

AGENCY INDEX SUMMARY

The following is a summary description of the functions and activities of federal agencies responsible for administering programs listed in the Catalog. The programs (numbers) are also listed with the administering agency.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service (ARS) (10.001, 10.700) - Conducts research to develop new knowledge and technology to ensure an abundance of high quality agricultural commodities and products at reasonable prices to meet the increasing needs of an expanding economy and to provide for the continued improvement in the standard of living of all Americans. It conducts basic, applied, and developmental research on animal and plant production; use and improvement of soil, water, and air; processing, storage, distribution, food safety, consumer services and human nutrition research, and food and agriculture sciences. The National Agricultural Library of ARS disseminates useful information about agricultural and other related sciences to scientists and researchers, administrators and managers, farmers, and to the general public; provides library services, such as bibliographies, reference services and document delivery.

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) (10.153-10.167) - Administers standardization, grading, voluntary inspection, market news, marketing orders, regulatory, and related programs.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) (10.025-10.028) - Conducts regulatory and control programs to protect and improve animal and plant health for the benefit of man and the environment and to control or reduce damage caused by nuisance mammals and birds and those mammal and bird species that are reservoirs for zoonotic diseases, except for urban rodent control.

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (10.200-10.228, 10.302-10.303, 10.304, 10.500) - Participates in a nationwide system of agricultural research program planning and coordination between the States and the Department of Agriculture to encourage and assist in the establishment and maintenance of cooperation within and among the States and between the States and their Federal research partners. The primary function is to administer the Acts of Congress that authorize Federal appropriations for agricultural research carried on by the State agricultural experiment stations of the 50 States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Micronesia the Northern Marianas, approved schools of forestry, the 1890 land-grant institutions and Tuskegee University, colleges of veterinary medicine, and other eligible institutions. The Extension activities of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service coordinates and provides administrative, technical, and other services to a nationwide Cooperative Extension System, in partnership with State and local governments and the private sector. The primary function of this system is to take the research findings of the Department of Agriculture, the State Land-Grant Colleges and programs administered by the Department of Agriculture, and to develop and deliver informal, out-of-school educational programs. These programs communicate and demonstrate to people how they can apply research findings to identify and solve farm, home, and community problems. This work is carried out through extension offices in each State, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Micronesia, plus 16, 1890 land-grant universities and Tuskegee University as the State partner.

Economic Research Service (10.250) - The Economic Research Service produces economic and other social science information as a service to the general public and to help Congress and the administration develop, administer, and evaluate agricultural and rural policies and programs.

Farm Service Agency (FSA) (10.051-10.056, 10.066, 10.069, 10.073, 10.075, 10.076, 10.404, 10.406, 10.407, 10.421, 10.435, 10.437, 10.449, 10.451-10.452) - Administers domestic commodity price and income support, farm loan, disaster assistance, and conservation cost-share programs for the Department of Agriculture.

Assistant Secretary for Administration (10.443) - Through leadership and partnership with USDA agencies: ensure the provision of information, technical assistance, and training to all USDA customers with emphasis on under-served populations, to assure they have full access to all USDA programs and services.

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) (10.550-10.561, 10.565-10.574) - Administers programs to make food assistance available to people who need it. These programs are operated in cooperation with State and local governments.

Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) (10.475-10.477) - Assures that meat, poultry and egg products moving in interstate and foreign commerce are safe, wholesome, unadulterated and accurately labeled, as required by the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and the Egg Products Inspection Act. The Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products Inspection Programs provide continuous in plant inspection of all domestic plants preparing meat, poultry, and egg products for sale or distribution in commerce. In addition, these acts include the review of inspection systems in foreign establishments that prepare meat, poultry, or egg products for export to the United States under inspection programs that are equivalent to the U.S. program. FSIS provides technical and financial assistance to States which maintain meat and poultry inspection programs equal to Federal inspection.

Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) (10.600-10.606-10.608, 10.960-10.962) - The export promotion and service agency for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Stimulates overseas markets for U.S. agricultural products. FAS fulfills its role as the promotional agency for the world's largest agricultural export business through its network of agricultural counselors, attaches, and trade officers stationed overseas and its backup team of analysts, marketing specialists, negotiators, and related specialists. FAS maintains a worldwide agricultural intelligence and reporting system through its attached service. FAS also has a continuing market development program to develop, service, and expand commercial export markets for U.S. agricultural products. By virtue of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, FAS received authority to open at least 6 and not more than 25 agricultural trade offices overseas to develop, maintain and expand international markets for U.S. agricultural commodities. Ten of these offices have been established and are located in such key markets as West Germany, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, and Mexico City. To improve access for U.S. farm products abroad, FAS international trade policy specialists coordinate and direct USDA's responsibilities in international trade agreement programs and negotiations. FAS also manages the Public Law 480 Program, Titles I and III (Food for Peace Program), and the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Export Credit Guarantee Programs. Public Law 480 is aimed at long-range improvement in the economies of developing countries. Commercial programs promote commercial agricultural exports by providing credit guarantees to exporters which are used to obtain additional U.S. exports. Title I, the concession sales section of Public Law 480, provides for low-interest, long-term credit to recipients of U.S. farm commodities. The Title II program authorizes the donation of agricultural commodities to foreign governments, voluntary relief agencies, or intergovernmental organizations. Title III permits multiyear programming and forgiveness of dollar payments, provided the recipient country undertakes specific agricultural and economic development projects for commodities delivered under Title I agreements. FAS focuses on sharing knowledge of agriculture through development assistance and cooperation with other countries. Primary activities are providing technical assistance and training in agriculture to other countries, particularly the developing world; working with international food and agricultural organizations to solve world food problems; and sponsoring scientific exchanges and research that will help farmers both at home and abroad.

Forest Service (10.652-10.678) - Cares for the land and serves people. Promotes the sustainability of ecosystems by ensuring their health, diversity, and productivity, which is coupled with this service ethic: work collaboratively and use appropriate scientific information in caring for the land and serving people. Provides financial, technical and scientific assistance to outside organizations in order to achieve these goals when authorized by statute. These land and service ethics are applied by the Forest Service through ecosystem management. Ecosystem management is the integration of ecological, economic, and social factors in order to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment to meet current and future needs. The four strategic goals of the Forest Service are to: (1) protect ecosystems, (2) restore deteriorated ecosystems, (3) provide multiple benefits for people within the capabilities of ecosystems, and (4) ensure organizational effectiveness. The Forest Service Natural Resource Agenda identifies four key areas of national focus. They are: watershed, health and restoration; sustainable forest ecosystem management; forest roads management; and recreation

enhancement. Implementation of the agenda will help bring people together and help them find ways to live within the limits of the land. This in turn will ensure that future generations will forever be endowed with the rich natural bounty of our Nation.

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyard Administration (GIPSA) (10.800) - Maintains effective competition and fair trade practices in the marketing of livestock, poultry for the protection of livestock and poultry producers.

National Agricultural Statistics Service (10.950) - Agricultural estimates involve collecting, analyzing, and publishing agricultural production and marketing data, including: number of farms and acreage in farms; crop acreage, yields, production, stocks, value, and utilization; inventories and production of livestock, poultry, eggs, and dairy products; prices received by farmers for products, prices paid for commodities and services for living and production, and related indexes; farm employment and wage rates; cold storage supplies; agricultural chemical use; aquaculture; and other relevant aspects of the agricultural economy. Estimates for about 120 crops and 45 livestock items are published in about 400 Federal and 9,000 State-Federal reports each year. Beginning in 1997, NASS is responsible for the Census of Agriculture, previously conducted by the Bureau of the Census, Commerce Department. The Census of Agriculture is taken every 5 years and provides comprehensive data down to the county level on all aspects of the agricultural economy for the U.S., as well as selected data for American Samoa, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All information is made available to the news media and the public at scheduled release times and is available for free on the Internet. Statistical research and service is directed toward improving crop and livestock estimating techniques. Considerable emphasis is placed on improving survey sample designs as well as testing new forecasting and estimating techniques, such as using satellite data.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) (10.062, 10.064, 10.070, 10.072, 10.900-10.907, 10.910, 10.912-10.916) - Develops and carries out a national soil and water conservation program in cooperation with landowners, operators and other land users and developers, community planning agencies and regional resource groups, Federal, State, and local government agencies; also assists in agricultural pollution control, environmental improvement, and rural community development. Preserves, protects, and restores valued wetlands, and improves wildlife and migratory bird habitat. Supports the objectives of the Nation's commitment to the 1973 International Boundary and Water Commission Agreement concerning the quality of water in the Colorado River delivered downstream to users in the United States and the Republic of Mexico. Conserves water; preserves, maintains, and improves migratory waterfowl habitat and other wildlife resources. Encourages good forestry management through the development, management, and protection of non-industrial private forest lands, to increase the production of timber and enhance other forest resources.

Risk Management Agency (RMA)/Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) (10.450,10.454) - Was established under provisions of the Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, to be responsible for supervision of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, including delivery of program services through private insurance companies, any pilot or other programs involving revenue insurance, risk management savings accounts, or the use of the futures market to manage risk and support farm income that may be established under the Federal Crop Insurance Act or other laws, and any other programs designed to manage risk and support farm income.

Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS) (10.350, 10.353,10.767, 10.768, 10.769, 10.771, 10.772, 10.773, 10.775, 10.854) - The mission of the Rural Business-Cooperative Service is to enhance the quality of life for all rural Americans by providing leadership in building competitive businesses and sustainable cooperatives that can prosper in the global marketplace.

Rural Housing Service (RHS) (10.405,10.410, 10.411, 10.415, 10.417, 10.420, 10.427, 10.433, 10.438, 10.441, 10.442, 10.444-10.446, 10.766) - Provides credit to families and communities that still do not have effective access to credit because of the isolated nature or small scale of the rural market and provides subsidies to those low income families and communities that could not otherwise afford rent or debt service payments.

Rural Utilities Service (RUS) (10.760, 10.770, 10.850-10.852, 10.855, 10.857, 10.858, 10.859) - Improves the quality of life in rural America by administering electrification, telecommunications, and water and waste disposal loans, grants and technical assistance programs in a service-oriented,

forward-looking, and financially responsible manner. These programs serve to develop and maintain the basic infrastructure that is vital for health, education, and economic development in rural America.

National Sheep Industry Improvement Center (10.774) - To assist the U.S. sheep and goat industries by strengthening and enhancing the production and marketing of sheep and goats and their products in the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census (11.001-11.006) - Conducts decennial censuses of population and housing; a mid-decade census of population to be taken initially in 1985 and every 10 years thereafter; quinquennial censuses of agriculture, State and local governments, manufacturers, mineral industries, distributive trades, construction industries, and transportation; current surveys which provide information on many of the subjects covered in the censuses at weekly, monthly, quarterly, annual, or other intervals; compilation of current statistics on U.S. foreign trade, including data on imports, exports, and shipping; conducts special censuses at the request and expense of State and local government units; publishes estimates and projections of the population and housing characteristics; issues current reports on manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, selected services, construction, imports and exports, State and local government finances and employment, and other subjects; and makes searches of decennial census records and furnishes certificates to individuals for use as evidence of age, relationship, or place of birth.

Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA) (11.025-11.027) - Provides a clear picture of the U.S. economy through the preparation, development, and interpretation of the national income and product accounts, summarized by the gross national product (GNP); the wealth accounts, which show the business and other components of national wealth; the input-output accounts, which trace the interrelationships among industrial markets; personal income and related economic series by geographic area; the U.S. balance of payments accounts and associated foreign investment accounts; and measures relating to environmental change and to welfare within the framework of the national economic accounts. The data and analyses prepared are disseminated mainly through its monthly publications, the Survey of Current Business, and Business Conditions Digest.

International Trade Administration (ITA) (11.106-11.114) - Promotes world trade and strengthens the international trade and investment position of the United States.

Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) (11.150) - The activities of the Bureau of Export Administration in the Department of Commerce are designed to enforce U.S. export trade laws consistent with national security, foreign policy, and short supply objectives. The program strives to achieve a balance between the interests of U.S. exporters, the U.S. economy and U.S. national security requirements.

