-205-6673.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Blog

The SBA blog offers information, news, and perspectives that deal with doing business on a small scale.

<https://www.sba.gov/blogs>

Business Opportunities

Information on selling to the Government and qualifying for Government contracts is available online. The SBA also provides online resources for small businesses and posts information on Government contracting programs on its Web site.

<https://www.sba.gov/contracting>

Career Opportunities

To carry out its mission, the SBA relies on professionals who are culturally astute, have strong communication and presentation skills, can write effectively, and possess technological proficiency.

<https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/sba-team/jobs-sba>

In 2018, the SBA ranked 20th among 27 midsize agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacestowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/SB00>

Climate / Sustainability

The SBA's Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (effective, 30 June 2017) presents a blueprint and a framework for the agency to carry out its mission in a way that helps the biosphere and demonstrates a commitment to the creation of a clean energy economy. The plan addresses reducing greenhouse gases, pollution, waste, and water use. It also discusses strategies, targets, and metrics for climate change adaptation and resilience planning.

<https://www.sba.gov/document/support--strategic-sustainability-performance-plan>

Contact Information

Email addresses and phone numbers are available on the "Contact the SBA" web page (and on the "SBA Locations" web page).

<https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/organization/contact-sba?interiorpage2015>

The SBA public affairs team responds to questions from the media and general public, arranges interviews with appropriate program staff, and provides referrals and other information. To find an SBA local or regional spokesperson, visit the "Regional and Local Media" web page.

<https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/sba-newsroom/regional-local-media>

The Press Office team's contact information is available on the "Press Office Contacts" web page. That team includes staff from the Office of Communications and Public Liaison, Office of Advocacy, Office of Inspector General, and the Freedom of Information Act Office.

<https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/sba-newsroom/press-office-contacts>

Events

The "Find Events" page lists upcoming SBA events nationwide.

<https://www.sba.gov/events/find/?dateRange=all&distance=200&pageNumber=1>

Glossary

The SBA maintains an online glossary.

<https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/obd/resources/13240>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Enacted in 1966, the FOIA took effect on July 4, 1967. The statute makes all existing Federal Government records available to the public; however, a record may be shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine exemptions or by specific harm that its disclosure may cause. Any person, except a fugitive from the law, has a right to request access to Federal agency records.

<https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/sba-performance/open-government/foia> | Email: FOIA@sba.gov

Introduction to the SBA

A short video explaining the SBA's principal services is available online.

<https://www.sba.gov/videos/introduction-sba?interiorpage2015>

Learning Center

The SBA offers online courses to help entrepreneurs start and run businesses.

<https://www.sba.gov/learning-center>

Locations

The "SBA Locations" page helps visitors find contact and other information for disaster offices, district offices, headquarters offices, regional offices, and loan and guaranty centers.

<https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/sba-locations>

Newsroom

The SBA newsroom features congressional testimonies, disaster press releases, media advisories and other press releases, speeches, and weekly lending reports.

<https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/sba-newsroom>

Open Data

The SBA makes data resources and application programming interfaces (APIs) available to the public. The "Open Data Sources" web page lists all the SBA datasets that the general public can access.

<https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/sba-performance/open-government/digital-sba/open-data/open-data-sources>

Open Government

The SBA supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/sba-performance/open-government>

Plain Language

SBA writers and editors are committed to communicating in plain language. If a document or web pages lacks clarity or is difficult to understand, contact the SBA by email.

<https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/sba-performance/open-government/other-plans-reports/plain-language-page> |

Email: plain.language@sba.gov

Resource Guide

The Winter 2019 edition of the "Small Business Resource Guide" is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/what-we-do/resource-guides>

Site Map

The Web site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.sba.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The SBA maintains social media accounts on Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter, and YouTube.

<https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/open-government/about-sbagov-website/social-media>

Videos

The SBA has a collection of online videos. The collection includes a 2-minute video series and other videos that are

grouped by topic: financing, Government contracting, managing a business, marketing, and starting a business.

<https://www.sba.gov/videos>

The Sources of Information were updated 6–2019.

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Social Security Administration



The United States Government Manual

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21235

410-965-1234 / 800-772-1213

800-325-0778 (TTY)

<http://www.socialsecurity.gov>

COMMISSIONER

Nancy A. Berryhill, Acting

Deputy Commissioner

(vacancy)

Chief of Staff	Beatrice M. Disman, Acting
Counselor to the Commissioner	(vacancy)
Director, Equal Employment Opportunity	Claudia J. Postell, Acting
Executive Secretary	Darlynda K. Bogle

<https://www.ssa.gov/org/coss.htm>

Offices

Chief Actuary	Stephen C. Goss
General Counsel	Asheesh Agarwal

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS

Analytics, Review, and Oversight	Patricia A. Jonas
Budget, Finance, Quality, and Management	Michelle A. King
Communications	James C. Borland, Acting
Hearings Operations	Theresa L. Gruber
Human Resources	Marianna LaCanfora
Legislation and Congressional Affairs	Royce B. Min, Acting
Operations	Mary L. Horne, Acting
Retirement and Disability Policy	Mark J. Warshawsky
Systems / Chief Information Officer	Rajive K. Mathur
Inspector General	Gale S. Stone, Acting

https://www.ssa.gov/org/ssachart_access.pdf

<http://oig.ssa.gov>

The above list of key personnel was updated 02–2018.

[For the Social Security Administration statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 20, Part 422]

The Social Security Administration manages the retirement, survivors, and disability insurance programs that are known as Social Security; it administers the Supplemental Security Income program for the aged, blind, and disabled; and it assigns Social Security numbers to U.S. citizens and maintains earnings records based on those numbers.

The Social Security Administration (SSA) was established by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 (5 U.S.C. app.), effective July 16, 1946. It became an independent agency in the executive branch by the Social Security Independence and Program Improvements Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 901), effective March 31, 1995.

<https://www.ssa.gov/history>

The SSA is headed by a Commissioner whom the President appoints with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Deputy Commissioner assists in administering the programs necessary to accomplish the Administration's mission. The Deputy Commissioner performs duties that the Commissioner, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Information Officer, General Counsel, Chief Actuary, and Inspector General assign or delegate to him or her.

https://www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/ssact/title07/0702.htm

The Administration's operations are decentralized to provide local services. Each of the 10 SSA regions has a network of field offices and call centers. These offices and centers provide liaison between the SSA and public. The Administration operates 10 regional offices, approximately 1,230 field offices, 33 teleservice centers, 15 Social Security card centers, 6 processing centers, and 2 additional processing centers in its central office.

<https://www.ssa.gov/org/index.htm>

ACTIVITIES

Black Lung

By agreement with the Department of Labor, the SSA assists in 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).

https://www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/rulings/di/09/SSR73-24-di-09.html

Hearings and Appeals

The SSA administers a nationwide hearings and appeals program that offers a way for those who are dissatisfied with determinations affecting their rights to and amounts of benefits or their participation in programs to seek remedy through 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. The SSA operates approximately 166 hearing offices, including 2 satellite offices; 5 national hearing centers; and 4 national case assistance centers within in its 10 administrative regions.

http://www.ssa.gov/appeals/about_odar.html

Medicare

While the administration of Medicare is the responsibility of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the SSA provides Medicare assistance to the public through SSA field offices and call centers. It adjudicates requests for hearings and appeals of Medicare claims.

<http://www.ssa.gov/medicare>

Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance

The SSA administers social insurance programs that provide monthly benefits to retired and disabled workers, to 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 decrease because the worker retires, dies, or becomes disabled, monthly cash benefits are paid to supplement the family's reduced income.

<https://faq.ssa.gov/ics/support/splash.asp>

Supplemental Security Income

The SSA administers this needs-based program for the aged, blind, and disabled. A basic Federal monthly payment is financed by general revenue, rather than from a special trust fund. Some States, choosing to provide payments to supplement the benefits, have agreements with the Administration under which it administers the supplemental payments for those States.

<http://www.ssa.gov/disabilityssi/ssi.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

The Office of Acquisition and Grants serves as the SSA's principal procurement office.

<http://www.ssa.gov/oag>

Career Opportunities

The SSA offers opportunities for various career paths: acquisitions, contracts, and grants; administrative support; facilities and physical security; finance and accounting; human resources; information technology; law enforcement; legal; and public contact.

<http://www.ssa.gov/careers>

In 2017, the SSA ranked 12th among 18 large agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/SZ00>

Fraud Hotline

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) operates a toll-free hotline, 10 a.m.–4 p.m., eastern standard time, for reporting allegations of abuse, fraud, and waste affecting SSA programs and operations. Phone, 800-269-0271. TTY, 866-501-2101. Fax, 410-597-0118.

<https://oig.ssa.gov/report-fraud-waste-or-abuse>

An online form also is available to file a report.

https://www.ssa.gov/fraudreport/oig/public_fraud_reporting/form.htm

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

An online guide discusses important FOIA-related topics: how to request information and records, information that the SSA cannot disclose, and the fees associated with making a request.

<https://www.ssa.gov/foia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The SSA posts answers to FAQs and offers information on popular help-topics.

<https://faq.ssa.gov/ics/support/default.asp?deptID=34019&referrer=https://www.ssa.gov/ask>

Glossary

A glossary of Social Security terms is available online.

<https://www.ssa.gov/agency/glossary>

History

In 1795, the unflagging colonial and revolutionary pamphleteer Thomas Paine wrote about Americans entering adulthood and their welfare in retirement. To the new Republic, he issued a challenge: Establish a public system of economic security that would give a one-time stipend to each citizen upon attaining age 21, as well as annual benefits starting at age 50. To learn more about this patriot's bold proposal, see the "Historical Background and Development of Social Security" web page.

<https://www.ssa.gov/history/briefhistory3.html>

Multilanguage Gateway

The SSA tries to eliminate or reduce, as much as possible, barriers of language that impede the delivery of its services. Social Security information is available on the SSA website in the following languages: American Sign Language, Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, Farsi, French, Greek, Haitian Creole, Hmong, Italian, Korean, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Somali, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. The SSA provides free interpreter services for conducting Social Security-related business.

<https://www.ssa.gov/multilanguage>

News

The SSA posts press releases online.

<https://www.ssa.gov/news/press/releases>

An online newsletter also is available.

<https://www.ssa.gov/news/newsletter>

Online Services

The SSA offers a growing number of services electronically through its website.

<https://www.ssa.gov/online/services>

Open Government

The SSA supports the Open Government initiative to create a more open and transparent Government by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.ssa.gov/open> | Email: open.government@ssa.gov

Organizational Chart

The SSA's organizational chart is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.ssa.gov/org/ssachart.pdf>

Plain Language

The Plain Writing Act of 2010 requires Federal agencies to communicate in a manner that the public can understand and use. SSA writers and editors welcome suggestions for improving agency forms, notices, pamphlets, or pages from its website.

<https://www.ssa.gov/agency/plain-language> | Email: PlainWriting@ssa.gov

Publications

Many SSA publications in English, Spanish, and other languages are accessible online.

<http://www.socialsecurity.gov/pubs>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.ssa.gov/sitemap.htm>

Speakers

Under certain circumstances, the SSA can provide a speaker free of charge, generally available during business hours, to explain benefits, programs, and services. An online form is available to initiate a request.

<http://www.ssa.gov/agency/ask-for-a-speaker.html>

<https://www.ssa.gov/agency/contact> | Email: OPI.Policy.Coordination@ssa.gov

For further information, contact the Office of Public Inquiries, Social Security Administration, 6401 Security Boulevard, 1106 West High Rise Building, Baltimore, MD 21235. Phone, 410-965-0709. Fax, 410-965-0695.

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Surface Transportation Board



The United States Government Manual

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

395 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20423

202-245-0245

<http://www.stb.gov> | Email: rcpa@stb.gov

BOARD

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	Patrick J. Fuchs
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https://www.stb.gov/about-stb/board-members	

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	Jannie Sheng, Acting
Chief Economist	William J. Brennan
Equal Employment Opportunity	Camella Woodham
General Counsel	Craig Keats
https://www.stb.gov/about-stb/offices	

The above list of key personnel was updated 11–2021.

The Surface Transportation Board adjudicates and resolves railroad rate and service disputes and reviews proposals for railroad mergers.

The Surface Transportation Board (STB) is the successor agency to the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), which was created in 1887. The ICC Termination Act of 1995 established the STB as an independent adjudicatory body within the Department of Transportation. It remained administratively aligned with the Department for nearly two decades.

On December 18, 2015, the Surface Transportation Board Reauthorization Act of 2015 established the STB as a wholly independent Federal agency (49 USC 1301 et seq.).

<https://www.stb.gov/about-stb>

The STB comprises five members, whom the President appoints and the Senate confirms for 5-year terms. The President also designates one of the members to serve as the Board's chair.

<https://www.stb.gov/about-stb/board-members>

The STB posts its organizational chart at the bottom of the "Offices" web page.

<https://www.stb.gov/about-stb/offices>

ACTIVITIES

The STB adjudicates disputes and regulates interstate surface transportation through various laws governing the different modes of surface transportation. Its general responsibilities include the oversight of firms engaged in interstate and foreign commercial transportation—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. The STB's jurisdiction generally extends over railroad rate and service issues, rail restructuring transactions, including mergers and line abandonments, construction, and sales, and labor matters related thereto; some moving van, trucking, and noncontiguous ocean shipping company rate matters; some intercity passenger bus company financial, operational, and structural matters; and pipeline matters that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission does not regulate.

The STB promotes substantive and procedural regulatory reform, provides a forum for the resolution of disputes, and facilitates appropriate market-based business transactions. Through rulemakings and case disposition, it develops improved and efficient ways of analyzing problems, reducing costs associated with regulatory oversight, and encouraging private sector negotiations and resolutions.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Administrative Issuances

The STB posts administrative issuances that may apply to or affect the public.

<https://www.stb.gov/about-stb/administrative-issuances>

Agricultural Contracts

Rail carriers must file a summary of each contract entered into for the transportation of agricultural products. Beginning with the first quarter of 2008, filed contract summaries are available on the STB's website in Portable Document Format (PDF) and grouped by railroad.

<https://www.stb.gov/reports-data/agricultural-contract-summaries> | Email: rcpa@stb.gov

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that Interstate Commerce

Commission (ICC) records have been assigned to record group 134. The ICC's successor agency is the STB.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/134.html>

Career Opportunities

The STB maintains an employment web page.

<https://www.stb.gov/about-stb/jobs>

In 2020, the STB ranked 13th among 29 small Government agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/?c=TX00>

Contact Information

The STB's address is 395 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20423. Phone, 202-245-0245. TTY, 800-877-8339.

Email: rcpa@stb.gov

Environmental Comments

Correspondence and documents that the Office of Environmental Analysis has issued and comments that are part of environmental reviews are accessible online.

<https://www.stb.gov/proceedings-actions/environmental-comments>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the STB recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/surface-transportation-board>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA provides that a person may request access to Federal agency records or information. The STB must disclose records that any person properly requests in writing. Pursuant, however, to one or more of nine exemptions and three exclusions that the Act contains, a Federal agency may withhold certain records or parts of them. The FOIA applies only to Federal agencies and does not create a right of access to records held by the U.S. Congress, the courts, State or local government agencies, and private entities.

<https://www.stb.gov/foia> | Email: foia.privacy@stb.gov

Glossary

The STB website has a glossary of terms associated with environmental issues.

<https://www.stb.gov/resources/environmental/environmental-glossary>

Historic Preservation

The National Environmental Policy and National Historic Preservation Acts and other Federal environmental laws require the STB to consider the impact of its licensing decisions on historic properties. The Office of Environmental Analysis develops guidance that clarifies the STB's historic preservation review requirements and posts it on the STB's website.

<https://www.stb.gov/resources/environmental/historic-preservation-overview>

Maps

The "Railroad Map Depot" web page has links to railroad maps. The railroad map information is based on publicly available maps and data that government agencies, railroads, and other stakeholders produce.

<https://www.stb.gov/resources/railroad-map-depot>

Moving Companies

A moving company is responsible if it loses or damages a customer's household possessions during the move. The customer may file a claim with the mover to request financial compensation for the loss or damage. If the moving company denies the claim—in whole or in part—the customer may need to file a lawsuit or pursue arbitration to obtain compensation. In this type of situation, the customer may need to hire an attorney.

<https://www.stb.gov/resources/need-assistance/hhg-moving/hhg-lost-or-damaged-items>

News

The STB posts press releases online.

<https://www.stb.gov/news-communications/latest-news>

Open Government

The STB supports the three principles of Open Government: collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.stb.gov/about-stb/open-government>

Performance / Accountability

Starting with the year 2016, the STB posts these annual reports on its "Strategic Plan and Performance & Accountability Reports" web page.

<https://www.stb.gov/about-stb/agency-materials/strategic-plan-and-pars>

Rail Customer and Public Assistance

The Rail Customer and Public Assistance Program handles questions on rates and other charges, railroad-car supply and service issues, claims for damage, interchange issues, employee complaints, and community concerns.

<https://www.stb.gov/resources/need-assistance/rcpa>

Reports / Data

Information on the economic data, service data, and other materials that the STB collects or prepares is posted online.

<https://www.stb.gov/reports-data>

The Sources of Information were updated 11–2021.

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Tennessee Valley Authority



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TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902

865-632-2101

<http://www.tva.com>

Board of Directors

CHAIR	(vacancy)
DIRECTORS	Kenneth E. Allen
	A.D. Frazier, Jr.
	William B. Kilbride
	John L. Ryder
	Jeffrey W. Smith
	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)

<https://www.tva.com/About-TVA/Our-Leadership/Board-of-Directors>

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Senior Vice President	Susan E. Collins
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	Sherry A. Quirk
	John M. Thomas III
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Financial	John M. Thomas III
Human Resources	Susan E. Collins

Nuclear	Timothy Rausch
Operating	Michael D. Skaggs
General Counsel	Sherry A. Quirk
https://www.tva.com/About-TVA/Our-Leadership/Executives	
Inspector General	Richard W. Moore
http://oig.tva.gov/igmoore.html	

The above list of key personnel was updated 8–2020.

The Tennessee Valley Authority conducts a unified program of resource development to advance economic growth in the Tennessee Valley region.

Establishment and Members of the Board

The Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 created the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). This act of May 18, 1933 (16 U.S.C. 831-831dd), established the TVA as a wholly owned Government corporation.

https://www.tva.com/file_source/TVA/Site%20Content/About%20TVA/TVA_Act.pdf

All functions of this public corporation are vested in its nine-member Board of Directors, whose members the President appoints by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. At least seven of the nine members must be legal residents of the TVA's service area. The Board designates one of its members to serve as the Chair.

<https://www.tva.com/About-TVA/Our-History>

ACTIVITIES

TVA activities range from economic development and environmental stewardship to electric power production and transmission; to flood control, navigation, and recreation improvement; and to water supply and water quality management.

The TVA's electric power program is financially self-supporting and operates as part of an independent system with the Authority'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 management 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 TVA is the wholesale power supplier for 154 local municipal and cooperative electric systems serving customers in parts of 7 States. It supplies power to 60 industries and Federal installations whose power requirements are large or unusual. Power to meet these demands is supplied from dams, coal-fired powerplants, nuclear powerplants, natural gas combined-cycle powerplants, 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 Brookfield Renewable Energy Partners dams, whose operations are coordinated with the TVA's system.

Economic development is at the heart of the TVA's mission of making the Tennessee Valley a better place to live. A healthy 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.

<https://www.tva.com/About-TVA>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that TVA records have been assigned to record group 142.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/142.html>

Birdwatching

With birds living in and migrating through the area year-round, TVA lands offer plenty of opportunities for birdwatchers.

<https://www.tva.com/environment/recreation/birdwatching> | Email: plic@tva.gov

Business Opportunities

The TVA partners with power distributors, suppliers, and other individuals and organizations. It seeks business relationships with firms offering reliable products and services at competitive prices. The TVA encourages businessmen and women of diverse backgrounds—minorities, service-disabled-veterans, veterans, as well as small business owners and entrepreneurs in historically underutilized business zones—to learn about available opportunities. For more information, contact Supply Chain, BR 4A–C, 1101 Market Street, Chattanooga, TN 37402. Phone , 423-751-7903.

<https://www.tva.com/Information/Doing-Business-with-TVA>

Career Opportunities

The TVA is a service-oriented agency whose mission covers 86,000 square miles and depends on professionals with expertise in diverse fields. Some of those fields include archaeology, aviation, economics, engineering, environmental law, hydrology, law enforcement, library science, marketing, program management, water quality, and zoology.

<https://www.tva.com/Careers> | Email: careers@tva.gov

In 2019, the Office of Inspector General ranked first among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings!

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/TV01>

Climate Change

The "TVA Climate Change Adaptation and Resiliency Plan—2020 Update" is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

https://tva-azr-eastus-cdn-ep-tvawcm-prd.azureedge.net/cdn-tvawcma/docs/default-source/about-tva/guidelines-reports/climate-change-adaptation-plan.pdf?sfvrsn=ea883571_2

Contact Information

The TVA benefits from engaged citizens. It encourages comments, feedback, and input. Contact TVA Communications, 400 W. Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902-1499. Phone, 865-632-2101.

<https://www.tva.gov/About-TVA/Contact-Us> | Email: tvainfo@tva.gov

Economic Development

TVA Economic Development serves the seven States of the TVA service area—AL, GA, KY, MS, NC, TN, and VA. Through partnerships with other economic development organizations, the TVA fosters capital investment and job growth in its service area. Information is available online, or contact TVA Economic Development, 26 Century Boulevard, Suite 100, Nashville, TN 37214. Phone, 615-232-6051.

<https://www.tva.com/Economic-Development>

Environmental Reviews

The TVA conducts environmental reviews to consider the effects of its proposed projects on the human and natural environment before making final decisions. The TVA's environmental projects are open for public review.

<https://www.tva.com/Environment/Environmental-Stewardship/Environmental-Reviews>

Federal Register

Documents that the TVA has published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/tennessee-valley-authority>

Fishing Tips

The TVA helps ambitious fishermen and women meet their numbers. The "Where the Sport Fish Are" page lists the largest populations of Tennessee Valley sport fish and the reservoirs that they inhabit.

<https://www.tva.com/Environment/Recreation/Where-the-Sport-Fish-Are> | Email: plc@tva.gov

Anglers developed the "Angler's Aquatic Plant ID" as a guide for anglers. The online guide contains seasonal tips for fishing near aquatic plants, starting with American Lotus and ending with Southern Naiad.

<https://www.tva.com/Environment/Environmental-Stewardship/Anglers-Aquatic-Plant-ID>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Like all Federal agencies, the TVA is required to disclose records that any person requests in writing. The statute

contains, however, nine exemptions and three exclusions that may shield some records or parts of them from disclosure. The TVA operates a FOIA requester service center. Phone, 865-632-6945.

<https://www.tva.com/Information/Freedom-of-Information> | Email: foia@tva.gov

Green Power

The Green Power Providers program offers Tennessee Valley homeowners and businessmen and women an opportunity to help the TVA generate clean, renewable energy. Participants in the program agree to install a small-scale renewable energy system on their property, and the TVA pays them for every kilowatt hour generated by that system.

<https://www.tva.com/Energy/Valley-Renewable-Energy/Green-Power-Providers>

Historic Photographs

From the earliest days of the TVA, photographers captured images of the agency's work and the cultural changes that followed. The TVA collection contains over 20,000 black-and-white negatives and over 5,000 original file prints. Its images span half a century, from 1933 to 1983.

<https://www.tva.com/about-tva/our-history>

Lake Levels

Current information on ecological health ratings, fish population surveys, planned generation releases at the dams, recreation facilities, reservoir operations, today's levels, and predicted elevations for each TVA reservoir is available online.

<https://www.tva.com/Environment/Lake-Levels>

Library Services

Visitors may use the TVA Research Library by appointment. Contact the TVA Research Library, 400 W. Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, TN 37902-1499. Phone, 865-632-3464.

<https://tva.com/Our-TVA-Story/Nancy-Proctor> | Email: corplibknox@tva.gov

Native American Tribes

Native Americans have a cultural and historical interest in the Tennessee Valley. The TVA consults with 21 federally recognized Tribes when it undertakes projects that could affect their cultural sites.

<https://www.tva.com/environment/environmental-stewardship/land-management/cultural-resource-management/tribal-relations>

Newsroom

The TVA posts news stories and press releases online.

<https://www.tva.com/Newsroom>

Oversight

The Office of the Inspector General from the TVA posts reports and data on Oversight.gov, a text-searchable repository of reports that Federal Inspectors General publish. The Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency operates and maintains the website to increase public access to independent and authoritative information

on the Federal Government.

<https://oversight.gov>

Public Relations

The TVA Public Relations team is available to help representatives of the media.

<https://www.tva.com/newsroom/public-relations>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.tva.com/Index>

Social Media

The TVA has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/TVA>

The TVA posts photos and short videos on Instagram.

<https://www.instagram.com/TVA/>

The TVA publishes business-oriented information on LinkedIn.

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/tva>

The TVA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/tvanews>

The TVA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/TVANewsVideo>

TVA Kids

The TVA maintains the website tvakids.com, which is a colorful online resource for students and teachers. The site covers topics like green power, making electricity, and saving energy. It also has a section of "Cool Stuff" that includes games, videos, and warnings about energy vampires.

<https://www.tvakids.com>

The Sources of Information were updated 8–2020.

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Trade and Development Agency



The United States Government Manual

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

1000 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1600, Arlington, VA 22209-3901

703-875-4357

703-875-4009

<http://www.ustda.gov>

DIRECTOR

Enoh T. Ebong, Acting

Deputy Director

Enoh T. Ebong

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Chief of Staff	Vacant
Chief, Office of Acquisition Management	Garth Hibbert
Director, Congressional Affairs and Public Relations	Thomas R. Hardy
Director, Finance	Kathleen Neumann
General Counsel	Kendra Link, Acting
Chief Information Officer	Benjamin Bergersen
Special Advisor to the Director	Clark Jennings

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South and Southeast Asia	Henry D. Steingass
Sub-Saharan Africa	Lida Fitts
Director, Global Programs	Andrea Lupo
Director, Office of Program Monitoring and Evaluation	Diana Harbison

The Trade and Development Agency advances economic development and U.S. commercial interest in developing and middle-income countries.

Organizational Chart

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).

The USTDA is a foreign assistance agency that delivers its program commitments through overseas grants and

contracts with U.S. firms. The Agency helps companies create U.S. jobs through the export of U.S. goods and services for priority development projects in emerging economies. The Agency links U.S. businesses to export opportunities by funding project planning activities, pilot projects, and reverse trade missions while creating sustainable infrastructure and economic growth in partner countries.

The USTDA provides grant funding to overseas project sponsors for the planning of projects that support the development of modern infrastructure and an open trading system. The hallmark of USTDA development assistance is building partnerships between U.S. companies and overseas project sponsors. These partnerships facilitate the application of proven private sector solutions to developmental challenges.

The Agency works with other U.S. Government agencies to bring their particular expertise and resources to a development objective. These agencies include the Departments of Commerce, Energy, State, Transportation, and the Treasury; Office of the U.S. Trade Representative; Export-Import Bank of the United States; and Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

<https://www.ustda.gov/about/mission>

Activities

The USTDA funds various forms of technical assistance, training, early investment analysis, reverse trade missions, and business workshops that support the development of a modern infrastructure and a fair and open trading environment. The Agency works closely with foreign project sponsors and makes its funds available to them for contracting with U.S. businesses. This arrangement gives American firms market entry, exposure, and access to information. It helps them establish positions in markets that are otherwise difficult to penetrate. The USTDA is involved in many sectors, including energy, transportation, and information and communications technologies.

USTDA-funded studies evaluate the technical, economic, and financial aspects of a development project. They provide the host nation with information on the availability of U.S. goods and services. Financial institutions also use these studies for assessing the creditworthiness of an undertaking. Grants are based on an official request for assistance: Either the sponsoring government or a private sector organization in a developing or middle-income nation can make the request.

<https://www.ustda.gov/program>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

Overseas project sponsors can select U.S. firms to carry out USTDA-funded work through a competitive proposal process that relies on the Federal Business Opportunities Web site (FedBizOpps.gov) or through "sole-source" grants, which allow an overseas project sponsor to identify a U.S. firm as a partner or preferred supplier. More information is available on the "Project Proposals" Web page.

<https://www.ustda.gov/program/project-proposals>

Employment

Job openings and information on internships are posted online.

<https://www.ustda.gov/about/career-opportunities>
<https://www.ustda.gov/about/career-opportunities/internships>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

A FOIA request must be submitted in writing by email, fax, or mail, and clearly identified as a "FOIA REQUEST." Staff is available to answer questions and help formulate a request over the phone; however, the USTDA does not accept phone requests. Mail a request to the FOIA Requester Service Center, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1600, Arlington, VA 22209-3901. Phone, 703-875-4357. Fax, 703-875-4009.

<https://www.ustda.gov/about/resources/foia> | Email: foia@ustda.gov

Library

The USTDA maintains a collection of reports on infrastructure development projects from emerging economies worldwide. Contact the library by email to obtain a report: Most reports can be sent electronically. These reports are accessible also online. Phone, 703-875-4357.

<https://www.ustda.gov/ustda-library> | Email: library@ustda.gov

Newsletter

To provide timely information on Agency supported activities, the USTDA distributes an electronic newsletter containing business opportunities, events, and updates. A subscription form is available online.

<https://www.ustda.gov/connect/subscribe-ustda-news-and-alerts>

Regional Programs

The USTDA is organized into five international regions. Information on each region is available on the Agency's Web site. Questions should be addressed to the appropriate regional director or country manager. Phone, 703-875-4357.

<http://www.ustda.gov/program/regions/index.asp>
<https://www.ustda.gov/about/contact> | Email: info@ustda.gov

For further information, contact the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1600, Arlington, VA 22209-3901. Phone, 703-875-4357. Fax, 703-875-4009.

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United States African Development Foundation



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UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1400 I Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20005

202-233-8800

202-673-3810

<http://www.usadf.gov>

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Vice Chair	John O. Agwunobi
Members	Ward Brehm
	Morgan M. Davis
	Iqbal Paroo
	(vacancy)
	(vacancy)

<http://www.usadf.gov/board-of-directors>

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Chief of Staff / Director of External Affairs	Brandi James
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Program	Elisabeth Feleke
Strategy	Kwasi Donkor
General Counsel	Mateo Dunne
Managing Director of Finance and Administration	Mathieu Zahui

<https://www.usadf.gov/leaderships>

The above list of key personnel was updated 02–2022.

The United States African Development Foundation provides seed capital and technical assistance to support African-led development that grows community enterprises.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On December 16, 1980, President James E. Carter approved Public Law 96–533, which contains the "African Development Foundation Act" (94 Stat. 3151). The Act established the United States African Development Foundation (USADF) as a Government corporation with its principal office in the United States and with branch offices, as necessity requires for carrying out its functions, in Africa (94 Stat. 3152, 3153).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-94/pdf/STATUTE-94-Pg3131.pdf>

"To enable the people of African countries to develop their potential, fulfill their aspirations, and enjoy better, more productive lives," the Act described the purposes of the USADF as fourfold: strengthening friendly bonds between Africans and Americans, supporting local self-help activities that enlarge community development opportunities, promoting effective and expansive African participation in their development process, and promoting development institutions that are indigenous to particular African countries and responsive to the requirements of those countries' poor people (94 Stat. 3152).