Economic Development Administration (EDA) (11.300-11.313) - Aids the long-range economic development of areas with severe unemployment and low family income problems; aids in the development of public facilities and private enterprise to help create new, permanent jobs.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (11.400-11.474,11.477,11.478,11.481) - Reports the weather of the U.S. and its possessions and provides weather forecasts to the general public, issues warnings against such destructive natural events as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, and tsunamis and provides special services in support of aviation, marine activities, agriculture, forestry, urban air-quality control, and other weather-sensitive activities; monitors and reports all nonfederal weather modification activities conducted in the U.S.; conducts an integrated program of management, research, and services related to the protection and rational use of living marine mammals; prepares and issues nautical and aeronautical charts, provides the Nation's precise geodetic surveys, and conducts broad research programs in marine and atmospheric sciences, solar-terrestrial physics, and experimental meteorology, including weather modifications; predicts tides, currents, and the state of the oceans, conducts research and development aimed at providing alternatives to ocean dumping; provides Federal leadership in promoting wise and balanced management of the Nation's coastal zone; provides satellite observations of the environment by establishing and operating a national environmental satellite system; conducts integrated program of research and services relating to the oceans and inland waters, the lower and upper atmosphere, space environment, and the earth; acquires, stores, and disseminates worldwide environmental data through a system of meteorological, oceanographic, geodetic, and

seismological data centers; develops a system of data buoys for automatically obtaining and disseminating marine environmental data; promotes the development of technology to meet future needs of the marine community.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) (11.550, 11.552) - Exercises significant responsibility in the areas of communication security, privacy protection, and the application of public service satellites, public telecommunications facilities planning and construction; formulates policies to support the development, growth and regulation of telecommunications, information, and related industries; furthers the efficient development and use of telecommunications and information services; provides policy and management for the use of electromagnetic spectrum; provides telecommunications facilities grants to public service users.

National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) (11.601-11.617) - Primary mission is to strengthen the U.S. economy and improve the quality of life by working with industry to develop and apply technology, measurements, and standards. The mission is carried out through a portfolio of four major programs. The Advanced Technology Program (ATP) is a highly competitive cost-sharing program designed to help industry pursue high risk, enabling technologies with significant commercial potential. The program provides multiyear funding to single companies or industry-led joint ventures. The Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) is a network of organizations to help small and medium-sized manufacturers to adopt new technologies. MEP helps these companies through manufacturing extension centers and linking/networking technologies and programs that connect participants into a nationwide system. This includes links to outreach and technical assistance programs of other Federal, State, and local organizations. The oldest component of NIST's portfolio resides in its laboratories: Electronics and electrical engineering, manufacturing engineering, chemical science and technology, physics, materials science and engineering, building and fire research, and information technology. These laboratories maintain world-class expertise in measurements, standards, data evaluation, and test methods with specific efforts planned and implemented in coordination with industry. NIST also provides a wide range of technology services needed to produce high-quality, competitive products. These include standard reference materials and data, information on national and international standards, laboratory accreditation, and equipment calibration. The Malcolm Baldrige national Quality Award has become the U.S. standard of quality achievement in industry and a comprehensive guide to quality improvement. NIST manages the award program, which recognizes up to two awardees each year in the categories of manufacturing, service, small business, health care, and education.

National Technical Information Service (NTIS) (11.650) - Simplifies and improves public access to Department of Commerce publications and to data files and scientific and technical reports sponsored by Federal agencies. NTIS is the central point in the United States for the public sale of Government-funded research and development reports and other analyses prepared by Federal agencies, their contractors, or grantees. The public may quickly locate abstracts of interest from among the 650,000 federally sponsored research reports completed and published from 1964 by using the agency's on-line computer search service (NTI Search). Current abstracts of new research reports and other specialized technical information in various categories of interest are published in some 26 weekly abstract newsletters. An all-inclusive biweekly journal (Government Reports Announcements and Index) is published for librarians, technical information specialists, and those requiring such comprehensive volumes.

Office of the Secretary (11.702) - The General Administration account within the Office of the Secretary provides funding for the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and support staff. Responsibilities involve policy development and implementation affecting U.S. and international activities as well as establishing the internal goals and operations of the Department. The functions include serving as the primary liaison with the Executive Branch, and Congressional and private sector groups, and acting as the management and administrative control point for the Department.

Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) (11.800-11.803) - Assists minority businesses in achieving effective and equitable participation in the American free enterprise system and in overcoming social and economic disadvantages that have limited their participation in the past. The agency provides national policies and leadership in forming and strengthening a partnership of business, industry, and government with the Nation's minority businesses. Management and technical assistance is provided to minority firms on request, primarily through a network of local business development organizations funded by the Agency.

Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) (11.900) - Examines applications for three kinds of patents: design patents, plant patents, and utility patents (issued for 20 years from date of filing). Also processes international applications for patents under the provisions of the Patent Cooperation Treaty. In addition to the examination of patent and trademark applications, issuance of patents, and registration of trademarks, the Office sells printed copies of issued documents; records and indexes documents transferring ownership; maintains a scientific library and search files containing over 20 million documents, including U.S. and foreign patents and U.S. trademarks; provides search rooms for the public to research their applications; hears and decides appeals from prospective inventors and trademark applicants; participates in legal proceedings involving the issue of patents or trademark registrations; helps represent the United States in international efforts to cooperate on patent and trademark policy.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) (12.002) - Provides effective and economical support to the military services, other Department of Defense components, Federal civil agencies, foreign governments, and others as authorized, for assigned material commodities and items of supply, logistics services directly associated with the supply management function, contract administration services, and other support services as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers (12.100-12.114,12.640) - Civil functions of the Department of the Army include the Civil Works Program, the administration of Arlington and Soldiers' Home National Cemeteries, and other related matters. The Army's Civil Works Program, a responsibility of the Corps of Engineers is the Nation's major Federal water resources development activity and involves engineering works such as major dams, reservoirs, levees, harbors, waterways, locks, and many other types of structures. These works provide flood protection for cities and major river valleys, reduce the cost of transportation, supply water for municipal and industrial use, generate hydroelectric power, provide recreational opportunities for vast numbers of people, regulate the rivers for many purposes including the improvement of water quality and the enhancement of fish and wildlife, protect the shores of the oceans and lakes, and provide still other types of benefits. Planning assistance is also provided to States and other nonfederal entities for the comprehensive management of water resources, including pollution abatement works. In addition, through the Civil Works Program the Federal government protects the navigable waters of the United States under legislation empowering the Secretary of the Army to prohibit activities which would reduce the value of such waters to the Nation.

Department of the Navy, Office of the Chief of Naval Research (12.300) - Includes two lead offices: the Office of Naval Research and the Office of Naval Technology. The Chief of Naval Research is responsible for the Department of Navy Research (6.1) and Exploratory Development (6.2) Programs. The Chief of Naval Research is responsible to the Secretary of the Navy through the Assistant Secretary (Research, Engineering and Systems) and is a principal adviser to the latter. The Chief of Naval Research is also responsible for providing leadership, management, and direction to the Department of Navy research and exploratory development programs and other research, development, technology, and equipment programs assigned to and conducted by the Office of the Chief of Naval Research; developing and formulating viable and responsive naval research and technology requirements based on current and projected Navy and Marine Corps long-range objectives and considerations of national security; and coordinating naval research and promoting cooperative research efforts within the Department of the Navy with other elements of the Department of Defense, National Science Foundation, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Energy, and other government research groups. The Office of Naval Research also conducts research in conjunction with the research and development conducted by other Department of Navy activities, coordinates the Naval Basic Research Program, and conducts a contract management program with educational institutions in support of all Federal agencies. The Office of Naval Technology, established in October 1980, manages the Department of Navy's Exploratory Development (6.2) Program, assessing, planning, programming, budgeting, directing, and monitoring the program, and manages the oversight activities in regard to the Industrial Independent Research and Development Program.

National Guard Bureau (12.400-12.401, 12.404) - Provides a combat-ready reserve force and facilities for training and administering the Army National Guard units in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

U.S. Army Medical Command (12.420) - The Commanding General, United States Army Medical Command, performs health services for the Army within the United States, and, as directed, for other governmental agencies and activities. Responsibilities include command of the Army hospital system within the United States and other organizations, units, and facilities as directed; medical professional education for Army personnel; health promotion and wellness for all beneficiaries; medical research and development; and development of medical doctrine, concepts, organizations, materiel requirements, and systems in support of the Army.

U.S. Army Materiel Command (12.431) - The Commanding General, United States Army Materiel Command, develops and provides materiel and related services to the Army, To Army elements of unified commands and specified commands, to Department of Defense agencies, and to other United States and foreign agencies as directed. His principal missions are to equip and sustain a trained, ready Army; to provide equipment and services to other nations through the security assistance program; to develop and acquire non-major systems and equipment; to provide development and acquisition support to program managers; to define, develop, and acquire superior technologies; to maintain the mobilization capabilities necessary to support the Army in emergencies; and to continue to improve productivity and quality of life.

Office of the Assistant Secretary (Strategy and Requirements) (12.550-12.552) - Principal advisor to the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) and the Secretary of Defense on national security strategy and defense strategy and in the requirements, forces and contingency plans necessary to implement those strategies.

Office of Economic Adjustment (12.600-12.613) - Is responsible for planning the Department's economic adjustment programs and for assisting Federal, State, and local officials in cooperative efforts to alleviate any serious social and economic side effects resulting from major departmental realignments or other actions.

Office of the Secretary (12.630) - The Secretary's responsibilities include matters pertaining to organization, training, logistical support, maintenance, welfare of personnel, administrative, recruiting, research and development, and other activities prescribed by the President or the Secretary of Defense. The principal assistant to the Secretary is the Under Secretary, who acts with the full authority of the Secretary on all affairs of the Department.

Secretaries of Military Departments (12.700) - Donates or lends obsolete combat material to veterans' organizations, soldiers' monument associations, State museums, incorporated museums, and incorporated municipalities.

Office of the Air Force, Materiel Command (12.800) - The Air Force Materiel Command researches, develops, tests, acquires, delivers, and logistically supports every Air Force weapons system. It has responsibilities from inception of a weapons system through its operational life and final disposition. The Air Force Materiel Command operates major product centers, logistics centers, test centers, and laboratories. It was created in July 1992 through the integration of the Air Force Logistics Command and the Air Force Systems Command.

National Security Agency (12.900-12.902) - The National Security Agency/Central Security Service is responsible for the centralized coordination, direction, and performance of highly specialized technical functions in support of U.S. Government activities to protect U.S. communications and produce foreign intelligence information. The National Security Agency was established by Presidential directive in 1952 as a separately organized agency within the Department of Defense. In this directive, the President designated the Secretary of Defense Executive Agent for the signals intelligence and communications security activities of the Government. The Agency was charged with an additional mission, computer security, in a 1984 Presidential directive, and with an operations security training mission in a 1988 Presidential directive. In 1972 the Central Security Service was established, in accordance with a Presidential memorandum, to provide a more unified cryptologic organization within the Department of Defense and appointed the Director, National Security Agency, as Chief of the Central Security Service. The Agency has three primary missions: an information systems security mission, an operations security training mission, and a foreign intelligence information mission.

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (12.910) - The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency is a separately organized agency within the Department of Defense under a Director appointed by the Secretary of Defense. The Agency engages in advanced, basic, and applied research and

development projects essential to the Department of Defense, and conducts prototype projects that embody technology that may be incorporated into joint programs, programs in support of deployed U.S. forces, or selected Military Department programs and, on request, assists the Military Departments in their prototype efforts. In this regard, the Agency arranges, manages, and directs the performance of work connected with assigned advanced projects by the Military Departments, other government agencies, individuals, private business entities, as appropriate; recommends through the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition to the Secretary of Defense assignment of advanced projects to the Agency; keeps the Under Secretary, the Organization of Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Military Departments, and other Department of Defense agencies informed on significant new developments and technological advances within assigned projects; and performs other such functions as the Secretary of Defense or the Under Secretary may assign.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner (14.103-14.199; 14.310-14.314) - The Assistant Secretary for Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner directs the Department's housing functions. He or she oversees aid for the construction and financing of new and rehabilitated housing and the preservation of existing housing. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for: Underwriting single family, multifamily, property improvement, and manufactured home loans; administering special purpose programs designed specifically for the elderly, the handicapped, and the chronically mentally ill; administering assisted housing programs for low-income families who are experiencing difficulties affording standard housing; administering grants to fund resident ownership of multifamily housing properties; protecting consumers against fraudulent practices of land developers and promoters, and administering housing development grants, where HUD provides grants to cities, urban counties, and States acting on behalf of local governments to support the development of rental housing in areas with severe rental housing shortages. Grantees use the HUD funds to provide capital grants or loans, interest-reduction payments, rental subsidies, or other types of assistance to facilitate the construction or substantial rehabilitation of rental projects by private owners.

Office of Community Planning and Development (14.218-14.250) - The Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development administers the grant programs that help communities plan and finance their growth and development, increase their capacity to govern, and provide shelter and services for homeless people. In addition, the Assistant Secretary is responsible for: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Programs for Entitlement Communities, States and HUD administered Small Cities, Section 108 Community Development Loan Guarantees, and Special Purpose Grants for Insular Areas, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and Technical Assistance; Home Investment in Affordable Housing (HOME), providing Federal assistance for use by participating jurisdictions or Indian tribes for housing rehabilitation, tenant-based assistance, assistance to first time homebuyers and new construction when a jurisdiction is determined to need new rental housing; the Department's programs to address homelessness, including the Supportive Housing Program (Transitional Housing and Permanent Housing components), Shelter Plus Care, Surplus Property for Use to Assist the Homeless, Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, and Emergency Shelter Grants; The Youthbuild Program to provide opportunities and assistance to very low-income young adults who have dropped out of high school; Consolidated Plans; and Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities.

Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (14.400-14.415) - The Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) supervises HUD's housing and community development activities to promote fair housing and equal opportunity for all, regardless of race, religion, sex, or national origin. He or she also promotes equal opportunity for disabled people and families with children. FHEO administers: Fair Housing laws and regulations; and the Fair Housing Assistance Program that provides financial and technical assistance to State and local government agencies to implement local fair housing laws and ordinances.

Office of Policy Development and Research (14.506-14.519) - The Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research (PD&R) supervises the Department's research activities and the development of its policies and is responsible for experimental housing and technical studies. PD&R develops a research agenda to reflect the overall policy needs of the Department; performs background analyses, studies, and priority assessments concerning housing and community development issues; provides economic

analyses and recommendations, performs housing and financial market research, and designs and monitors several housing related data series; evaluates existing and new HUD programs to determine whether these programs are reaching their intended beneficiaries and providing the intended results, whether program costs are reasonable, and whether programs are having any unintended effects; analyzes the adequacy of existing and proposed program information systems and implement improvements or create systems to support new programs; evaluate new housing and construction materials and techniques and develop ways to encourage use of new technology; supports the Secretary in carrying out his regulatory oversight of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and prepares annual reports to the Congress; manages research contracts, cooperative agreements, and grants; and administers the Office of University Partnerships and oversees grants awarded for general research and technology, the Community Development Work Study Program, Hispanic-Serving Institutions Work Study Program, and the Community Outreach Programs.

Office of Public and Indian Housing (14.312,14.850-14.873) - The Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing (PIH) directs the Department's low-income public housing program. This program provides funds for the development, operation, and modernization of public housing, including such housing for American Indians. It also promotes resident management and ownership of public housing. PIH administers Public and Indian Housing Programs, including rental and homeownership programs and provides technical and financial assistance in planning, developing, and managing low-income projects; provides operating subsidies for Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) and Indian Housing Authorities (IHAs), including procedures for the review of the management of PHAs and IHAs; administers the Capital Fund Program for the modernization of low-income housing projects to upgrade living conditions, correct physical deficiencies, and achieve operating efficiency and economy; administers the Resident Initiatives Program for resident participation, resident management; homeownership, economic development and supportive services, and drug-free neighborhood programs; implements and monitors program requirements related to program eligibility and admission of families to public and assisted housing, tenant income and rent requirements pertaining to continued occupancy; administers the HOPE VI and Vacancy Reductions Programs; administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers Program and the Moderate Rehabilitation Program; coordinates all departmental housing and community development programs for Indian and Alaska Natives; and awards grants to PHAs and IHAs for the construction, acquisition and operations of Public and Indian Housing Projects.

Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control (14.900-14.901, 14.905) - The Office is responsible for: Increasing awareness of the public and building industry 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; encouraging State and local governments to develop lead-based paint programs covering primary prevention, public education, certification of contractors, hazard reduction, financing, and enforcement.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) (15.021-15.065, 15.103-15.147) - Administers Federal Indian policy and discharges the Federal trust responsibility for American Indian tribes and Alaska Natives. Provides services directly, or through self-determination contract, grant and compact agreements with tribes and tribal organizations, to over 1.2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives to strengthen tribal governments, enhance the quality of life, promote economic opportunity, and protect and improve trust assets. The Bureau administers more than 43 million acres of tribally-owned land, over 10 million acres of individually-owned land held in trust status, and 417,000 acres of Federally-owned land.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) (15.214-15.228) - Has responsibility for the total management of 341 million acres of public lands located primarily in the Far West and Alaska and scattered parcels located in other States. In addition to minerals management responsibilities on the public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf, the Bureau is responsible for subsurface resource management of an additional 169 million acres where mineral rights have been reserved to the Federal Government. Resources managed by the Bureau include timber, minerals, oil and gas, geothermal energy, wildlife habitat, endangered plant and animal species, rangeland vegetation, recreation and cultural values, wild and scenic rivers, designated conservation and wilderness areas, and open space; provides for the

protection (including fire suppression), orderly development, and use of public lands and resources under principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Land use plans are developed with public involvement to provide orderly use and development while maintaining and enhancing the quality of the environment; manages watersheds to protect soil and enhance water quality; makes land available through sale to individuals, organizations, local governments, and other Federal agencies when such transfer is in the public interest. Lands may be leased to State and local government agencies and to nonprofit organizations for certain purposes; the Bureau issues rights-of-way, in certain instances, for crossing Federal lands under other agencies' jurisdictions; is responsible for the survey of Federal lands and establishes and maintains public land records and records of mining claims; and also administers a program of payments in lieu of taxes based on the amount of Federally-owned land in counties and other units of local government.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (15.250-15.254) - Creation of a nationwide program that protects society and the environment from the adverse effects of coal mining operations, while ensuring an adequate supply of coal to meet the Nation's energy needs. Major objectives of the Office include establishment of minimum national standards for regulating the surface effects of coal mining, assistance to the States in developing and implementing regulatory programs, and promotion of the reclamation of previously mined areas.

Bureau of Reclamation (15.504-15.506) - The Bureau of Reclamation manages, develops, and protects water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public. The agency is the nation's second largest wholesale water supplier, administering 348 reservoirs with 245 million acre-feet of water. One out of five western farmers uses Reclamation water to irrigate 10 million acres of land, producing 60 percent of the nation's vegetables and 25 percent of its fruits and nuts. The agency also serves as the fifth largest electric utility in the 17 States west of the Mississippi River. Reclamation encourages and supports water conservation and environmental restoration through partnerships, incentive programs, and challenge grants. It also supports efforts to meet increasing water demands through water reclamation, recycling, and reuse.

Fish and Wildlife Service (15.602-15.634, 15.635) - Responsible for wild birds, endangered species, certain marine mammals, inland sport fisheries, and specific fishery and wildlife research activities, assures maximum opportunity for the American people to benefit from fish and wildlife resources as part of their natural environment. Assists in the development of an environment stewardship ethic for our society based on ecological principles, scientific knowledge of wildlife, and a sense of moral responsibility; guides the conservation, development, and management of the Nation's fish and wildlife resources.

Geological Survey (15.805-15.810, 15.812, 15.976-15.978) - Perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, biology, hydrology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States; classify lands as to their mineral and water resources; and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities.

Indian Arts and Crafts Board (15.850) - Encourages and promotes the development of American Indian and Alaska Native arts and crafts.

Office of Insular Affairs (15.875) - Promotes the economic, social, and political development of the territories of Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Freely Associated States.

National Park Service (15.904-15.928) - Administers for the American people an extensive system of national parks, monuments, historic sites, and recreation areas. The objectives of the National Park Service are to administer the properties under its jurisdiction for the enjoyment and education of our citizens, to protect the natural environment of the areas, and to assist States, local governments, and citizen groups in the development of park areas, the protection of the natural environment, and the preservation of historic properties.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) (16.001-16.005) - Enforces the controlled substances laws and regulations, and brings to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations, and principal members of organizations involved in the cultivation, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing

in or destined for the illicit traffic in the United States. DEA's mission requires it to provide a leadership role in narcotic and dangerous drug suppression programs at the national and international level.

Office of State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support (OSLDPs) (16.006, 16.010) - Is responsible for enhancing the capacity and capability of State and local jurisdictions to prepare for and respond to incidents of domestic terrorism involving chemical and biological agents, radiological and explosive devices, and other weapons of mass destruction (WMD). It awards grants for equipment and provides training and technical assistance for State and local first responders.

Civil Rights Division (16.100-16.110) - Enforces the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960, 1964, and 1968; the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended; the Equal Credit Opportunity Act; the Americans with Disabilities Act; the National Voter Registration Act; the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act; the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act; and additional civil rights provisions contained in other laws and regulations. These laws prohibit discrimination in education, employment, credit, housing, public accommodations and facilities, voting, and certain federally funded and conducted programs. In addition, the Division prosecutes actions under several criminal civil rights statutes which were designed to preserve personal liberties and safety. The Division also enforces the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act of 1980, which authorizes the Attorney General to seek relief for persons confined in public institutions where conditions exist that deprive residents of their constitutional rights; the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act; the Police Misconduct Provision of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994; and, Section 102 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, as amended, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of national origin and citizenship status as well as document abuse and retaliation under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Community Relations Service (CRS) (16.200-16.202, 16.203) - Provides onsite conflict resolution and violence prevention assistance through its field staff of mediators and conciliators stationed in 10 regional offices and 4 field offices. Under its mandate, CRS responds to requests for services or offers assistance on a voluntary basis when there are community conflicts or violence related to race, color, or national origin. CRS helps to resolve disputes and conflicts and supports communities in developing local mechanisms to address conflicts. Primary CRS activities include the use of conciliation and/or mediation processes to settle differences through common understanding and voluntary action. Each process is composed of certain specialized techniques designed to deal with complex racial and ethnic issues. The goal of each is the immediate reduction of community tension and the establishment of viable alternatives for resolving difficulties short of coercion or litigation.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) (16.300-16.309) - Investigates all violation of Federal laws with the exception of those which have been assigned by legislative enactment or otherwise to some other Federal agency. The FBI's jurisdiction includes a wide range of responsibilities in the criminal, civil, and security fields. Among these are espionage, sabotage, and other domestic security matters; kidnapping; extortion; bank robbery; interstate transportation of stolen property; civil rights matters; interstate gambling violations; fraud against the Government; and assault or killing the President or a Federal officer. Cooperative services of the FBI for other duly authorized law enforcement agencies include fingerprint identification, laboratory services, police training, the National Crime Information Center. Uniform crime reports, and National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) (16.400) - Administers the immigration and naturalization laws relating to the admission, exclusion, deportation, and naturalization of aliens. Specifically, the Service inspects aliens to determine their admissibility into the United States; adjudicates requests of aliens for benefits under the law; guards against illegal entry into the United States; investigates, apprehends, and removes aliens in this country in violation of the law; and examines alien applicants wishing to become citizens. Through offices in the United States and in other areas around the world, the Service provides information and counsel to those seeking U.S. citizenship. Through numerous enforcement activities, such as the Border Patrol, the Service protects the national security of the United States and the welfare of those legally residing here. In addition to citizenship and immediately related matters, the Service, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, works to stem the inflow of illegal drugs.