The management responsibilities of the USADF are vested in seven members who constitute its Board of Directors. The President appoints each of the members by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. The President designates one board member to serve as its Chairperson and another one of the seven to serve as its Vice Chairperson. The President makes his or her appointment based on the appointee's "understanding of and sensitivity to community level development processes." Five of the board members are "appointed from private life"; the two other members are "appointed from among officers and employees of agencies of the United States concerned with African affairs." A member is appointed for a term of 6 years (94 Stat. 3154).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-94/pdf/STATUTE-94-Pg3131.pdf>

The USADF's statement of organization has been assigned to part 1501 of 22 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=b295cbf93a8249fce4299d34cd24d414&mc=true&node=pt22.2.1501&rgn=div5)

[SID=b295cbf93a8249fce4299d34cd24d414&mc=true&node=pt22.2.1501&rgn=div5](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=b295cbf93a8249fce4299d34cd24d414&mc=true&node=pt22.2.1501&rgn=div5)

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Codified statutory material affecting the USADF has been assigned to the seventh chapter of 22 U.S.C. See "Subchapter XXIII—United States African Development Foundation."

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title22/chapter7/subchapter23&edition=prelim>

Codified rules and regulations associated with the USADF have been assigned to the 15th chapter of 22 CFR. See "Chapter XV—African Development Foundation" (parts 1500–1599).

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=db2ff5965204ffe475554b1b1daa53a6&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title22/22chapterXV.tpl)

[SID=db2ff5965204ffe475554b1b1daa53a6&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title22/22chapterXV.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=db2ff5965204ffe475554b1b1daa53a6&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title22/22chapterXV.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

The USADF invests in African grassroots organizations, entrepreneurs, and small and medium-sized enterprises. The agency's investments promote local economic development by creating jobs, raising incomes, and increasing revenues. These investments also help to empower marginalized populations and underserved communities to leave behind economic insecurity and to reach for stability and prosperity.

<https://www.usadf.gov/mission>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Agriculture / Food Security

Agriculture and food security constitute one of the USADF's key programmatic areas for its transformative programs.

<https://www.usadf.gov/sectors/2>

Archived Records

The records of the "African Development Foundation" are referenced in the "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States." The guide is accessible online, and USADF records have been assigned to Record Group 487. This record group currently does not have a description because no transfer of archival records had been made before the time of the guide's last update.

https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/401-to-500.html?_ga=2.185314729.1809565798.1643669212-1043139313.1643669212

Career Opportunities

The USADF posts career opportunities on its website.

<https://www.usadf.gov/career-opportunities>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has an electronic form for sending a message. Postal correspondence may be sent to the USADF, 1400 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Phone, 202-233-8800.

<https://www.usadf.gov/contact-us> | Email: info@usadf.gov

Country Portfolios

The Foundation has 21 country programs and special initiatives that have extended its reach to a total of 40 African countries.

<https://www.usadf.gov/countries>

Development Model

The USADF uses a community-led development approach and a pan-African network of local implementing partners to support African-designed and African-delivered solutions.

<https://www.usadf.gov/development-model>

Entrepreneurship / Job Creation

Employment through job training and placement and entrepreneurship grants for women and youth constitute one of the USADF's key programmatic areas for its transformative programs.

<https://www.usadf.gov/sectors/4>

Events

The USADF posts information on its events.

<http://www.usadf.gov/events>

Federal Register

Recent documents that the USADF published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/african-development-foundation>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Information on USADF FOIA policies can be obtained from the agency by using the "Contact Us" web page or by sending an email.

<https://www.usadf.gov/contact-us> | Email: info@usadf.gov

Annual and quarterly FOIA reports are posted on the "Legal Notices and Reports" web page.

<https://www.usadf.gov/oversight>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The USADF posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<http://www.usadf.gov/faq>

Grants

Information on grants is available online. An applicant may download an application in English or French. Once completed, the application may be submitted by email or postal mail.

<http://www.usadf.gov/apply>

History

The "Celebrating 40 Years" web page has an annotated timeline that highlights the notable achievements of the past 40 years.

<https://www.usadf.gov/celebrating-40-years>

In the News

For news items, see the "USADF in the News" web page.

<https://www.usadf.gov/usadf-in-the-news>

Open Government

The USADF supports the Open Government initiative by promoting collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.usadf.gov/oversight>

Partners

The USADF partners with African governments, corporations, foundations, and nongovernmental organizations, as well as with other agencies of the U.S. Government and their initiatives.

<https://www.usadf.gov/partnerships>

Renewable Energy / Energy Access Off the Grid

Off-grid renewable energy access is one of the USADF's key programmatic areas for its transformative programs.

<https://www.usadf.gov/sectors/3>

Reports

The USADF posted its "Impact Report 2015–2019." The report describes USADF's work and the effects of that work.

<https://www.usadf.gov/reports>

Resources

The USADF posts its congressional budget justifications and operating plans. The "Resources" web page also has bar and pie graphs: annual revenues, annual expenditures, and a 5-year revenue source profile.

<https://www.usadf.gov/resources>

Social Media

The USADF has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/USADF>

The Foundation tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/USADF>

The USADF posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvhwYYAN6WGK4rlmiWafEAA>

Videos

The USADF maintains a large collection of videos on its website. The topics of those videos range from onion farming to transforming the lives of former child soldiers.

<https://www.usadf.gov/videos>

The Sources of Information were updated 02–2022.

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★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL

United States Agency for Global Media



The United States Government Manual

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA

330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20237

202-203-4545

<http://www.usagm.gov>

Office of the Chief Executive Officer

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Kelu Chao, Acting

Deputy Director

Brian Conniff

Deputy Director for Operations

Matthew Walsh

Executive Director

H. Oanh Tran

Heads of Offices

CHIEF OFFICERS

Financial

Grant K. Turner

Information

James Reeves

Risk

Nnake Nweke

Strategy

Shawn Powers

DIRECTORS

Congressional Affairs

(vacancy)

Management Services

(vacancy)

Public Affairs

(vacancy)

Technology, Services, and Innovation

P. Terry Balazs

General Counsel

David Kligerman

<https://www.usagm.gov/who-we-are/management-team>

Federal Networks

DIRECTORS

Office of Cuba Broadcasting

Sylvia Rosabal

Grantee Networks

PRESIDENTS

Middle East Broadcasting Networks

Kelley Sullivan, Acting

Radio Free Asia

Bay Fang

Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty

Jamie M. Fly

<https://www.usagm.gov/networks>

Open Technology Fund

President

Laura Cunningham

<https://www.opentech.fund/about/people/laura-cunningham>

Office of Inspector General

Inspector General for the U.S. Department of State

Diana Shaw, Acting

<https://www.stateoig.gov/about/IG>

The above list of key personnel was updated 4–2021.

The U.S. Agency for Global Media informs, engages, and connects people around the world in support of freedom and democracy.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On April 30, 1994, President William J. Clinton approved Public Law 103–236, which includes the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994. The Act "established within the United States Information Agency a Broadcasting Board of Governors." The first Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) was sworn in on August 11, 1995.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-108/pdf/STATUTE-108-Pg382.pdf>

Four years later, on October 21, 1998, President Clinton approved Public Law 105–277, which includes the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681–761). On October 1, 1999, the BBG became an

independent and autonomous entity as a result of the legislation.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-112/pdf/STATUTE-112-Pg2681.pdf>

On December 23, 2016, President Barack H. Obama approved Public Law 114–328, which also is cited as the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017. Title XII, which is dedicated to matters relating to foreign nations, contains a section that modifies the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994. The modifications included terminating the position of the Director of the International Broadcasting Bureau and transferring the responsibilities, offices, authorities, and immunities of that position to the Chief Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Board of Governors (130 Stat. 2549). Another modification authorized the agency to rename itself after giving notification to the U.S. Congress of the intended change (130 Stat. 2551).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-114publ328/pdf/PLAW-114publ328.pdf>

On August 22, 2018, as part of a modernization effort, the agency changed its name from the BBG to the United States Agency for Global Media (USAGM). The USAGM continued to use the name BBG when referring to its nine-member board until its dissolution in 2020.

<https://www.usagm.gov/who-we-are/history>

The USAGM posts an organizational chart on its website.

<https://www.usagm.gov/who-we-are/organizational-chart>

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

"Chapter 71—United States International Broadcasting" is assigned to 22 U.S.C. The chapter comprises sections 6201–6216 and contains codified statutory material affecting Radio Free Afghanistan, Radio Free Asia, Radio Free Europe, Radio Free Liberty, and the Chief Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Board of Governors.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title22/chapter71&edition=prelim>

"Chapter V—Broadcasting Board of Governors" is assigned to 22 CFR. The chapter comprises parts 500–599 and contains codified regulatory material associated with the agency.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=44d20bb4bea6e9db09b28364c465d15c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title22/22chapterV.tpl)

[SID=44d20bb4bea6e9db09b28364c465d15c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title22/22chapterV.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=44d20bb4bea6e9db09b28364c465d15c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title22/22chapterV.tpl)

ACTIVITIES

USAGM broadcast services adhere to the broadcasting standards and principles of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (108 Stat. 433).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-108/pdf/STATUTE-108-Pg382.pdf>

The statute's principles and standards support reliable, accurate, and comprehensive news; balanced and comprehensive presentations of U.S. thought, institutions, and policies, as well as discussions on those policies; information on developments throughout the world; and a variety of opinions from nations around the world.

<https://www.usagm.gov/who-we-are>

Middle East Broadcasting Networks

The Middle East Broadcasting Networks, Inc. (MBN) is a nonprofit news organization that operates Alhurra and Alhurra-Iraq Television, Radio Sawa, and MBN Digital under a grant from the USAGM. Alhurra Television, Radio Sawa, and MBN Digital offer an open line of communication between the people of the Middle East and the United States. These networks deliver accurate information on the United States, its policies, and its people, from a range of perspectives and with an exchange of ideas on relevant issues. They reach an audience of nearly 25 million Arabic-speakers in 22 countries across the Middle East and North Africa.

<https://www.usagm.gov/networks/mbn>

Alhurra TV

<http://www.alhurra.com>

Radio Sawa

<https://www.radiosawa.com>

Office of Cuba Broadcasting

The Office of Cuba Broadcasting operates the Martís from its headquarters in Miami, FL. The Martís are a multimedia hub of news, information, and analysis that provides the people of Cuba with interactive programs each day of the week. To broadcast their message, the Martís rely on a combination of high- and low-tech approaches: DVDs, emails, flash drives, Internet, satellite television, shortwave and AM radio, and SMS text. Combined with martinoticias.com, they constitute a unique service that brings accurate information to the Cuban people.

<https://www.usagm.gov/networks/ocb>

Martinoticias

<http://www.martinoticias.com>

Radio Free Asia

Radio Free Asia (RFA) is a private nonprofit news organization that operates under a grant from the USAGM. Broadcasting daily in nine languages to Asian audiences whose governments restrict media, RFA delivers award-winning, reliable news and information. It also allows a range of voices and opinions from within Asia to be heard as a demonstration of freedom of expression over the airwaves, on television, and online. Through shortwave, medium wave, satellite and transmission television, social media, and the Internet, RFA broadcasts in Cantonese, Khmer, Korean, Lao, Mandarin, Myanmar, Uyghur, Vietnamese, and in three Tibetan dialects. Headquartered in Washington, DC, it has eight overseas bureaus and a network of correspondents around the world.

<https://www.usagm.gov/networks/rfa>

Radio Free Asia—English

<https://www.rfa.org/english>

Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) is a private nonprofit multimedia broadcasting corporation whose funding comes from a USAGM grant. It reaches nearly 34 million people in 23 countries—including Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Russia, and Ukraine—in 26 languages. Its journalists provide what many people cannot get locally: uncensored news, responsible discussion, and open debate. RFE/RL uses digital technologies—the Internet, SMS text messaging, online video, satellite radio, and popular social media networks—and conventional broadcast radio to reach people in some

of the most closed societies on Earth. With nearly 70 years of surrogate broadcasting experience, it continues to bring diverse, immediate, and interactive content to audiences.

<https://www.usagm.gov/networks/rferl>

Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty—English

<https://www.rferl.org>

Voice of America

The Voice of America (VOA) is a multimedia international broadcasting service funded by the U.S. Government through the USAGM. It began broadcasting in 1942 and now reaches more than 275 million people worldwide. The VOA provides accurate, comprehensive, and trustworthy news and information, as well as informed discussion on the United States and the world. It engages audiences in regions deemed critical to the United States through whatever medium—radio, television, Internet, or digital media—the people of those regions prefer. It broadcasts approximately 1,800 hours of news, information, educational, and cultural programming every week to a global audience. Programs are produced in 46 languages.

<https://www.usagm.gov/networks/voa>

Voice of America—English

<https://www.voanews.com>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that BBG records have been assigned to record group 517. The BBG is the predecessor agency to the USAGM. See the above "Establishment and Organization" section. Record group 517 does not have a description currently associated with it.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/501-to-600.html>

At a Glance

The "Who We Are" web page features a 60-second video that captures the essence of USAGM core activities: informing people, engaging them in support of democracy, and connecting with them on a global scale.

<https://www.usagm.gov/who-we-are>

Awards

The USAGM has won awards for its productions in a variety of categories: documentary, education, investigative journalism, promotional programming, special reporting, video, and more.

<https://www.usagm.gov/awards>

Business Opportunities

Information on contract opportunities and instructions on how to do business with the USAGM are available online.

<https://www.usagm.gov/who-we-are/partnerwithus/contract-opportunities>

Career Opportunities

The USAGM work environment is diverse, multicultural, and professional. In addition to American citizens, the agency also hires non-U.S. citizens for positions that require foreign language skills. Internships are available in the fields of engineering, public affairs, public diplomacy, and research.

<https://www.usagm.gov/work-with-us>

The USAGM provides training opportunities for reporters and students of media on five continents.

<https://www.usagm.gov/our-work/media-development>

In 2019, the USAGM ranked 23d among 25 midsize agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/IB00>

Climate Change

The USAGM is committed to developing a better understanding of the effects of climate change and to addressing climate change adaptation.

<https://www.usagm.gov/our-work/strategy-and-results/strategic-priorities/research-reports/strategic-sustainability-performance-plan>

The USAGM has provided media training aimed at equipping journalists in the Latin America and the Caribbean region with skills and practices needed to report accurately and effectively on changes in the climate.

<https://www.usagm.gov/2016/09/29/covering-climate-change>

Federal Register

Documents that the USAGM recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/united-states-agency-for-global-media>

Documents that the BBG published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/broadcasting-board-of-governors>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA provides a statutory basis for public access to official agency information previously restricted from public view. Through the FOIA, Congress affirmed that citizens have the right to know what their Government does. Under the act, official information is available to "any person" without regard to need for or interest in the material. The USAGM and its FOIA staff are committed to ensuring the fullest possible disclosure that is consistent with the letter and spirit of the law.

<https://www.usagm.gov/foia> | Email: foia@usagm.gov

The FOIA requires agencies to disclose, proactively and electronically, certain categories of records to the public. Records that the USAGM has previously released to the public under the FOIA and that are the subject of subsequent requests or likely to be the subject of subsequent requests are proactively disclosed in the USAGM's electronic reading room for public access. Records that the USAGM determines are of sufficient public interest to warrant automatic disclosure are also proactively disclosed in the electronic reading room.

<https://www.usagm.gov/foia/electronic-reading-room>

History

"The news may be good for us. The news may be bad. But we shall tell you the truth." These words, American journalist and writer William Harlan Hale spoke during the Voice of America's first radio show. For 75 years, U.S. international media have been broadcasting to audiences abroad. Visit the "History" web page to learn more about a story that continues to be heard around the world today.

<https://www.usagm.gov/who-we-are/history>

Learn English

The Voice of America's website features resources for learning American English.

<https://learningenglish.voanews.com>

Legislation / Congressional Committees

The USAGM receives its mandate to supervise all broadcasting activities and to provide strategic management for the agency from various public laws. The U.S. Congress oversees the USAGM, which is an independent executive branch agency, by monitoring, reviewing, and supervising its activities, programs, and policy implementation.

<https://www.usagm.gov/who-we-are/oversight>

Networks

The USAGM's website provides convenient access to the home pages of all of its networks.

<https://www.usagm.gov/networks>

News

USAGM-related news and information are available online.

<https://www.usagm.gov/news-and-information>

The latest press releases from the USAGM and its networks are available online.

<https://www.usagm.gov/news-and-information/press-releases>

Open Government

The USAGM supports the Open Government initiative by promoting collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://www.usagm.gov/our-work/strategy-and-results/strategic-priorities/research-reports/open-government> | Email: opengov@bbg.gov

Pronunciation Guide

The VOA "Pro • nounce" website is a pronunciation guide with an audio feature. The guide helps people from around the globe pronounce challenging words that have been or are currently trending in media sources.

<https://pronounce.voanews.com>

Services and Technology To Evade Censorship

The Open Technology Fund advances global Internet freedom by supporting research and development and the implementation and sustainability of technologies that facilitate the free flow of information, increase digital security, and enable freedom of expression online.

<https://www.opentech.fund/about>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.usagm.gov/sitemap>

Social Media

The USAGM has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/USAGMgov>

The USAGM tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/USAGMgov>

The USAGM posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvYge67D7cpRJ6aYn2E9pPw>

Students and Youth Worldwide

Voice of America's "Student Union" section offers students and youth international news that relates to them.

<https://www.voanews.com/student-union>

The above Sources of Information were updated 4–2021.

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United States Agency for International Development



The United States Government Manual

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20523

202-712-0000

<http://www.usaid.gov>

ADMINISTRATOR

Samantha Power

Deputy Administrator

(vacancy)

Chief of Staff

Gideon Maltz

Counselor	T. Christopher Milligan

CHIEFS

Financial Officer	Reginald W. Mitchell

Information Officer	Jay Mahanand

DIRECTORS

Acquisition and Assistance	Mark A. Walther

Executive Secretary	Jeremy Bernton

General Counsel	Margaret L. Taylor

<https://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization/leadership-listing>

Central Bureaus

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATORS

Foreign Assistance	(vacancy)

Legislative and Public Affairs	(vacancy)

Management	Colleen R. Allen, Acting

ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATOR

Policy, Planning and Learning	Michele Sumilas

Functional Bureaus

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

Development, Democracy, and Innovation	Karl Fickenschier, Acting

Global Health

Kerry Pelzman, Acting

ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATOR

Conflict Prevention and Stabilization

Robert Jenkins, Acting

Humanitarian Assistance

Sarah Charles

Resilience and Food Security

Jim Barnhart

Geographic Bureaus

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATORS

Africa

Peter Malnak, Acting

Asia

Karen L. Freeman, Acting

Europe and Eurasia

Margot Ellis, Acting

Latin America and the Caribbean

Peter Natiello, Acting

Middle East

Andrew Plitt, Acting

<https://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization/bureaus>

Independent Offices

DIRECTORS

Budget and Resource Management

Tricia Schmitt

Civil Rights and Diversity

Ismael Martinez, Acting

Security

John Voorhees

Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization

John M. Watson, Acting

CHIEF OFFICER

Human Capital

Robert Leavitt

Office of Inspector General

Inspector General

Thomas J. Ullom, Acting

<https://oig.usaid.gov/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2021.

The United States Agency for International Development seeks to eradicate extreme global poverty and enables resilient and democratic societies to realize their potential.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is an independent Federal agency established by 22 U.S.C. 6563.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title22/chapter74/subchapter4&edition=prelim>

Its principal statutory authority is the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title22/chapter32&edition=prelim>

Its statement of organization was published as a notice in the Federal Register on August 26, 1987, (52 FR 32174).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1987-08-26/pdf/FR-1987-08-26.pdf>

USAID serves as the focal point within the Government for economic matters affecting U.S. relations with developing countries. It administers international economic and humanitarian assistance programs. The Administrator is under the direct authority and foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State.

<https://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/mission-vision-values>

The Agency posts its organizational chart online. The chart includes independent offices and central, functional, and geographic bureaus.

<https://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization>

ACTIVITIES

The Agency works in over 100 countries to promote broadly shared economic prosperity, strengthen democracy and good governance, protect human rights, improve global health, advance food security and agriculture, increase environmental sustainability, further education, help societies prevent and recover from conflicts, and provide humanitarian assistance in the wake of natural and manmade disasters.

<https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do>

Democracy

The Agency promotes the transition to and consolidation of democratic regimes throughout the world. Programs focus on such problems as human rights abuses; misperceptions of democracy and free-market capitalism; lack of

experience with democratic institutions; the absence or weakness of intermediary organizations; nonexistent, ineffectual, or undemocratic political parties; disenfranchisement of women, indigenous peoples, and minorities; failure to implement national charter documents; powerless or poorly defined democratic institutions; tainted elections; and inability to resolve conflicts peacefully.

<https://www.usaid.gov/democracy>

Economic Growth

The Agency promotes broad-based economic growth by addressing factors that enhance the capacity for growth and by working to remove obstacles that obstruct individual opportunity. Programs concentrate on strengthening market economies, expanding economic opportunities for the disadvantaged in developing countries, and building human skills and capacities to facilitate broad participation.

<https://www.usaid.gov/economic-growth-and-trade>

Environment

Environmental programs support two strategic goals: 1) reducing long-term threats to the biosphere, particularly loss of biodiversity and change in climate; 2) promoting sustainable economic growth locally, nationally, and regionally by addressing shortsighted economic, environmental, and developmental practices. Globally, USAID programs focus on reducing sources of greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing greenhouse gas sinks and on promoting innovative approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of Earth's biological diversity. The approach adopted to address national environmental problems differs from country to country, depending on its environmental priorities. Strategies may include improving agricultural, industrial, and natural resource management practices; strengthening public policies and institutions; being in dialogue with governments and international agencies; and environmental research and education.

<https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/environment-and-global-climate-change>

Global Health and Population

The Agency improves access and quality of services for maternal and child health, nutrition, voluntary family planning, and reproductive health. It prevents and treats HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. It assists countries in the design and implementation of state-of-the-art public health approaches to end preventable child-maternal deaths and achieve an AIDS-free generation. The Agency takes advantage of economies of scale in procurement, technical services, and commodities. To promote sustainability, the Agency helps expand health systems and the health workforce by adopting and scaling-up proven health interventions across programs and countries. It also 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.

<https://www.usaid.gov/global-health>

Humanitarian Assistance / Post-Crisis Transitions

The Agency gives humanitarian assistance to save lives, reduce suffering, help victims return to self-sufficiency, and reinforce 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 a

disaster crisis; support for democratic institutions during periods of national transition; and building and reinforcement of local capacity to anticipate disasters and better cope with their aftermath.

<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict>

Overseas Organizations

USAID 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 appropriate assistant administrators according to geographic bureaus: Africa, Asia and the Near East, Europe and Eurasia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Overseas program activities that involve more than one country are administered by regional offices. These offices may also have country organizational responsibilities for assigned countries. Generally, the offices are headed by a regional development officer.

Coordination and representative offices for development assistance provide liaison with various international organizations and represent U.S. interests in development assistance matters. These offices may be only partially staffed by USAID personnel and may be headed by employees of other U.S. Government agencies.

<http://www.usaid.gov/where-we-work>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that USAID records have been assigned to record group 286.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/286.html>

Blog

"Impact" is the name of the official USAID blog.

<https://blog.usaid.gov/>

Bureaus

Geographic bureaus are responsible for the overall activities in countries; functional bureaus conduct Agency programs that are worldwide in nature or that cross geographic boundaries.

<https://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization/bureaus>

Business Opportunities

Through worldwide partnerships, USAID seeks to find innovative and cost-effective ways of addressing global challenges. The Agency partners with educational institutions, faith-based and community organizations, non-governmental organizations, and individuals and organizations in the private sector.

<https://www.usaid.gov/work-usaid/how-to-work-with-usaid>

Career Opportunities

USAID employs professionals with a variety of managerial, operational, and technical skills to achieve its international development goals. Its workforce includes direct-hire and contract employees based in the United States and at field missions worldwide.

<http://www.usaid.gov/careers>

The Partnership for Public Service ranked USAID 14th among 25 midsize agencies in its Best Places To Work in the Federal Government 2019 rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/AM00>

Climate Change

Deforestation and reliance on fossil fuels accelerate climate disruption. As the climate changes, it undermines the efforts of poor communities to be self-supporting. USAID shares data, knowledge, and tools with developing countries to help people predict, prepare for, and adapt to more frequent and more destructive weather-related events. The Agency also helps countries grow in sustainable ways by promoting clean and reliable energy and healthy landscapes. Watch the 3-minute video to learn more about USAID global climate action.

<https://www.usaid.gov/climate/usaid-global-climate-action>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has an electronic form for submitting comments and questions, phone numbers, and links to relevant USAID web pages.

<https://www.usaid.gov/contact-us> | Email: open@usaid.gov

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that USAID recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/agency-for-international-development>

Foreign Aid Explorer

The Foreign Aid Explorer website offers a multidimensional picture of U.S. foreign assistance to help users find and retrieve the data that they seek. Interactive maps and graphics displaying the historical details of U.S. foreign assistance allow users to explore foreign aid data across countries, sectors, and over time. Advanced users can quickly download data by using data query tools or by selecting a prepared file.

<https://foreignassistance.gov/consolidation>

Forms

An electronic forms page features a selection of up-to-date USAID forms that are arranged according to form number.

<https://www.usaid.gov/forms>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

FOIA requests must be submitted in writing: email, fax, mail, or via the Public Access Link web portal. The Agency does not accept verbal FOIA requests. USAID Government information specialists are available to answer questions. Phone, 202-712-0960. Fax, 202-216-3070.

<https://www.usaid.gov/foia-requests> | Email: foia@usaid.gov

USAID adds records that information seekers request repeatedly to its electronic FOIA library. If the desired record or document is not part of the FOIA library, consider submitting a written FOIA request to obtain the desired information. Please search the electronic reading room before submitting an official request for information.

<https://foiarequest.usaid.gov/app/ReadingRoom.aspx>

History

President John F. Kennedy approved the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and created USAID by Executive order. Two years later, in a commencement address, he proclaimed: "Our problems are man-made; therefore, they can be solved by man. For in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet; we all breathe the same air; we all cherish our children's futures—and we are all mortal." President Kennedy's actions and words helped characterize the years of his administration and the one that followed, years that became known as the "decade of development." To learn more about the role that USAID played in expanding international development assistance opportunities, visit the "USAID History" web page.

<https://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/usaid-history>

Mission Directory

The online mission directory allows users to filter their searches by region: Afghanistan and Pakistan, Africa, Asia, Europe and Eurasia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East.

<https://www.usaid.gov/mission-directory>

News

USAID posts news and information: congressional testimonies, events, factsheets, photographs and videos, podcasts, press releases, speeches, and success stories, as well as its "Frontlines" magazine, "Impact" newsletter, and "Impact" blog.

<https://www.usaid.gov/news-info>

Offices

USAID has several independent offices that carry out discrete functions.

<https://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization/independent-offices>

Open Government

USAID supports the Open Government initiative by posting data, records, and reports online.

<https://www.usaid.gov/open>

Plain Language

USAID adheres to the principles of transparency and openness that the Plain Writing Act of 2010 promotes. Plain writing plays a key role in achieving Open Government initiative goals and in improving collaboration, public participation, and transparency.

<https://www.usaid.gov/plain-writing>

SERVIR Global

A joint initiative of USAID and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, SERVIR partners with leading regional organizations worldwide to help developing countries use information from Earth observing satellites and geospatial technologies for managing climate risks and land use. SERVIR products, services, and tools empower decisionmakers to act locally on agriculture, ecosystems, land use, natural disasters, water, and other climate-sensitive issues.

<https://servirglobal.net/>

Social Media

USAID maintains a YouTube channel and has a presence on Facebook, Twitter, and other social media.

<https://www.usaid.gov/stayconnected>

Water / Sanitation

Nearly 2.1 billion people cannot access safe drinking water in their homes, and about 4.4 billion people live exposed to sewage, trash, or both. Inadequate water and sanitation and poor hygiene combine to spread disease and elevate death rates worldwide.

<https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/water-and-sanitation>

The Sources of Information were updated 6–2021.

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United States Commission on Civil Rights



The United States Government Manual

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

1331 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 1150, Washington, DC 20425

202-376-8128

800-977-8339 (FedRelay)

<http://www.usccr.gov>

CHAIR

Catherine E. Lhamon

Vice Chair

Patricia Timmons-Goodson

Commissioner	Debo P. Adegbile
Commissioner	Gail Heriot
Commissioner	Peter N. Kirsanow
Commissioner	David Kladney
Commissioner	Karen K. Narasaki
Commissioner	Michael Yaki
Staff Director	Mauro A. Morales

[For the Commission on Civil Rights statement of organization, see the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Part 701]

The Commission on Civil Rights informs the development of national civil rights policy and enhances enforcement of Federal civil rights laws.

Organizational Chart

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).

<http://www.usccr.gov/about/index.php>

ACTIVITIES

The Commission conducts hearings on important civil rights issues, including issuing subpoenas for the production of documents and the attendance of witnesses; publishes studies and reports on a wide range of civil rights issues to inform and advise policymakers; holds public briefings, issues press releases, makes information publicly available online, and provides a complaint referral service to promote greater public awareness of civil rights issues, protections, and enforcement; and sustains advisory committee involvement in the national program planning to strengthen factfinding.

<http://www.usccr.gov/about/powers.php>

Regional Programs

The Commission maintains 51 State Advisory Committees (SACs), one for each State and the District of Columbia. Each SAC is composed of citizen volunteers who are familiar with local and State civil rights issues. SAC members assist the Commission with factfinding, investigating, and disseminating information. The Commission ensures that advisory committees are diverse and represent a variety of backgrounds, skills, experiences, and perspectives. This diversity

promotes debate and broadens exploration of the issues. All appointments are made in a nondiscriminatory manner.

<http://www.usccr.gov/about/sac.php>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Complaints

The complaint referral service helps place individuals in contact with the appropriate office for obtaining information on the complaint process. Phone, 202-376-8513 or 800-552-6843.

<http://www.usccr.gov/filing/complaint.php> | Email: referrals@usccr.gov

Employment

Career opportunities—vacancy announcements and available internships—are posted online. Contact the Human Resources Division for more information. Phone, 202-376-8364.

<http://www.usccr.gov/about/careers.php> | Email: careers@usccr.gov

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Information on how to file a FOIA request is available online. A request may be sent by email or fax, or by mail to the FOIA Officer, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 1150, Washington, DC 20425. Phone, 202-376-8351. Fax, 202-376-1163.

<http://www.usccr.gov/foia/index.php> | Email: foia@usccr.gov

Library

The Robert S. Rankin Memorial Library welcomes visitors. It is open on weekdays, 10 a.m.–4 p.m. (except on Federal holidays). For more information, contact the Robert S. Rankin Memorial Library, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20425. Phone, 202-376-8110. Fax, 202-376-7597.

<http://www.usccr.gov/about/library.php> | Email: publications@usccr.gov

Publications

For a complete list of Commission publications, consult the online catalog. It includes briefings; clearinghouse publications; hearings, consultations, and conferences; periodicals; publications in Spanish; staff reports; State advisory committee reports; and statutory and interim reports. To order a publication, contact the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Suite 1150, Washington, DC 20425. Phone: 202-376-8128.