Violence Against Women Office (16.524,16.529,16.587-16.590) - The mission is to restructure and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to crimes of violence committed against women, in particular, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and enhance the services available to victims of such violence through the award of formula and discretionary grants to States, units of local government, Indian tribal governments, and other public and private entities in rural States.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP) - Provides policy coordination and general management authority over the Office of Justice Programs, which includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. While each OJP Bureau and Office retains independent authority in awarding funds to carry out its programs, together these components function as a single agency whose goal is to promote innovative programs and to foster improvements in the Nation's criminal and juvenile justice systems.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) (16.523, 16.540-16.549, 16.726-16.734) - Federal leadership in responding to the problems confronting the Nation's juvenile justice system is vested in the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Established in 1974 by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. OJJDP is the Federal agency responsible for providing a comprehensive, coordinated approach to preventing and controlling juvenile crime and improving the juvenile justice system. OJJDP administers State Formula grants, State Challenge Grants, and the Title V Community Prevention Grants in States and territories; funds gang and mentoring programs under Parts D and G of the Act; funds numerous projects through its Special Emphasis Discretionary Grant Program and its National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and coordinates Federal activities related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. OJJDP also serves as the staff agency for the Coordinating Council on the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, coordinates the concentration of the Federal Efforts Program, and administers both the Title IV Missing and Exploited Children's Program and programs under the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) (16.550-16.555) - The primary source for justice statistics in the United States. BJS collects analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. BJS maintains more than two dozen major data collection series and publishes a wide variety of reports annually which receive nationwide distribution. Core statistical efforts include annual data on criminal victimization, populations under correctional supervision, federal criminal offenders, federal case processing, and criminal Justice expenditures and employment. Periodic data series are undertaken to provide statistical information on felony convictions, state court case processing, the composition and characteristics of correctional populations, prosecutorial practices and policies, and the administration of law enforcement agencies and correctional facilities. BJS conducts special studies and analyses on policy relevant issues and emerging areas in interest. In addition, BJS provides financial and technical support to State and local governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics and improving their criminal history records and information systems.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ) (16.560-16.566) - Supports basic and applied research into criminal justice issues. Innovative approaches to controlling criminal behavior and improving law enforcement and criminal justice are tested and evaluated. Research results are disseminated through a wide variety of mechanisms including the quarterly "NIJ Reports" and a Research in Brief series designed for policy makers and criminal justice professionals. The Institute maintains a national and international clearinghouse on criminal justice issues. Its services are available to policymakers, criminal justice professionals, and the general public.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) (16.571, 16.577-16.580, 16.592, 16.597-16.599, 16.609-16.616) - Administers programs designed to assist State and local governments with drug, crime, and violence control and prevention efforts, as well as criminal justice system improvements. The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, which was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, provides assistance to States to subgrant funds to locals in 26 broad purpose areas, as well as limited discretionary grant funds. The Public Safety Officers' Benefits Programs, the Regional Information Sharing Systems, the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program are also part of BJA's portfolio. Through its programs, BJA serves as a partner with State and local criminal justice systems. Program innovations of State and locals from across the country are tested, translated into implementation strategies, and demonstrated. Training and technical assistance on program

development, implementation, evaluation, and site specific problems are available to State and local agencies. Currently, BJA is providing broad assistance in the areas of community justice and strategic planning.

Office of Victims of Crime (OVC) (16.575-16.576, 16.582-16.583) - The mission is to enhance the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to provide leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime. OVC works with national, international, State, military, and tribal victim assistance and criminal justice agencies, as well as other professional organizations, to promote fundamental rights and comprehensive services for crime victims. OVC improves the criminal justice system response to victims of crime, including Native American crime victims, through the delivery of direct service and funding, training and technical assistance, and through monitoring the implementation of statutes providing victims rights and assistance.

Drug Court Program Office (DCPO) (16.585) - The mission is to improve public safety and reduce criminal recidivism through the support of drug court programs that intensively supervise drug treatment of drug addicted, non-violent offenders.

Corrections Program Office (CPO) (16.586, 16.593-16.594, 16.596) - The mission of the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-In-Sentencing program is to enhance the ability of states to confine more violent offenders for longer periods of time and to encourage states to implement of truth-in-sentencing laws.

Executive Office for Weed and Seed (16.595) - Provides a coordinative function in bringing together Federal, State and local governments, the community, and the private sector to form a partnership to create a safe, drug-free environment. The core elements of the Weed and Seed strategy are enhanced law enforcement; community policing as a bridge between law enforcement and social revitalization efforts; prevention, early intervention, and treatment efforts; and neighborhood restoration, including opportunities for economic development. Weed and Seed is primarily a strategy rather than a grant program.

Bureau of Prisons (16.601-16.603) - Responsible for the care and custody of those persons convicted of Federal crimes and sentenced by the courts to serve a period of time incarcerated in a Federal penal institution, and pretrial usmc detainees. The Bureau carries out this responsibility by operating a nationwide system of high, medium, and minimum security prisons, administrative facilities, and utilizes contract confinement. The Central Office in Washington provides overall coordination of Bureau of Prisons operations on a nationwide basis, issues standards and policy guidelines, and retains responsibility for those activities not delegated to regional or field management levels. The Regional Offices, located in Pennsylvania, Georgia, Kansas, Texas Maryland and California, are responsible for the management of Bureau institutions and programs within each region.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (16.710-16.711) - The Office seeks to expand the number of police officers and improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community to enhance public safety. The agency provides grants which fund new officers' salaries, training in community policing and problem solving, and other innovative programs designed to bring law enforcement agencies into partnership with members of the community to address local crime problems.

Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE) (16.712) - Provides college educational assistance to students who commit to public service in law enforcement and scholarships with no service commitment to dependents of law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) (17.002-17.006) - Collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates data relating to employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the labor force; prices and family expenditures; wages; other worker compensation, and industrial relations; productivity and technological change; and occupational safety and health. Most of the data are collected in surveys conducted by BLS, the Bureau of the Census (on a contract basis), or on a cooperative basis with State agencies. BLS strives to have its data satisfy a number of criteria, including relevance to current social and economic issues; timeliness in reflecting today's rapidly changing economic conditions; accuracy and consistently high statistical quality; and impartiality in both subject matter and presentation. The Bureau has no

enforcement or regulatory functions. The basic data (practically all supplied voluntarily by business establishments and members of private households) are issued in monthly press releases, special publications, and in one of the following periodicals: The "Monthly Labor Review," the "Consumer Price Index," "Producer Prices and Price Indexes," "Employment and Earnings," "Current Wage Developments," "Occupational Outlook Handbook," and "Occupational Outlook Quarterly."

Office of Labor-Management Standards (LMS) (17.140) - The Office of Labor-Management Standards conducts criminal and civil investigations to safeguard the financial integrity of unions and to ensure union democracy, and conducts investigate audits of labor unions to uncover and remedy criminal and civil violations of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act and related studies.

Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (17.150) - The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), (88 Stat. 829; 29 U.S.C. 1001 note), requires administrators of private pension and welfare plans to provide plan participants with easily understandable summaries of plans; to file those summaries in the Office of Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs; and to report annually on the financial operation of the plans and bonding of persons charged with handling plan funds and assets. Plan Administrators must also meet strict fiduciary responsibility standards which are enforced by the Office of Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs. Vesting, participation, and funding standards are, for the most part, administered by the Internal Revenue Service.

Employment and Training Administration (ETA) (17.201-17.254, 17.257-17.261, 17.262-17.266, 17.267) - The Employment and Training Administration(ETA) administers and oversees a number of programs designed to assist unemployed, unskilled, dislocated workers and the economically disadvantaged get the job training and other services needed to become fully productive members of society, while improving the skills and productivity of those already employed. ETA fulfills a wide range of responsibilities assigned to the Secretary of Labor relating to employment services, job training, and unemployment insurance. ETA funds training programs which enable workers to attain the skills needed for employment; administers a Federal-State employment service system which helps people find jobs and employers find workers. It also offers wage replacement programs for workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own, such as the Unemployment Insurance (UI) and the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) programs. Special efforts are made to address the unique job market problems of groups having difficulty entering or returning to the work force, such as older workers, school dropouts, displaced homemakers and individuals with disabilities. ETA also is responsible for promoting apprenticeship standards and programs and conducting programs of research, development and evaluation. The Job Training Partnership Act, enacted in 1982, is designed to provide training and related education and employment services to economically disadvantaged adults and youth to ensure that they have the required marketable skills leading to productive, unsubsidized employment. JTPA also provides reemployment and retraining services for workers dislocated through plant closings or mass layoffs. Block grants are provided to the States and U.S. territories for the operation of the program. JTPA provides for a summer youth employment and training program and Job Corps as well as special activities which offer basic skills training, job training and support services for special targeted groups such as Native Americans, and seasonal and migrant farm workers. Implementing regulations for JTPA issued by the Department of Labor are contained in Title 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 626-638 and 675-684. Effective July 1, 2000, JTPA is repealed and replaced by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). WIA establishes, with States and local communities, a revitalized workforce investment system that provides workers with the information, advice, job search assistance, and training they need to get and keep good jobs, and provides employers with skilled workers. WIA is administered through State and local Workforce Investment Boards and required partnerships of local One-Stop Career Centers. Funds are used for youth, adult and dislocated worker employment and training activities. The Act also authorizes a number of national programs and the Job Corps. The U.S. Employment Service (ES) seeks to match workers looking for employment with employers seeking workers, and is operated by the States. Programs such as Alien Labor Certification are also administered under the ES by Stat ES agencies through reimbursement agreements with the Department of Labor. The Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), or Older Worker Program is authorized by the Older Americans Act of 1965. It provides subsidized part-time community service work for unemployed low-income people ages 55 and over. The Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training is responsible for ensuring that programs funded through ETA are free from unlawful discrimination, fraud, and abuse. It is the

policy of ETA to ensure full compliance with constitutional, statutory, and regulatory provisions and to promote equal opportunity, affirmative action, and fund integrity in programs to which ETA extends financial assistance.

Employment Standards Administration (ESA) (17.301-17.309) - Administers and directs employment standards programs dealing with: minimum wage and overtime standards; registration of farm labor contractors; determining prevailing wage rates to be paid on Government contracts and subcontracts; nondiscrimination and affirmative action for minorities, women, veterans, and handicapped workers on Government contracts and subcontracts; and workers' compensation programs for Federal and certain private employers and employees and, administers provisions of various laws that seek to ensure basic standards of democracy and fiscal responsibility in labor organizations representing employees in private industry, in the U.S. Postal Service, and in certain Federal employee organizations.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) (17.500-17.503) - Develops and promulgates occupational safety and health standards; develops and issues regulations; conducts investigations and inspections to determine the status of compliance with safety and health standards and regulations; and issues citations and proposes penalties for noncompliance with safety and health standards and regulations.

Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) (17.600-17.602) - Develops and promulgates mandatory safety and health standards, ensures compliance with such standards, assesses civil penalties for violations, investigates accidents, cooperates with and provides assistance to the States in the development of effective State mine safety and health programs, improves and expands training programs in cooperation with the States and the mining industry, and, in coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services contributes to the improvement and expansion of mine health research and development. All of these activities are aimed at preventing and reducing mine accidents and occupational diseases in the mining industry.

Office of the Secretary, Women's Bureau (17.700) - Formulates standards and policies that promote the welfare of wage earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, advance their opportunities for profitable employment, and investigate and report on all matters pertinent to the welfare of women in industry.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training (17.801-17.806) - Formulates and implements Departmental policies, procedures, and regulations affecting veterans and is responsible for administering veterans employment and training programs and activities through the Veterans' Employment and Training Service to ensure that legislative and regulatory mandates are accomplished. The Veterans' Employment and Training Service carries out its responsibilities for directing the Department's veterans employment and training programs through a nationwide network that includes Regional Administrators, Directors (in each State) and Assistant Directors (one for each 250,000 veterans in each State) for Veterans' Employment and Training, Assistant Regional Administrators, Veterans' Program Specialists, and program support staff. The Veterans' Employment and Training Service field staff works closely with and provides technical assistance to State Employment Security Agencies and Job Training Partnership Act grant recipients to ensure that veterans are provided the priority services required by law. They also coordinate with employers, labor unions, veterans' service organizations, and community organizations through planned public information and outreach activities. Federal contractors are provided management assistance in complying with their veterans affirmative action and reporting obligations. Also administered by the Assistant Secretary through the Service is the Job Training Partnership Act, Title IV, Part C grant program designed to meet the employment and training needs of service-connected disabled veterans, Vietnam-era veterans, and veterans recently separated from military service. Job Training Partnership Act grants are awarded and monitored through the Services' national office and field staff. The Assistant Secretary also administers through the Service the Homeless Veterans Reintegration project grant program to provide employment, training, housing assistance, and supportive services to help homeless veterans reenter mainstream society. Homeless Veterans Reintegration Project grants are awarded and monitored through the Services' national office and field staff. Certain other Service staff also administer the veterans Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act program. They provide assistance to help restore job, seniority, and pension rights to veterans following absences from work for active military service and to protect employment and retention rights of members of the Reserve or National Guard. Other staff provide assistance to preference eligible veterans to ensure that they are not denied their veterans' preference

benefits (preference in Federal government hiring and preference retention in reduction in force (RIF), under the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act (VEOA)).

Office of Disability Employment Policy (17.720) - Established to bring a heightened and permanent long-term focus to the goal of increasing employment of persons with disabilities. This is achieved through policy analysis, technical assistance, development of best practices, and outreach to persons with disabilities and employers. The Office develops and implements innovative pilot programs that integrate both youth and adults with significant disabilities into mainstream workforce programs.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the Legal Advisor (19.200-19.201) - The Legal Advisor is the principal adviser to the Secretary and to the Department on all legal matters with which the Department and overseas posts are concerned.