<http://www.usccr.gov/pubs/index.php> | Email: publications@usccr.gov

Regional Offices

A list of the six regional offices—including addresses, telephone numbers, and areas served—is available online.

<http://www.usccr.gov/contact/regional.php>

<http://www.usccr.gov/contact/index.php>

For further information, contact the Office of the Staff Director, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 1150, Washington, DC 20425. Phone, 202-376-7700. Phone, 800-977-8339 (FedRelay).

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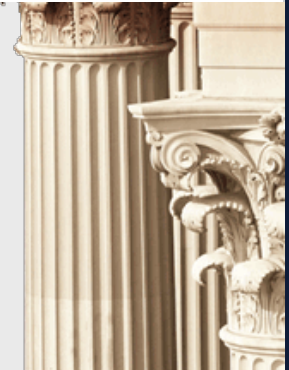
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United States International Trade Commission



The United States Government Manual

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436

202-205-2000

<http://www.usitc.gov>

Commissioners

CHAIR	David S. Johanson
VICE CHAIR	(vacancy)
	Meredith M. Broadbent
	Jason E. Kearns
	Rhonda K. Schmidtlein
	Irving A. Williamson
https://www.usitc.gov/press_room/bios.htm	

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE	Charles E. Bullock
CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER	Keith B. Vaughn
GENERAL COUNSEL	Dominic L. Bianchi

Administrative Services Offices

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	Stephen McLaughlin
DIRECTORS	
Human Resources	Eric Mozie
Security and Support Services	Robert N. Riess
Secretary to the Commission	Lisa R. Barton

Financial Offices

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

John M. Ascienzo

DIRECTORS

Budget

Chris Swetz

Finance

Derek Henderson

Procurement

Debra Bridge

Independent Offices

DIRECTORS

Equal Employment Opportunity

Altivia R. Jackson

External Relations

Jennifer Andberg

Operating Offices

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS

Catherine B. DeFilippo

Chief Data Officer

Jeremy Wise

DIRECTORS

Analysis and Research Services

Jeremy Wise

Economics

William M. Powers

Industries

Jonathan R. Coleman

Investigations

Nannette M. Christ

Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements

James R. Holbein

Unfair Import Investigations

Margaret D. Macdonald

Office of Inspector General

Inspector General

Philip M. Heneghan

<https://www.usitc.gov/oig.htm>

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2019.

The United States International Trade Commission provides the President, the U.S. Trade Representative, and the Congress with independent analysis of and information on tariffs, international trade, and the Nation's competitiveness; makes determinations in proceedings involving imports that may harm a domestic industry or violate U.S. intellectual property rights; and maintains the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The United States International Trade Commission (USITC) 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).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2017-title19/pdf/USCODE-2017-title19-chap12.pdf>

With the advice and consent of the Senate, the President appoints six commissioners for 9-year terms, unless the appointment is made to fill an unexpired term. The Chair and Vice Chair are designated by the President for 2-year terms, and succeeding Chairs may not be of the same political party. The Chair 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).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2017-title19/pdf/USCODE-2017-title19-chap4-subtitleII.pdf>

The USITC posts its organizational chart (2017) online.

https://www.usitc.gov/documents/usitc_org_2017_revised.pdf

ACTIVITIES

The USITC engages in various activities pursuant to the previously mentioned statutes. Under the Tariff Act of 1930, it has broad powers of investigation to scrutinize the following competitive factors: U.S. customs laws and those of foreign countries; the proportional relationship between the volume of imported articles and domestic production and domestic consumption; the conditions, causes, and effects of foreign industries competing with U.S. industries; and any other factor affecting competition between imported articles and U.S. articles. Upon request, the USITC is required to convey its available information to the President, the House Committee on Ways and Means, and the Senate Committee on Finance. The President, the Congress, or the two committees mentioned can direct the USITC to

undertake investigations and studies. To carry out its research and conduct its specialized studies, the USITC maintains expertise in all matters relating to the commercial and international trade policies of the United States.

https://www.usitc.gov/press_room/about_usitc.htm

Foreign Subsidization / Selling at Less Than Fair Value

The USITC conducts preliminary-phase investigations to determine whether imports of foreign merchandise that are alleged to be subsidized or sold at less than fair value injure or threaten to injure an industry in the United States. If its determination is affirmative and the Secretary of Commerce concludes that unfair practices are occurring or suspects that they may be occurring, then the USITC conducts final-phase investigations to determine the injury or threat of injury to an industry.

https://www.usitc.gov/press_room/usad.htm

Under the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, the USITC also conducts sunset reviews. In these reviews, the it evaluates whether material injury to a U.S. industry would continue or recur if the antidumping duty or countervailing duty order under review were revoked. Injury reviews must be conducted on all antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders every 5 years for as long as the orders remain in effect.

https://www.usitc.gov/press_room/us_sunset.htm

Generalized System of Preferences

With respect to articles that may be considered for preferential removal of the duty on imports from designated developing countries, the USITC advises the President of the economic consequences that removal may have on the domestic industry and on consumers.

<https://www.usitc.gov/glossary/term/generalized-system-preferences-gsp>

Harmonized Tariff Schedule

The U.S. Congress enacted the "Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States" (HTS). The HTS became effective on January 1, 1989, replacing the Nation's former tariff schedules. The USITC publishes the HTS, which contains the U.S. tariff schedules and related matters. The agency also considers questions affecting the arrangement of tariff schedules and the classification of articles.

https://www.usitc.gov/tariff_affairs/about_hts.htm

Import Relief for Domestic Industries

The USITC conducts global safeguard 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 increased quantities that injure, or threaten to injure, the domestic industry producing a similar article or an article that competes with the imported one. If its determination is affirmative, the USITC recommends to the President action that would address the threat and be most effective in facilitating positive adjustment by the industry to import competition. The President determines if import relief is an appropriate response. The USITC also reports on developments within an industry that has been granted import relief. It advises the President of the probable economic effect of reducing or eliminating the tariff increase that was previously granted. The President may continue, modify, or terminate the import relief.

https://www.usitc.gov/press_room/us_safeguard.htm

Imports From NAFTA Countries

Pursuant to section 302 of the NAFTA Implementation Act, the USITC conducts bilateral safeguard investigations.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BILLS-103hr3450enr/pdf/BILLS-103hr3450enr.pdf>

These investigations seek to determine whether, as a result of the reduction or elimination of a duty that the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) facilitates, a Canadian or Mexican export to the United States in increased quantities and under certain conditions may damage, or threaten to damage, a U.S. industry that produces a similar article competing with the Canadian or Mexican export. If the USITC makes an affirmative determination, it advises the President on the relief needed to prevent or to remedy serious harm. USITC investigations of this kind resemble procedurally investigations that are conducted under the global safeguard-action provisions of the Trade Act of 1974.

https://www.usitc.gov/press_room/us_safeguard.htm

Interference With Agricultural Programs

The USITC conducts investigations, at the direction of the President, to determine whether products are being imported into the United States under conditions and in quantities that render, or tend to render, ineffective or that materially interfere with a Department of Agriculture program. The USITC communicates its findings to the President and makes recommendations. The President then may impose a fee or quota on the imports in question; however, no fee or quota may be imposed on any article that a member of the World Trade Organization produces.

https://www.usitc.gov/press_room/statutory_resp.htm

Market Disruption From Communist Countries

The USITC 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 USITC'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.

https://www.usitc.gov/press_room/statutory_resp.htm

Trade Negotiations

When duties and other trade barriers are being considered for modification as part of a proposed trade agreement with a foreign country, the USITC advises the President of the potential economic consequences on U.S. industries and on consumers.

https://www.usitc.gov/press_room/statutory_resp.htm

Unfair Import Trade Practices

The USITC applies U.S. statutory and common law of unfair competition to the importation of products into the United States and their sale. If it determines that there is a violation of law, it will 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 stop.

https://www.usitc.gov/intellectual_property/about_section_337.htm

Uniform Statistical Data

The USITC cooperates with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce to establish an enumeration

of articles imported into and exported from the United States for statistical purposes. It also seeks to establish comparability of these statistics with statistical programs for domestic production.

https://www.usitc.gov/press_room/statutory_resp.htm

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

Most USITC contract opportunities are reserved for small businesses. They are typically for experienced contractors in the areas of administrative services, facilities management, information technology, and management consulting. The Office of Procurement oversees all procurements. Phone, 202-205-2252.

https://usitc.gov/procurement/doing_business_with_usitc.htm

Career Opportunities

The USITC relies on accountants, analysts and specialists, attorneys, economists, and other professionals to carry out its mission. For more information, contact the Director, Office of Human Resources. Phone, 202-205-2651.

<https://www.usitc.gov/employment/positions.htm> | Email: hr@usitc.gov

The USITC ranked 2d among 29 small agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's 2018 Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/TC00>

Contact Information

The USITC website has an electronic form for submitting a comment or question.

https://www.usitc.gov/contact_us.htm

External Links

The "Related External Links" web page has a collection of external links to make locating additional information more convenient.

https://www.usitc.gov/related_sites.htm

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Enacted in 1966, the FOIA took effect on July 4, 1967. The statute makes all existing Federal Government records available to the public; however, a record may be shielded from disclosure by one or more of nine exemptions or by specific harm that its disclosure may cause. Any person, except a fugitive from the law, has a right to request access to Federal agency records. The FOIA strengthens democratic governance by giving access to Government records to anyone who submits a proper FOIA request.

<https://www.usitc.gov/secretary/foia/index.htm>

The USITC posts answers to frequently asked FOIA-related questions.

https://www.usitc.gov/secretary/foia/foia_faq.htm

Glossary

The USITC maintains an online glossary.

<https://usitc.gov/glossary.htm>

The "USITC Acronyms" web page enables the nonspecialist to navigate in an acronym-rich environment.

<https://www.usitc.gov/acronyms.htm>

Harmonized Tariff Schedule

The "Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States," which includes general notes and rules of interpretation, is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF). The HTS is used to classify imported merchandise for rate of duty and statistical purposes.

<https://hts.usitc.gov/current>

History

The USITC has developed a timeline of U.S. tariffs and trade and posted it online.

https://www.usitc.gov/flash/dynamic_timeline.htm

The USITC celebrated its 100th birthday in September of 2016. To mark that milestone, it published a 453-page history of the agency called "A Centennial History of the United States International Trade Commission" (2017). The entire history is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

https://www.usitc.gov/documents/final_centennial_history_508_compliant_v2.pdf

How To Find It

Try the "How Do I Find" web page, which has a collection of links to help online visitors use the USITC website.

https://www.usitc.gov/press_room/how_to_find.htm

Investigations

A list of active antidumping and countervailing duty investigations is available online.

https://www.usitc.gov/trade_remedy/731_ad_701_cvd/investigations.htm

337Info is an information retrieval system containing data on USITC Section 337 investigations.

<https://pubapps2.usitc.gov/337external> | Email: 337InfoHelp@usitc.gov

The Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) contains all documents that have been filed in relation to USITC investigations. EDIS provides the capabilities to file documents for an investigation and to search for documents that have been submitted to the USITC.

<https://edis.usitc.gov> | Email: EDIS3Help@usitc.gov

Low-Carbon Energy / Sustainable Products

European Union climate regulations, which treat wood pellets as a low-carbon energy source, play a principal role in supporting the wood pellet industry's growth. To learn more, see Robert Ireland's 2018 executive briefing, in which he expresses his views on international trade in this energy source.

https://www.usitc.gov/publications/332/executive_briefings/wood_pellets_ebot_final.pdf

In their 2018 working paper "Exporting Ecolabels: Is Demand for Certified Sustainable Products Affecting International Trade?" coauthors Renee Berry and Marin Weaver explore the influence of sustainability certifications on trade patterns

in food and agricultural products. USITC working papers express the views of their authors and may not represent the views of the U.S. International Trade Commission or its individual Commissioners.

https://www.usitc.gov/publications/332/working_papers/exporting_ecolabels_final_with_cover_mjs_071718.pdf

News

The USITC posts news releases on its website.

https://www.usitc.gov/press_room/news_release/news_release_index.htm

Open Data

The USITC helps increase the Federal Government's efficiency and transparency by making its operational information more accessible and useful.

<https://www.usitc.gov/data/index.htm>

Reading Rooms

Reading rooms are open to the public in the Office of the Secretary and the USITC Main Library. The USITC Law Library is publicly accessible by prior arrangement. Call 202-205-3287 to schedule a visit.

Popular Topics

The "Popular Topics" web page has links to frequently visited USITC pages. Popular topics include calendar events, commissioner biographies, "Federal Register" notices, hearing protocols, jobs, and news releases.

https://usitc.gov/popular_topics.htm

Publications

The Commission publishes results of investigations on various commodities and subjects. Other publications include an annual report to the Congress on the operation of the trade agreements program and an annual review of Commission activities. Specific information on these publications may be obtained from the Office of the Secretary.

https://usitc.gov/research_and_analysis/commission_publications.htm

Site Map

The USITC site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.usitc.gov/sitemap>

Trade Seminars

The research division of the Office of Economics posts the International Trade Seminar Series on the USITC website.

https://www.usitc.gov/research_and_analysis/seminars_economics.htm

The Sources of Information were updated 7–2019.

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United States Office of Special Counsel



The United States Government Manual

UNITED STATES OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

1730 M Street NW., Suite 218, Washington, DC 20036-4505

202-804-7000

800-872-9855

202-653-5151

<http://www.osc.gov>

LEADERSHIP TABLES

SPECIAL COUNSEL

Henry J. Kerner

Principal Deputy Special Counsel

Ellen C. Epstein

DEPUTY SPECIAL COUNSELS

Legal Affairs

Patrick Hartobey

Public Policy

Travis Millsaps

General Counsel

Susan K. Ullman

<https://osc.gov/Pages/Leadership.aspx>

Administrative Services Division

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

Bruce Gipe

CHIEF OFFICERS

Administrative Services

Derrick McDuffie

Data

Smita Patel

Financial

Karl P. Kammann

Human Capital

Kathy McDuffie

Information

Smita Patel

Clerk

Mahala Dar

General Law Division

ASSOCIATE SPECIAL COUNSEL

Anne Wagner

UNIT CHIEFS

Alternative Dispute Resolution

Jane Juliano

Complaints Examining

Barbara J. Wheeler

Disclosure

Catherine A. McMullen

Diversity, Outreach, and Training

Shirine Moazed

Investigation and Prosecution Division—Field

ASSOCIATE SPECIAL COUNSEL

Bruce D. Fong

FIELD OFFICE CHIEFS

Dallas

Anne Gullick

Detroit

Christopher T. Tall

San Francisco Bay Area

Joseph Siegelman

Investigation and Prosecution Division—Headquarters

ASSOCIATE SPECIAL COUNSEL

Louis Lopez

DIVISION CHIEFS

Kimberley Baxter

Emilee Collier

Darshan Sheth

Rachel Venier

UNIT CHIEFS

Hatch Act	Ana Galindo-Marrone
Retaliation and Disclosure	Elizabeth McMurray
Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act	Patrick H. Boulay

The above list of key personnel was updated 11–2019.

The United States Office of Special Counsel investigates allegations of certain activities prohibited by civil service laws, rules, or regulations and litigates before the Merit Systems Protection Board.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The U.S. Office of Special Counsel (OSC) was established on January 1, 1979, by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. app.).

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf186&num=0&edition=prelim>

Public Law 95–454, which is also cited as the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, was approved on October 13, 1978, and became effective on January 11, 1979. This statute enlarged the agency's functions and powers (92 Stat. 1112).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-92/pdf/STATUTE-92-Pg1111.pdf>

Pursuant to provisions of Public Law 101–12, which is also cited as the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989, the OSC functions as an independent investigative and prosecutorial executive branch agency that litigates before the Merit Systems Protection Board (103 Stat. 16).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-103/pdf/STATUTE-103-Pg16.pdf>

Statutory material associated with the OSC is codified in sections 1211–1219 of 5 U.S. C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title5/part2/chapter12/subchapter2&edition=prelim>

Additional statutory material that affects the OSC and that derives from the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 is codified in section 1101, note, of 5 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title5/part2/chapter11&edition=prelim>

The OSC included an organizational chart in its "Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2018" on page 107.

[https://osc.gov/Documents/Resources/Statutory%20Reports%20and%20Notices/Performance%20and%20Accountability%20Reports%20\(PAR\)/Performance%20Reports/FY%202018%20Performance%20and%20Accountability%20Report.pdf](https://osc.gov/Documents/Resources/Statutory%20Reports%20and%20Notices/Performance%20and%20Accountability%20Reports%20(PAR)/Performance%20Reports/FY%202018%20Performance%20and%20Accountability%20Report.pdf)

ACTIVITIES

The OSC safeguards the merit system in Federal employment by protecting employees and applicants from prohibited personnel practices, especially from reprisal for whistleblowing. The Office operates a secure channel for Federal whistleblower disclosures of gross waste of funds or mismanagement, substantial and specific danger to public health

and safety, and violations of laws, regulations, or rules. The OSC also issues advice on the Hatch Act and enforces its restrictions on political activity by Government employees. It protects the civilian employment and reemployment rights of military servicemembers under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Act. The OSC enhances Government accountability and performance by the realization of a diverse, inclusive Federal workplace where employees embrace excellence in service, uphold merit system principles, are encouraged to disclose wrongdoing, and are protected against reprisals and other unlawful employment practices.

<https://osc.gov/Services>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that OSC records have been assigned to record group 481. The Guide is accessible online, but no description is associated with this record group.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/000.html>

Business Opportunities

The OSC relies on the Department of Interior for performing assisted procurements. The OSC posts contract opportunities online by using Government acquisition vehicles like GSA Ebuy. It posts open market opportunities on the Federal Business Opportunities Web site.

<https://osc.gov/Careers>

Career Opportunities

The agency employs approximately 110 employees who work in Washington, DC, or in the Dallas, Detroit, and Oakland field offices. To carry out its mission, the OSC relies heavily on attorneys, investigators, and personnel management specialists.

The OSC seeks law students year-round for internships in Dallas, TX; Detroit, MI; Oakland, CA; and Washington, DC.

<https://osc.gov/Careers>

In 2018, the OSC ranked 14th among 29 small agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/FW00>

Contact Information

The "Contact OSC" web page has postal and email addresses and phone numbers.

<https://osc.gov/Pages/contact.aspx> | Email: info@osc.gov

Electronic Filing

The E-Filing System makes filing a complaint with the OSC easier and faster.

<https://osc.gov/pages/file-complaint.aspx>

En Español

The OSC posts information in Spanish on its "Para Información En Español" web page.

<https://osc.gov/Espanol>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

FOIA requests must be submitted in writing by email, fax, or U.S. postal mail or other delivery service. The OSC provides a Public Access Link portal that allows information seekers to submit a request online and to receive confirmation of and updates on a pending request.

<https://osc.gov/Pages/FOIA-Resources.aspx>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The OSC posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://osc.gov/FAQ>

Hatch Act Advisory Opinions

Advice that the OSC has given to individuals on the Hatch Act is publicly accessible online.

<https://osc.gov/Services/Pages/HatchAct-AdvisoryOpinion.aspx>

News

The OSC posts press releases online.

<https://osc.gov/PressReleases>

Open Government

The OSC supports the Open Government initiative by promoting the principles of collaboration, participation, and transparency.

<https://osc.gov/OpenGov>

Prohibited Personnel Practices

The OSC provides information on personnel practices that are prohibited within the Federal workplace.

<https://osc.gov/Services/Pages/PPP.aspx>

Reports

The OSC posts reports on its website.

<https://osc.gov/Reports>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://osc.gov/Pages/SiteMap.aspx>

Social Media

The OSC tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/US_OSC

Speakers

To request a speaker, contact the OSC by phone or fax. Phone, 202-804-7000. Fax, 202-254-3711.

Whistleblower Files

The OSC posts documents from closed investigations on its website. These documents are based on whistleblower disclosures.

<https://osc.gov/PublicFiles>

2302(c) Program Certification

The White House has required all Federal agencies to certify that they are educating their employees about the rights of whistleblowers. Phone, 703-466-0259.

<https://osc.gov/Services/Pages/Outreach-2302Cert.aspx> | Email: 2302c@osc.gov

The Sources of Information were updated 11–2019.

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Welcome to the United States Government Manual

Getting Started

To begin searching within the Government Manual simply type in a keyword or phrase to find your match.

★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



United States Postal Service



The United States Government Manual

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

475 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, DC 20260

202-268-2000

<http://about.usps.com>

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

CHAIR	Robert M. Duncan
Vice Chair	(vacancy)
Governor	John M. Barger
Governor	Ronald A. Bloom
Governor	Roman Martinez IV
Governor	Donald L. Moak
Governor	William D. Zollars
Governor	(vacancy)
Governor	(vacancy)
Postmaster General / Chief Executive Officer	Louis DeJoy
Deputy Postmaster General / Chief Government Relations Officer	(vacancy)
Secretary	Michael J. Elston
http://about.usps.com/who-we-are/leadership/board-governors.htm	

OFFICERS

POSTMASTER GENERAL / CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	Louis DeJoy
Deputy Postmaster General	(vacancy)
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENTS	Scott Bombaugh, Acting
	Joseph Corbett
	Isaac Cronkhite

	Thomas J. Marshall
	Pritha Mehra, Acting
	Steve Monteith, Acting
	Kristin Seaver
	Jacqueline Krage Strako
	David E. Williams
Chief Postal Inspector	Gary Barksdale
General Counsel	Thomas J. Marshall
VICE PRESIDENT	
Corporate Communications	Jeffery A. Adams
http://about.usps.com/who-we-are/leadership/pmg-exec-comm.htm#p=1	

Commerce and Business Solutions

CHIEF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS SOLUTIONS OFFICER	Jacqueline Krage Strako
VICE PRESIDENTS	
Facilities	Thomas Samra
Business Development	(vacancy)
Business Solutions	(vacancy)
Transportation Strategy	Kelly Abney, Acting

Customer Affairs and Marketing

CHIEF CUSTOMER AND MARKETING OFFICER	Steve Monteith, Acting

VICE PRESIDENTS

Customer Experience	Kelly M. Sigmon
Marketing	(vacancy)
Product Innovation	Gary Reblin
Sales	Timothy R. Costello, Acting

Financial Affairs

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	Joseph Corbett

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT

Finance and Strategy	Luke Grossman

VICE PRESIDENTS

Controller	Cara Greene
Pricing and Costing	Sharon Owens
Supply Management	Mark Guilfoil

Government Relations

CHIEF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS OFFICER	(vacancy)

Judicial Officer	Alan R. Caramella, Acting

<https://about.usps.com/who/judicial>

Human Resources

CHIEF HUMAN RESOURCES OFFICER

Isaac Cronkhite

Labor Relations

Douglas Tulino

Employee Resource Management

Simon Storey

Information

CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

Pritha Mehra, Acting

VICE PRESIDENTS

Mail Entry and Payment Technology

Randy Workman, Acting

Information Security

Gregory S. Crabb

Information Technology

Marc McCrery, Acting

Chief Information Security Officer

Gregory S. Crabb

Logistics and Processing Operations

CHIEF LOGISTICS AND PROCESSING OPERATIONS OFFICER

David E. Williams

VICE PRESIDENTS

Logistics

Robert Cintron

Processing and Maintenance Operations

Mike Barber

VICE PRESIDENTS—REGIONAL OPERATIONS

Eastern

Dane Coleman

Western

Larry Muñoz

Retail and Delivery

CHIEF RETAIL AND DELIVERY OFFICER

Kristin Seaver

VICE PRESIDENTS

Delivery Operations

Joshua D. Colin

Retail and Post Office Operations

Angela Curtis

VICE PRESIDENTS—AREA OPERATIONS

Atlantic

Salvatore Vacca

Central

Krista Finazzo, Acting

Southern

Shaun E. Mossman

Western Pacific

Gregory Graves

Technology

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER

Scott Bombaugh, Acting

VICE PRESIDENTS

Engineering Systems

Linda M. Malone, Acting

Enterprise Analytics

Jeffrey C. Johnson

<http://about.usps.com/who-we-are/leadership/officers.htm>

Inspector General

Tammy L. Whitcomb

<https://www.uspsoig.gov/about-us/tammy-whitcomb>

The United States Postal Service binds the Nation together through the people's personal, educational, literary, and business correspondence by providing prompt, reliable, and efficient services to patrons in all areas and by rendering postal services to all communities.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Three weeks after the battles of Lexington and Concord, the Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia and planned for the defense of the colonies against Great Britain. The conveyance of letters and intelligence was essential for winning the war for independence. A committee, which Benjamin Franklin chaired, was named to consider the creation of a postal system. The committee reported back to the Continental Congress in July of 1775. The Continental Congress agreed to the committee's recommendations, quickly created the position of Postmaster General, and named the committee's chair to fill the new position. Under Franklin and his immediate successors, the postal system mainly carried communications between Congress and the Continental Army. To ensure reliable service, postmasters and post riders were exempt from military duties. Franklin served as Postmaster General until November of 1776. He held the office when the Declaration of Independence created the United States in July of that year, which means that Franklin had the distinction of serving as the first Postmaster General of the United States. America's present Postal Service descends from the system Franklin placed in operation.

<https://about.usps.com/publications/pub100.pdf>

The Articles of Confederation were ratified in 1781. Article IX addressed the establishment and regulation of "post offices from one State to another, throughout all the United States" and the exaction of "postage on the papers passing" from State to State, throughout the United States, "as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office."

<https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=3&page=transcript>

The Constitution of the United States gives the U.S. Congress the power "to establish Post Offices and post Roads" (ART. I, Sec. 8).

<https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=9&page=transcript>

On September 22, 1789, President George Washington approved an "Act for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office" (1 Stat. 70). This temporary piece of legislation provided that "the regulations of the post-office shall be the same as they last were under the resolutions and ordinances of the late Congress." It also provided for the appointment of a Postmaster General, who would "be subject to the direction of the President . . . in performing the duties of his office, and in forming contracts for the transportation of the mail." The Act remained in force "until the end of the next session of Congress," and its provisions were continued by subsequent acts.

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/1st-congress/session-1/c1s1ch16.pdf>

On June 8, 1872, President Ulysses S. Grant approved an "Act to revise, consolidate, and amend the Statutes relating to the Post-office Department" (17 Stat. 283). Even before the passage of this law, the Post Office, or General Post Office, as it sometimes was called, had acquired the additional epithet of Post-office Department, which inaccurately implied its prior establishment as an executive branch department. This law "established, at the seat of government of the United States of America, a department to be known as the Post-office Department." The Post Office was now officially

named the Post-office Department, and it had acquired departmental status within the executive branch of Government.

<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/42nd-congress/session-2/c42s2ch335.pdf>

Pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949 (PL 81-109), President Harry S. Truman prepared Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1949 and transmitted it to the Senate and the House of Representatives on June 20, 1949. The provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949 became effective on August 20, 1949.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5a-node84-leaf99&num=0&edition=prelim>

On August 23, 1949, the National Archives published President Truman's reorganization plan in the Federal Register (14 FR 5225). The plan "established an Advisory Board for the Post Office Department." In addition to the Chair and Vice Chair, the Board comprised seven other members who were representative of the public. It also provided that these seven members "shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate"; that this same process shall be applied to the appointment of the Deputy Postmaster General; and that the Post Office Department's Postmaster General and Deputy Postmaster General shall serve as the Board's Chair and Vice Chair.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-1949-08-23/pdf/FR-1949-08-23.pdf>

On August 12, 1970, President Richard M. Nixon approved Public Law 91-375, which is commonly cited as the Postal Reorganization Act. Senators and Representatives passed this piece of legislation "to improve and modernize the postal service" and "to reorganize the Post Office Department." Regarding postal policy, the Act stated: "The United States Postal Service shall be operated as a basic and fundamental service provided to the people by the Government of the United States, authorized by the Constitution, created by Act of Congress, and supported by the people . . . shall have as its basic function the obligation to provide postal services to bind the Nation together through the personal, educational, literary, and business correspondence of the people . . . shall provide prompt, reliable, and efficient services to patrons in all areas and shall render postal services to all communities. The costs of establishing and maintaining the Postal Service shall not be apportioned to impair the overall value of such service to the people" (84 Stat. 719). The present United States Postal Service (USPS) commenced operations on July 1, 1971.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-84/pdf/STATUTE-84-Pg719.pdf>

The most comprehensive postal legislation since the Nation's founding, the Postal Reorganization Act transformed the Post Office Department into the USPS, an independent establishment of the executive branch of the Federal Government. The Act did not change, however, the mission of the Postal Service, as stated in section 101 of 39 U.S.C. The new USPS began operations on July 1, 1971, the same day that the President's Cabinet no longer included the Postmaster General among its membership. The Act affected postal rates and mail classifications, terms and conditions of employment, labor and management relations, laws that govern mail transportation, and compensation and benefits for USPS officers and employees.

Regarding labor and management relations, the Postal Reorganization Act authorized collective bargaining on wages and working conditions under laws that apply to private industry and provided for binding arbitration if an impasse persists 180 days after the start of bargaining. The strike ban, which is applicable to all Federal employees, remained in effect. The Act authorized the National Labor Relations Board to determine proper bargaining units, supervise representative elections, and enforce the unfair labor practices provisions. It also protected the rights of all employees to form, join, or assist a labor organization or to refrain from such activity. Today, the USPS is the only Federal agency whose employment policies are governed by a process of collective bargaining that the National Labor Relations Act

prescribes.

<https://about.usps.com/publications/pub100.pdf>

On December 20, 2006, President George W. Bush signed Public Law 109–435, which is cited usually as the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (120 Stat. 3198).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-120/pdf/STATUTE-120-Pg3198.pdf>

This piece of legislation made more than 150 changes to Federal law, affecting the Postal Service.

<https://about.usps.com/transforming-business/postal-act-2006.htm>

Changes included the categorization of postal products, the replacement of the Postal Rate Commission by the Postal Regulatory Commission, transferring the obligation to pay military pension costs, and the establishment of the Postal Service Retiree Health Benefits Fund, into which the Postal Service was required to prepay benefits for 10 years into the future.

<https://about.usps.com/publications/pub100.pdf>

Spanning two full centuries and parts of two others, congressional action and Presidential approval have shaped the general organization of the Postal Service into what it is today. The Board of Governors directs the exercise of USPS powers, reviews its practices and policies, and directs and controls USPS expenditures. The Board comprises 11 members, 9 of whom the President appoints by the advice and with the consent of the Senate. Not more than five governors may belong to the same political party. The governors are chosen to represent the public interest, and they may not be representatives of specific interests that use the Postal Service. The Postmaster General and Deputy Postmaster General are also voting members of the Board.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=ac56841027cf753f6ab20c24468d6fa3&mc=true&node=pt39.1.221&rgn=div5#se39.1.221_12)

[SID=ac56841027cf753f6ab20c24468d6fa3&mc=true&node=pt39.1.221&rgn=div5#se39.1.221_12](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=ac56841027cf753f6ab20c24468d6fa3&mc=true&node=pt39.1.221&rgn=div5#se39.1.221_12)

The chief executive officer of the Postal Service is the Postmaster General, who is responsible for the overall operation of the Postal Service. The Board of Governors appoints the Postmaster General. The Postmaster General and the governors appoint the Deputy Postmaster General.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=ac56841027cf753f6ab20c24468d6fa3&mc=true&node=pt39.1.221&rgn=div5#se39.1.221_14)

[SID=ac56841027cf753f6ab20c24468d6fa3&mc=true&node=pt39.1.221&rgn=div5#se39.1.221_14](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=ac56841027cf753f6ab20c24468d6fa3&mc=true&node=pt39.1.221&rgn=div5#se39.1.221_14)

The USPS posts its organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://about.usps.com/who/leadership/hq-org.pdf>

The USPS statement of organization has been assigned to part 221 in 39 CFR.