Bureau of Personnel (19.202) - Allows State and local governments and related organizations to utilize the experience and expertise of Foreign Service Officers and permits Foreign Service Officers approximately at the mid-career level to be assigned to positions with substantial program management responsibility and to become reacquainted with important domestic issues following long periods overseas and/or in the Washington area.

Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (19.204) - Provides for the reimbursement of losses incurred as a result of the seizure of United States commercial fishing vessels by a foreign country in territorial waters or on the high seas not recognized by the United States.

Bureau of Intelligence and Research (19.300) - The Bureau of Intelligence and Research coordinates programs of intelligence, research, and analysis for the Department and for other Federal agencies, and produces intelligence studies and current intelligence analyses essential to foreign policy determination and execution. In addition, the Bureau, through its Office of Research, maintains liaison with cultural and educational institutions and with other Federal agencies on a wide range of matters relating to Government contractual and private foreign affairs research.

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (19.400-19.425) - Conducts a wide variety of communication activities, from academic and cultural exchanges to press, radio, television, film, seminar, library, and cultural center programs, abroad in order to strengthen foreign understanding of American society, obtain greater support of U.S. policies, and increase understanding between the United States and other countries.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

United States Coast Guard (20.001-20.007) - Search and Rescue: Maintains a system of rescue vessels, aircraft and communications facilities to carry out its function of saving life and property in and over the high seas and the navigable waters of the United States. This function includes flood relief and removing hazards to navigation. Maritime Law Enforcement: The Coast Guard is the primary maritime law enforcement agency for the United States. It enforces or assists in the enforcement of applicable Federal laws and treaties and other international agreements to which the United States is party, on, over, and under the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and may conduct investigations into suspected violations of such laws and international agreements. The Coast Guard works with other Federal agencies in the enforcement of such laws as they pertain to the protection of living and nonliving resources and in the suppression of smuggling and illicit drug trafficking. Marine Inspection: The Coast Guard is charged with formulating, administering, and enforcing various safety standards for the design, construction, equipment, and maintenance of commercial vessels of the United States and offshore structures on the Outer Continental Shelf. The program includes enforcement of safety standards on foreign vessels subject to U. S. jurisdiction. Marine Licensing: The Coast Guard administers a system for evaluating and licensing of U. S. Merchant Marine personnel. This program develops safe manning standards for commercial vessels. The Coast Guard also maintains oversight and approval authority for the numerous mariner training programs. Great Lakes Pilotage: The Coast Guard administers the Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960 (46 U.S.C. 216), which regulates pilotage services on the Great Lakes. Marine Environmental Response: The Coast Guard is responsible for enforcing the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251) and various other laws relating to the protection of the marine environment. Program objectives are

to ensure that public health and welfare and the environment are protected when spills occur. Under these laws, U.S. and foreign vessels are prohibited from using U.S. waters unless they have insurance or other guarantees that potential pollution liability for cleanup and damages will be met. Port Safety and Security: This program is administered by the Coast Guard Captains of the Port. The Coast Guard is authorized to enforce rules and regulations governing the safety and security of ports and anchorages, and the movement of vessels and prevention of pollution in U.S. waters. Port safety and security functions include supervising cargo transfer operations, both storage and stowage, conducting harbor patrols and waterfront facility inspections, establishing security zones as required, and the control of vessel movement. Waterways Management: The Coast Guard has a significant role in the safe and orderly passage of cargo, people, and vessels on our nation's waterways. It has established Vessel Traffic Services in four major ports to provide for the safe movement of vessels at all times, but particularly during hazardous conditions, restricted visibility, or bad weather. The program's goal is to ensure the safe, efficient flow of commerce. The Coast Guard also regulates the installation of equipment necessary for vessel safety. Aids to Navigation: The Coast Guard establishes and maintains the U.S. aids to navigation system that included lights, buoys, daybeacons, fog signals, marine radio beacons, racons, and long-range radionavigation aids. Long-range radionavigation aids include loran-C and OMEGA. Aids are established in or adjacent to waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, although OMEGA provides global coverage, and loran-C coverage has been established in parts of the Western Pacific, Europe, and the Mediterranean to meet Department of Defense requirements. These aids are intended to assist a navigator to determine a position or plot a safe course or to warn the navigator of dangers or obstructions to navigation. Other functions related to navigation aids include broadcasting marine information and publishing Local Notice to Mariners and Light Lists. Bridge Administration: The Coast Guard administers the statutes regulating the construction, maintenance, and operation of bridges and causeways across the navigable waters of the United States to provide for safe navigation through and under bridges. Ice Operations: The Coast Guard operates the Nation's icebreaking vessels (icebreakers and ice-capable cutters), supported by aircraft, for ice reconnaissance, to facilitate maritime transportation and aid in prevention of flooding in domestic waters. Additionally, icebreakers support logistics to U.S. polar installations and also support scientific research in Arctic and Antarctic waters. Deepwater Ports: Under the provisions of the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501), the Coast Guard administers a licensing and regulatory program governing the construction, ownership (international aspects), and operation of deepwater ports on the high seas to transfer oil from tankers to shore. Boating Safety: The Coast Guard develops and directs a national boating safety program aimed at making the operation of small craft in U.S. waters both pleasurable and safe. This is accomplished by establishing uniform safety standards for recreational boats and associated equipment; encouraging State efforts through a grant-in-aid and liaison program; coordinating public education and information programs; administering the Coast Guard Auxiliary; and enforcing compliance with Federal laws and regulations relative to safe use and safety equipment requirements for small boats. Coast Guard Auxiliary: The Auxiliary is a nonmilitary volunteer organization of private citizens who own small boats, aircraft, or radio stations. Auxiliary members assist the Coast Guard by conducting boating education programs, patrolling marine regattas, participating in search and rescue operations, and conducting courtesy marine examinations. Military Readiness: As required by law, the Coast Guard maintains a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war, or as directed by the President. Coastal and harbor defense, including port security, are the most important military tasks assigned to the Coast Guard in times of national crisis. Reserve Training: The Coast Guard Reserve provides qualified individuals and trained units for active duty in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security requires. In addition to its role in national defense, the Reserve augments the active service in the performance of peacetime missions during domestic emergencies and during routine and peak operations. Marine Safety Council: The Marine Safety Council acts as a deliberative body to consider proposed Coast Guard regulations and to provide a forum for the consideration of related problems.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) (20.100-20.109) - Regulates air commerce in a manner that promotes its development and safety and fulfills the requirements of national defense; controls the use of navigable airspace of the United States and regulates both civil and military operations in such airspace in the interest of safety and efficiency; promotes, encourages, and develops civil aeronautics; consolidates research and development with respect to air navigation facilities; installs and operates air navigation facilities; develops and operates a common system of air traffic control and

navigation for both civil and military aircraft; and develops and implements, programs and regulations to control aircraft noise, sonic boom, and other environmental effects of civil aviation.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) (20.205, 20.215, 20.219) - Coordinates highways with other modes of transportation to achieve the most effective balance of transportation systems and facilities under cohesive Federal transportation policies pursuant to the Act. FHWA is concerned with the total operation and environment of highway systems, including highway safety. In administering its highway transportation programs, it gives full consideration to the impacts of highway development and travel; transportation needs; engineering and safety aspects; social, economic, and environmental effects; and project costs. It ensures balanced treatment of these factors by utilizing a systematic, interdisciplinary approach in providing for safe and efficient highway transportation.

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) (20.217-20.218) - Under the authority of the motor carrier safety provisions of Title 49 of the United States Code, the agency exercises Federal regulatory jurisdiction over the safety performance of all commercial motor carriers engaged in interstate commerce. It deals with more than 500,000 carriers, approximately 13,000 passenger carriers and 42,000 hazardous material carriers. The primary mission of the Agency is to improve the safety of commercial vehicle operations on our nation's highways. To accomplish this mission the FMCSA focuses its efforts on reducing the number and severity of large truck-involved crashes through safety regulation and research, safety in commercial operations through training and enforcement, improvements to the commercial driver's license program, and enhancing highway and transportation systems infrastructure. To accomplish these activities, the FMCSA works closely in partnership with other Federal and State agencies, private organizations and individuals. The FMCSA works with various governmental agencies, the commercial motor vehicle industry and other interested groups to promote truck and bus safety by addressing vehicle safety issues such as the mechanical condition of trucks and buses, infrastructure improvements including high profile grade crossings, and commercial operations such as commercial driver license and hours-of-service regulations.

Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) (20.301-20.313) - Promulgates and enforces rail safety regulations, administer railroad financial assistance programs, conduct research and development in support of improved railroad safety and national rail transportation policy, provide for the rehabilitation of Northeast Corridor rail passenger service, and consolidate government support of rail transportation activities. Railroad Safety: The Administration administers and enforces the Federal laws and related regulations designed to promote safety on railroads; exercises jurisdiction over all areas of rail safety under the Rail Safety Act of 1970, such as track maintenance, inspection standards, equipment standards, and operating practices. It also administers and enforces regulations resulting from railroad safety legislation for locomotives, signals, safety appliances, power brakes, hours of service, transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles, and reporting and investigation of railroad accidents. Railroad and related industry equipment, facilities, and records are inspected and required reports reviewed. Research and Development: A ground transportation research and development program is administered to advance all aspects of intercity ground transportation and railroad safety pertaining to the physical sciences and engineering, in order to improve railroad safety and ensure that railroads continue to be a viable national transportation resource. Transportation Test Center: This 50-square-mile facility, located near Pueblo, CO, provides testing for advanced and conventional systems and techniques designed to improve ground transportation. The facility has been managed and staffed for the Administration by the Association of American Railroads since October 1, 1982. The United States and Canadian Governments and private industry use this facility to explore, under controlled conditions, the operation of both conventional and advanced systems. It is used by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration for testing of urban rapid transit vehicles. Policy: Program management for new and revised policies, plans and projects related to railroad transportation economics, finance, system planning, and operations is provided; appropriate studies and analyses are performed; relevant tests, demonstrations, and evaluations are conducted; and labor/management programs are evaluated. Analyses of issues before regulatory agencies are carried out and recommendations are made to the Secretary as to the positions to be taken by DOT. Passenger and Freight Services: The Administration administers a program of Federal assistance for national, regional, and local rail services. Programs include rail freight service assistance programs; rail service continuation programs and State rail planning; and rail passenger service on a national, regional, and local basis. The agency also administers programs to develop, implement, and administer rail system

policies, plans and programs for the Northeast Corridor in support of applicable provisions of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (45 U.S.C. 501), and related legislation.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA) (20.500-20.518) - Assists in the development of improved mass transportation facilities, equipment, techniques, and methods, with the cooperation of mass transportation companies both public and private; encourages the planning and establishment of area wide urban mass transportation systems needed for economical and desirable urban development, with the cooperation of mass transportation companies both public and private; and provides assistance to State and local governments and their instrumentalities in financing such systems, to be operated by public or private mass transportation companies as determined by local needs.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (20.600-20.605) - Carries out programs relating to the safety performance of motor vehicles and related equipment, motor vehicle drivers and pedestrians and a uniform nationwide speed limit under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 718), as amended. Under the authority of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Saving Act (86 Stat. 947), as amended, the Administration carries out programs and studies aimed at reducing economic losses in motor vehicle crashes and repairs, through general motor vehicle programs; administers the Federal odometer law; and promulgates average fuel economy standards for passenger and nonpassenger motor vehicles. Under the authority of the Clean Air amendments of 1970 (84 Stat. 1700), the Administration certifies as to the consistency of Environmental Protection Agency State grants with any highway safety program developed pursuant to section 402 of Title 23 of the United States Code. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration was established to carry out a congressional mandate to reduce the mounting number of deaths, injuries, and economic losses resulting from traffic accidents on the Nation's highways and to provide motor vehicle damage susceptibility and ease of repair information, motor vehicle inspection demonstrations, and protection of purchasers of motor vehicles having altered odometers, and to provide average standards for greater vehicle mileage per gallon of fuel for vehicle under 10,000 pounds (gross vehicle weight).

Research and Special Programs Administration (20.700-20.714) - Responsible for a number of programs involving safety regulation, emergency preparedness, and research and development. Emphasis is given to hazardous material transportation and pipeline safety, transportation emergency preparedness, safety training, and multimodal transportation research and development activities, and collection and dissemination of air carrier economic data.

Maritime Administration (20.801-20.813) - Administers programs to aid in the development, promotion, and operation of the U.S. Merchant Marine; organizes and directs emergency merchant ship operations; administers subsidy programs through the Maritime Subsidy Board, under which the Federal government, subject to statutory limitations, pays the difference between certain costs of operating ships under the U.S. flag and foreign competitive flags on essential services, and the difference between the costs of constructing ships in U.S. and foreign shipyards; provides financing guarantees for the construction, reconstruction, and reconditioning of ships; and enters into capital construction fund agreements which grant tax deferrals on moneys to be used for the acquisition, construction, or reconstruction of ships; constructs or supervises the construction of merchant-type ships for the Federal government; it helps industry generate increased business for U.S. ships and conducts programs to develop ports, facilities, and intermodal transport, and to promote domestic shipping. Administers a War Risk Insurance program insuring operators and seamen against losses caused by hostile action if domestic commercial insurance is not available; Under emergency conditions, charters Government-owned ships to U.S. operators, requisitions or procures ships owned by U.S. citizens, and allocates them to meet defense needs. It maintains a National Defense Reserve Fleet of Government-owned ships that it operates through general agents when required in national defense interests. An element of this activity is the Ready Reserve Force consisting of a number of ships available for quick-response activation; regulates sales to aliens and transfers to foreign registry of ships that are fully or partially owned by U.S. citizens; also disposes of Government-owned ships found nonessential for national defense; operates the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, NY, where young people are trained to become merchant marine officers, and conducts training in shipboard firefighting at Earle, NJ, and Toledo, OH. It also administers a Federal assistance program for the maritime academies operated by California, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, and Texas.

Office of the Secretary (20.900-20.908) - Develops and evaluates public policy related to the transportation industries and their economic regulation; assures that the Department's regulatory programs remain consistent with established policy and maintains oversight of all departmental safety regulatory actions; proposes and coordinates on transportation-related legislation involving the private sector; provides analyses of current and emerging transportation policy issues to assess their economic and institutional implication, particularly with regard to Federal assistance, public trust funds, user charges, nondiscrimination of the handicapped in the provision of public transportation services, and energy and environmental aspects; undertakes studies and analyses to aid in the resolution of safety problems; develops policies to support the Department in aviation and maritime multilateral and bilateral negotiations with foreign governments and participates on the U.S. negotiating delegations; develops policies on a wide range of international transportation and trade matters; furnishes guidance to the United States Trade Representative's Trade Policy Committee in efforts to improve the U.S. balance of payments; coordinates efforts to combat transport-related terrorist acts and drug smuggling; arranges and coordinates cooperative agreements with foreign governments for the exchange of state-of-the-art scientific and technical information; provides assistance to the Agency for International Development's transportation programs in developing countries; and participates on the U.S.-Saudi Arabian Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation. The Assistant Secretary also: develops, coordinates, and carries out U.S. Government policy relating to the economic regulation of the airline industry, including licensing of U.S. and foreign carriers to serve in international air transportation and carrier fitness determinations; processes and resolves complaints concerning unfair competitive practices in international fares, rates, and tariff filings; establishes international and intra-Alaska mail rates; and determines the disposition of requests for approval and immunization from the antitrust laws of international aviation agreements. The Assistant Secretary also administers the essential air service program, which involves: establishing appropriate subsidy levels for subsidized carriers; processing applications to terminate, suspend, or reduce air service below the defined essential level; determining which carrier among various applicants should be selected to provide subsidized service; and continuously reviewing essential air service definitions for each community.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics (20.920) - Supports the development of transportation statistics and actively promotes research activities in the field of transportation statistics. Conducts and publishes transportation studies in support of Department program evaluation efforts. Provides mathematical, statistical, cartographic and support to other Department programs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service (IRS) (21.003-21.008) - Administers and enforces the Internal Revenue laws and related statutes, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. The IRS mission is to encourage and achieve the highest possible degree of voluntary compliance with the tax laws and regulations and to conduct itself so as to warrant the highest degree of public confidence in the integrity and efficiency of the Service. Accomplishment of this mission involves advising the public of its rights and responsibilities; communicating requirements of the law to the public; assisting taxpayers in complying with the laws and regulations, and taking those enforcement actions necessary for fair, effective, and impartial tax administration. Basic IRS activities include ensuring satisfactory resolution of taxpayer complaints, providing taxpayer service and education; determination, assessment, and collection of internal revenue taxes; determination of pension plan qualifications and exempt organization status; and preparation and issuance of rulings and regulations to supplement the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

Under Secretary for Domestic Finance (21.020-21.021) - Advises and assists the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Treasury in the areas of domestic finance, banking, and other related economic matters. These responsibilities include the development of policies and guidance for Treasury Department activities in the areas of financial institutions, Federal debt finance, financial regulation, and capital markets.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (21.053) - Enforces and administers firearms and explosives laws, as well as those covering the production, use, and distribution of alcohol and tobacco products. The objective of the Bureau's programs is to maximize voluntary compliance with these laws, and to minimize willful and involuntary violations of the laws. To achieve these goals, the Bureau is divided into two basic functions: criminal enforcement and regulatory enforcement. The objectives of the criminal

enforcement activity are to eliminate illegal possession and use of firearms, destructive devices, and explosives; suppress the interstate trafficking in illicit distilled spirits; suppress the interstate trafficking in contraband cigarettes; and assist State and local law enforcement agencies in reducing crime and violence. The regulatory enforcement activity determines and assures full collection of revenue due from legal alcohol and tobacco industries; fulfills the Bureau's responsibility in the prevention of commercial bribery, consumer deception, and other improper trade practices in the distilled spirits industry; assists other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies in the resolution of problems relating to industrial development, ecology, and revenue protection; ensures that categories of persons prohibited by law from manufacturing, importing, or dealing in firearms and explosives do not obtain a license or permit; ensures that storage facilities for explosives are safe and secure, to avoid presenting a hazard to the public, and that explosives are properly stored in such facilities; and ensures that the audit trail is preserved to permit the tracing of firearms used in the commission of crimes and full accountability for explosive materials.

United States Secret Service (21.100) - Detects and arrests any person committing any offense against the laws of the United States relating to coins, currency, and other obligations, and securities of the United States and of foreign governments; detects and arrests any person violating any of the provisions of Sections 508, 509, and 871 of Title 18 of the United States Code; executes warrants issued under the authority of the United States; carry firearms; and perform such other functions and duties as are authorized by law. In addition, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Secret Service is authorized to protect the person of the President of the United States, the members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President or other officer next in the order of succession to the Office of President, the immediate family of the Vice President, the Vice-President-elect, major Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, former Presidents and their wives during his lifetime, widows of former Presidents until their death or remarriage, and minor children of a former President until they reach age 16, and visiting heads of a foreign state or foreign government.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION (23.001-23.011) - The Appalachian Regional Commission is a Federal-State governmental agency concerned with the economic, physical, and social development of the 13-State Appalachian region, which includes parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and all of West Virginia. The comprehensive goals of the Commission are to provide the people of Appalachia with the health and skills they need to compete for opportunities and to develop a self-sustaining economy and environment capable of supporting a population with rising incomes and standards of living and increasing employment opportunities. To accomplish this task, the Commission has concentrated on areas of development in which there remain great needs throughout the region: community development and housing, education, the environment, health and child development, industrial development and management, tourism, and transportation.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT (OPM) (27.001-27.013) - Administers a merit system for Federal employment, which includes recruiting, examining, training, and promoting people on the basis of their knowledge and skills, regardless of their race, religion, sex, political influence, or other nonmerit factors. OPM's role is to ensure that the Federal government provides an array of personnel services to applicants and employees. Through a range of programs designed to develop and encourage the effectiveness of the Government employee, OPM supports Government program managers in their personnel management responsibilities and provides benefits to employees and to retired employees and their survivors.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS (CCR) (29.001) - Collects and studies information on discrimination or denials of equal protection of the laws because of race, color, religion, sex, age, disability or, national origin, or in the administration of justice in such areas as voting rights, enforcement of Federal civil rights laws, and equality of opportunity in education, employment, and housing.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION (EEOC) (30.001-30.011) - Eliminates discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability in hiring, promotion, firing, wages, testing, training, apprenticeship, and all other conditions of employment. The Commission also promotes voluntary action programs by employers, unions, and community organizations to make equal employment opportunity an actuality. EEOC also has oversight responsibility for all compliance and

enforcement activities relating to equal employment opportunity among Federal employees and applicants, including discrimination against individuals with disabilities.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (FCC) (32.001) - Regulates interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. It is responsible for the orderly development and operation of broadcast services and the provision of rapid, efficient nationwide and worldwide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates. Its responsibilities also include the use of communications for promoting safety of life and property and for strengthening the national defense.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION (FMC) (33.001) - Regulates the waterborne foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the United States, assures that United States international trade is open to all nations on fair and equitable terms, and protects against unauthorized, concerted activity in the waterborne commerce of the United States. This is accomplished through maintaining surveillance over steamship conferences and common carriers by water; assuring that only the rates on file with the Commission are charged; conducting analysis and appropriate disposition of agreements between persons subject to the Shipping Act of 1984 and the Shipping Act, 1916; guaranteeing equal treatment to shippers, carriers, and other persons subject to the shipping statutes; and ensuring that adequate levels of financial responsibility are maintained for indemnification of passengers.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE (FMCS) (34.001-34.002) - Assists labor and management in resolving disputes bargaining contract negotiation through voluntary mediation and arbitration services; provides training to unions and management in cooperative processes to improve long-term relationship under the Labor-Management Cooperation Act of 1978, including Federal sector partnership training authorized by Executive Order 12871; provides alternative dispute resolution services and training to government agencies, including the facilitation of regulatory negotiations under Administrative Dispute Resolution and Negotiated Rulemaking Acts of 1990; awards competitive grants to joint labor-management committees to encourage innovative approaches to cooperative efforts.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION (FTC) (36.001) - Maintains competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system. Although the duties of the Commission are many and varied, the foundation of public policy underlying all these duties is essentially the same: to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. In brief, the Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA) (39.001-39.009, 39.011) - Establishes policy and provides for the Government an economical and efficient system for the management of its property including construction and operation of buildings, procurement and distribution of supplies, utilization and disposal of property, transportation, and travel management, and management of Government-wide information technology solutions and network services. GSA is organized much like a large corporation doing business in a number of different fields. It consists of operating services and supporting staff offices, with functions carried out at three levels of organization: The Central office, regional offices, and field activities. (See Appendix IV of the Catalog for a listing of these offices.) Various publications and catalogs published by GSA include: 1) The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance published jointly by GSA and the Office of Management and Budget; and 2) the Consumer Information Catalog which lists selected Federal publications of interest to consumers. GSA also administers the Federal Information Centers (FCIC) which are focal points for Information about the Federal government's services, programs, and regulations (see Appendix V of the Catalog for more information on FCIC's).