[https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=ac56841027cf753f6ab20c24468d6fa3&mc=true&node=pt39.1.221&rgn=div5)

[SID=ac56841027cf753f6ab20c24468d6fa3&mc=true&node=pt39.1.221&rgn=div5](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=ac56841027cf753f6ab20c24468d6fa3&mc=true&node=pt39.1.221&rgn=div5)

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Statutory material affecting the Postal Service has been codified and assigned to 39 U.S.C. The title comprises four parts: General, Personnel, Modernization and Fiscal Administration, Mail Matter, and Transportation of Mail.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title39&edition=prelim>

Regulatory material that is associated with the USPS is codified and assigned to 39 CFR. The title comprises parts 1–3099.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

ACTIVITIES

The USPS provides business, Government, mailing, shipping, and sustainability services, as well as law enforcement. As a Federal agency, the USPS has been a sustainability leader through policies and programs like its renewable energy and recycling initiatives.

<https://about.usps.com/what/welcome.htm>

The USPS is the only delivery service that reaches every mailbox—including APO, FPO, DPO, and post office box addresses—nationwide. This comprehensive reach allows the USPS to support Government activities through its services like the distribution of tax forms and the delivery of ballots overseas.

<https://about.usps.com/what/government-services>

USPS programs support communities through disseminating information, educating, and participating in worthwhile causes. Examples of these types of programs include National Dog Bite Awareness Week, the Stamp Out Hunger National Food Drive, and a partnership with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

<https://about.usps.com/what/corporate-social-responsibility/activities>

The U.S. Postal Inspection Service has jurisdiction in criminal matters affecting the integrity and security of the mail. Postal inspectors protect all postal employees and enforce Federal statutes involving mail fraud, mail bombs, child pornography, illegal drugs, mail theft, and other postal crimes.

<https://www.uspis.gov>

To expand and improve its services, the USPS engages in customer cooperation activities, including the development of programs for both the general public and major customers. To provide services that are responsive to public needs, the Postal Service operates its own planning, research, engineering, real estate, and procurement programs, and it maintains close ties with international postal organizations.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Annual Food Drive

On the second Saturday of May, in more than 10,000 cities and towns nationwide, letter carriers collect food that postal customers donate, as part of the National Association of Letter Carriers' (NALC) one-day Stamp Out Hunger National Food Drive, which is the largest in the Nation. Led by letter carriers who are represented by the NALC (AFL–CIO), with help from rural letter carriers, other postal employees, and volunteers, the drive has delivered more than one billion pounds of food over the past 25 years. Carriers collect nonperishable food donations in post offices and at mailboxes and deliver them to local community food banks, pantries, and shelters. Nearly 1,500 NALC branches in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands participate.

<https://about.usps.com/what/corporate-social-responsibility/activities/nalc-food-drive.htm>

Annual Reports / Strategic Plans

Documents that are required by law and regularly published by the Office of Strategic Planning are available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing online and downloading.

<https://about.usps.com/strategic-planning/future-postal-service/publications.htm>

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that USPS records have been assigned to record group 488. The guide is accessible online, but it does not contain a description that is associated with record group 488.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/401-to-500.html>

Blog

"Postal Posts" is the USPS's official blog.

<https://uspsblog.com>

Business Customers

The Business Customer Gateway website supports USPS online services for mailers, shippers, and business.

<https://gateway.usps.com/eAdmin/view/signin>

Business Opportunities

Suppliers can learn about doing business with the Postal Service online. Information on rights and permissions (the use of trademarked material) and licensing products is also available online.

<http://about.usps.com/doing-business/welcome.htm>

Career Opportunities

Information on careers—including information for veterans and reservists, for students and recent graduates—is available on the USPS website or at the nearest post office.

<https://about.usps.com/careers>

In 2019, the Office of Inspector General ranked 57th among 420 agency subcomponents in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<https://bestplacetowork.org/rankings/detail/PS01>

Change of Address

A family member, individual, or business owner may change his or her address online, using the "Official USPS Change-of-Address" web page.

<https://moversguide.usps.com/mgo/disclaimer?referral=MG14>

Contact Information

The USPS posts contact information online. It also operates a customer care center. Phone, 800-275-8777.

<https://www.usps.com/help/contact-us.htm>

USPS media relations specialists can answer questions that journalists and reporters may have.

<https://about.usps.com/newsroom/national-releases/welcome.htm#national-media-contacts>

Election Mail

Americans rely on the USPS to fulfill its role in the electoral process. The Postal Service provides an effective, efficient,

and secure way for citizens to participate in democracy when policymakers decide to use mail as part of elections.

<https://about.usps.com/what/government-services/election-mail>

The USPS Office of Inspector General website has a section that is devoted to "Election and Political Mail."

<https://www.uspsoig.gov/election-and-political-mail>

Federal Register

Significant documents and documents that the USPS recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/postal-service>

Forms / Publications

The "Resources" web page provides convenient access to USPS forms and publications, including the "Postal Bulletin," which was started in 1880.

<http://about.usps.com/periodicals-publications/welcome.htm>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA is a Federal law that provides the public a right of access to Government documents and records, the premise being that the public has a right to know what the Federal Government is doing. The FOIA applies to executive branch agencies, which includes the USPS. Any person may request a copy of USPS records. The USPS must provide copies of such records, unless a FOIA exemption exists that shields the information from disclosure.

<https://about.usps.com/who/legal/foia>

The Postal Service maintains an electronic FOIA library. Frequently requested records—previously released records that have been or are likely to become the subject of repeated requests—are part of the FOIA library. Before submitting a formal FOIA request, check the online library to see if the desired information is already accessible without charge and without delay.

<https://about.usps.com/who-we-are/foia/readroom/welcome.htm>

History

Benjamin Franklin and the Postal Service, what was the nature of their association? It was closer than many Americans may know. To learn more about the role Franklin played in the early years of the Postal Service, see the 149-page and poignantly illustrated publication "The United States Postal Service: An American History." The publication is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing online and downloading.

<https://about.usps.com/publications/pub100.pdf> | Email: phistory@usps.gov

The National Postal Museum houses one of the largest and most significant philatelic and postal history collections in the world and one of the most comprehensive library resources on philately and postal history. The museum's exhibition galleries present America's postal history from Colonial times to the present. Its collections contain prestigious international and U.S. postal issues and specialized collections, archival postal documents, and three-dimensional objects.

<https://postalmuseum.si.edu>

Mail Hold

Before submitting a "USPS Hold Mail" request, the requester must create a USPS account. Once an account is created,

an account holder may print shipping labels, purchase stamps, print custom forms online, and manage a post office box.

<https://reg.usps.com/login?app=HOLDMAIL&appURL=https%3A%2F%2Fholdmail.usps.com%2Fholdmail%2F>

News

The USPS posts national news items on its "Newsroom" web page.

<https://about.usps.com/newsroom>

Passports

Thousands of post offices accept passport applications on behalf of the Department of State. These post offices offer the products and services needed to acquire a first-time passport or renewal. At some locations, a passport photograph can be taken for an additional fee.

<https://www.usps.com/international/passports.htm>

Philatelic Sales

For information on available stamps, philatelic items, and collectibles, visit the "Stamps" web page.

https://store.usps.com/store/results/stamps/_/N-9y93lv#content

Photo Galleries

Photo galleries are found in the "Our History" section of the USPS website. The galleries are six in number: airmail, buildings, equipment, people, railroads, and vehicles. Students of history can find some arresting images in the galleries.

<https://about.usps.com/who-we-are/postal-history/pho-gallery.htm>

Postal Certainty

The 30-second video highlights the long-standing culture of service associated with USPS mail carriers.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uuNLLZcSTKE>

Postal Explorer

The Postal Explorer website is a virtual library of postal information and tools for USPS customers, business mailers, and employees. It brings a wealth of postal requirements for mailing and shipping together, in one place, in an easy-to-use format.

<https://pe.usps.com>

Postal Facts

The history of the USPS reaches back to the founding of the Nation. The "Postal Facts" web page has information on postal operations and revenue, as well as other information of a more trivial character.

<https://facts.usps.com>

Postal Money Orders

Using a money order for sending money by mail is a safe alternative to cash and personal checks. A USPS money order is affordable, widely accepted, and never expires. The money order receipt helps with tracking the payment and

shows proof of value in case the money order is damaged or stolen or goes missing.

<https://www.usps.com/international/money-transfers.htm>

Postmaster and Post Officer Finder

Most postmasters who were appointed after 1986 and some postmasters who were appointed before that year, going back to the 18th century, are included in the database. Currently, complete information on more than 15,000 post offices is available, and the number increases weekly.

<https://about.usps.com/who-we-are/postmasterfinder/welcome.htm>

Public Opinion

On page 10 of its "FY2019 Annual Report to Congress," the USPS reported: "Public interest and opinion of our organization remain strong. In a poll released in September 2019, the Pew Research Center found that 90 percent of Americans held a favorable opinion of the Postal Service, a higher rating than any other Federal Government agency. Additionally, an April 2019 Gallup Poll found that three in four Americans (74 percent) rated the job performance of the organization as 'excellent' or 'good,' placing [it] as the highest rated Governmental agency. The Postal Service has achieved this top ranking every year Gallup has measured it (2014, 2017, and 2019)."

<https://about.usps.com/what/financials/annual-reports/fy2019.pdf>

Reading Areas

Reading areas are maintained in the library at USPS Headquarters on the 11th Floor. The library's holdings include historic, legal, regulatory, and other documents. Visitors must schedule an appointment before accessing the library. Phone, 202-268-2906.

Semipostal Stamps

Semipostal stamps are postage stamps with a postage value equal to the First-Class Mail single-piece, 1-ounce, stamp rate, plus an amount to fund a designated cause. Revenue from sales of semipostal stamps, less the postage paid and the costs incurred by the Postal Service, is distributed to designated agencies for support of the particular cause.

<https://about.usps.com/what/corporate-social-responsibility/activities/semipostals.htm>

Site Indices and Maps

The USPS site index allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse for content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.usps.com/globals/site-index.htm>

The PostalPro site index allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse for content that aligns with their interests.

<https://postalpro.usps.com/site-index>

The U.S. Postal Inspection Service site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse for content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.uspis.gov/sitemap>

The Smithsonian's National Postal Museum site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse for content that aligns with their interests.

<https://postalmuseum.si.edu/site-map>

Social Media

The USPS has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/USPS>

The Postal Service tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/usps>

The Postal Service posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/uspstv/custom>

Stamp Collecting

Stamps are miniature gateways to the world. Collectors learn about art, biography, culture, geography, and history as they pursue their interests and build their collections. Stamp collecting has very few rules, and expensive equipment is not required to participate.

<https://postalmuseum.si.edu/introduction-to-stamp-collecting>

Sustainability

The USPS is committed to environmental stewardship and leading by example to ensure that we leave behind a healthy biosphere and habitable planet for future generations.

<https://facts.usps.com/sustainability>

The USPS 40-page "Annual Sustainability Report—2020" is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing online and downloading.

<https://about.usps.com/what/corporate-social-responsibility/sustainability>

Zip Codes

Looking for a Zip Code? Visit the "Look Up a Zip Code" web page.

<https://tools.usps.com/go/ZipLookupAction!input.action>

The Sources of Information were updated 9–2020.

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to find your match.

★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



Legal Services Corporation



The United States Government Manual

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

3333 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20007

202-295-1500

202-337-6797

<http://www.lsc.gov>

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<https://www.lsc.gov/about-lsc/board-members>

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(vacancy)

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Traci Higgins

Institutional Advancement

Nadia Elguindy

Program Performance

Joyce McGee

<https://www.lsc.gov/about-lsc/lsc-leadership>

Inspector General

Jeffrey E. Schanz

<https://www.oig.lsc.gov/about-oig/meet-the-ig>

The above list of key personnel was updated 6–2021.

The Legal Services Corporation promotes equal access to justice and provides civil legal assistance to low-income persons.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On July 25, 1974, President Richard M. Nixon approved Public Law 93–355 "to amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to provide for the transfer of the legal services program from the Office of Economic Opportunity to a Legal Services Corporation." The Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2996 et seq.), established a private, nonprofit corporation to promote equal access to justice under the law for all Americans.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-88/pdf/STATUTE-88-Pg378.pdf>

The President appoints, by the advice and with the consent of the Senate, the 11 members who constitute the Board of

Directors, which heads the LSC. By law, it is bipartisan and no more than six members may be of the same political party. A member is appointed to a term of 3 years. A majority of the Board members must be members of the bar of the highest court of any State. The Board meets four or more times per year.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2017-title42/pdf/USCODE-2017-title42-chap34.pdf>

An organizational chart is available on the "LSC Leadership" web page.

<https://www.lsc.gov/about-lsc/lsc-leadership>

ACTIVITIES

Congressional appropriations fund the LSC to provide legal services through grants to independent, local legal services provider programs. These programs are selected through a system of competition. In 2017, the LSC funded 133 programs. Together, they serve every county and congressional district in the Nation, as well as the U.S. Territories. Some of these programs address the particular needs of Native Americans and migrant farmworkers.

<http://www.lsc.gov/what-legal-aid/how-we-work>

The legal services delivery system 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 neither handle criminal cases nor 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 programs must comply with laws enacted by Congress and the implementing regulations promulgated by the LSC.

<http://www.lsc.gov/about-lsc/what-we-do>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Blog

The LSC maintains a blog.

<http://www.lsc.gov/media-center/blog>

Board Meetings

Board meeting documents and information are available online.

<http://www.lsc.gov/about-lsc/board/board-meetings>

Business Opportunities

The LSC regularly seeks the assistance of vendors to purchase products and contractors to carry out special projects.

The LSC is eligible for General Services Administration schedule pricing and posts requests for proposals on eBuy and FedBizOpps.gov.

<http://www.lsc.gov/about-lsc/doing-business-lsc-rfps>

Career Opportunities

The LSC is an organization of socially aware professionals who serve the unrepresented and promote equal justice. Information on career opportunities and working at the LSC is available online.

<http://www.lsc.gov/about-lsc/careers>

Civil Legal Outcomes

The LSC developed its civil legal outcomes toolkit to help legal aid programs with defining, collecting, and reporting on metrics that describe their effectiveness. The toolkit includes detailed instructions, electronic learning modules, examples, and additional resources for implementing an outcomes management system.

<https://www.lsc.gov/grants-grantee-resources/civil-legal-outcomes>

Client Success Stories

An interactive map allows website visitors to browse client success stories by State.

<http://www.lsc.gov/what-legal-aid/client-success-stories>

Contact Us

To make a media inquiry, submit a Freedom of Information Act request, ask a grant submission question, or need to contact the LSC for another reason, use the electronic form on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.lsc.gov/about-lsc/contact-us>

Data

The LSC seeks to increase the accessibility of data that can help grantees, the media, and the public better understand the nature of civil legal needs and the services that are available for addressing the legal needs of individuals and families.

<https://www.lsc.gov/what-legal-aid/data>

Donations

Tax-deductible donations to the LSC support the use of technology innovations in legal services, provide law fellows for civil legal aid programs in need, raise public awareness of the legal aid system crisis, and support research into the effectiveness and need of civil legal aid.

<http://www.lsc.gov/support-lsc/donate-now>

Events

A list of upcoming events is available online.

<http://www.lsc.gov/meetings-and-events/calendar>

Facts

What percentage of the population is eligible for LSC-funded assistance? What is the average annual salary of LSC

grantee staff attorneys? To learn the answers to these questions and others, visit the "Quick Facts" web page.

<http://www.lsc.gov/quick-facts>

Federal Register

Documents that the Legal Services Corporation recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/legal-services-corporation>

Find Legal Aid

An online search tool is available to find the nearest LSC-funded legal aid organization by address, city, or ZIP Code.

<http://www.lsc.gov/what-legal-aid/find-legal-aid>

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

The FOIA grants any person the right to request access to Federal agency records or information. U.S. Government agencies are required to disclose records after they receive a written request for them; however, the statute shields certain records from disclosure. The LSC complies with the FOIA and releases records to information seekers, as long as the desired records are not shielded. A FOIA request must be made in writing and may be submitted by electronic submission form, email, fax, or postal service. The request should be clearly marked: "Freedom of Information Act Request." Fax, 202-337-6519.

<http://www.lsc.gov/about-lsc/foia> | Email: FOIA@lsc.gov

The LSC maintains a FOIA reading room online. Before submitting a FOIA request, information seekers should search the reading room for records that are immediately accessible.

<http://www.lsc.gov/about-lsc/foia/foia-electronic-public-reading-room>

Grant Programs

Descriptions of the LSC's seven grant programs—basic field, disaster relief emergency, technology initiative, and veterans appeals pro bono grants; leadership development and loan repayment assistance programs; and pro bono innovation fund—are available online.

<http://www.lsc.gov/grants-grantee-resources/our-grant-programs>

Justice Gap

The justice gap represents the difference between the level of civil legal assistance that is available and the level that is necessary to meet the legal needs of low-income individuals and families. To learn more about the justice gap, visit the "The Unmet Need for Legal Aid" web page.

<http://www.lsc.gov/what-legal-aid/unmet-need-legal-aid>

Maps

The LSC posts maps that provide a visual representation of nationwide statistics on poverty, disaster risks, flood zones, social vulnerability, and on other topics.

<https://www.lsc.gov/what-legal-aid/maps>

News

The LSC posts press releases on its website.

<http://www.lsc.gov/media-center/press-releases>

Oversight

The Office of the Inspector General from the LSC posts reports and data on Oversight.gov, a text-searchable repository of reports that Federal Inspectors General publish. The Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency operates and maintains the website to increase public access to independent and authoritative information on the Federal Government.

<https://oversight.gov>

Publications

Annual reports, budget requests, factbooks, and reports are accessible online.

<http://www.lsc.gov/media-center/publications>

Public Commentary

The LSC seeks public comments on a variety of proposals affecting grants and operations.

<https://www.lsc.gov/about-lsc/matters-comment>

Sharing Best Practices

The "Model Practices and Innovations" web page has a collection of resources: ideas, innovations, projects, and best practices. The legal aid community has contributed these resources as examples, models, or guidance in the quest to provide the highest quality and most effective legal services to low-income communities.

<https://www.lsc.gov/grants-grantee-resources/model-practices-innovations>

Social Media

The LSC has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/LegalServicesCorporation>

The LSC tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/lsctweets>

The Sources of Information were updated 6–2021.

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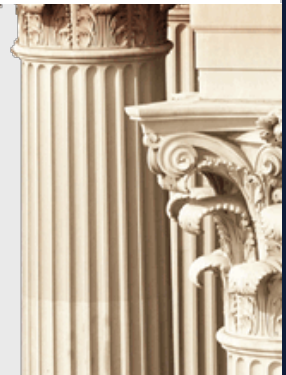


[Smithsonian Institution](#)

[John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts](#)

[National Gallery of Art](#)

[Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars](#)



The United States Government Manual

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560

202-633-1000

<http://www.si.edu>

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<https://www.si.edu/regents/members>

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<https://www.si.edu/about/secretary-david-skorton>

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Anacostia Community Museum	Lori D. Yarrish, Acting
Archives of American Art	Kate Haw
Center for Astrophysics	Charles R. Alcock
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage	Michael A. Mason
Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum	Caroline Baumann
Freer Gallery of Art and Arthur M. Sackler Gallery	Julian Raby
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	Melissa Chiu
National Air and Space Museum	John R. Dailey
National Museum of African American History and Culture	Lonnie G. Bunch III
National Museum of African Art	Christine Kreamer, Acting
National Museum of American History	John Gray
National Museum of Natural History	Kirk Johnson

National Museum of the American Indian	Kevin Gover
National Portrait Gallery	Kim Sajet
National Postal Museum	Elliot Gruber
National Zoological Park	Dennis Kelly
Smithsonian American Art Museum and Renwick Gallery	Stephanie Stebich
Smithsonian Asian Pacific American Center	Lisa Sasaki
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center	Anson H. Hines
Smithsonian Institution Archives	Anne Van Camp
Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service	Myriam Springuel
Smithsonian Latino Center	Eduardo Díaz
Smithsonian Libraries	Nancy E. Gwinn
Smithsonian Marine Station	Valerie J. Paul
Smithsonian Museum Conservation Institute	Robert J. Koestler
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	Matthew Larsen
https://www.si.edu/about/people	
Inspector General	Cathy L. Helm
https://www.si.edu/oig	

The above list of key personnel was updated 09–2017.

The Smithsonian Institution increases the fund of human knowledge and diffuses that knowledge among people.

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.

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/29th-congress/session-1/c29s1ch178.pdf>

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 137 million artifacts, works of art, and scientific specimens; organizes exhibits representative of the arts, the sciences, American history, and world culture; shares Smithsonian resources and collections with communities throughout the Nation; and engages in educational programming and national and international cooperative research.

The Smithsonian Institution is an independent trust instrumentality of the United States that comprises the world's largest museum and research complex. It includes 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoo, and nine research facilities in several States and the Republic of Panama. The Institution is dedicated to public education, national service, and scholarship in the arts, sciences, history, and culture. 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.

<http://www.si.edu/About/History>

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 the impact of history and contemporary social issues on urban communities.

<http://anacostia.si.edu> | Email: ACMinfo@si.edu

For further information, contact the Anacostia Community Museum, 1901 Fort Place SE., Washington, DC 20020. Phone, 202-633-4820.

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 tape-recorded interviews, and photographs of artists and their work.

<http://www.aaa.si.edu>

For further information, contact the Archives of American Art, Suite 2200, 750 Ninth Street NW., Washington, DC 20001. Phone, 202-633-7940.

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 were 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.

<http://www.asia.si.edu> | Email: publicaffairsAsia@si.edu

For further information, contact the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, 1050 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-633-4880.

Center for Astrophysics

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.

<http://www.cfa.harvard.edu/sao>

For more information, contact the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. Phone, 617-495-7463.

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.

<http://www.folklife.si.edu>

For further information, contact the Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage, Capital Gallery, Suite 2001, 600 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20024. Phone, 202-633-1000.

Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian 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.

<http://cooperhewitt.org>

For further information, contact the Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum, 2 East Ninety-First Street, New York, NY 10128. Phone, 212-849-8400.

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.

<http://www.asia.si.edu> | Email: publicaffairsAsia@si.edu

For further information, contact the Freer Gallery of Art, Jefferson Drive at Twelfth Street SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-633-4880.

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.

<http://www.hirshhorn.si.edu> | Email: hmsginquiries@si.edu

For further information, contact the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Seventh Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-633-4674.

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.

<http://www.si.edu/mci>

For further information, contact the Museum Conservation Institute, Museum Support Center, Suitland, MD 20746. Phone, 301-238-1240.

National Air and Space Museum

Created to memorialize the development and achievements of aviation and spaceflight, 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 the human leap into the air, the sky, and space beyond. They offer a concentrated presentation of flight craft of all types, spaceflight vehicles, and propulsion systems. The Museum's IMAX Theater and domed Einstein Planetarium are popular attractions. The Museum's Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center, at Washington Dulles International Airport, features artifacts that include a space shuttle and the "Enola Gay" World War II bomber.

<http://airandspace.si.edu> | Email: NASMVisitorServices@si.edu

For further information, contact the National Air and Space Museum, Sixth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-633-2214.

National Museum of African American History and Culture

Established in 2003, the Museum is the first national museum that documents exclusively African American art, culture, history, and life.

<http://www.nmaahc.si.edu> | Email: NMAAHCinfo@si.edu

For further information, contact the National Museum of African American History and Culture, Capital Gallery, Suite 7001, 600 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20024. Phone, 202-633-1000.

National Museum of African Art

This is the only art museum in the United States that portrays exclusively Africa's creative, visual traditions. Its research components, collection, exhibitions, and public programs make the Museum a primary source for the examination and discovery of African arts and culture. 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.

<http://africa.si.edu>

For further information, contact the National Museum of African Art, 950 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-633-4600.

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, 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.

<http://www.americanhistory.si.edu> | Email: info@si.edu

For further information, contact the National Museum of American History, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-633-1000.

National Museum of Natural History

Dedicated to understanding the natural world and the place of humans in it, the Museum's permanent exhibitions focus on human cultures, Earth sciences, biology, and anthropology, with the most popular displays featuring gem stones such as the Hope Diamond, dinosaurs, insects, marine ecosystems, birds, and mammals. In 2010, the Museum celebrated its 100th anniversary with the opening of a new permanent exhibition, the David H. Koch Hall of Human Origins. An IMAX theater offers large-format films. The Museum's encyclopedic collections comprise more than 126 million specimens, making the Museum one of the world's foremost facilities for natural history research. The Museum's seven departments are anthropology, botany, entomology, invertebrate zoology, mineral sciences, paleobiology, and vertebrate zoology. Doctorate-level staff researchers ensure the continued growth and value of the collection by conducting studies in the field and laboratory.

<http://www.mnh.si.edu> | Email: naturalexperience@si.edu

For further information, contact the National Museum of Natural History, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-633-1000.

National Museum of the American Indian

The Museum was established in 1989, and the building on the National Mall opened September 2004. Much of the collection of the Museum is comprised of the collection of the former 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. The National Museum of the American Indian also operates the George Gustav Heye Center at the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House in New York City.

<http://americanindian.si.edu> | Email: NMAI-info@si.edu

For further information, contact the National Museum of the American Indian, Fourth Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-633-1000.

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 an exhibit of 20th-century Americans 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 adult groups; and walk-in and group tours.

<http://www.npg.si.edu> | Email: npgnews@si.edu

For further information, contact the National Portrait Gallery, Eighth and F Streets NW., Washington, DC 20001. Phone, 202-633-8300.

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.

<http://postalmuseum.si.edu>

For further information, contact the National Postal Museum, 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20001. Phone, 202-633-1000.

National Zoological Park

The National Zoo is an international leader in wildlife conservation, education, and research. Home to more than 2,000 animals, the Zoo encompasses 163 acres along Rock Creek Park in Northwest Washington. Exhibits include the David M. Rubenstein Family Giant Panda Habitat, where the giant pandas Mei Xiang and Tian Tian reside with their cub Bao Bao. Built to mimic the animals' natural habitat in China, it is part of the Zoo's Asia Trail, which also takes visitors through the habitats of red pandas, Asian small-clawed otters, fishing cats, sloth bears, and clouded leopards. Other highlights include the Elephant Trails, home to the Asian elephant Kandula, who was born at the Zoo in 2001; Amazonia, a 15,000-square-foot rain forest habitat; the Reptile Discovery Center, featuring African pancake tortoises and the world's largest lizards, Komodo dragons; and the Great Ape House, home to gorillas, orangutans, and other primates.

<http://nationalzoo.si.edu>

For further information, contact the National Zoo, 3001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20008. Phone, 202- 633-4888.

Renwick Gallery

The Gallery, a branch of the Smithsonian American Art Museum, 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.

<http://www.americanart.si.edu/renwick> | Email: AmericanArtRenwick@si.edu

For further information, contact the Renwick Gallery, Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-633-7970.

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 the Smithsonian American Art Museum, the National Portrait Gallery, and the Archives of American Art. Hundreds of images from the collection and extensive information on its collections, publications, and activities are available on the Museum's Web site.

<http://www.americanart.si.edu> | Email: AmericanArtInfo@si.edu

For further information, contact the Smithsonian American Art Museum, Eighth and F Streets NW., Washington, DC 20006. Phone, 202-633-7970.

Smithsonian Asian Pacific American Center

The Center seeks to enrich the appreciation of America's Asian Pacific heritage and empower Asian Pacific American communities in their sense of inclusion within the national culture.

<http://smithsonianapa.org> | Email: apac@si.edu

For further information, contact the Asian Pacific American Center's administrative office, Capital Gallery, Suite 7065, MRC 516, P.O. Box 37012, Washington, DC 20013-7012. Phone, 202-633-2691.

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.

<http://www.serc.si.edu>

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, 647 Contees Wharf Road, Edgewater, MD 21037. Phone, 443-482-2200.

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.

<http://siarchives.si.edu>

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Institution Archives, Capital Gallery, Suite 3000, 600 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20024. Phone, 202-633-5870.

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 travel to more than 250 locations each year.

<http://www.sites.si.edu>

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, Suite 7103, 470 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, DC 20024. Phone, 202-633-3120.

Smithsonian Latino Center

The Center promotes Latino presence within the Smithsonian Institution. It is not represented in one physical location; rather, it works collaboratively with the Institution's museums and research centers to ensure that the contributions of the Latino community in the arts, history, national culture, and scientific achievement are celebrated, explored, presented, and preserved. The Center supports collections and archives, exhibitions, public and educational programs, research, and Web-based content and virtual platforms. It also manages leadership and professional development programs for emerging scholars, museum professionals, and Latino youth.

<http://latino.si.edu/Home>

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Latino Center at Capital Gallery, 600 Maryland Avenue SW., MRC 512, Washington, DC 20013-7012. Phone, 202-633-1240.

Smithsonian Libraries

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries include more than 1 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.

<http://library.si.edu>

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-633-2240.

Smithsonian Marine Station at Fort Pierce

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 fishkills, including *Pfiesteria* and other organisms.

<http://www.sms.si.edu>

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Marine Station—Fort Pierce, 701 Seaway Drive, Fort Pierce, FL 34949. Phone, 772-462-6220.

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.

<http://www.stri.org>

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, 1100 Jefferson Drive SW., Suite 3123, Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-633-4700. Phone, 011-507-212-8000 (Panama).

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

Information on procurement of supplies, property management and utilization services for Smithsonian Institution organizations, and construction contracts may be obtained from the Director, Office of Contracting, Smithsonian Institution, 2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 350, Arlington, VA 22202. Phone, 202-633-7290.

<http://www.si.edu/se/seproductsubmissions.aspx>

Career Opportunities

Employment information is available from the Office of Human Resources, Smithsonian Institution, Capital Gallery, Suite 5060, 600 Maryland Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-633-6370.

<http://www.sih.si.edu>

In 2016, the Smithsonian Institution ranked 7th among 27 midsize Government agencies in the Best Places To Work Agency Rankings.

<http://bestplacetowork.org/BPTW/rankings/detail/SM00>

Education / Research

Write to the Directors of the following offices at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560: Office of Fellowships and Internships, Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage, Smithsonian Science Education Center, and Smithsonian Center for Learning and Digital Access.

<http://www.smithsonianofi.com>

<http://www.folklife.si.edu>

<https://ssec.si.edu>

<http://smithsonianeducation.org>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Smithsonian Institution posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.si.edu/faqs>

Media Affairs

Members of the press may contact the Smithsonian Office of Public Affairs, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-633-2400.