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE (GPO) (40.001-40.002) - Executes orders for printing and binding placed by Congress and the departments and establishments of the Federal government. It furnishes blank paper, inks, and similar supplies to all governmental activities on order. It prepares catalogs and distributes and sells Government publications. GPO invites bids from commercial suppliers on a wide variety of printing and binding services, awards and administers contracts, and maintains liaison between ordering agencies and contractors. GPO sells through mail orders and Government bookstores approximately 10,000 publications that originate in various Government agencies, and administers the depository library program through which selected Government publications are made available in libraries throughout the country

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (42.001-42.008) - Under the organic law, the Library's first responsibility is service to Congress. One department, the Congressional Research Service, functions exclusively for the legislative branch of the Government. As the Library has developed, its range of service has come to include the entire governmental establishment in all its branches and the public at large, so that it has become a national library for the United States. The Library's extensive collections are universal in scope. They include books and pamphlets on every subject and in a multitude of languages. Among them are the most comprehensive collections of Chinese, Japanese, and Russian language books outside Asia and the Soviet Union; volumes relating to science and legal materials, outstanding for American and foreign law; the world's largest collection of published aeronautical literature; and the most extensive collection in the western hemisphere of books printed before 1501 A.D. The manuscript collections relate to manifold aspects of American history and civilization and include the personal papers of most of the Presidents from George Washington through Calvin Coolidge. The music collections contain volumes and pieces (manuscript and published) from classic works to the newest popular compositions. Other materials available for research include maps and views; photographic records from the daguerreotype to the latest news photo; recordings, including folksongs and other music, speeches, and poetry readings; prints, drawings, and posters; government documents, newspapers, and periodicals from all over the world; and motion pictures, microforms, and audio and video tapes. Admission to the various research facilities of the Library is free. No introduction or credentials are required for persons over high school age who wish to read in the general reading rooms; however, certain collections, like those of the Manuscript, Rare Book and Special Collections, Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Divisions, can be used only by those with a serious purpose for doing so. The Library is also responsible for copyrights, which are registered by the Copyright Office. All copyrightable works, whether published or unpublished, are subject to a system of statutory protection that gives the copyright owner certain exclusive rights, including the right to reproduce the copyrighted work and distribute it to the public by sale, rental, lease, or lending. Works of authorship include books, periodicals, and other literary works, musical compositions, song lyrics, dramas and dramatic-musical compositions, pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works pantomimes and choreographic works, motion pictures and other audiovisual works, and sound recordings. The Library extends its service through an interlibrary loan system; the photoduplication, at reasonable cost, subject to conditions of law, copyright, and deposit, of books, manuscripts, maps, newspapers, and prints in its collections; the sale of sound recordings, which are released by its Recording Laboratory; the exchange of duplicates with other institutions; the sale of printed catalog cards and magnetic tapes, and the publication in book format or microform of cumulative catalogs, which make available the results of the expert bibliographical and cataloging work of its technical personnel; a centralized acquisitions program whereby the Library of Congress acquires material published all over the world, catalogs it promptly, and distributes cataloging information in machine-readable form as well as other means to the Nation's libraries; a cooperative cataloging program, whereby the cataloging of data by name authority and bibliographic records, prepared by other libraries becomes part of the Library of Congress data base and distribute them through the MARC Distribution Service; a cataloging-in-publication program in cooperation with American publishers for printing and cataloging information in current books; the National Serials Data Program, a national center that maintains a record of serial titles to which International Standard Serial Numbers have been assigned and serves, with this file, as the United States Register; and the development of general schemes of classification (Library of Congress and Dewey Decimal), subject headings, and cataloging, embracing the entire field of printed matter. The American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress, has a coordinative function both in and outside the Federal establishment to carry out appropriate programs to support, preserve, and present American folklife through such activities as the collection and maintenance of archives, scholarly research, field projects, performances, exhibitions, festivals, workshops, publications, and audiovisual presentations. The Center for the Book was established in the Library of Congress to provide a program for investigating the transmission of human knowledge and to heighten public interest in the role of books and printing in the diffusion of knowledge. Drawing on the resources of the Library of Congress, the Center works closely with other organizations to explore important issues in the book and educational communities, to encourage reading, and to encourage research about books and about reading. Its goal is to serve as a useful catalyst by bringing together authors, publishers, librarians, booksellers, educators, scholars, and readers to discuss common concerns and work toward the solution of common problems. The Library provides technical information related to the preservation and restoration of library and archival material. A series of leaflets on various preservation and conservation topics has been prepared by the Preservation Office.

Information and publications are available from the National Preservation Program Office, Library of Congress. A free national library program of braille and recorded materials for blind and physically handicapped persons is administered by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS), Library of Congress. With the cooperation of authors and publishers who grant permission to use copyrighted works, NLS selects and produces full-length books and magazines in braille on recorded disc and cassette. Reading material are distributed to a cooperating network of regional and subregional (local) libraries where they are circulated to eligible borrowers. Reading material and playback machines are sent to borrowers and returned to libraries by postage-free mail. Established by an act of Congress in 1931 to serve blind adults, the program was expanded in 1952 to include children, in 1962 to provide music materials, and again in 1966 to include individuals with other physical impairments that prevent the reading of standard print. Information and publications are available from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20542.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA) (43.001-43.002) - Conducts research for the solution of problems of flight within and outside the Earth's atmosphere and develop, construct, test, and operate aeronautical and space vehicles; conducts activities required for the exploration of space with manned and unmanned vehicles; arranges for the most effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the United States with other nations engaged in aeronautical and space activities for peaceful purposes.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION (NCUA) (44.001-44.002) - The National Credit Union Administration Board is responsible for chartering, insuring, supervising, and examining Federal credit unions and administering the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund. The Board also manages the Central Liquidity Facility, a mixed-ownership Government corporation whose purpose is to supply emergency loans to member credit unions.

National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) (45.024 - 45.026) - Programs have five basic goals: to foster individual creativity and excellence; to foster institutional creativity and excellence; to preserve the artistic birthright of present and future generations of Americans by supporting survival of the best of all art forms that reflect the American heritage in its full range of cultural and ethnic diversity; to ensure that all Americans have a true opportunity to make an informed, educated choice to have the arts of high quality touch their lives; and with responsiveness to the needs of the field, to provide leadership on behalf of the arts.

National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) (45.129 - 45.167) - Promotes and supports the production and dissemination of knowledge in the humanities. The term "humanities" includes, but is not limited to, the study of the following: language, both modern and classical; linguistics; literature; history; jurisprudence; philosophy; archaeology; comparative religion; ethics; the history, criticism, and theory of the arts; and those aspects of the social sciences that employ historical or philosophical approaches. The Endowment makes grants to individuals, groups, or institutions (schools, colleges, universities, museums, public television stations, libraries, public agencies, and nonprofit private groups) to increase understanding and appreciation of the humanities.

Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities (45.201) - Coordinates the activities of the two Endowments and related programs of other Federal agencies.

Institute of Museum and Library Services (45.301-45.313) - Programs assist museums in maintaining, increasing, and improving their services to the public. The Institute awards grants to support the efforts of museums to conserve the Nation's historic, scientific and cultural heritage; to maintain and expand their educational role; and to ease the financial burden borne by museums as a result of their increasing use by the public. The Institute awards grants to all types of museums, including but not limited to art, history, general, children's, natural history, science and technology, historic houses, zoos and aquariums, botanical gardens and arboretums, nature centers, and planetariums. Contracts and cooperative agreements are provided to national, regional, State or local private nonprofit professional museum organizations, and associations for proposals designed to strengthen museum services.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD (NLRB) (46.001) - Administers the Nation's principal law, the National Labor Relations Act. The NLRB is vested with the power to prevent or remedy unfair labor practices and to safeguard employees' rights to organize and determine through elections whether to have unions as their bargaining representatives.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF) (47.041-47.078) - Promotes the progress of science and engineering through the support of research and education programs. Its major emphasis is on high quality, science-driven basic research, the search for improved understanding of the fundamental laws of nature upon which our future well-being as a Nation depends. The National Science Foundation also supports applied research in several areas. Its educational programs are aimed at ensuring increasing understanding of science and engineering at all educational levels and at training an adequate supply of scientists and engineers to meet our country's needs.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD (57.001) - Administers comprehensive retirement-survivor and unemployment-sickness benefit programs for the Nation's railroad workers and their families, under the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts. The Board participates in the administration of the Social Security Act and the Health Insurance for the Aged Act insofar as they affect railroad retirement beneficiaries.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC) (58.001) - Administers Federal securities laws that seek to provide for investors; to ensure that securities markets are fair and honest; and, when necessary, to provide the means to enforce securities laws through sanctions.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA) (59.002-59.046, 59.049-59.051) - Aids, counsels, assists, and protects the interests of small business; ensures that small business concerns receive a fair proportion of Government purchases, contracts, and subcontracts, as well as of the sales of Government property; makes loans to small business concerns, State and local development companies, and the victims of floods or other catastrophes, or certain types of economic injury; and licenses, regulates, and makes loans to small business investment companies.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans Health Administration (64.005-64.024) - Provides hospital, nursing home and domiciliary care, and outpatient medical and dental care to eligible veterans of military service in the Armed Forces. Dependents of certain veterans are provided medical supplied by non-VA institutions and physicians. The Department conducts both individual medical and health-care delivery research projects and multi-hospital research programs. It assists in the education of physicians and dentists, and with training of many other health care professionals through affiliations with educational institutions and organizations.

Veterans Benefits Administration (64.100-64.129) - Conducts an integrated program of veterans benefits: The Compensation and Pension (C & P) Service has responsibility for: claims for disability compensation, pension, and Spina Bifida monthly allowance under 38 U.S.C. 1805; automobile allowances and special adaptive equipment; claims for specially adapted housing; special clothing allowances; emergency officer's retirement pay; eligibility determinations based on military service for other VA benefits and services or those of other Government agencies; survivor's claims for death compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, death pension, burial and plot allowance claims; claims for accrued benefits; forfeiture determinations; claims for adjusted compensation in death cases; and claims for reimbursement for headstones or markers. The Education Service has responsibility for: readjustment education benefits for post-Vietnam era veterans and recently-discharged veterans, as well as educational assistance for spouses, surviving spouses, and children of veterans who are permanently and totally disabled or die from disability incurred or aggravated in active service in the Armed forces, or are currently prisoners of war or missing in action. In addition, certain members of the selected Reserve or National Guard are also eligible for education benefits administered by the Service. Vocational Rehabilitation Service has responsibility for the rehabilitation of disabled veterans. Information, advice, and assistance are provided to veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries, representatives and others in applying for benefits administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Benefit information and readjustment assistance is provided to recently separated veterans. C&P also maintains a benefits protection program (fiduciary activities) for minors and incompetent veterans and other incompetent adult beneficiaries and provide field-investigative services.

Special restorative training is also available to eligible children. The mission is also to provide credit assistance whereby the housing credit needs of eligible veterans and active duty service personnel may be satisfied by private capital on more liberal terms than generally available to non-veterans. Assistance is provided chiefly through substituting the Government's guaranty on loans made by private lenders in lieu of the down payments, shorter terms, and other requirements generally required in conventional home mortgage transactions. Direct loans are made to Native Americans on trust land or to supplement a grant to get a specially adapted home for certain eligible veterans who have a permanent and total service-connected disability(ies). In addition, a system of direct financial grants is operated to help certain permanently disabled veterans to acquire specially adapted housing. VA insurance operations are for the benefit of service members, veterans, and their beneficiaries. In addition, the VA is responsible for: supervision of the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) and Veterans Group Life Insurance (VGLI) Programs for today's service members and veterans. The Veterans' Insurance Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 165; 38 U.S.C. 765-779), effective May 24, 1974, has substantially amended the law provided for the conversion of SGLI to a 5-year nonrenewable term policy known as Veterans Group Life Insurance (VGLI). At the termination of the 5-year term period, it may be converted to an individual policy with any one of the many participating commercial insurance companies. Supervision of the Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance Program for those disabled veterans who receive a VA grant for specially adapted housing - under the terms of contractual agreement with a Primary Insurer. VA guarantees the protection of commercial life insurance (up to \$10,000) against premium payments for persons while in military or naval service, and 2 years thereafter.

National Cemetery Administration (64.201-64.203) - Administers the National Cemetery Administration, which provides cemeterial services to veterans and other eligibles as prescribed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs pursuant to the provisions of the National Cemeteries Act of 1973 and other statutory authorities and regulations. These services also include providing headstones and markers for the graves of eligibles in national and State veterans cemeteries and for veterans interred in private cemeteries. Monetary aid to States for establishment, expansion, and improvement of veterans' cemeteries is also available.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Air and Radiation (66.001-66.034, 66.651) - Develops national programs, technical policies, and regulations for air pollution control; establishes national standards for ambient air quality, and emission standards for stationary sources: mobile sources and fuels; monitors acid deposition; environmental radiation, and other pollutants; provides technical, training, and financial support to states, tribes, and local governments. Also, develops national partnership programs and policies to address climate change and indoor pollution, and demonstrates new low emission vehicle technology.

Office of Water (66.418-66.473, 66.474-66.476, 66.478) - Develops national programs, technical policies, and regulations for water pollution control and water supply; ground water protection; marine and estuarine protection; enforcement of standards; water quality standards and effluent guidelines development; technical direction, support, and evaluation of regional water activities; development of programs for technical assistance and technology transfer; and provision of training in the field of water quality.

Office of Research and Development (66.500, 66.508-66.511) - The Office of Research and Development is responsible for a national research program in pursuit of technological controls of all forms of pollution. It directly supervises the research activities of EPA's national laboratories and gives technical policy direction to those laboratories that support the program responsibilities of EPA's regional offices. Close coordination of the various research programs is designed to yield a synthesis of knowledge from the biological, physical, and social sciences that can be interpreted in terms of total human and environmental needs. General functions include management of selected demonstration programs, planning for Agency environmental quality monitoring programs, coordination of Agency monitoring efforts with those of other Federal agencies, the States, and other public bodies, and dissemination of Agency research, development, and demonstration results.

Office of Administration (66.600, 66.605-66.608) - Provides for support grants as an alternative grant delivery mechanism to allow a State or local agency responsible for continuing pollution control programs to develop an integrated approach to pollution control.