<http://newsdesk.si.edu/contacts>

Memberships

For information on the Friends of the Smithsonian, write to PO Box 37012, MRC 712 Washington, DC 20013-7012. Phone, 202-633-6300.

<http://smithsonianmembership.com> | Email: membership@si.edu

For information on the Resident Associate Program, write to Smithsonian Associates, PO Box 23293, Washington, DC 20026-3293. Phone, 202-633-3030.

<http://residentassociates.org>

For information on the Smithsonian National Associate Program, call 800-766-2149.

<http://www.si.edu/Membership>

For information on the National Air and Space Society, call 202-633-2603.

<http://www.nasm.si.edu/getinvolved/membership> | Email: MembershipNASM@si.edu

For information on the Friends of the National Zoo, call 202-633-3038.

<http://nationalzoo.si.edu/Audiences/Members>

For information on National Museum of the American Indian membership, call 800-242-6624.

<http://americanindian.si.edu> | Email: NMAImember@si.edu

Organizational Chart

The Smithsonian Institution's organizational chart is accessible online in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.si.edu/Content/Pdf/About/Smithsonian-organizational-chart.pdf>

Photographs

Photographs and slides from the Smithsonian photographic archives are available to researchers, publishers, Government agencies, and the general public. A searchable database of images is available online. Purchase or use of images may require permission from the Smithsonian curatorial unit that holds copyright. For assistance, contact Smithsonian Photographic Services. Phone, 202-633-1933.

<http://www.si.edu/Collections> | Email: photos@si.edu

Publications

The Smithsonian Institution's annual reports, starting with the year 2004, are available online as Portable Document Format (PDF) files. For information on acquiring hardcopies of reports, call 202-633-1000.

<http://www.si.edu/About/Annual-Report> | Email: info@si.edu

Smithsonian Books, in collaboration with the Smithsonian Institution, publishes narrative nonfiction books on culture, history, science and technology, and the arts, as well as signature illustrated books based on Smithsonian museums and their collections. Random House Publisher Services distribute these titles.

<http://www.smithsonianbooks.com>

Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, in conjunction with Rowman and Littlefield Publishing Group, Inc., publishes the research and other scholarly contributions of Smithsonian authors.

<http://www.scholarlypress.si.edu>

Subscribe to the "Smithsonian Magazine" online. Phone, 800-766-2149.

<http://www.smithsonianmag.com> | Email: smithsonian@customersvc.com

Subscribe to "Air and Space Magazine" online. Phone, 800-513-3081.

<http://www.airspacemag.com/?no-ist> | Email: airandspace@customersvc.com

Social Media

The Smithsonian Institution has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/Smithsonian>

The Smithsonian Institution tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/smithsonian>

The Smithsonian Institution posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/SmithsonianVideos>

Tours

For information on museum and gallery tours, contact the Smithsonian Information Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-633-1000. School groups are welcome. The benefits of various memberships and their levels include special guided tours.

<http://www.si.edu/Visit/GroupTours>

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.

<http://www.si.edu/Visit/Hours>

An accessibility map of Smithsonian museums on and near the National Mall is available online.

<https://www.si.edu/content/ovs/accessmapsindd.pdf>

Volunteer Opportunities

The Smithsonian Institution welcomes volunteers and offers a variety of service opportunities. For information, write to the Office of Visitor Services, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560. Phone, 202-633-1000.

<http://www.si.edu/Volunteer>

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/contact-us/department-list>

For further information, contact the Smithsonian Information Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW., Washington, DC 20560.
Phone, 202-633-1000. TDD, 202-357-1729.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566

202-467-4600

<http://www.kennedy-center.org>

CHAIR

David M. Rubenstein

President

Deborah F. Rutter

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/pages/about/ourpeople>

National Symphony Orchestra

Music Director

Gianandrea Noseda

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/artist/A58901>

The Suzanne Farrell Ballet

Artistic Director

Suzanne Farrell

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/sfb/biography>

Washington National Opera

Artistic Director

Francesca Zambello

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/wno/MTO/ArtDir>

The above list of key personnel was updated 09–2017.

The Kennedy Center is the only official memorial to President John F. Kennedy in Washington, DC. The Center presents a year-round program of dance, drama, music, and opera from the United States and abroad.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

Opportunities are posted on the Federal Business Opportunities Web site. For more information, contact The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566.

<https://www.fbo.gov>

Career Opportunities

Job descriptions of open positions are available online.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/jobs>

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts offers internships for undergraduate and graduate students and for recent college graduates.

<http://education.kennedy-center.org/education/internships/overview.html>

In partnership with American University, the Center offers a merit-based, 9-month fellowship in art management.

<http://education.kennedy-center.org/education/internships/fellowships.html>

Education / Research

For information on education programs, contact The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202-416-8000.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/education>

Free Performances

Free performances are given every day at 6 p.m. on the Millennium Stage in the Grand Foyer.

<https://www.kennedy-center.org/video/upcoming>

History

In January of 1964, not long after the death of President John F. Kennedy, Congress designated the National Cultural Center as a "living memorial" to the slain President and authorized 23 million dollars to help build what is known today as the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Before the end of that year, enough artwork, building materials, and additional funds had been donated to start construction. With a gold-plated spade that had been used to break ground at both the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, President Lyndon B. Johnson symbolically removed the first soil from the new site. The Center opened to the public in 1971, more than a decade after President Dwight D. Eisenhower and legislators, from both parties, had taken initial steps toward realizing this vision. To learn more about the people who imagined a cultural center for the Nation, those who supported its realization, and the emergence of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts as an iconic institution of the arts, visit the "History" Web page.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/pages/about/history>

Live Streaming

The Center live streams artists while they perform.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/video/live>

Memberships

For information on national and local activities, including the bimonthly "Kennedy Center News" for members, visit an information desk inside The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Or, contact Member Services, The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202-416-8310.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/membership> | Email: membership@kennedy-center.org

Social Media

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/KennedyCenter>

The Center tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/KenCen>

The Center posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/TheKennedyCenter>

Special Functions

For information on using the facilities for special functions, contact the Office of Special Events, The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202-416-8000.

<https://www.kennedy-center.org/rental>

Theater Operations

For information on using the theaters, contact the booking manager at The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202-416-8032.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/pages/theaterrental>

Tickets

Tickets for admission to performances may be purchased at the box office, by mail, by phone using instant-charge, or online. Phone, 202-467-4600. TTY, 202-416-8524.

<https://www.kennedy-center.org/tickets>

The Center posts answers to frequently asked ticket-related questions.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/contact/topic/1>

Tours

The Friends of the Kennedy Center volunteers provide visitor services. Tours are available free of charge on weekdays, 10 a.m.–5 p.m., and on weekends, 10 a.m.–1 p.m.

<https://www.kennedy-center.org/pages/visitor/tours>

Videos

The Center regularly posts short videos of artists performing. Its Web site has an expanding collection of over 2,000 selections.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/Video/recentVideos>

Volunteer Opportunities

For information on volunteer opportunities, contact Friends of the Kennedy Center, 2700 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202-416-8000.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/support/volunteers>

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/contact>

For further information, contact The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Phone, 202-467-4600.

National Gallery of Art

4th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20565

202-737-4215

<http://www.nga.gov>

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

DIRECTOR	Kaywin Feldman
Secretary / General Counsel	Nancy R. Breuer

<https://www.nga.gov/about/directors-welcome.html>

GENERAL TRUSTEES

PRESIDENT	Mitchell P. Rales
Chair	Sharon P. Rockefeller

<https://www.nga.gov/about/leadership.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

ACTIVITIES

The National Gallery of Art administers a world-class collection of 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 Americas, is on display in the Gallery. 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 117,000 works of graphic art from the 12th century to the present day. The East Building collections and Sculpture Garden contain important works by major 20th-century artists. The Gallery relies on public and private resources. Federal appropriations support its operations and maintenance. Private donations and funds allow it to acquire artwork, as well as to offer a variety of special programs. For example, a fellowship program promotes graduate and postgraduate research, an extension service provides free education resources to millions of people each year, and other programs educate schoolchildren and the public.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

For more information, contact the National Gallery of Art, Office of Procurement and Contracts, 2000B South Club Drive, Landover, MD 20785. Phone, 202-842-6745. Fax, 202-312-2792.

<https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=main&mode=list&tab=list>

Calendar

The full calendar of events is available online. To subscribe to the quarterly brochure of seasonal exhibition and programming highlights, visit the Gallery's Web site or call 202-842-6662.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/calendar.html> | Email: calendar@nga.gov

Career Opportunities

The National Gallery of Art relies on approximately 1,000 employees to carry out its mission. Some positions require a background in art history or design; however, other positions—like salesperson, security guard, and visitor services aide—support the museum's daily operations and are less specialized. The National Gallery of Art also employs accountants, administrators, facilities managers, fundraisers, information systems specialists, librarians, and other professionals with technical expertise. Phone, 202-842-6282.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/opportunities/employment-opportunities.html> | Email: staffing@nga.gov

The National Gallery of Art offers internships and opportunities for fellows. Conservation and curatorial fellowships are available, as well as Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts (CASVA) fellowships.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/opportunities/interns-and-fellows.html>

The National Gallery of Art offers a range of volunteer opportunities. Volunteers serve as docents, manage the information desks at the entrances to the East and West Buildings, work in the library, and help in the horticulture division. Local high school students can participate in the teen volunteer program.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/opportunities/volunteer-opportunities.html>

Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts (CASVA)

The CASVA is a research institute that supports study of the production, use, and cultural meaning of architecture, art, artifacts, film, photography, and urbanism. It offers fellowships, organizes scholarly meetings, produces publications, and supports research. These activities are privately funded through endowments and grants to the National Gallery of Art. Phone, 202-842-6480.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/research/casva.html> | Email: casva@nga.gov

Concerts

Concerts by accomplished musicians are open to the public without charge. Seating starts 30 minutes before the performance on a first-come, first-seated basis. Phone, 202-842-6941.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/calendar/concerts.html>

Educational Resources

The Gallery's free loan program allows community groups, educational institutions, individuals, and nonprofit television stations nationwide to borrow teaching packets and DVDs. Dozens of lessons and activities are also accessible on the Gallery's Web site. For more information, including the free catalog of education resources, contact the Department of Education Resources, National Gallery of Art, 2000B South Club Drive, Landover, MD 20785. Phone, 202-842-6273.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/education/learningresources.html> | Email: edresources@nga.gov

Family Programs

The Gallery offers free family programs—children's films, music performances, storytelling, and workshops—that are suitable for children ages 4 and up. Phone, 202-789-3030.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/education/families.html> | Email: family@nga.gov

Films

An ongoing program of classic cinema, documentary, avant-garde, and area premieres takes place each weekend. Seating is on a first-come, first-seated basis, and admission is free. Doors open approximately 30 minutes before each show. Visiting filmmakers and scholars discuss films with the audiences following some screenings. Phone, 202-842-6799.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/calendar/film-programs.html> | Email: film-department@nga.gov

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The National Gallery of Art posts answers to FAQs on its Web site.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/contact-us.html>

Ice-Skating Rink

Each winter, the National Gallery of Art opens its ice rink in the Sculpture Garden. The seasonal skating schedule is posted online in November.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/visit/ice-rink.html>

Image Collections

The Department of Image Collections serves as the National Gallery of Art's research center for images of Western art and architecture. The collections now contain over 14 million digital images, microforms, negatives, photographs, and slides, making this resource one of the largest of its kind. Gallery staff, Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts (CASVA) members, visiting scholars, and serious adult researchers regularly use the collections. The library is accessible by appointment every Monday, noon–4:30 p.m., and Tuesday–Friday, 10

a.m.–4:30 p.m., except on Federal holidays. Phone, 202-842-6026.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/research/library/imagecollections.html>

Lectures

Lecture events are open to the public, and admission is free. Seating is available on a first-come, first-seated basis.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/calendar/lectures.html>

Library

The National Gallery of Art Library maintains a collection of more than 400,000 books and periodicals on the history, theory, and criticism of art and architecture. The collection's holdings emphasize Western art from the Middle Ages to the present and American art from the colonial era to the present. The library is accessible by appointment every Monday, noon–4:30 p.m., and Tuesday–Friday, 10 a.m.–4:30 p.m., except on Federal holidays. Phone, 202-842-6511.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/research/library/About.html>

Memberships

The Gallery offers three membership levels of annual giving: The Circle, The Tower Project, and The Exhibition Circle. Circle members contribute to conservation programs, special exhibitions, and research. Tower Project members promote contemporary artists by supporting modern and contemporary exhibitions in the Tower Gallery of the East Building. Exhibition Circle members provide funding for exhibitions. For more information on membership levels and their benefits, contact The Circle, National Gallery of Art, 2000B South Club Drive, Landover, MD 20785. Phone, 202-842-6450. Fax, 202 789-4577.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/support/membership.html> | Email: circle@nga.gov

News

The National Gallery of Art posts recent news releases on its Web site.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/press.html> | Email: pressinfo@nga.gov

An online subscription form is available to sign up for announcements, newsletters, notifications, and updates on acquisitions and exhibitions; activities, projects, and programs; and other topics.

http://subscribe.nga.gov/subscription_form_ngart.cfm

NGAkids

NGAkids offers interactive activities and adventures with artwork from the Gallery's collection and an animated tale set in the Gallery's Sculpture Garden.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/education/kids.html>

Photographs

Photographs that are not on display may be viewed by appointment. Phone, 202-842-6144.

Email: photographs@nga.gov

Publications

The Gallery Shops sell publications on the Gallery's collections and quality reproductions of artwork. Purchases may be made online or by calling 800-697-9350.

<https://shop.nga.gov>

Public Wi-Fi

Wireless internet service is available throughout the Gallery to visitors who are 18 years old and older or at least 13 years old with permission from a parent or guardian. The network name is "NGA_Public_WiFi," and a password is not needed. A user must, however, supply his or her own Internet device and agree to the "Terms and Conditions of Use."

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/visit/public-wifi.html>

Tours

The education division offers daily guided talks and tours in the galleries. Phone, 202-842-6247.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/visit/tours-and-guides.html>

Visitor Services

The Visitor Services Office assists those with special needs, responds to written and telephone requests, and helps visitors plan their stay in the Washington, DC, area. For more information, contact the National Gallery of Art, Office of Visitor Services, 2000B South Club Drive, Landover, MD 20785. Phone, 202-842-6691.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/visit.html>

Works on Paper

Works of art on paper that are not on display may be viewed by appointment. Phone, 202-842-6380 (European works). Phone, 202-842-6605 (American works).

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/research/make-an-appointment.html> | Email: printstudyrooms@nga.gov
<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/contact-us.html>

For further information, contact the National Gallery of Art. Phone, 202-737-4215.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Scholar Administration Office, Woodrow Wilson Center, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20004-3027

202-691-4000

202-691-4001

<http://www.wilsoncenter.org>

DIRECTOR / PRESIDENT / CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER Jane L. Harman

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/person/jane-harman>

Board of Trustees

CHAIR

William E. Haslam

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/leadership>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

ACTIVITIES

Created by an Act of Congress in 1968, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is a national, living memorial honoring the legacy of President Woodrow Wilson. The Wilson Center, headquartered in Washington, DC, and supported by both public and private funds, provides a strictly nonpartisan space for scholars and policymakers to interact. By conducting relevant, timely research and promoting dialogue from diverse perspectives, the Center works to address critical current and emerging challenges confronting the United States and the world.

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/about-the-wilson-center>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Career Opportunities

Career opportunities at the Center are posted online. For more information, contact the Office of Human Resources, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., 3d Floor, Washington, DC 20004-3027.

<http://www.wilsoncenter.org/opportunities/Job> | Email: jobs@wilsoncenter.org

Contact Information

In addition to a "Get In Touch" electronic form, the "Contact Us" web page contains the general phone number and email address for and the hours of operation of and directions to the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/contact-us> | Email: wwics@wilsoncenter.org

Donations

An online form is available for making tax-deductible contributions to support dialogue and scholarship in public policy. Gifts may be directed to a specific program by using the "Designation" drop-down menu. "Unrestricted" gifts allow the Center to build its overall capacity and meet areas of greatest need. Phone, 202-691-4171.

<https://engage.wilsoncenter.org/onlineactions/KxzFKo0YTk2W8uYVKK5HKg2development@wilsoncenter.org>

| Email:

Experts

The Center convenes scholars to create a dialogue of ideas that the U.S. Congress, the President's administration, and the international policy community may adopt for implementation.

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/experts>

Fellowships

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<http://www.wilsoncenter.org/opportunities/Internship>

Media Affairs

Members of the press may contact the Center at 202-691-4217.

<http://www.wilsoncenter.org/media-access-to-the-wilson-center>

Multimedia

Wide ranging in scope, "Wilson Center On Demand" serves as a hub for insightful analysis of and commentary on ideas and issues.

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/wilson-center-demand>

President Woodrow Wilson

To learn about President Wilson's life and which of the Center's scholars are researching and writing about him, visit the "About Woodrow Wilson" web page. The page also contains a bibliography, a list of other institutions that are dedicated to the former President, and some of his quotations.

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/about-woodrow-wilson>

Press Statements

The Center posts press statements.

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/press-statements>

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The Center publishes policy briefs and research reports, as well as books written by staff and visiting scholars and fellows, through the Wilson Center Press. Phone, 202-691-4000.

<http://www.wilsoncenter.org/publications>

Every 3 months, "The Wilson Quarterly" magazine releases a cluster of content exploring a single topic from diverse perspectives. This free, online magazine examines culture, current events, ideas, and the people affected by them.

<http://wilsonquarterly.com/quarterly> | Email: wq@wilsoncenter.org

Social Media

The Center maintains an account on Facebook.

<https://www.facebook.com/woodrowwilsoncenter>

The Center posts openings for jobs and internships on its LinkedIn page.

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/woodrow-wilson-international-center-for-scholars>

The Center tweets announcements, news, and other noteworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/thewilsoncenter>

The Center posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/woodrowwilsoncenter>

Visitor Services

Events, unless otherwise noted, are free and open to the public. Photo identification is required for entry. A listing of events at the Center is available online.

<http://www.wilsoncenter.org/events>

The Sources of Information were updated 10–2020.

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John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts



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JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566

202-467-4600

<http://www.kennedy-center.org>

CHAIR

David M. Rubenstein

President

Deborah F. Rutter

National Symphony Orchestra

Music Director

Gianandrea Noseda

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/artist/A58901>

The Suzanne Farrell Ballet

Artistic Director

Suzanne Farrell

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/sfb/biography>

Washington National Opera

Artistic Director

Francesca Zambello

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/wno/MTO/ArtDir>

The above list of key personnel was updated 09–2017.

The Kennedy Center is the only official memorial to President John F. Kennedy in Washington, DC. The Center presents a year-round program of dance, drama, music, and opera from the United States and abroad.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

Opportunities are posted on the Federal Business Opportunities Web site. For more information, contact The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566.

<https://www.fbo.gov>

Career Opportunities

Job descriptions of open positions are available online.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/jobs>

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts offers internships for undergraduate and graduate students and for recent college graduates.

<http://education.kennedy-center.org/education/internships/overview.html>

In partnership with American University, the Center offers a merit-based, 9-month fellowship in art management.

<http://education.kennedy-center.org/education/internships/fellowships.html>

Education / Research

For information on education programs, contact The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202-416-8000.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/education>

Free Performances

Free performances are given every day at 6 p.m. on the Millennium Stage in the Grand Foyer.

<https://www.kennedy-center.org/video/upcoming>

History

In January of 1964, not long after the death of President John F. Kennedy, Congress designated the National Cultural Center as a "living memorial" to the slain President and authorized 23 million dollars to help build what is known today as the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Before the end of that year, enough artwork, building materials, and additional funds had been donated to start construction. With a gold-plated spade that had been used to break ground at both the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, President Lyndon B. Johnson symbolically removed the first soil from the new site. The Center opened to the public in 1971, more than a decade after President Dwight D. Eisenhower and legislators, from both parties, had taken initial steps toward realizing this vision. To learn more about the people who imagined a cultural center for the Nation, those who supported its realization, and the emergence of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts as an iconic institution of the arts, visit the "History" Web page.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/pages/about/history>

Live Streaming

The Center live streams artists while they perform.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/video/live>

Memberships

For information on national and local activities, including the bimonthly "Kennedy Center News" for members, visit an information desk inside The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Or, contact Member Services, The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202-416-8310.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/membership> | Email: membership@kennedy-center.org

Social Media

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/KennedyCenter>

The Center tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/KenCen>

The Center posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/TheKennedyCenter>

Special Functions

For information on using the facilities for special functions, contact the Office of Special Events, The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202-416-8000.

<https://www.kennedy-center.org/rental>

Theater Operations

For information on using the theaters, contact the booking manager at The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202-416-8032.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/pages/theaterrental>

Tickets

Tickets for admission to performances may be purchased at the box office, by mail, by phone using instant-charge, or online. Phone, 202-467-4600. TTY, 202-416-8524.

<https://www.kennedy-center.org/tickets>

The Center posts answers to frequently asked ticket-related questions.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/contact/topic/1>

Tours

The Friends of the Kennedy Center volunteers provide visitor services. Tours are available free of charge on weekdays, 10 a.m.–5 p.m., and on weekends, 10 a.m.–1 p.m.

<https://www.kennedy-center.org/pages/visitor/tours>

Videos

The Center regularly posts short videos of artists performing. Its Web site has an expanding collection of over 2,000 selections.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/Video/recentVideos>

Volunteer Opportunities

For information on volunteer opportunities, contact Friends of the Kennedy Center, 2700 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20566. Phone, 202-416-8000.

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/support/volunteers>

<http://www.kennedy-center.org/contact>

For further information, contact The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Phone, 202-467-4600.

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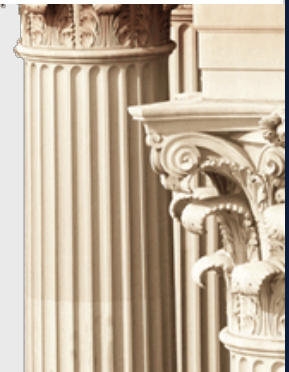
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National Gallery of Art



The United States Government Manual

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

4th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20565

202-737-4215

<http://www.nga.gov>

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

DIRECTOR

Kaywin Feldman

Secretary / General Counsel

Nancy R. Breuer

<https://www.nga.gov/about/directors-welcome.html>

GENERAL TRUSTEES

PRESIDENT

Mitchell P. Rales

Chair

Sharon P. Rockefeller

<https://www.nga.gov/about/leadership.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

ACTIVITIES

The National Gallery of Art administers a world-class collection of 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 Americas, is on display in the Gallery. 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 117,000 works of graphic art from the 12th century to the present day. The East Building collections and Sculpture Garden contain important works by major 20th-century artists. The Gallery relies on public and private resources. Federal appropriations support its operations and maintenance. Private donations and funds allow it to acquire artwork, as well as to offer a variety of special programs. For example, a fellowship program promotes graduate and postgraduate research, an extension service provides free education resources to millions of people each year, and other programs educate schoolchildren and the public.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

For more information, contact the National Gallery of Art, Office of Procurement and Contracts, 2000B South Club Drive, Landover, MD 20785. Phone, 202-842-6745. Fax, 202-312-2792.

<https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=main&mode=list&tab=list>

Calendar

The full calendar of events is available online. To subscribe to the quarterly brochure of seasonal exhibition and programming highlights, visit the Gallery's Web site or call 202-842-6662.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/calendar.html> | Email: calendar@nga.gov

Career Opportunities

The National Gallery of Art relies on approximately 1,000 employees to carry out its mission. Some positions require a background in art history or design; however, other positions—like salesperson, security guard, and visitor services aide—support the museum's daily operations and are less specialized. The National Gallery of Art also employs accountants, administrators, facilities managers, fundraisers, information systems specialists, librarians, and other professionals with technical expertise. Phone, 202-842-6282.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/opportunities/employment-opportunities.html> | Email: staffing@nga.gov

The National Gallery of Art offers internships and opportunities for fellows. Conservation and curatorial fellowships are available, as well as Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts (CASVA) fellowships.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/opportunities/interns-and-fellows.html>

The National Gallery of Art offers a range of volunteer opportunities. Volunteers serve as docents, manage the information desks at the entrances to the East and West Buildings, work in the library, and help in the horticulture division. Local high school students can participate in the teen volunteer program.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/opportunities/volunteer-opportunities.html>

Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts (CASVA)

The CASVA is a research institute that supports study of the production, use, and cultural meaning of architecture, art, artifacts, film, photography, and urbanism. It offers fellowships, organizes scholarly meetings, produces publications, and supports research. These activities are privately funded through endowments and grants to the National Gallery of Art. Phone, 202-842-6480.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/research/casva.html> | Email: casva@nga.gov

Concerts

Concerts by accomplished musicians are open to the public without charge. Seating starts 30 minutes before the performance on a first-come, first-seated basis. Phone, 202-842-6941.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/calendar/concerts.html>

Educational Resources

The Gallery's free loan program allows community groups, educational institutions, individuals, and nonprofit television stations nationwide to borrow teaching packets and DVDs. Dozens of lessons and activities are also accessible on the Gallery's Web site. For more information, including the free catalog of education resources, contact the Department of Education Resources, National Gallery of Art, 2000B South Club Drive, Landover, MD 20785. Phone, 202-842-6273.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/education/learningresources.html> | Email: edresources@nga.gov

Family Programs

The Gallery offers free family programs—children's films, music performances, storytelling, and workshops—that are suitable for children ages 4 and up. Phone, 202-789-3030.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/education/families.html> | Email: family@nga.gov

Films

An ongoing program of classic cinema, documentary, avant-garde, and area premieres takes place each weekend. Seating is on a first-come, first-seated basis, and admission is free. Doors open approximately 30 minutes before each show. Visiting filmmakers and scholars discuss films with the audiences following some screenings. Phone, 202-842-6799.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/calendar/film-programs.html> | Email: film-department@nga.gov

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The National Gallery of Art posts answers to FAQs on its Web site.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/contact-us.html>

Ice-Skating Rink

Each winter, the National Gallery of Art opens its ice rink in the Sculpture Garden. The seasonal skating schedule is posted online in November.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/visit/ice-rink.html>

Image Collections

The Department of Image Collections serves as the National Gallery of Art's research center for images of Western art and architecture. The collections now contain over 14 million digital images, microforms, negatives, photographs, and slides, making this resource one of the largest of its kind. Gallery staff, Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts (CASVA) members, visiting scholars, and serious adult researchers regularly use the collections. The library is accessible by appointment every Monday, noon–4:30 p.m., and Tuesday–Friday, 10 a.m.–4:30 p.m., except on Federal holidays. Phone, 202-842-6026.

<http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/research/library/imagecollections.html>

Lectures

Lecture events are open to the public, and admission is free. Seating is available on a first-come, first-seated basis.

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Library

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Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars



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WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Scholar Administration Office, Woodrow Wilson Center, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.,
Washington, DC 20004-3027

202-691-4000

202-691-4001

<http://www.wilsoncenter.org>

DIRECTOR / PRESIDENT / CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Jane L. Harman

Board of Trustees

CHAIR

William E. Haslam

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/leadership>

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<http://www.wilsoncenter.org/opportunities/Job> | Email: jobs@wilsoncenter.org

Contact Information

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<https://engage.wilsoncenter.org/onlineactions/KxzFKo0YTk2W8uYVKK5HKg2> | Email: development@wilsoncenter.org

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<https://www.facebook.com/woodrowwilsoncenter>

The Center posts openings for jobs and internships on its LinkedIn page.

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/woodrow-wilson-international-center-for-scholars>

The Center tweets announcements, news, and other noteworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/thewilsoncenter>

The Center posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/woodrowwilsoncenter>

Visitor Services

Events, unless otherwise noted, are free and open to the public. Photo identification is required for entry. A listing of events at the Center is available online.

<http://www.wilsoncenter.org/events>

The Sources of Information were updated 10–2020.

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State Justice Institute



The United States Government Manual

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

11951 Freedom Drive, Suite 1020, Reston, VA 20190

571-313-8843

<http://www.sji.gov> | Email: contact@sji.gov

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Hernán D. Vera

(vacancy)

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Vice Chair

Daniel J. Becker

<http://www.sji.gov/about-sji/board-of-directors>

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Jonathan D. Mattiello

<http://www.sji.gov/about-sji/executivedirector>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2019.

The State Justice Institute supports the Nation's judicial system and the public that it serves.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On November 8, 1984, President Ronald W. Reagan approved Public Law 98–620. Title II of that statute, which is commonly cited as the State Justice Institute Act of 1984, established the State Justice Institute as a private nonprofit corporation whose purpose is "to further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in State

courts in the United States" (98 Stat. 3336).

http://www.sji.gov/wp-content/uploads/SJI_Authorization.pdf

Statutory descriptions of the SJI's duties, Board of Directors, officers and employees, grants and contracts, activities, administrative provisions, Presidential coordination, records and reports, and audits, are codified in chapter 113, sections 10701–10713, of 42 U.S.C.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title42/chapter113&edition=prelim>

A Board of Directors that comprises 11 members—six judges, a State court administrator, and four members from the public sector—supervises the SJI. The President appoints the members, by the advice and with the consent of the Senate, to 3-year terms. A member cannot be reappointed to more than two consecutive terms immediately following his or her initial term. The Chair of the Board is selected from among the members, by the members. No more than two of the public sector members can affiliate with the same political party.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title42-section10703&num=0&edition=prelim>

The SJI does not post an organizational chart on its website.

ACTIVITIES

The SJI develops solutions to common issues faced by State courts; provides practical products to judges and court staff; ensures that effective approaches in one State are quickly and economically shared with other courts nationwide; and supports national, regional, and instate educational programs to accelerate the transfer of solutions. To accomplish these broad objectives, the SJI is authorized to provide funds through grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts to the State courts and to organizations that support them.

<http://www.sji.gov/about-sji>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

"Records of the State Justice Institute, 1990 - 2013" have been accessioned by the National Archives and Records Administration. The collection identifier is SJI.

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/7459146>

Budget Request

The SJI posted its "Fiscal Year 2019 Budget Request" to Congress in Portable Document Format (PDF) on its website.

<http://www.sji.gov/wp-content/uploads/FY-2019-SJI-Budget-Request.pdf>

Forms

Documents to view and print are posted online in Portable Document Format (PDF). These documents include a number of forms: assurances, consultant rate, disclosure of lobbying activities, grant application, project budget, reimbursement request, and State approval certificate.

<http://www.sji.gov/forms>

Grants

Information on various award and grant types—curriculum adaptation and training grants, the education support program, project grants, and technical assistance grants—is available online.

<http://www.sji.gov/grants>

History

In 2014, the SJI published its 30th Anniversary Report, which offers a retrospective overview of achievements over the past three decades.

<http://www.sji.gov/wp/wp-content/uploads/SJI-30th-Anniversary-Report.pdf>

Investment

The SJI has posted its priority investment areas for fiscal year 2020.

<http://www.sji.gov/priority-investment-areas>

News

The SJI posts news items on its website.

<http://www.sji.gov/news>

Newsletter

Readers may subscribe to the monthly "SJI Newsletter" online.

<http://www.sji.gov/newsletter-archives>

Social Media

The SJI has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/SJI.gov>

The SJI tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/statejustice>

The Sources of Information were updated 10–2019.

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United States Holocaust Memorial Museum



The United States Government Manual

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW., Washington, DC 20024-2126

202-488-0400

TTY, 202-488-0406

<http://www.ushmm.org>

U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

Arizona

Andrew M. Cohn

Susan G. Levine

California

Laurence M. Baer

Susan E. Lowenberg

Deborah A. Oppenheimer

Eric P. Ortner

Elliot J. Schrage

Clemantine Wamariya

Jeremy M. Weinstein

Daniel G. Weiss

District of Columbia

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David M. Marchick

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Daniel J. Rosen

Menachem Z. Rosensaft

Howard D. Unger

Other States

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Jonathan S. Lavine

Missouri

Sam M. Devinki

New Hampshire

Daniel Benjamin

Ohio

Ronald Ratner

Texas

Fred S. Zeidman

Virginia	Melissa Rogers
Washington	Eric A. LeVine
West Virginia	Irvin N. Shapell

England

Stuart A. Levey
https://www.ushmm.org/information/about-the-museum/council

Congressional Members

Florida	Rep. Theodore E. Deutch
Georgia	Rep. John R. Lewis
Illinois	Rep. Bradley S. Schneider
New York	Rep. Lee M. Zeldin
Tennessee	Rep. David F. Kustoff
Florida	Sen. Marco A. Rubio
Maryland	Sen. Benjamin L. Cardin
South Carolina	Timothy E. Scott
Vermont	Sen. Bernard Sanders
	(vacancy)

Ex Officio Members—Nonvoting

EXECUTIVE BRANCH DEPARTMENTS	
Education	Philip H. Rosenfelt

Interior	(vacancy)
State	Thomas K. Yazdgerdi
General Counsel to the Council	Gerard Leval

Council Staff

MUSEUM DIRECTOR	Sara J. Bloomfield
Internal Auditor	Mel Schwartz
https://www.ushmm.org/information/about-the-museum/executive-biographies/bloomfield	

MUSEUM ADMINISTRATION

MUSEUM DIRECTOR	Sara J. Bloomfield
Deputy Museum Director	Sarah Ogilvie
General Counsel	Ronald F. Cuffe

Senior Advisors

Marketing	Michelle Stein
Strategy	Cameron Hudson

Chief Officers

Development	Jordan Tannenbaum
Financial Officer	Polly Povejsil Heath

Information	Joseph Kraus
Museum Operations	Tanell Coleman
Program Officer	Sarah Ogilvie

Directors

Constituency Engagement	Diane Saltzman
International Affairs	Paul Shapiro
Levine Institute for Holocaust Education	Yariv Lapid
Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies	Wendy Lower, Acting
National Institute for Holocaust Documentation	Michael Grunberger
Planning	Dara Goldberg
Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide	Jill Savitt, Acting

The above list of key personnel was updated 7–2019.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum promotes documentation, study, and interpretation of the Holocaust and maintains a permanent living memorial to its victims.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On October 7, 1980, President James E. Carter approved Public Law 96–388, which established the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council. This Act made the Council responsible for planning, constructing, and overseeing "the operation of, a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the holocaust." It established the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) (36 U.S.C. 1401-1408).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-94/pdf/STATUTE-94-Pg1547.pdf>

The United States Holocaust Memorial Council, which serves as a board of trustees, governs the USHMM. The Council's 55 members are appointed by the President to staggered 5-year terms. Additionally, five members are appointed from each Chamber of the Congress. There are also three nonvoting ex-officio members from the Departments of Education, State, and the Interior.

On October 12, 2000, President William J. Clinton approved Public Law 106–292 "to authorize appropriations" for the USHMM and "for other purposes." The Act gave the Museum permanent authorization as an independent

establishment (36 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-114/pdf/STATUTE-114-Pg1030.pdf>

The USHMM operates as a public-private partnership. Its activities and programs are supported by planned giving, endowments, and revenues; gifts, grants, and contracts; and Federal funding.

<https://www.ushmm.org/information/about-the-museum>

The Museum's organizational chart is available in its "Performance and Accountability Report—FY 2018" on page 35.

<https://www.ushmm.org/m/pdfs/20181116-ushmm-par-fy18.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

Advanced Holocaust Studies

The Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies works with the United States Holocaust Memorial Council's Academic Committee to support research projects and publications on the Holocaust, provide access to Holocaust-related archival materials for study and new research, sponsor fellowship opportunities for pre- and postdoctoral researchers, and offer seminars, summer research workshops, conferences, lectures, and symposia.

<https://www.ushmm.org/research/about-the-mandel-center>

For further information, contact the Jack, Joseph, and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies. Phone, 202-488-0400. TTY, 202-488-0406.

Holocaust Education

The William Levine Family National Institute for Holocaust Education promotes a variety of resources and programs to help educators, professionals, and students increase their knowledge of Holocaust history and understand its relevance today. Educational outreach programs provide teachers with classroom strategies and resources for teaching students about the Holocaust.

<http://www.ushmm.org/educators/teaching-about-the-holocaust>

For further information, contact the National Institute for Holocaust Education.

Prevention of Genocide

The Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide raises awareness of genocide, influences policymaking on genocide prevention, and stimulates worldwide action to prevent genocide and related mass atrocities. It seeks to make genocide prevention a national and international priority by increasing public awareness and mobilizing worldwide support to avert these crimes against humanity.

<http://www.ushmm.org/confront-genocide/about> | Email: genocideprevention@ushmm.org

For further information, contact the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide. Phone, 202-488-0400. TTY, 202-488-0406.

PROGRAMS

Civic and Defense Initiatives

This program explores the ways in which the military can work to prevent genocide today.

<http://www.ushmm.org/professionals-and-student-leaders/military-professionals>

Ethics, Religion, and the Holocaust

These programs focus on the response of churches to the Holocaust and the ways in which religious institutions, leaders, and theologians have addressed this history and its legacy.

<https://www.ushmm.org/research/about-the-mandel-center/initiatives/ethics-religion-holocaust>

For further information, contact the Programs on Ethics, Religion, and the Holocaust.

Law Enforcement and Society: Lessons of the Holocaust

This program examines the role that law enforcement professionals played in the Holocaust. It also challenges them to reflect on their professional and personal responsibilities in a democracy today.

<http://www.ushmm.org/professionals-and-student-leaders/law-enforcement>

For further information, contact the Lessons of the Holocaust Program.

Law, Justice, and the Holocaust

This program examines the decisions German jurists made and the pressures they faced under the Nazi regime. This is a one-day program for judges, prosecutors, and court administrators.

<http://www.ushmm.org/professionals-and-student-leaders/judiciary>

For further information, contact the Law, Justice, and the Holocaust Program.

Youth and Community Initiatives

This program introduces students to Holocaust history and helps them develop leadership skills for confronting hatred and promoting human dignity.

<http://www.ushmm.org/professionals-and-student-leaders/student-leaders>

For further information, contact the Student Leaders Program.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Café

The Museum Café is open daily, 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m., except on Yom Kippur and Christmas Day. Visitors may not bring food into it or the Museum. The café serves breakfast, salads, sandwiches, and soups, including vegetarian and kosher options. Kosher food is prepared and sealed offsite under rabbinical supervision.

<https://www.ushmm.org/information/visit-the-museum/museum-cafe>

Calendar of Events

For information on upcoming events, see the Museum's online calendar.

<http://www.ushmm.org/online/calendar>

Career Opportunities

The museum employs people with diverse professional experience: collections, education, exhibits, fundraising, marketing, programming, and other areas. A list of current job openings is available on the "Careers" web page.

<https://www.ushmm.org/information/career-volunteer-opportunities/careers>

Paid and unpaid internship opportunities are available.

<https://www.ushmm.org/information/career-volunteer-opportunities/internships>

Collections / Exhibitions

The Museum's holdings include art, books, pamphlets, advertisements, maps, film and video historical footage, audio and video oral testimonies, music and sound recordings, furnishings, architectural fragments, models, machinery, tools, microfilm and microfiche of government documents and other official records, personal effects, personal papers, photographs, photo albums, and textiles. The self-guided permanent exhibition spans three floors and presents a narrative history of the Holocaust with historical artifacts, photographs, and film footage. Special exhibitions include Remember the Children: Daniel's Story (for children 8 and up) and Some Were Neighbors: Collaboration and Complicity in the Holocaust. The Museum's traveling exhibitions have gone to numerous cities, States, and countries. These exhibitions extend the history of the Holocaust beyond the Museum's walls. More information on the Museum's collections and exhibitions is available on its website.

<http://www.ushmm.org/information/exhibitions>

Contact Information

The "Press Room" web page has phone numbers and email addresses for contacting the Museum's communications staff.

<https://www.ushmm.org/information/press>

Encyclopedia

An encyclopedia of the Holocaust is available on the Museum's website.

<https://www.ushmm.org/learn/holocaust-encyclopedia>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The Museum posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.ushmm.org/research/ask-a-research-question/frequently-asked-questions>

Multilingual Resources

At the top of the Museum's home page is a "Language" drop-down menu that allows non-English readers to access resources in a number of languages: Arabic, Bahasa, Chinese, French, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Turkish.

<https://www.ushmm.org>

News

The Museum posts press releases on its website.

<https://www.ushmm.org/information/press/press-releases>

To receive electronic Museum news, invitations to special programs and exhibitions, and updates on genocide prevention and other initiatives, subscribe using the online form.

<https://engage.ushmm.org/subscribe.html>

Plan a Visit

The Museum is open every day, except on Yom Kippur and Christmas. Admission is free; however, timed passes are required to enter the permanent exhibition from March through August. No passes are required for other Museum exhibitions. The "Plan Your Visit" web pages contain a trove of useful information on accessibility, admission and tickets, group reservations, hours, location, transportation, and more.

<https://www.ushmm.org/information/visit-the-museum/plan-your-visit>

Reports

Strategic plans and annual, budget, and FAIR Act reports are available on the "Reports" web page.

<https://www.ushmm.org/copyright-and-legal-information/annual-reports>

Starting with the year 2004, performance and accountability reports are available online.

<https://www.ushmm.org/copyright-and-legal-information/performance-and-accountability>

Social Media

The Museum relies on social media to share information on its programs and resources; to memorialize the victims of Nazism; to launch discussion on the Holocaust and its relevance today; and to raise awareness that antisemitism, genocide, and hatred are persistent threats and that everybody has a role in combating them.

<https://www.ushmm.org/information/connect-with-the-museum#guidelines>

Support the Mission

Annual membership gifts help the Museum confront antisemitism and answer Holocaust denial, expand educational outreach, and preserve historical artifacts.

<https://www.ushmm.org/support>

The Museum uses its resources to confront hatred and genocide, to educate students and provide classroom resources for teachers, and to rescue Holocaust evidence and make additional historic documents available in digital format. An online contribution, one-time or monthly, supports these activities immediately and directly.

<https://engage.ushmm.org/support.html>

Volunteer Opportunities

The Museum welcomes volunteers and offers a variety of service opportunities.

<http://www.ushmm.org/information/career-volunteer-opportunities/volunteering>

The Sources of Information were updated 7-2019.

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United States Institute of Peace



The United States Government Manual

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

2301 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20037

202-457-1700

202-429-6063

<http://www.usip.org>

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Ikram U. Khan

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John A. Lancaster

Jeremy A. Rabkin

J. Robinson West

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National Defense University	President and Lt. Gen. Michael T. Plehn, USAF

U.S. Institute of Peace (nonvoting)	President Lise Grande

<https://www.usip.org/about/leadership/board-directors>

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Lise Grande

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Joseph Lataille

Middle East and North Africa Center

Michael Yaffe

Policy, Learning and Strategy

Joseph Hewitt

Strategic Stability and Security

William B. Taylor

<https://www.usip.org/about/senior-staff>

The above list of key personnel was updated 1–2022.

The United States Institute of Peace prevents, mitigates, and resolves violent conflicts around the world.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

On October 19, 1984, President Ronald W. Reagan approved Public Law 98–525, which also is cited as the "Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985" (98 Stat. 2492). One hundred and sixty-nine pages in length, this new law authorized appropriations for the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy, as well as having other purposes, which included the establishment of "the United States Institute of Peace" (98 Stat. 2651).

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-98/pdf/STATUTE-98-Pg2492.pdf>

On the same day that President Reagan approved the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985, he released a signing statement. In that statement, he noted the establishment of the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) within the context of affirming the "President's constitutional power to remove [members of the Board of Directors]."

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/speech/statement-signing-department-defense-authorization-act-1985>

The Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985, contains within it Title XVII, which also is cited as the "United States Institute of Peace Act" (98 Stat. 2649–2660). The Act established the USIP as an independent nonprofit corporation for developing, applying, and fostering cost-effective strategies and tools to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent international conflicts, particularly those that threaten or harm America's strategic and security interests.

<https://www.usip.org/about-us/history/usip-act>

Title 22 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) contains codified statutory material on the topics of foreign relations and intercourse. Chapter 56 (sections 4601–4611) of 22 U.S.C. is dedicated to codified material that affects the United States Institute of Peace.

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title22/chapter56&edition=prelim>

By the advice and with the consent of the Senate, the President appoints the Institute's bipartisan Board of Directors. It comprises 12 members from outside Federal service; plus four ex officio members from inside Federal service: one from the State Department, one from the Department of Defense, one from the National Defense University, and the USIP President, who serves on the Board as a nonvoting member. The Board governs the Institute and appoints its President. No more than eight voting members may be from the same political party.

<http://www.usip.org/aboutus/board.html>

ACTIVITIES

The USIP supports U.S. national security and foreign affairs through conflict management and peacebuilding operations, training in conflict management and peacebuilding tradecraft and best practices, and conflict research and analysis. The USIP operates on the ground in conflict zones. It facilitates dialogue among parties in conflict, builds conflict management skills and capacity, identifies and disseminates best practices in conflict management, promotes the rule of law, reforms and strengthens education systems, strengthens civil society, and educates the public through media and other outreach activities.

<https://www.usip.org/regions-countries>

The USIP works in partnership with the State and Defense Departments, the U.S. Agency for International Development, nongovernmental organizations, higher and secondary educational institutions, foreign governments, and international organizations, to promote collaborative problem-solving through conflict management operations, training and analysis, facilitated dialogue, Track 1.5 diplomacy, and special events. The Institute conducts practitioner training in conflict management, including mediation and negotiating skills for government and military personnel, civil society leaders, and staff of nongovernmental and international organizations. The USIP extends its reach through grants, fellowships, and scholarships, to nonprofit organizations in the United States and overseas.

<http://www.usip.org/issue-areas>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archived Records

The "Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States" indicates that USIP records have been assigned to record group 573. The guide does not contain, however, a description that is associated with USIP records.

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/index-numeric/501-to-600.html>

Blog

The USIP's official blog is called "The Olive Branch."

<https://www.usip.org/blog>

Career Opportunities

The USIP relies on knowledgeable, talented professionals to carry out its mission. A recent graduate typically starts as a program assistant. The ideal candidate is a high academic achiever; has a background in international relations or a related field; and possesses administrative, computer, research, and writing skills. Regional specialization and language skills may be required for some positions.

<https://www.usip.org/about/careers-usip>

Climate Change

The USIP posted a short piece on the outcomes of the 26th Conference of Parties of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change, which took place in Glasgow, in 2021. A senior USIP advisor on the environment and conflict provided the following analysis and commentary: "Glasgow yielded a sobering, honest recognition of the injustices of climate change The impacts of climate change are agonizingly unfair, with richer countries responsible for the historic build-up of greenhouse gases that cause climate change in the atmosphere, while climate change harms most those who can protect themselves least, including the poorest communities in the world's fragile states. In addition, our responses to climate change can exacerbate inequities within and between countries. The agreement reached at Glasgow takes a big step in recognizing the world's need to address these injustices. It elevates the global focus on seeking climate equity, and in particular intergenerational equity."

<https://www.usip.org/publications/2021/11/glasgows-summit-will-spur-change-climate-and-conflicts>

Contact Information

The "Contact Us" web page has an electronic message box that allows visitors to send a comment or suggestion or to ask a question. Replies from the USIP are sent via email. The USIP postal address and phone number are also located at the bottom of the "Contact Us" page.

<https://www.usip.org/contact>

Education / Training

The USIP runs an academy for peacebuilders seeking to learn more about transforming violent conflict in their communities to peaceful coexistence. It also has nationwide programs that teach students and teachers about American approaches to peacebuilding.

<https://www.usip.org/education-training>

Electoral Violence

The USIP seeks to prevent election violence. Worldwide, 20 percent of elections become marred by violence. No continent is immune from and no level of development can prevent efforts to intimidate voters, to shut down polling stations, or to use police force excessively. To counter these threats to democracy, the USIP promotes civic education, election observation, police training, and preventative diplomacy.

<https://www.usip.org/issue-areas/electoral-violence>

Events

The USIP maintains an events web page.

<https://www.usip.org/events>

Experts

Working with governments and civil society groups worldwide, USIP experts conduct research and provide analysis, resources, and training for partners in conflict zones and in Washington, DC. They specialize in violent conflicts around the world and in issues such as advancing rule of law, countering violent extremism, electoral violence, governance, peace processes, and the roles of religion and technology in promoting peace or supporting conflict.

<https://www.usip.org/experts>

Federal Register

Documents that the USIP recently published in the Federal Register are accessible online.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/agencies/united-states-institute-of-peace>

Grants / Fellowships

Information on USIP grants and fellowship programs is available online.

<https://www.usip.org/grants-fellowships>

History

In the 1960s and 1970s, veterans of the Second World War were assuming important roles in the U.S. Congress. Several of them were men of peace with a vision. To learn who they were and what they did to promote their vision, visit "The Origins of USIP" web page.

<https://www.usip.org/about/origins-usip>

Issue Areas

The "Issues Areas" web page allows visitors to explore USIP analysis, programs and publications within a topical framework.

<https://www.usip.org/issue-areas>

News

The USIP posts news items on its "Press" web page.

<https://www.usip.org/press>

Newsletter / Bulletin

The USIP publishes a weekly newsletter (i.e., "The Weekly Bulletin") and a monthly bulletin (i.e., "Public Education

News").

<https://www.usip.org/connect>

Podcast Network

"USIP Events" presents same-day audio of USIP events that feature global leaders, policymakers, and practitioners, as they offer peaceful solutions for mitigating conflict in dangerous zones around the world. Additional audio productions include "Culturally Attuned" (podcast), "On Peace" (weekly discussions), and "The Peace Frequency" (in-depth interviews).

<https://www.usip.org/podcasts>

Publications

USIP articles, publications, and tools are accessible online.

<https://www.usip.org/publications>

Regions

The USIP is active in 52 countries and has staff in 18 of them.

<https://www.usip.org/regions-countries>

Social Media

The USIP has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/usinstituteofpeace>

The USIP tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/USIP>

The USIP posts video on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/usinstituteofpeace>

Speakers Bureau

The Speakers Bureau connects national networks and local organizations in the United States with leading USIP experts for virtual and in-person speaking events on themes that are relevant to the Institute's mission.

<https://www.usip.org/connect/usip-public-outreach>

Strategic Plan

The 2020–2022 USIP Strategic Plan has been posted online for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/USIP-Strategic-Plan-2020-2022.pdf>

The Sources of Information were updated 1–2022.

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African Development Bank



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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Avenue Jean-Paul II, 01 BP 1387, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire

+225 20 26 10 20

<http://www.afdb.org> | Email: afdb@afdb.org

PRESIDENT

Akinwumi A. Adesina

<https://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/organisational-structure/the-president>

The above list of key personnel was updated 10–2020.

The African Development Bank reduces poverty in Arica, improves living conditions for Africans, and mobilizes resources for economic and social development throughout the continent.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The African Development Bank (AFDB) was founded following an agreement that the member states signed on August 14, 1963, in Khartoum, Sudan. The agreement became effective on September 10, 1964. By charter amendment, the AFDB expanded its membership to include nonregional countries in 1982. The admission of nonregional member countries more than doubled AFDB capital resources.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/about-corporate-information-history/afdb-group-first-50-years>

The African Development Bank (AFDB) group is a regional multilateral development finance institution. It was established to help the institution's regional member countries, all of which are African countries, develop economically and to promote their social progress. With its headquarters officially in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, the AFDB is the premier development finance institution on the continent of Africa.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/about/mission-strategy>

The AFDB comprises three entities: a development bank, a development fund, and a trust fund. AFDB membership totals 81 countries: 54 regional (African) and 27 nonregional countries. The United Arab Emirates is a contributor to the African Development Fund (ADF), but is not a nonregional member country.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/corporate-information/members>

AFDB has posted 11 organograms (i.e., organizational charts) in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/organisational-structure>

ACTIVITIES

The AFDB's mandate centers on the economic development and social progress of its regional members. Development banks promote the investment of public and private capital in projects and programs that are likely to contribute to the economic development of their stakeholders. Development banks finance projects that are run either by the government or the private sector. The AFDB is one of the world's five major multilateral development banks that provides assistance to its regional member countries to help them achieve their development goals.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/about/corporate-information/african-development-bank-afdb>

The ADF complements AFDB operations by providing concessional financing for high-priority development projects. Contributing countries provide the ADF with resources to improve economic and social conditions in beneficiary countries. These beneficiaries include countries that are increasing in economic capacity and en route to becoming the new emerging markets or that are regarded as fragile states and require special assistance for basics levels of service delivery.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/corporate-information/african-development-fund-adf>

The Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF) is a self-sustaining and revolving fund. It assists the development efforts of the AFDB's low-income regional member countries whose economic and social conditions and prospects require concessional

financing.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/corporate-information/nigeria-trust-fund-ntf>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

The General Services and Procurement Department administrates the AFDB's internal procurement.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/corporate-procurement>

Career Opportunities

Grade and salary data and information on current job vacancies are available online.

<http://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/careers>

Climate Change

The AFDB promotes building greater capacity for African countries to address climate change risks. The AFDB finances investments that are "climate-proof," meaning that these investments are designed, installed, implemented, and managed to reduce to a minimal level global warming's adverse effects, while maintaining the most cost-effective ratio as possible.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/sectors/climate-change>

Contact Information

The AFDB maintains some operations in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, and some functions in Tunis, Tunisia. Addresses and phone numbers are available on the AFDB group's website, on the "Contact Us" page.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/about/contact-us>

Documents

The AFDB posts documents on its website.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/all-documents>

Evolution of an African Institution

In the 1960s, a group of African leaders designed a new institution to be 100 percent African. These leaders were expressing a strong and spreading desire for Africans to be in charge of their own destiny. To learn more about the institution that they eventually established and its growth over time, visit the "Bank Group's Evolution" web page.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/about-corporate-information-history/bank-groups-evolution>

Financial Crisis

The AFDB has knowledge products on the youth unemployment crisis in Africa and on systemic banking crises in low income countries.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/topics/financial-crisis>

Français

The AFDB website offers information and resources for visitors who read French.

<https://www.afdb.org/fr>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The AFDB posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<http://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/frequently-asked-questions>

Glossary

The AFDB website features a glossary of acronyms.

<http://www.afdb.org/en/glossary>

History

A short history of the AFDB is available online.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/corporate-information/history>

News / Events

The AFDB website features events, interviews, loan and grant announcements, multimedia, news, press releases, project stories, and speeches.

<http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<http://www.afdb.org/en/sitemap>

Social Media

The AFDB has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/AfDBGroup/?ref=ts>

The AFDB tweets announcements and newsworthy items in English and French on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/AfDB_Group

The AFDB posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/afdbcomu>

Statistics

Defining achievable goals and setting realistic targets, as well as evaluating the effects of projects, depend heavily on reliable data. The AFDB promotes improvement in the quality and quantity of statistical data on all aspects of development.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/knowledge/statistics>

Web TV

The AFDB's Web TV features programs in English and French.

<https://www.afdb.org/en/news-events/afdb-tv>

Where the AFDB Works

The AFDB's website features a list of African countries where the Bank is active.

<http://www.afdb.org/en/countries>

The Sources of Information were updated 10–2020.

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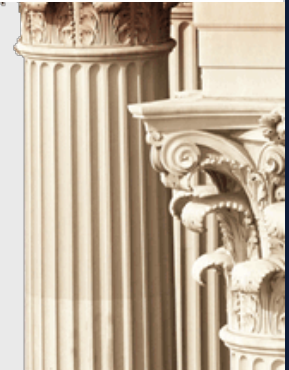
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Asian Development Bank



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ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Headquarters: 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City, 1550 Metro Manila, Philippines

+632 632-4444

+632 636-2444

<http://www.adb.org> | Email: information@adb.org

ADB North American Representative Office: 900 17th Street NW., Suite 900, Washington DC 20006

202-728-1500

202 728 1505

<https://www.adb.org/about/management/takehiko-nakao>

The above list of key personnel was updated 09–2017.

The Asian Development Bank stimulates sustainable economic development and social progress in member countries to mitigate poverty and its effects.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) commenced operations on December 19, 1966. It comprises 67 members: 48 regional and 19 nonregional countries.

The ADB works to eradicate poverty in Asia and the Pacific. As a multilateral development finance institution, it provides grants, loans, and technical assistance. The Bank serves its member countries, which are also its shareholders. Through equity investments and loans, the ADB also provides direct assistance to private enterprises of developing member countries.

To maximize the effects of its assistance on development, the ADB facilitates policy dialogues, offers advisory services, and mobilizes financial resources through cofinancing operations involving official, commercial, and export sources of credit. ADB operations promote three complementary agendas: environmentally sustainable growth, inclusive economic growth, and regional integration. The Bank's core areas of development activity are education, environment, finance, infrastructure, and regional cooperation and integration.

<http://www.adb.org/print/node/179940>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

ADB projects rely on the goods and services of consultants, contractors, manufacturers, and suppliers.

<http://www.adb.org/site/business-opportunities/main>

Career Opportunities

The "Careers" Web page features access to the ADB career and employment system, information on its young professional program and internships, descriptions of current job vacancies, and a summary of what the ADB looks for in a potential employee.

<http://www.adb.org/site/careers/main>

Chinese

The ADB website offers information and resources for visitors who read Chinese.

<https://www.adb.org/zh>

Climate Change

Production and use of energy from nonrenewable sources and the unsustainable development and consumption of other natural resources destabilize the climate and undermine long-term prosperity in Asia and the Pacific. Devastating storms, droughts, floods, and rising sea levels disproportionately affect poor communities. While climatologists forecast that extreme climate events will become more frequent and intense, the ADB continues its support of sustainable growth in the region through financing and innovative technologies.

<https://www.adb.org/themes/climate-change-disaster-risk-management/main>

History

Conceived in the early 1960s as a financial institution that would be Asian in character and foster economic growth and cooperation in one of the poorest regions in the world, the ADB opened in the Philippine capital of Manila in 1966. To learn about the Bank's initial achievements and those of more recent decades, visit the "ADB History" web page.

<https://www.adb.org/about/history>

Members

The ADB posts a list of its regional and nonregional members and descriptions of them on its website.

<https://www.adb.org/about/members>

Organizational Chart

The ADB's organizational chart is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/page/203876/adb-org-chart-20170720.pdf>

Publications

The ADB website offers information on books, brochures and flyers, conference proceedings, guides, papers and briefs, policies and plans, reports, and statutory reports and official records.

<http://www.adb.org/publications>

Social Media

The ADB has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/AsianDevBank>

The ADB tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/ADB_HQ

The ADB posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/AsianDevelopmentBank>

Statistical Database System

The ADB maintains a central statistical database to store macroeconomic and social data of its developing member countries.

<https://sdfs.adb.org/sdfs> | Email: sdfs@adb.org

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European Bank for Reconstruction and Development



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EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

One Exchange Square, London EC2A 2JN, United Kingdom

+44 20 7338 6000

<http://www.ebrd.com>

PRESIDENT

Sir Suma Chakrabarti

<http://www.ebrd.com/who-we-are/ebd-president-sir-suma-chakrabarti.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 09–2017.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development develops open and sustainable market economies in democratic countries.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is a multilateral development bank that supports projects in over 30 countries, from central Europe to central Asia and to the southern and eastern Mediterranean. Investing primarily in private sector clients whose needs cannot be met fully by commercial credit and equity markets, the EBRD promotes entrepreneurship and fosters transition toward open and sustainable market economies.

The London-based EBRD has a political mandate: It assists countries that are committed to and apply the principles of multiparty democracy and pluralism. The Bank also conducts its affairs with a commitment to environmental protection and sustainable energy development. In addition to benefiting the countries that receive its investments, the Bank also serves its shareholders' interests: 66 countries from five continents, the European Union, and the European Investment Bank.

<http://www.ebrd.com/who-we-are/history-of-the-ebrd.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

Information on opportunities for consultants, contractors, and suppliers is available on the EBRD website.

<http://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/procurement.html>

Career Opportunities

Information on job locations and types, benefits and rewards, and internships is available on the EBRD website.

<http://www.ebrd.com/careers-at-the-ebrd.html>

Contact Information

Department and country contacts are listed on the "EBRD Contacts" Web page.

<http://www.ebrd.com/contacts.html>

Economic Data

Economic teams publish macroeconomic and structural data series, and they survey data affecting the Bank's countries of operation.

<http://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/economic-research-and-data/data.html>

Environmental and Social Sustainability

EBRD financing supports sustainable development projects that are designed and operated in compliance with good international practices. To help clients meet sustainability goals, the EBRD posts downloads and resources on its website.

<http://www.ebrd.com/key-sustainability-downloads.html>

Green Economy Transition (GET)

By 2020, the GET approach seeks to increase the volume of green financing to 40 per cent of EBRD annual business investment. Safeguarding the environment and strengthening ecosystems help market economies function better and, therefore, are central to the transition process that the EBRD has promoted since its inception.

<http://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/get.html>

History

In October of 1989, a month before German citizens dismantled parts of the Berlin Wall, President François Mitterrand of France proposed the establishment of a European bank to meet the challenges of emergent economic and political realities. In less than 2 years, the EBRD opened for business with its headquarters in London. To learn more about the role played by the EBRD in the transition from the end of the Cold War to a new European era, visit the "History of the EBRD" web page.

<http://www.ebrd.com/who-we-are/history-of-the-ebrd.html>

Organizational Chart

The EBRD's organizational chart is available on the "Structure and Management" web page in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<http://www.ebrd.com/who-we-are/our-structure.html>

Products / Services

Information on the EBRD's advisory services, policy reform dialogue services, and financial products is available online.

<http://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/products-and-services.html>

Reports

The EBRD posts annual, donor, financial, sustainability, and transition reports on its website.

<http://www.ebrd.com/news/publications.html>

Sectors / Topics

The EBRD website features a section that brings together the topics that most concern the Bank and the sectors in which it is most active.

<http://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/sectors-and-topics.html>

Social Media

The EBRD tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/ebrd>

The EBRD maintains a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/ebrdhq>

Where EBRD Works

The EBRD website features the list of countries where the Bank is active.

<http://www.ebrd.com/where-we-are.html>

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Inter-American Defense Board



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INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD

2600 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20441

202-939-6041

202-319-2791

<http://iadb.jid.org> | Email: protocol@jid.org

CHAIR

Vice Adm. Gonzalo
Nicolás Ríos Polastri

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. The Board is governed according to Statutes that the General Assembly of the Organization of American States approved in March 2006. Senior armed forces officers from the member nations staff the various agencies of the Board. Its three major components are the Council of Delegates, the Secretariat, and the Inter-American Defense College.

<http://iadb.jid.org/quienes-somos/resena-historica-de-la-sede-de-la-jid>

The Board studies and recommends to member governments measures it deems 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.

Established in 1962, the Inter-American Defense College is located on Fort Lesley J. McNair, whose buildings and furnishings the United States Government donated. The United States hosts the College, which prepares senior military officers and civilian functionaries for positions in their respective governments. The College offers an 11-month, professionally-oriented, and fully accredited Masters of Science degree. Multidisciplinary in content, the curriculum centers on the Western Hemisphere's most pressing defense and security issues.

<http://www.colegio-id.org/index.php>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Documents

Documents are posted online to increase the transparency of Inter-American Defense Board activities.

<http://iadb.jid.org/documents-and-publications>

Events

Symposia and seminars are posted on the Board's Web site. A calendar of meetings also is available on the Web site's home page.

<https://sites.google.com/a/jid.org/iadb/eventos/simposios-y-seminarios>

News

News items are available on the home page of the Board's Web site.

<http://iadb.jid.org>

Regional Organizations

Links to regional organizations are accessible on the "Strategic Links" Web page.

<http://iadb.jid.org/strategic-links>

<http://iadb.jid.org/quienes-somos/contactos> | Email: jid@jid.org

For further information, contact the Inter-American Defense Board, 2600 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20441. Phone, 202-939-6041. Fax, 202-319-2791.

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Inter-American Development Bank



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INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Headquarters: 1300 New York Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20577

202-623-1000

202-623-3096

<http://www.iadb.org>

PRESIDENT

Luis A. Moreno

<http://www.iadb.org/en/about-us/office-of-the-president,19639.html>

The above list of key personnel was updated 09–2017.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) was established in 1959 to help accelerate economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Bank has 48 member countries, 26 of which are borrowing members in Latin America and the Caribbean.

<http://www.iadb.org/en/about-us/about-the-inter-american-development-bank,5995.html>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Business Opportunities

IDB projects in Latin America and the Caribbean create contract opportunities for businesses and consultants.

<http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/project-procurement,8148.html>

Career Opportunities

The IDB relies on professionals with expertise in economics, education, energy, environmental sustainability, financial markets, institutional capacity, investment funds, rural development and disaster risk, science and technology, social protection and health, transport, water and sanitation, and other fields to carry out its mission.

<http://www.iadb.org/en/careers/careers-at-the-idb,1165.html>

Data

The IDB posts datasets on its Web site.

<https://data.iadb.org>

Glossary

The IDB maintains a glossary on its Web site.

<http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/glossary,18952.html>

Key Facts

To learn at glance who leads the IDB, how many people it employs, how many countries are members, who are its clients, and recent annual levels of its approved lending, visit the "Key Facts" section.

<http://www.iadb.org/en/about-us/key-facts,18246.html>

Learning Resources

Online courses are accessible on the IDB Web site.

<http://www.iadb.org/en/courses/home,20468.html>

Looking for Something?

Try finding it by using the "What Are You Looking For" Web page.

<http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/what-are-you-looking-for,18944.html?>

Publications

A variety of publications—annual reports, books, catalogs and brochures, databases and datasets, discussion and working papers, journals, magazines, monographs, newsletters—is available online.

https://publications.iadb.org/facet-view?field=type_view

Social Media

The IDB tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/the_IDB

The IDB has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/IADB.org>

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Inter-American Investment Corporation



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INTER-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Headquarters: 1350 New York Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20577

202-623-3901

<http://www.iic.org/en>

CHAIR, BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Luis A. Moreno

Chief Executive Officer

James P. Scriven

The above list of key personnel was updated 09–2017.

The Inter-American Development Bank promotes development in Latin America and the Caribbean through the private sector.

The Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC), an affiliate of the Inter-American Development Bank based in Washington, DC, was established in 1985 to promote the economic development of its Latin American and Caribbean members by financing small- and medium-size private enterprises. The 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.

<http://www.iic.org/en/who-we-are/about-us#.WGLh5H0rLIU>

The IIC has 45 member countries, of which 28 are in the Western Hemisphere, including Canada and the United States, and 17 are outside the region.

<http://www.iic.org/en/what-we-offer#.VumTOH0rLIU>

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Career Opportunities

The ICC relies on talent and experience to carry out its mission. It recruits, hires, and maintains a staff of diverse, motivated, and qualified professionals with expertise, leadership potential, and strong interpersonal and teamwork skills. Current job opportunities are posted online.

<http://www.iic.org/en/about-us/careers>

History

A three-part history, from 1985 to 1999, from 2000 to 2012, and from 2013 to the present, is available on the IIC's Web site.

<http://www.iic.org/en/who-we-are/our-history-timeline#.WD9-D30rLIV>

Key Initiatives

The IIC's Web site features a section on its most important initiatives.

<http://www.iic.org/en/initiatives>

Library

The IIC's Web site features a photo library.

<http://www.iic.org/en/media/photo-library#.WD94730rLIU>

Member Countries

The IIC Web site features two lists of member countries: regional members and other members. An interactive map

complements the two lists.

<http://www.iic.org/en/countries>

News

The IIC posts news items on its Web site.

Projects

IIC projects may be searched by country or year.

<http://www.iic.org/en/projects>

Publications

Brochures, factsheets, and reports—some in English and Spanish, some also in French and Portuguese—are available online.

<http://www.iic.org/en/media/publications#.VumPI30rLIU>

Transaction Cycle

A description of the five stages of a successful IIC transaction—business origination, eligibility review, due diligence and approval, closing and disbursement, and supervision and evaluation—is available online.

http://www.iic.org/en/what-we-offer/transaction-cycle#.WD9_p30rLIU

Social Media

The IIC tweets announcements and other newsworthy items in Spanish on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/GrupoBID_CII

The IIC has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/CIIGrupoBID>

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International Monetary Fund



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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

700 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, DC 20431

202-623-7000

202-623-4661

<http://www.imf.org>

MANAGING DIRECTOR / CHAIR OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Kristalina Georgieva

<https://www.imf.org/en/About/senior-officials/Bios/kristalina-georgieva>

<https://www.imf.org/en/About/Senior-Officials/Bios/gita-gopinath>

Deputy Managing Directors

Bo Li

Kenji Okamura

Antoinette M. Sayeh

<https://www.imf.org/en/About/senior-officials>

The above list of key personnel was updated 5–2022.

The International Monetary Fund fosters global monetary cooperation, secures financial stability, facilitates international trade, promotes employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduces poverty worldwide.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

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 the IMF. 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.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2017-title22/html/USCODE-2017-title22-chap7-subchapXV-sec286.htm>

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) and for modification of certain rules and practices. The amendment became effective on July 28, 1969, and the Special Drawing Account opened on August 6, 1969. The Special Drawing Rights Act (22 U.S.C. 286 et seq.) authorized the United States to accept the amendment and participate in the Special Drawing Account.

<https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2016/08/01/14/51/Special-Drawing-Right-SDR>

On April 30, 1976, the Board of Governors approved a second amendment to the Articles of Agreement, which became effective 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, which the IMF was to monitor closely. The official price of gold was abolished, and the Special Drawing Account was promoted as the principal reserve asset of the international monetary system. The Bretton Woods Agreements Act Amendments (22 U.S.C. 286e-5) authorized the United States to accept this amendment.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2017-title22/pdf/USCODE-2017-title22-chap7-subchapXV-sec286e->

[5.pdf](#)

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 country has been declared ineligible to use the Fund's general resources and persists in its failure to fulfill any of its obligations under the Articles.

The IMF posts its organizational chart online.

<https://www.imf.org/external/np/obp/orgcht.htm>

The IMF posts an organization chart on its website. A link to the chart is part of the "IMF Senior Officials" web page.

<https://www.imf.org/en/About/Organization-Chart>

ACTIVITIES

The IMF has 189 member countries. It 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.

The IMF helps member countries correct imbalances in their international balances of payments. It periodically examines the economic developments and policies of its members, offers policy advice, and at a 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 and 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. The IMF also provides technical assistance and training to member countries.

<https://www.imf.org/en/About>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The IMF's website has an alphabetical index to help visitors search for specific topics or browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.imf.org/external/siteindex.htm>

Archives

A catalog of the IMF's archives is available online.

<https://archivescatalog.imf.org/search/simple>

At a Glance

Fast facts and an overview of the IMF's founding and mission, governance and organization, and core activities are

available on "The IMF at a Glance" web page.

<https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/IMF-at-a-Glance>

Blog

The IMF's blog offers insightful and analytical posts on economics and finance.

<https://blogs.imf.org>

Bretton Woods Moment

In her video speech of October 15, 2020, Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva spoke of the necessity to seize "this new Bretton Woods moment" (approximately 4:20 into the video). The length of the entire speech is a little over 12 minutes.

<https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2020/10/15/sp101520-a-new-bretton-woods-moment>

Career Opportunities

In addition to economists and research assistants, the IMF relies on professionals with skills and expertise in a range of other fields: communications, facilities management, finance and accounting, human resources, information technology, language services, law, library science and archives, office assistance, procurement, security, and transportation and hospitality. Information on careers, current job vacancies, and recruitment programs is available online.

<https://www.imf.org/en/About/Recruitment>

Climate Change

CARBON PRICE FLOOR—The IMF counts "Climate Change" as one of its key issues. The IMF's "Climate Change" web page, in its "Highlights" section, features the short video "The Case for an International Carbon Price Floor." The video opens and closes with these words: "Our planet is in trouble . . . we could have a good shot at keeping the planet livable."

<https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/climate-change>

MITIGATION—Chapter 3 of the report "World Economic Outlook, October 2020: A Long and Difficult Ascent" is dedicated to the topic of mitigating climate change. As a type of preface to the chapter's introduction, the authors wrote: "Without further action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the planet is on course to reach temperatures not seen in millions of years, with potentially catastrophic implications. [Our analysis] suggests that an initial green investment push combined with steadily rising carbon prices would deliver the needed emission reductions at reasonable transitional global output effects, putting the global economy on a stronger and more sustainable footing over the medium term. Carbon pricing is critical to mitigation because higher carbon prices incentivize energy efficiency besides reallocating resources from high- to low-carbon activities. A green investment push up front would strengthen the macroeconomy in the short term and help lower the costs of adjusting to higher carbon prices. The transitional costs of carbon pricing consistent with net zero emissions by mid-century appear manageable and could be reduced further as new technological innovations develop in response to carbon pricing and green research and development subsidies. Governments can protect those most affected by mitigation by providing targeted cash transfers financed by carbon revenues."

<https://www.imf.org/~media/Files/Publications/WEO/2020/October/English/ch3.ashx?la=en>

LOW-TECH SEQUESTRATION—"Finance and Development" is the IMF's flagship magazine and electronic editorial platform. The IMF uses the magazine to publish cutting-edge analysis of and insight into the latest trends in economics, development, and international finance, as well as research in those fields. The December 2019 issue (vol. 56, no. 4) of the magazine featured the article "Nature's Solution to Climate Change: A Strategy To Protect Whales Can Limit Greenhouse Gases and Global Warming." Its four authors (R. Chami, T. Cosimano, C. Fullenkamp, S. Oztonun) wrote: "The carbon capture potential of whales is truly startling. Whales accumulate carbon in their bodies during their long lives. When they die, they sink to the bottom of the ocean; each great whale sequesters 33 tons of CO₂ on average, taking that carbon out of the atmosphere for centuries. A tree, meanwhile, absorbs only up to 48 pounds of CO₂ a year."

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2019/12/natures-solution-to-climate-change-chami.htm>

Commodity Prices

The "IMF Primary Commodity Prices" web page offers easy access to data on primary commodity prices, the interactive commodity data portal, and the commodity terms of trade database.

<https://www.imf.org/en/Research/commodity-prices>

Contact Information

Contact information for general, media, and other types of inquiries is available online.

<https://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/contacts/contacts.aspx> | Email: publicaffairs@imf.org

Country Information

The IMF is an organization comprising 189 countries that, together, work to promote monetary cooperation, financial stability, international trade, employment and sustainable economic growth, and to reduce poverty. An alphabetical index of the participating countries and information on those countries are available on the IMF's website.

<https://www.imf.org/en/Countries>

Data

The IMF publishes data on IMF lending, exchange rates, and other economic and financial indicators.

<https://www.imf.org/en/Data>

Gender

The IMF counts the division along gender lines in labor markets worldwide as one of its six key issues.

<https://www.imf.org/external/themes/gender>

Glossary

The IMF maintains an online glossary of financial terms and acronyms.

<https://www.imf.org/en/About/glossary>

History

James M. Boughton's "Silent Revolution: The International Monetary Fund 1979–1989" is accessible online.

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/history/2001/index.htm>

A chronological history of the IMF is available online.

<https://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/chron/chron.asp>

Inflation

RISK OF UNMOORED INFLATION EXPECTATIONS—The IMF's "Chart of the Week" blog post for 27 April 2022 was written by Jorge Alvarez and Philip Barrett. The authors concluded their post "Inflation to be Elevated for Longer on War, Demand, Job Markets" with the following: "[S]urging prices will have the greatest effects on vulnerable populations, particularly in low-income countries. High overall inflation will also complicate the trade-offs for central banks between containing price pressures and safeguarding growth. . . . While our baseline expectation is that inflation will eventually ease, inflation could turn out higher for several reasons. Worsening supply-demand imbalances . . . and further commodity-price gains could keep the pace of inflation persistently high. Moreover, both the [Ukraine] war and renewed pandemic flare-ups could prolong supply disruptions, further increasing costs of intermediate inputs. In a context of tight labor markets, nominal wage growth could also accelerate to catch up with consumer-price inflation as workers seek higher wages to preserve their purchasing power. This would further intensify and broaden inflation pressures, with the risk of de-anchoring inflation expectations."

<https://blogs.imf.org/2022/04/27/inflation-to-be-elevated-for-longer-on-war-demand-job-markets>

CENTRAL BANK INFLATION TARGETS—In the IMF blog post "War Dims Global Economic Outlook as Inflation Accelerates" (19 APR 2022), Economic Counsellor and Director of Research Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas wrote: "Inflation has become a clear and present danger for many countries. Even prior to the war, it surged on the back of soaring commodity prices and supply-demand imbalances. Many central banks, such as the Federal Reserve, had already moved toward tightening monetary policy. War-related disruptions amplify those pressures. We now project inflation will remain elevated for much longer. In the United States and some European countries, it has reached its highest level in more than 40 years, in the context of tight labor markets. The risk is rising that inflation expectations drift away from central bank inflation targets, prompting a more aggressive tightening response from policymakers. Furthermore, increases in food and fuel prices may also significantly increase the prospect of social unrest in poorer countries."

<https://blogs.imf.org/2022/04/19/war-dims-global-economic-outlook-as-inflation-accelerates>

Language Resources

The IMF provides information on its website in Arabic, Chinese, French, Japanese, Russian, and Spanish. Language tags are visible at the top and bottom of the IMF's home page.

<https://www.imf.org>

News

The IMF posts podcasts, newsworthy items about various countries, and the latest news on its website.

<https://www.imf.org/en/news>

The "What's New Archive" allows easy access to recently posted items of interest.

<https://www.imf.org/en/Whats-New-Archive>

Publications

The IMF's "Finance and Development" magazine and "Fiscal Monitor" biannual report are available online in Portable Document Format (PDF). Its "New and Noteworthy" newsletter and other publications are also accessible online.

<https://www.imf.org/en/publications>

Site Map

The IMF site map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse for content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.imf.org/external/sitemap.htm>

Social Media

The "IMF Social Hub" allows easy access to the IMF's Facebook page, Instagram photos and videos, LinkedIn account, Tweets and replies, and YouTube channel.

<https://www.imf.org/en/Social-Hub>

Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)

A 5-minute video explaining the SDR, the international reserve asset that the IMF created to supplement the official reserves of its member countries, is available online.

<https://www.imf.org/external/mmedia/view.aspx?vid=5027851809001>

U.S. Economy

On July 22, 2021, the IMF published its "United States: 2021 Article IV Consultation." The staff report for the consultation noted that "The new administration's policies have put the U.S. economy on a strong footing. An effective vaccine rollout has put the number of new COVID-19 cases on a firmly downward path. At the same time, unprecedented fiscal support is quickly restoring the economy back to full employment and generating positive outward spillovers to the world economy. These efforts have not been costless: the path for public debt is far higher; the current account deficit has grown; and very accommodative financial conditions have led to increased corporate and nonbank leverage and rising valuations across a range of assets. The pandemic continues to weigh heavily on those at the lower end of the income distribution, exposing longstanding inequities in access to quality healthcare and education (many of which have an important gender and racial dimension)."

<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2021/07/22/United-States-2021-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-the-462540>

Videos

The IMF posts videos in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish on its website.

<https://www.imf.org/en/videos/index>

The Sources of Information were updated 5–2022.

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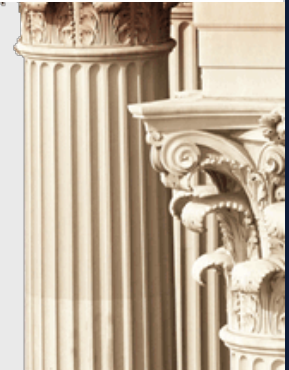
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International Organization for Migration



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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

Headquarters: 17 Route des Morillons, C.P. 17, CH-1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland. Mailing address, P.O. Box 71, CH-1211, Geneva 19, Switzerland

011-41-22-717-9111

<http://www.iom.int> | Email: hq@iom.int

Washington Office: Suite 700, 1752 N Street NW., Washington, DC 20036

202-862-1826

Email: IOMWashington@iom.int

New York Office: 122 E. 42d Street, 48th Floor, New York, NY 10168

212-681-7000

Email: newyork@iom.int

DIRECTOR GENERAL

António Vitorino

DEPUTY DIRECTORS GENERAL

Operations

Ugochi F. Daniels

Management and Reform

Amy E. Pope

<https://www.iom.int/office-director-general>

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2022.

The International Organization for Migration analyzes and addresses underlying issues of migration; deals with the operational challenges of migration management; promotes economic and social development through migration; and champions the dignity and well-being of migrants, while confronting xenophobic narratives that hurt them.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration. It was first known as the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe. The Committee was active during the 1950s, a time of confusion, displacement, and grief in Western Europe, after the Second World War.

<https://www.iom.int/iom-history>

With 174 Member States, an additional 8 states holding observer status, and a presence in over 100 countries, the IOM promotes humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to migrants and governments, while working in close cooperation with governmental, intergovernmental, and nongovernmental partners. The IOM has observer status to the United Nations.

<https://www.iom.int/members-and-observers>

Its structure is decentralized, and this decentralization has enabled the IOM to acquire the capacity to deliver an ever-increasing number and diversity of projects at the request of Member States. The Organization's field structure is composed of centers (administrative, African, and global) and offices (country, liaison, and regional).

<https://www.iom.int/organizational-structure>

The IOM's organizational chart is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/Organigram.pdf>

ACTIVITIES

The IOM works with its partners in the following areas: meeting the operational challenges of migration management, increasing understanding of migration issues, encouraging social and economic development through migration, and upholding the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

The Organization has been at the forefront of emergency response to ensure assistance and protection to stranded migrants and displaced persons. It has a lead role under the UN Cluster Approach in camp coordination and management in natural disasters and is a key partner in emergency shelter, logistics, health, protection, and early recovery.

IOM expertise and services support the following activities: secure, reliable, and cost-effective assistance for migrating persons; humane and orderly management of migration and the effective respect for migrants' human rights; technical cooperation and operational assistance for building national capacities and facilitating cooperation on issues relevant to migration; helping states to integrate migrants into their new environment and to engage diasporas as development partners; advising states in the development and delivery of programs and technical expertise to combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking; working with national health systems to reduce mortality, morbidity, and disabilities and to enhance access to rights-based health and well-being services throughout the migration cycle; and partnering with states to address labor migration.

<https://www.iom.int/our-work>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Blog

The IOM maintains a blog.

<http://weblog.iom.int>

Business Opportunities

Information on procurement opportunities is available online.

<https://www.iom.int/procurement-opportunities>

Career Opportunities

Current job vacancies in various countries are posted online.

<https://www.iom.int/recruitment>

Climate Change

The "Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change 2021–2030" (OCT 2021) promotes a comprehensive, evidence, and rights-based approach to migration in the context of environmental degradation, climate change, and disasters, for the benefit of migrants and societies.

<https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/resources/institutional-strategy-migration-environment-and-climate-change-2021-2030>

The "IOM Strategic Vision 2019–2023: Setting a course for IOM" (NOV 2019) addresses the problem of climate change

in several places. On page 7, it says: "While some groups will be directly affected by climate-induced disasters—such as flooding, droughts and extreme weather events—others will be affected by growing desertification, coastal erosion and infrastructural instability stemming from resource scarcity. This, when combined with continued inequality, ongoing fragility and demographic change, will lead to increased internal, regional and international mobility as individuals, having lost hope in the future of their own countries, search for sustainable livelihoods for themselves and their families. Large-scale internal and international mass movements are likely to become more frequent and will evolve more quickly, posing new challenges for overstretched international humanitarian response in regions with limited statehood."

<https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1411/files/C-110-INF-1%20-%20IOM%20Strategic%20Vision.pdf>

Contact Information

Swiss phone numbers for contacting and addresses for corresponding with and visiting IOM headquarters are available online.

<https://www.iom.int/contact-us> | Email: hq@iom.int

The Media and Communications Division is responsible for media relations. Email addresses and phone numbers are available for IOM spokespeople and communications, media, press, and public information officers, on the "Media Contacts" web page.

<https://www.iom.int/media-contacts> | Email: media@iom.int

Countries

IOM maintains more than 590 country offices and sub-offices worldwide.

<https://www.iom.int/where-we-work>

Data / Research

IOM data and research are available online.

<https://www.iom.int/data-and-research>

Español / Français

Spanish and French versions of the website can be accessed by using language links at the top of the home page, on its right side.

<http://www.iom.int>

Evaluation

The "IOM Evaluation" web page has recent products that the Office of the Director has proposed.

<https://evaluation.iom.int>

Glossary

A list of key migration terms that is based on the IOM's "Glossary on Migration" is available online.

<http://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>

History

Originally known as the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe, the IOM got its start amidst the chaos and displacement of war. Today, the IOM is the leading international agency focusing on migration. To learn more of the IOM story, visit the "IOM History" page.

<http://www.iom.int/iom-history>

Internal Audit Reports

Executive summaries of internal audit reports are posted online.

<https://www.iom.int/executive-summaries-and-management-responses-and-actions>

Press Room

The IOM posts featured stories, news, situation reports, speeches, and statements on its website.

<http://www.iom.int/press-room>

Publications

The Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships supports the Migration Policy Research Division, which is where the publications unit is located. The IOM produces many publications, which include National Migration Profiles, the Migration Research Series, the World Migration Report, and other studies and reports. It also produces flyers, information sheets, journals, manuals, and thematic catalogues.

<http://publications.iom.int>

Regional Offices

Regional office personnel review and endorse projects and provide technical support to Country Offices. Descriptions of and contact information for the IOM's nine regional offices are available online.

<http://www.iom.int/regional-offices>

Site Map

The website map allows visitors to look for specific topics or to browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.iom.int/sitemap>

Social Media

The IOM has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/IOM>

The IOM tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/UNmigration>

The IOM posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/IOMMigration>

United Nations

Information on the IOM's Office to the United Nations is available online.

<https://unofficeny.iom.int/iom-office-united-nations> | Email: unofficeny@iom.int

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Organization of American States



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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Seventeenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20006

202-370-5000

202-458-3967

<http://www.oas.org/en>

Secretary General

LUIS ALMAGRO LEMES

https://www.oas.org/en/about/secretary_general.asp

http://www.oas.org/en/about/assistant_secretary_general.asp

The above list of key personnel was updated 3–2022.

The Organization of American States seeks an order of peace and justice among its member states, promotes their solidarity and strengthens their collaboration, and defends their sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence.

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 of the Caribbean. Since 1962, Cuba has been barred from participation by resolution of the Eighth Meeting of Consultation 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: 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 Jose, Costa Rica; and the Pan American Institute of Geography and History and the Inter-American Indian Institute, both in Mexico City.

In 1948, at the Ninth International Conference of American States, 21 nations of the hemisphere signed the OAS Charter: 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.

http://www.oas.org/en/about/who_we_are.asp

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

The "Topics" web page presents a collection of popular topics in alphabetical order.

<http://www.oas.org/en/topics/default.asp>

Career Opportunities

Information on employment, consultancies, and internships is available online.

http://www.oas.org/dhrs/dhr/employment_opportunities.asp

Climate Change

In 2016, the OAS's Department of Sustainable Development published the report "Climate change: A comparative overview of the rights based approach in the Americas." In the report's forward, Michael Burger described it as giving "readers a comparative overview that may serve as an important reference for governments, judges, NGOs, business actors and anybody else involved in shaping the global post-2030 agenda."

https://www.oas.org/en/sedi/dsd/docs/climate_change.pdf

Conferences

A calendar of conferences is available online.

<http://www.apps.oas.org/oasmeetings/default.aspx?Lang=EN>

Contact Information

Phone and fax numbers and the OAS postal and street address are available on the "Contact Us" web page.

<https://www.oas.org/en/contactus.asp>

Documents

The most important OAS documents, including its founding Charter and the Inter-American Democratic Charter, are available on its website. Along with these essential documents, links to other key reference material—such as annual reports of the Secretary General, OAS resolutions, agreements, and treaties—are also available.

http://www.oas.org/en/information_center/default.asp

History

A short history of the OAS is available.

http://www.oas.org/en/about/our_history.asp

Language Assistance

The OAS maintains English and Spanish versions of its website. Some web pages are also available in French and Portuguese. Language tags appear above the search box in the top right corner of most of the site's pages.

<http://www.oas.org/en>

Media Center

Newsletters, press releases, and speeches by OAS leaders are posted in the media center.

http://www.oas.org/en/media_center/press_releases.asp

Members States

Information on the 35 independent states of the Americas—all of which have ratified the OAS Charter and are member states—is available on the OAS website.

http://www.oas.org/en/member_states/default.asp

Organizational Structure

The "Our Structure" web page is a good starting point for learning about the major organs of the OAS.

https://www.oas.org/en/about/our_structure.asp

Organizational List

The "Organizational List" web page brings informational resources on the OAS's component parts together in one place.

http://www.oas.org/en/about/organizational_list.asp

Permanent Representatives

A list of permanent representatives to the OAS is available on its website.

<http://www.oas.org/en/about/authorities.asp>

Publications

OAS publications in English and Spanish are available online.

http://www.oas.org/en/information_center/publications.asp

Scholarships

Information on OAS scholarships is available online.

<http://www.oas.org/en/scholarships>

Social Media

The OAS tweets announcements, news, and other noteworthy items on Twitter.

https://twitter.com/oas_official

The OAS has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/OASofficial>

The OAS posts video news on its Vimeo channel.

<https://vimeo.com/channels/oasvideonews>

Staff Directory

The OAS maintains an online staff directory. To see the complete directory, leave all fields blank and click on the search button.

<https://www.oas.org/ext/en/tools/Directory>

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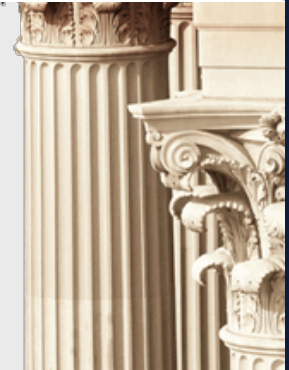
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UNITED NATIONS

United Nations, New York, NY 10017

212-963-1234

<http://www.un.org>

United Nations Office at Geneva: Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

United Nations Office at Vienna: Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400, Vienna, Austria

Washington, DC: United Nations Information Centre, Suite 500, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006

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SECRETARY-GENERAL

António Guterres

<https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/biography>

Deputy Secretary-General

Amina J. Mohammed

<https://www.un.org/sg/en/dsg/index.shtml>

Director-General, United Nations Office at Geneva

Tatiana Valovaya

Director-General, United Nations Office at Vienna

Ghada Fathi Waly

Director-General, United Nations Office at Nairobi

Zainab Hawa Bangura

<https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/senior-management-group>

Officer in Charge, Washington DC Information Centre

Stefania Piffanelli

<http://www.unicwash.org/staff>

The above list of key personnel was updated 2-2022.

The United Nations supports tolerance and peaceful coexistence among the nations; seeks to maintain peace and security among them; opposes the use of armed force, except in the common interest; and promotes the economic and social advancement of all peoples.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The United Nations is an international organization that was set up in accordance with a charter that was drafted by governments that were represented at the Conference on International Organization meeting in 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 193 member states, of which 51 are founding members.

A chart of the United Nations System's principal organs is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for downloading and online viewing.

https://www.un.org/en/pdfs/18-00159e_un_system_chart_17x11_4c_en_web.pdf

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.

<https://www.un.org/en/sections/about-un/overview/index.html>

PRINCIPAL ORGANS

The principal organs of the United Nations are the Economic and Social Council, General Assembly, International Court of Justice, Secretariat, Security Council, and Trusteeship Council.

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.

<https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en>

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.

<http://www.un.org/en/ga>

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.

<http://www.icj-cij.org/homepage/index.php?lang=en>

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."

<http://www.un.org/en/sections/about-un/secretariat/index.html>

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.

<http://www.un.org/en/sc>

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 United Nations 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.

<http://www.un.org/en/decolonization/trusteeship.shtml>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Index

An alphabetical index is available on the United Nations' website to help visitors search for specific topics or browse content that aligns with their interests.

<https://www.un.org/en/site-index>

Career Opportunities

United Nations staff members coordinate relief in humanitarian crises, disarm child soldiers, monitor elections, provide administrative and logistical support for carrying out complex mandates, and carry out a host of other functions around the world.

<https://careers.un.org/lbw/Home.aspx>

Children in Detention

Many children are held in inhuman conditions and in adult facilities—in violation of their human rights—where they are at high risk of violence, rape, and sexual assault, including acts of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights recently released the "Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty" (OCT 2019).

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/StudyChildrenDeprivedLiberty/Pages/Index.aspx>

Climate Change

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has published "Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis," which is the contribution of Working Group I to the sixth assessment report. Working Group I members have compiled the most up-to-date physical assessment of the climate system and climate change. They brought together the latest advances in climate science and combined multiple lines of evidence from paleoclimate, observations, process understanding, and global and regional climate simulations. In the summary for policymakers, the report states: "Observed increases in well-mixed greenhouse gas concentrations since around 1750 are unequivocally caused by human activities. . . . concentrations have continued to increase in the atmosphere, reaching annual averages of 410 ppm for carbon dioxide, 1866 ppb for methane, and 332 ppb for nitrous oxide in 2019."

<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-i>

The IPCC has released a video synopsis of its "Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis." In the video (1:10), Professor Panmao Zhai of the China Meteorological Administration and cochair of the IPCC's Working Group I for the sixth assessment report cycle summarized the report's climate-change message: Human activity and behavior are the main causes of changes that are intensifying, rapid, and widespread.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e7xW1MfXjLA>

In southern Madagascar, an ongoing drought that started in 2019 has eliminated nearly all sources of food. The drought has brought severe hunger, and climate change is causing the drought. The World Food Programme of the United Nations has sounded the alarm to raise awareness and stimulate action to provide relief from the catastrophe.

<https://www.wfp.org/stories/dont-look-other-way-madagascar-grip-drought-and-famine>

On November 13, 2021, Secretary-General António Guterres released a statement on the conclusion of the United Nations Climate Change Conference COP26. He wrote: "Our fragile planet is hanging by a thread. We are still knocking on the door of climate catastrophe. It is time to go into emergency mode."

<https://www.un.org/sg/en/node/260645>

Cooler Cities

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is a global authority for setting the environmental agenda. It promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. "Beating the Heat: A Sustainable Cooling Handbook for Cities" is a guide that offers planners an encyclopedia of proven options to help cool cities. To develop the handbook, UNEP collaborated with the Clean Cooling Collaborative, Cool Coalition, Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, Rocky Mountain Institute, and Mission Innovation.

<https://www.unep.org/resources/report/beating-heat-sustainable-cooling-handbook-cities>

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19)

The United Nations maintains "COVID–19 Response" web pages where it posts informational resources and its most recent updates on the pandemic.

<https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus>

The Department of Global Communications has posted the photo essay "We're All in This Together" as part of the United Nations' "COVID–19 Response" section on its website.

<https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus/covid-19-photo-essay-we%E2%80%99re-all-together>

Documents

Launched in 1993 and updated in 2016, the Official Document System (ODS) is an online database of United Nations documents that has full-text, born-digital documents published from 1993 onward. The ODS also includes scanned documents that were published between 1946 and 1993. Documents are available in the official languages of the United Nations. Some documents are also available in German.

<https://documents.un.org/prod/ods.nsf/home.xsp>

Empowering the Next Generation

In the face of crises whose effects are global in scale and scope, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs identifies an important source of hope: the next generation because it is different.

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/2019/02/the-generation-that-can-change-the-world-if-we-let-them>

Essential UN Information

"The Essential UN" web page brings together in one place the most important information on United Nations activities,

funding, priorities, and programs.

<https://www.un.org/en/essential-un>

Food Loss and Waste

The Food and Agriculture Organization maintains the "Food Loss and Waste Database," which is the largest online collection of data on food loss, food waste, and the causes that are reported for the loss and waste. The data and information come from openly accessible reports and studies that measure food loss and waste across food products, stages of the value chain, and geographical areas. The database may be used by anyone who seeks information on food loss and waste and who has Internet access.

<http://www.fao.org/platform-food-loss-waste/flw-data/en>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Dag Hammarskjöld Library staff members post answers to FAQs.

<https://ask.un.org>

Global Issues

The "Global Issues" web page offers convenient access to a trove of information on aging, atomic energy, children, climate change, decolonization, democracy, food, population, refugees, water, women, and more.

<https://www.un.org/en/global-issues>

History

More than 75 years after its creation, the United Nations continues to support international peace and security efforts, give humanitarian assistance to those in need, protect human rights, and uphold international law. "The History of the United Nations" web page tells the story of those efforts.

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/history-of-the-un>

Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a short history of this document are posted on the United Nation's website.

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

The IMO is a specialized United Nations agency whose responsibilities include shipping safety and security and preventing ships from polluting the atmosphere and marine environment. The work of the IMO supports the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. The "Affiliated Bodies and Programmes" web page has a collection of links that provide convenient access to the websites of IMO affiliates and IMO programs.

<http://www.imo.org/en/About/Pages/Affiliated-Bodies-and-Programmes.aspx>

Library

The Dag Hammarskjöld Library is accessible online.

<https://www.un.org/library>

Mine Awareness

The United Nations Mine Action Service observes International Mine Awareness Day each year on April 4th. To hear the United Nations' global advocate's 2019 message, watch the 3-minute video.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LcWiyxpkwE>

News

The News Centre provides breaking news coverage of developments around the United Nations system, offering quick access to news-related products and resources.

<https://news.un.org/en>

Non-English Readers

The United Nations provides versions of its website in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish. Language options are available on the site's welcome page.

<http://www.un.org>

Official Languages

The United Nations has designated six languages as official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. The work of the United Nations includes communicating issues of global importance clearly and concisely. Accuracy in interpretation and translation makes the difference between communication that is clear and concise and communication that distorts and rambles.

<https://www.un.org/en/our-work/official-languages>

Plastic Pollution

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations released its "Assessment of Agricultural Plastics and Their Sustainability—A Call For Action" (2021). In the assessment's foreword, the organization's Deputy Director Maria Helena Semedo wrote: "Soils are one of the main receptors of agricultural plastics and are known to contain larger quantities of microplastics than oceans. . . . This report serves as a loud call to coordinated and decisive action to facilitate good management practices and curb the disastrous use of plastics across the agricultural sectors."

<https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB7856EN>

Publications

Books, reports, and data are available from the online bookshop.

<https://shop.un.org>

Social Media

Official United Nations social media include Facebook, Flickr, Tumblr, Twitter, YouTube, and other accounts.

<https://www.un.org/en/get-involved/social-media>

Sustainable Development

The United Nations promotes 17 sustainable development goals to end poverty, to ensure prosperity for all people, and to protect Earth's biosphere, as part of a development agenda.

<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

System Organizations Directory

The Charter of the United Nations established the organizations that constitute the United Nations system. The directory presents these organizations in categories with links to their web pages.

<https://unsceeb.org/structure>

Web TV / Video

The United Nation's Web TV Channel is accessible around the clock. Its programming includes selected live broadcasts of United Nations meetings and events and prerecorded video features and documentaries on various global issues.

<https://media.un.org/en/webtv>

Wildfires

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is a global authority for setting the environmental agenda. It promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. "Spreading Like Wildfire—The Rising Threat of Extraordinary Landscape Fires" is a report to which over 50 experts from government agencies, international organizations, and research institutions, contributed worldwide. Their conclusions indicate that humans face an extreme situation that must be addressed synchronically, at the local and on a global level, with an immediate and robust response, and in ways that support ecosystems and synergize with their natural processes.

<https://www.unep.org/resources/report/spreading-wildfire-rising-threat-extraordinary-landscape-fires>

The Sources of Information were updated 2–2022.

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Getting Started

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to find your match.

★ *The United States* ★ GOVERNMENT MANUAL



World Bank Group

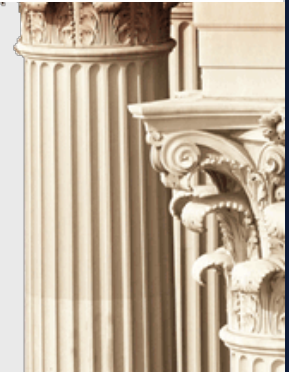
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

International Development Association

International Finance Corporation

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency



The United States Government Manual

WORLD BANK GROUP

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<http://www.worldbank.org>

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/managers>

The above personnel table was updated 5–2022.

The World Bank Group promotes shared global prosperity and seeks to end extreme poverty.

The World Bank Group (WBG) comprises five institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). These WBG institutions work together to help developing countries find answers to tough global and local development challenges that range from climate change adaptation to food security, to fighting corruption and more.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/what-we-do>

The IBRD and the IDA serve as the WBG's primary economic and social development institutions. Together, these two development banks constitute the World Bank. Donor countries and countries with borrowing rights, a total of 189 countries, support and benefit from the World Bank. The activities of the IFC, MIGA, and ICSID complement those of the IBRD and IDA.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A–Z Topics

An alphabetical list of topics helps visitors learn about the WBG's many and diverse activities.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic>

Access to Information

In 2010, the World Bank adopted its landmark disclosure policy: The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. It also has undertaken numerous initiatives to inform and educate the public. These open access initiatives include Open Data, Open Finances, and Open Knowledge Repository.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/access-to-information>

Blog

The World Bank posts items by featured bloggers on its website.

<http://blogs.worldbank.org>

Career Opportunities

The WBG typically hires people with strong academic backgrounds, a broad understanding of development issues, and international work experience. In more than 170 countries, it employs professionals who specialize in economics,

education, engineering, finance, public health, and many other fields. About 40 percent of World Bank staff members work in more than 110 developing countries.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/careers>

Climate Change

GAS FLARING—The World Bank's Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership is a multidonor trust fund whose purpose is to end routine gas flaring at oil production sites around the world. Participating in the partnership are governments, multilateral organizations, and oil companies.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/gasflaringreduction/about>

INVESTMENT FUNDS—Since the inception of this climate finance mechanism, donor countries have contributed over 8 billion dollars in support of scaling up mitigation and adaptation action in developing and middle-income countries. The World Bank holds these public resources in trust and disburses them as grants, concessional loans, and risk mitigation instruments to recipient countries through multilateral development banks.

<https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/>

MIGRATION—The World Bank report "Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration" (2018) found that by midcentury the adverse effects of climate change in three densely populated regions of the world could force more than 140 million people to relocate within their respective countries. Concerted action, including global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and development planning, could reduce internal migration by as much as 80 percent.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2018/03/19/meet-the-human-faces-of-climate-migration>

Contact Information

General information for contacting the World Bank is available on its website.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/contacts>

Countries / Regions

The "Where We Work" web page allows visitors to browse WGB locations by region or country group.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/country>

Data

The World Bank's website allows free and open access to global development data.

<http://data.worldbank.org>

The microdata library facilitates access to data collected through sample surveys of households, business establishments, and other facilities. These sets of microdata may also be derived from agricultural, housing, or population censuses or through an administrative data collection processes. The Library also contains supporting documentation from censuses and surveys that the World Bank and other international organizations, statistical agencies, and other agencies in low and middle-income countries conducted or supported.

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/home>

Enabling Business

The World Bank Group is formulating a new approach to assessing the business and investment climate in economies around the world.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/business-enabling-environment>

Food Security

On April 19, 2022, at an event that the U.S. Department of the Treasury hosted, WBG President David R. Malpass delivered remarks on "Tackling Food Insecurity: The Challenge and Call To Action." His remarks included the following paragraph: "We see a deepening of the crisis in the following numbers: The World Bank food price index reached an all-time high, rising 11.5 percent in March, a year-on-year increase of 37 percent. Fertilizer prices also surged in March, up nearly 20 percent since January. The cost of urea has tripled since January 2021. We also see a shift in relative prices, with food prices going up more than CPI. Projections show this trend continuing."

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/speech/2022/04/19/remarks-by-world-bank-group-president-david-malpass-to-the-u-s-treasury-s-event-on-tackling-food-insecurity-the-challeng>

History

Founded in 1944, and not long thereafter referred to as the World Bank, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) expanded to become a group of five development institutions. In the aftermath of World War II, IBRD loans helped countries overcome the devastation and rebuild. Over time, the Bank's focus shifted from reconstruction to development, particularly to development of infrastructure: dams, electrical grids, irrigation systems, and roads. To learn more about the inception and growth of the World Bank, visit the "History" web page.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/history>

The "World Bank Group Archives" website supports the institutional memory of the World Bank Group and provides access to records of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association. The website also features online historical resources and information products: exhibits on the Archives' collection and World Bank history, General International Standard Archival Description (ISAD(G)) finding aids, and transcripts of oral history interviews.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/archives>

Libraries

The Library Network is a group of libraries and resource centers that support the work of the World Bank Group (WBG) and International Monetary Fund (IMF). The libraries are located in Washington, DC; however, their services extend to resident missions and country offices.

<https://library.worldbankimflib.org/en/about-us.html>

News

The World Bank posts press releases and other newsworthy items on its website.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news>

Open Learning Campus

The Open Learning Campus offers educational opportunities that allow diverse audiences to learn at their own pace. It helps prepare people seeking to address the tough development challenges of the 21st century.

<https://olc.worldbank.org>

Organizational Chart

The World Bank posts its organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/404071412346998230/wbg-org-chart.pdf>

Partnerships

The World Bank participates in global partnerships. Visit the "Partners" web page to learn about some of them.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/partners>

Podcasts

The World Bank's "All Multimedia" web page allows visitors to access a trove of podcasts on diverse topics: climate change, energy development, food, indigenous communities, immigration and forced displacement, pollution, sanitation, sustainability, tourism and more.

http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/multimedia?multimedia_class_exact=Audio&qterm=&lang_exact=English

Poverty / Inequality

The "Poverty and Inequality Platform" is a website that allows visitors to access the World Bank Group's most recent data on inequality, poverty, and shared prosperity.

<https://pip.worldbank.org/home>

Projects

The "Projects and Operations" web page allows visitors to browse or search for projects by country or area, sector, or theme.

<http://projects.worldbank.org>

Publications / Research

The "Open Knowledge Repository" allows users to browse and search for thousands of publications.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/reference>

Social Media

FACEBOOK—The World Bank has an account.

<https://www.facebook.com/worldbank>

TWITTER—The World Bank tweets announcements and other newsworthy items.

<https://twitter.com/worldbank>

YOUTUBE—The World Bank posts videos on its channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/WorldBank>

Speaker's Bureau

The Speaker's Bureau serves as the official liaison between the World Bank Group and its visitors, who include business leaders, governmental representatives, students and teachers, youth organizations, and other professionals.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/speakers-bureau> | Email: speakersbureau@worldbank.org

The Sources of Information were updated 5–2022.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) officially came into existence in 1944. It promotes economic, social, and environmental progress in developing nations by reducing poverty.

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.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/what-we-do/brief/ibrd>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Activities and Achievements

The IBRD helps countries craft policies and shape investments, manage crises and prevent them, and create markets and access additional resources. To learn about the results of these IBRD activities, visit the "Results" web page.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/who-we-are/news/campaigns/2018/ibrd-results-page>

Countries

The Governments of the 189 member countries own the IBRD.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/members>

Organizational Chart

The IBRD and International Development Association are represented on the World Bank's organizational chart, which is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/404071412346998230/wbg-org-chart.pdf>

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW., MSN J2-200, Washington, DC 20433

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<http://icsid.worldbank.org/en> | Email: ICSIDsecretariat@worldbank.org

PRESIDENT

David R. Malpass

Secretary-General

Megan Kinnear

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/about/secretariat/staff>

The above personnel table was updated 7–2021.

The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) is an autonomous international institution and a World Bank Group affiliate that provides an independent forum for conciliation and arbitration of international investment disputes. By providing an impartial system for dispute settlement, it facilitates foreign investment. The Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States established the ICSID, setting forth its mandate, organization, and core functions. The executive directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development formulated this multilateral treaty, which entered into force in 1966, to further the World Bank's goal of promoting international investment.

The ICSID has a composite structure comprising an administrative council and secretariat. Each member state holds one seat on the Administrative Council, whose mandate is to address organizational matters related to ICSID's institutional framework. The Secretariat consists of about 70 professionals who administer arbitration and conciliation cases and support other ICSID activities.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/about/default.aspx>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archives

The ICSID archives contain annual reports, events, featured videos, model clauses, and news and announcements.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/resources/Archives.aspx>

Contact Information

General information for contacting ICSID is available online.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/about/Contact-us.aspx>

Convention

The ICSID Convention is available in 20 languages; however, its official version is available in 3 languages: English, French, and Spanish.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/resources/ICSID-Convention-in-other-Languages.aspx>

Member States

A database of ICSID member states is available online.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/about/Database-of-Member-States.aspx>

Publications

The ICSID publishes specialized texts on international investment law and investment dispute resolution procedures.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/resources/ICSID-Publications.aspx>

Related Websites

A list of links to public and commercial websites that may be useful for research in the field of international investment law and practice is available on the ICSID website.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/resources/Other-Related-Websites.aspx>

Resources Overview

The ICSID Secretariat promotes greater awareness of the ICSID dispute settlement process and the development of international law on foreign investment by posting information resources on its website.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/Resources/default.aspx>

Social Media

The ICSID tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/icsid>

Structure

This separation of functions within the ICSID enhances impartiality and independence in the resolution of disputes.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/about/Structure.aspx>

International Development Association

Established in 1960, the International Development Association (IDA) reduces poverty by providing loans, or "credits," and grants for programs that boost economic growth, improve living conditions, and reduce inequalities. The IDA complements the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which is the original lending arm of the World Bank. The IDA and IBRD share the same staff and headquarters and evaluate projects using the same standards.

The IDA lends money on concessional terms, which means that IDA loans, or credits, have a zero or very low interest charge and repayments extend from 25 to 38 years. The IDA also provides grants to countries at risk of debt distress. In addition to loans and grants, the IDA provides significant levels of debt relief.

<http://ida.worldbank.org/about/who-we-are>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Articles of Agreement

The IDA's Articles of Agreement became effective in 1960. They are available online in Portable Document Format.

<http://ida.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/IDA-articles-of-agreement.pdf>

Climate

Climate change threatens poorer people globally, with the potential to force more than 100 million people back

into poverty by 2030. The IDA is making plans to help manage this threat of enormous scope and scale.

<http://ida.worldbank.org/theme/climate>

Countries

Seventy-five countries are eligible to receive IDA resources.

<http://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries>

A list of the approximately 50 contributor countries is available on the IDA's website.

<http://ida.worldbank.org/about/contributor-countries>

Crisis Financing

The IDA has a history of involvement in various aspects of crisis response, including providing financial support.

<http://ida.worldbank.org/financing/crisis-financing>

History

Australia, Canada, China, Germany, India, Italy, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, and Vietnam launched the IDA on September 24, 1960, with an initial funding of 912.7 million dollars.

<http://ida.worldbank.org/about/history>

News / Publications

The IDA posts press releases and other newsworthy items online.

<http://ida.worldbank.org/news>

Organizational Chart

The IDA and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development are included on the World Bank's organizational chart, which is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/404071412346998230/wbg-org-chart.pdf>

Resources / Policy

Every 3 years, donors meet to replenish IDA resources and review its policy framework. The replenishment process typically consists of four formal meetings over the course of 1 year. Four IDA18 replenishment meetings were held in 2016.

<http://ida.worldbank.org/financing/replenishments/ida18-overview>

Results

The IDA's website features an overview of the results of the IDA's efforts in the world's poorest countries by country, theme, and topic.

<http://ida.worldbank.org/results>

Social Media

The IDA has a Facebook account.

<https://www.facebook.com/IDA.WBG/?ref=nf>

The IDA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL6A79B12D02618711&feature=plcp>

International Finance Corporation

Headquarters: 2121 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20433

202-473-7711

202-974-4384

<http://www.ifc.org>

PRESIDENT	David R. Malpass
Managing Director	Makhtar Diop

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/CORP_EXT_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/About+IFC_New/Leadership/

The above personnel table was updated 7-2021.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), a World Bank Group institution, was established in 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, to developing member countries, the IFC provides advisory services and technical assistance in capital market development, corporate restructuring, foreign investment, and privatization.

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/corp_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/about+ifc_new

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Articles of Agreement

The official version of the IFC Articles of Agreement is the English version that each member country signs. Translations of the official version are available in Arabic, Chinese, French, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish.

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/CORP_EXT_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/About+IFC_New/IFC+Governance/Articles/

Bonds

In 2013, the IFC helped transform the green bond market by issuing a 1 billion dollar global benchmark green bond. The IFC is currently investing in the Green Cornerstone Bond Fund, which buys green bonds issued by

banks in Africa, Asia, Central Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East. The Green Cornerstone Bond Fund is a partnership involving the IFC and the European asset manager Amundi.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2017/12/01/green-bonds>

Career Opportunities

The IFC posts career opportunities.

http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Careers_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/IFC+Careers

Climate

The IFC is increasing its climate-related investments to address climate change—a fundamental threat to development, with the potential to impact millions, threatening agricultural livelihoods, increasing the incidence of natural disasters and affecting water, energy, and food supplies.

http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Climate+Business

Contact Information

General information is available on the IFC's website.

http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/corp_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/about+ifc_new/contacts

Countries

The IFC operates in more than 100 countries.

http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/corp_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/about+ifc_new/Where+We+Work

Expertise

The IFC's areas of expertise include agribusiness and forestry; financial institutions; funds; health and education; infrastructure; manufacturing; oil, gas, and mining; public-private partnerships; telecoms, media, and technology; and tourism, retail, and property.

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/CORP_EXT_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/solutions/expertise

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The IFC posts answers to FAQs online.

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/corp_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/about+ifc_new/faqs

Funding

The IFC raises funds for lending activities by issuing debt obligations in international capital markets. IFC borrowings are diversified by country, currency, source, and maturity to enhance flexibility and cost effectiveness.

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/CORP_EXT_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/About+IFC_New/IFC+Governance/Funding/

History

Opened in 1956 with \$100 million in capital, the IFC has been creating jobs and raising living standards for six decades.

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/CORP_EXT_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/About+IFC_New/IFC+Hi

[story/](#)

Media

The "Communications Contacts" page contains communications and public affairs contact information, as well as contact information associated with IFC accountability and the various spheres of IFC expertise and regional activity.

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/NEWS_EXT_CONTENT/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/News+and+Events/Media+Contacts/

Organizational Chart

The IFC posts its organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/7973ac004a4483708622bf10cc70d6a1/IFC+organization+chart.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>

Press Releases

The IFC posts press releases in Arabic, Bahasa Indonesia, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Montenegrin, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Tajik, Turkish, and Ukrainian.

<https://ifcextapps.ifc.org/ifcext/pressroom/ifcpressroom.nsf/MorePressReleases/?OpenView&Start=1&Count=25>

Publications

A search tool allows visitors to search IFC publications by language, region, and topic. The advanced option allows users to refine their search by IFC department, industry, and publication type.

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/publications_ext_content/ifc_external_publication_site/publications

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https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/NEWS_EXT_CONTENT/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/News+and+Events/News/Impact-Stories

Sustainability

The IFC partners with industry and other stakeholders to find ways that open opportunities for economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable private investment.

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Sustainability-At-IFC

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20433

202-458-2538

202-522-0316

<http://www.miga.org>

PRESIDENT	David R. Malpass
Executive Vice President	Hiroshi Matano

<https://www.miga.org/about/management>

The above personnel table was updated 7–2021.

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), a World Bank Group institution, was formally constituted in 1988.

Working with public and private insurers, MIGA promotes foreign direct investment in developing countries to support economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve the quality of people's lives. Due to its status as a World Bank Group institution, MIGA's guarantees protect investments against noncommercial risks and help investors gain access to funding sources with improved financial terms and conditions.

<https://www.miga.org/who-we-are>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Access to Information

MIGA's policy on accessing information defines its obligations to disclose information on itself and its activities.

<https://www.miga.org/projects/access-to-information/>

Career Opportunities

The MIGA advertises available positions on the World Bank's job vacancies page.

<https://www.miga.org/who-we-are/careers>

Contact Information

General information is available on the MIGA's website.

<https://www.miga.org/contact>

Convention

The "Convention Establishing the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency" went into effect on April 12, 1988.

The Council of Governors amended it in 2010. The Convention is available online in Portable Document Format

(PDF).

<https://www.miga.org/who-we-are/miga-convention>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The MIGA posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.miga.org/who-we-are/frequently-asked-questions>

History

A timeline and short history of the MIGA are available on its website.

<https://www.miga.org/who-we-are/history>

Member Countries

The names of the 181 member countries—156 developing, 25 industrialized—are available on the MIGA's website.

<https://www.miga.org/who-we-are/member-countries>

News

The MIGA posts press releases on its website.

<https://www.miga.org/news/press-releases>

Organizational Chart

The MIGA posts its organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/268791412196376513/miga.pdf>

Projects

The MIGA provides investment insurance, or guarantees, for projects in a variety of sectors, covering all regions of the world.

<https://www.miga.org/projects>

Reports

The MIGA posts its annual reports online.

<https://www.miga.org/Pages/Resources/Reports/AnnualReports.aspx>

Small Investment

The small investment program facilitates investment in small and medium-size enterprises that are active in the agribusiness, finance, manufacturing, and services sectors. This MIGA program has a streamlined approval process, which allows investors to acquire MIGA coverage quickly..

<https://www.miga.org/investment-guarantees/small-investment-program/>

The application for the small investment program is available online.

https://www.miga.org/Documents/SIP_Application.pdf#search=SIP%20Application

Social Media

The MIGA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/miga>

The MIGA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/migaworldbank>

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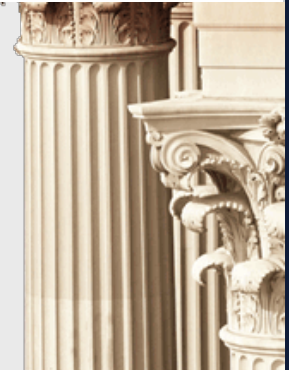
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International Bank for Reconstruction and Development



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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) officially came into existence in 1944. It promotes economic, social, and environmental progress in developing nations by reducing poverty.

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.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/what-we-do/brief/ibrd>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Activities and Achievements

The IBRD helps countries craft policies and shape investments, manage crises and prevent them, and create markets and access additional resources. To learn about the results of these IBRD activities, visit the "Results" web page.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/who-we-are/news/campaigns/2018/ibrd-results-page>

Countries

The Governments of the 189 member countries own the IBRD.

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/leadership/members>

Organizational Chart

The IBRD and International Development Association are represented on the World Bank's organizational chart, which is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/404071412346998230/wbg-org-chart.pdf>

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International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes



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INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW., MSN J2-200, Washington, DC 20433

202-458-1534

202-522-2615

<http://icsid.worldbank.org/en> | Email: ICSIDsecretariat@worldbank.org

PRESIDENT

David R. Malpass

Secretary-General

Megan Kinnear

The above personnel table was updated 7–2021.

The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) is an autonomous international institution and a World Bank Group affiliate that provides an independent forum for conciliation and arbitration of international investment disputes. By providing an impartial system for dispute settlement, it facilitates foreign investment. The Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States established the ICSID, setting forth its mandate, organization, and core functions. The executive directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development formulated this multilateral treaty, which entered into force in 1966, to further the World Bank's goal of promoting international investment.

The ICSID has a composite structure comprising an administrative council and secretariat. Each member state holds one seat on the Administrative Council, whose mandate is to address organizational matters related to ICSID's institutional framework. The Secretariat consists of about 70 professionals who administer arbitration and conciliation cases and support other ICSID activities.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/about/default.aspx>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Archives

The ICSID archives contain annual reports, events, featured videos, model clauses, and news and announcements.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/resources/Archives.aspx>

Contact Information

General information for contacting ICSID is available online.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/about/Contact-us.aspx>

Convention

The ICSID Convention is available in 20 languages; however, its official version is available in 3 languages: English, French, and Spanish.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/resources/ICSID-Convention-in-other-Languages.aspx>

Member States

A database of ICSID member states is available online.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/about/Database-of-Member-States.aspx>

Publications

The ICSID publishes specialized texts on international investment law and investment dispute resolution procedures.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/resources/ICSID-Publications.aspx>

Related Websites

A list of links to public and commercial websites that may be useful for research in the field of international investment law and practice is available on the ICSID website.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/resources/Other-Related-Websites.aspx>

Resources Overview

The ICSID Secretariat promotes greater awareness of the ICSID dispute settlement process and the development of international law on foreign investment by posting information resources on its website.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/Resources/default.aspx>

Social Media

The ICSID tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/icsid>

Structure

This separation of functions within the ICSID enhances impartiality and independence in the resolution of disputes.

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/about/Structure.aspx>

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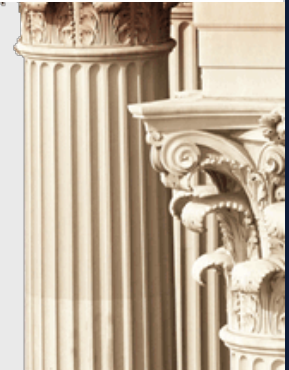
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International Development Association



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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Established in 1960, the International Development Association (IDA) reduces poverty by providing loans, or "credits," and grants for programs that boost economic growth, improve living conditions, and reduce inequalities. The IDA complements the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which is the original lending arm of the World Bank. The IDA and IBRD share the same staff and headquarters and evaluate projects using the same standards.

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News / Publications

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Social Media

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International Finance Corporation



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INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Headquarters: 2121 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20433

202-473-7711

202-974-4384

<http://www.ifc.org>

PRESIDENT

David R. Malpass

Managing Director

Makhtar Diop

The above personnel table was updated 7–2021.

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https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/corp_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/about+ifc_new

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https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/CORP_EXT_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/About+IFC_New/IFC+Governance/Articles/

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Contact Information

General information is available on the IFC's website.

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Countries

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Expertise

The IFC's areas of expertise include agribusiness and forestry; financial institutions; funds; health and education; infrastructure; manufacturing; oil, gas, and mining; public-private partnerships; telecoms, media, and technology; and tourism, retail, and property.

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Sustainability

The IFC partners with industry and other stakeholders to find ways that open opportunities for economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable private investment.

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Sustainability-At-IFC

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Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency



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MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20433

202-458-2538

202-522-0316

<http://www.miga.org>

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Hiroshi Matano

<https://www.miga.org/about/management>

The above personnel table was updated 7–2021.

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), a World Bank Group institution, was formally constituted in 1988.

Working with public and private insurers, MIGA promotes foreign direct investment in developing countries to support economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve the quality of people's lives. Due to its status as a World Bank Group institution, MIGA's guarantees protect investments against noncommercial risks and help investors gain access to funding sources with improved financial terms and conditions.

<https://www.miga.org/who-we-are>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Access to Information

MIGA's policy on accessing information defines its obligations to disclose information on itself and its activities.

<https://www.miga.org/projects/access-to-information/>

Career Opportunities

The MIGA advertises available positions on the World Bank's job vacancies page.

<https://www.miga.org/who-we-are/careers>

Contact Information

General information is available on the MIGA's website.

<https://www.miga.org/contact>

Convention

The "Convention Establishing the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency" went into effect on April 12, 1988. The Council of Governors amended it in 2010. The Convention is available online in Portable Document Format (PDF).

<https://www.miga.org/who-we-are/miga-convention>

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The MIGA posts answers to FAQs on its website.

<https://www.miga.org/who-we-are/frequently-asked-questions>

History

A timeline and short history of the MIGA are available on its website.

<https://www.miga.org/who-we-are/history>

Member Countries

The names of the 181 member countries—156 developing, 25 industrialized—are available on the MIGA's website.

<https://www.miga.org/who-we-are/member-countries>

News

The MIGA posts press releases on its website.

<https://www.miga.org/news/press-releases>

Organizational Chart

The MIGA posts its organizational chart in Portable Document Format (PDF) for viewing and downloading.

<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/268791412196376513/miga.pdf>

Projects

The MIGA provides investment insurance, or guarantees, for projects in a variety of sectors, covering all regions of the world.

<https://www.miga.org/projects>

Reports

The MIGA posts its annual reports online.

<https://www.miga.org/Pages/Resources/Reports/AnnualReports.aspx>

Small Investment

The small investment program facilitates investment in small and medium-size enterprises that are active in the agribusiness, finance, manufacturing, and services sectors. This MIGA program has a streamlined approval process, which allows investors to acquire MIGA coverage quickly..

<https://www.miga.org/investment-guarantees/small-investment-program/>

The application for the small investment program is available online.

https://www.miga.org/Documents/SIP_Application.pdf#search=SIP%20Application

Social Media

The MIGA tweets announcements and other newsworthy items on Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/miga>

The MIGA posts videos on its YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/migaworldbank>

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