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (66.305, 66.604, 66.700-66.709) - Develops national strategies for the control of toxic substances; directing the pesticides and toxic substances enforcement activities; developing criteria for assessing chemical substances, standards for test protocols for chemicals, rules and procedures for industry reporting and regulations for the control of substances deemed to be hazardous to man or the environment; and evaluating and assessing the impact of existing chemicals, new chemicals, and chemicals with new uses to determine the hazard and, if needed, develop appropriate restrictions. Additional activities include control and regulation of pesticides and reduction in their use to ensure human safety and protection of environmental quality; establishment of tolerance levels for pesticides that occur in or on food; monitoring of pesticide residue levels in food, humans, and nontarget fish and wildlife and their environments; and investigation of pesticide accidents. It also coordinates activities under its statutory responsibilities with other agencies for assessment and control of toxic substances and pesticides.

Office of Environmental Justice (66.604, 66.608-66.611, 66.710, 66.717) - Provides support for community-based projects, programs, and activities that seek to address local environmental justice and public health issues and enhance environmental justice/community-based environmental protection.

Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (66.801-66.818) - Provides policy, guidance, and direction for EPA's hazardous waste and emergency response programs. The functions of these programs include development of policies, standards, and regulations for hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal; national management of the Superfund toxic waste cleanup program; development of guidelines for the emergency preparedness and "Community Right To Know" programs; development of guidelines and standards for underground storage tanks; enforcement of applicable laws and regulations; analysis of technologies and methods for the recovery of useful energy from solid waste; and provision of technical assistance in the development, management, and operation of waste management activities.

Office of International Affairs (66.931) --

Office of Environmental Education (66.950-66.951) - Establishes, maintains, and disseminates a clearinghouse of information about available and planned multimedia environmental education products; identifies gaps in existing environmental education materials and works in collaboration with academia, other agencies, private industry and public interest groups to fill these gaps with quality products; establishes an Environmental Education and Training Grants Program through a grant awarded to a consortium of universities to support the training of education professionals in reaching environmental issues; establishes an Environmental Education Grants Program to support the design, demonstration and dissemination of environmental education materials, practice or techniques; provides for environmental internships through post-secondary level studies with agencies of the Federal government; establishes a National Environmental Education Advisory Council to advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Administrator on matters relating to environmental education activities, functions, and policies of the Agency; establishes an Environmental Education Foundation; establishes the EPA as the key source for Federal, National and international communication and cooperation in environmental education activities; and coordinates and tracks EPA environmental efforts.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART (NGA) (68.001) - The National Gallery's collections embrace every major school of western European art from the 13th century to the present and of American art from colonial days to the present. A professor-in-residence position is filled annually by a distinguished scholar in the field of art history; graduate and postgraduate research is conducted under a fellowship program; programs for children and the general public are conducted daily; and Extension Programs produces and distributes education resources for loan throughout the world; audiovisual materials include films, slide teaching programs, videocassettes, videodiscs, and CD-ROMS.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION (OPIC) (70.002-70.003) - Offers United States investors assistance in finding investment opportunities, insurance, and loans and loan guaranties to help finance their projects in developing countries. It encourages investment projects that will help the social and economic development of these countries.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION (NRC) (77.001-77.005) - Licenses and regulates the civilian uses of nuclear energy to protect the public health and safety and the environment. It does this by licensing persons and companies to build and operate nuclear reactors and other facilities and to own and use nuclear materials. The NRC makes rules and sets standards for these types of licenses. The NRC also carefully inspects the activities of the persons and companies licensed to ensure that they do not violate the safety rules of the Commission.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION (CFTC) (78.004) - Promotes healthy economic growth, protects the rights of customers, and ensures fairness and integrity in the marketplace through regulation of futures trading. To this end it also engages in the analysis of economic issues affected by or affecting futures trading.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE) (81.003-81.121) - DOE is major government enterprise. If included among the Nation's Fortune 500 firms, it would rank in the top 50. Its \$16.5 billion appropriation comprises close to 3 percent of total Federal discretionary spending DOE Funds the largest environmental cleanup in history, and research and development that supports the Nation's defense and its energy and economic security. DOE employs over 11,000 Federal employees and about 108,000 contract employees. DOE owns and manages over 50 major installations located on 2.4 million acres in 35 States and is the fourth largest Federal landowner in the United States. DOE is an energy policy, supply, and technology enterprise. It invests in developing a secure, clean, and sustainable energy system. It helps the Nation meet its environmental challenges by administering the largest pollution prevention and efficiency program in the world, with partners from every sector of the economy. It enhances the Nation's energy security by increasing the diversity of energy, and fuel choices and sources; bringing renewable energy sources into the market, strengthening domestic production of oil and gas, maintaining the U.S. nuclear energy option, and increasing the efficiency with which we use energy and generate electricity. The Department also maintains the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and operates five Power Marketing Administrations that sell and distribute over \$3 billion of electric power generated at Federal hydroelectric plants. DOE is a national security enterprise. It is a key player in the Administration's furtherance of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and its overall goal of reducing the global danger from nuclear weapons. It ensures the safety and reliability of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile without underground testing. At the same time, it manages and safely dismantles excess nuclear materials, and ensures the security of vital departmental nuclear assets. It provides policy and technical assistance to curb global proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, emphasizing U.S. nonproliferation, arms control, and nuclear safety objectives in the states of the former Soviet union and worldwide. Further, it develops and ensures the safety and reliability of nuclear reactor plants to power U.S. Navy warships. DOE is an environmental remediation enterprise. It cleans up the 50-year environmental legacy left at the industrial complexes where nuclear weapons were designed and manufactured. It manages the problems associated with the large quantities of various types of radioactive wastes, surplus nuclear materials, and spent nuclear fuels that remain at the sites of the Nation's nuclear weapons facilities and at nuclear energy research and development sites. In addition, it must address the growing inventory of spent nuclear fuel from commercial nuclear reactors that is awaiting disposal. These wastes must be dealt with responsibly to ensure the safety and health of the public. DOE is a science and technology enterprise. At the center of all we do are our 27 laboratories, our additional scientific user facilities, and our researchers at the Nation's universities. These form the backbone of U.S. scientific leadership by conducting and facilitating breakthrough research in energy sciences and technology, high energy physics, global climate change, genomics, superconducting materials, accelerator technologies, environmental sciences, and super-computing in support of DOE's mission. The laboratories, described as the crown jewels of the Nation's science establishment, and the Department's funding of research at universities have resulted in 66 Nobel prize winners, including three in 1996. The Department is also an investor in the Nation's most precious resource - its youth - by supporting science and mathematics education in our schools through grants, educational programs, and fellowships. DOE is global enterprise. The outcome of our work is the technology that stimulates the private market for the expansion of clean energy to meet national and global energy requirements of almost 500 quadrillion Btu's by the year 2010 - a staggering 36 percent increase over 1995. Overseas energy market needs include coal, nuclear power, oil and gas exploration, energy efficiency, and renewable energy technologies that are available for export now or that will soon be available for the international marketplace. DOE supports the export of U.S. energy services and

technologies by assisting the nations in Asia, South America, Eastern Europe, an Africa, and the states of the former Soviet Union in developing private markets for environmentally responsible, sustainable energy. These alliances support U.S. competitiveness in a global economy of growing energy infrastructure requirements and create jobs in the U.S. at all skill levels.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) (83.007-83.560, 83.562- 83.564) - FEMA is the focal point within the Federal Government for emergency planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. The Agency works closely with State and local governments by funding emergency programs and providing technical guidance and training. These coordinated activities at the Federal, State, and local levels ensure a broad-based emergency program to protect public safety and property. FEMA was established in the executive branch as an independent agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. app.) and Executive Orders 12127 of March 31, 1979 (Federal Emergency Management Agency), and 12148 of July 20, 1979 (Federal Emergency Management).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of the Secretary (ED) (84.002-84.354, 84.357-84.569) - The Secretary of Education advises the President on education plans, policies, and programs of the Federal government. The Secretary directs Department staff in carrying out the approved programs and activities of the Department and promotes general public understanding of the Department's goals, programs, and objectives. The Secretary also carries out certain Federal responsibilities for four federally aided corporations: The American Printing House of the Blind, Gallaudet University, Howard University, and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf.

Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs - administers programs designed to fund activities that assist students with limited English proficiency and minority languages populations by providing support for programs, activities, and management initiatives meeting the special educational needs of those populations.

Office of Educational Research and Improvement - provides national leadership in expanding fundamental knowledge and improving education. The Office is responsible for conducting and supporting education-related research activities; monitoring the state of education through the collection and analysis of statistical data; promoting the use and application of research and development to improve instructional practices in the classroom; and disseminating these findings to States and local education entities.

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education - The Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education formulates policy for, directs, and coordinates the activities relating to preschool, elementary, and secondary education. Included are programs of grants to State educational agencies and local school districts, postsecondary schools, and nonprofit organizations for State and local reform, compensatory, migrant, and Indian education; drug-free schools; other school improvement programs; and impact aid.

Office of Postsecondary Education - The Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education formulates policy, directs, and coordinates programs for assistance to postsecondary educational institutions and students pursuing a postsecondary education. Programs include assistance for the improvement and expansion of American educational resources for international studies and services, grants to improve instruction in crucial academic subjects, and construction assistance for academic facilities.

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services - provides leadership to ensure that people with disabilities have services, resources, and equal opportunities to learn, work, and live as fully integrated, contributing members of society. The Office coordinates the activities of the Office of Special Education Programs, which works to help States provide quality educational opportunities and early intervention services to help students with disabilities achieve their goals. Through the Rehabilitation Services Administration, the Office supports State vocational rehabilitation programs that give disabled people the education, job training, and job placement services they need to gain meaningful employment. Programs include support for training of teachers and other professional personnel; grants for research; financial aid to help States initiate, expand, and improve their resources; and media services and captioned films for the deaf.

Office of Student Financial Assistance - The Office is headed by the Department's Chief Operating Officer and is the Federal Government's first performance based organization. The Office directs and coordinates activities

that provide financial assistance through grants and work and loan programs to students pursuing a postsecondary education. Federal student financial aid programs include Stafford Loans, Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS), Supplemental Loans to Students (SLS), Federal Insured Student Loans (FISL), consolidated loans, Perkins Loans, income contingent loans, Pell Grants, College Work-Study, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG), and State Student Incentives Grants (SSIG). The Office provides leadership and direction for the Department in meeting its goals of excellence in credit management and debt collection through the collection of defaulted loans under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program and the Law Enforcement Education Program, and the collection of overpayments in the Pell Grant Program and Supplemental Educational Opportunities Program.

Office of Vocational and Adult Education - The Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education administers programs of grants, contracts, and technical assistance for vocational and technical education, and for adult education and literacy. The Office is also responsible for coordinating these programs with other Education Department and Federal programs supporting services and research for adult education, literacy, and occupational training.

Regional Offices - Each regional office serves as a center for the dissemination of information and provides technical assistance to State and local educational agencies and other institutions and individuals interested in Federal education activities. At present, offices are located in 10 cities: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Seattle.

SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATIONS

Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation (85.001) - Awards college scholarships of up to \$5 thousand annually for 4 years to persons who demonstrate outstanding potential for and who are preparing to pursue a career in public service.

Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation (85.100) - Established by Congress in 1992 to award fellowships to encourage and support research, study, and labor designed to produce new discoveries in all fields of endeavor for the benefit of mankind.

Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation (85.200) - Established in 1983 to honor former Senator Barry Goldwater through the operation of an education scholarship program, financed by a permanent trust fund endowment, designed to encourage outstanding students to pursue careers in mathematics, the natural sciences, and engineering.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (85.300) - Established by Congress in 1968 to honor the legacy and ideals of Woodrow Wilson by promoting research and dialogue on issues that link the world of scholarship and the world of public affairs. The Center achieves this mission through sustaining a community of scholars in Washington, and through sponsoring a regular program of meetings on the humanities and international affairs. The Center welcomes scholars of every nationality and from a wide variety of backgrounds including government, the corporate world, the professions, and academe.

The Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation (85.400 - 85.402) - Scholarships, internships, and fellowships are financed by a permanent trust fund endowment. Programs are designed to develop increased opportunities for Americans to prepare for and pursue careers related to the environment and for Native Americans and Alaska Natives to pursue careers in health care and tribal public policy.

James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation (85.500) - Fellowships are awarded that seek to strengthen secondary school teaching of the principles, framing, and development of the U.S. Constitution. The program works to contribute to a deeper understanding of American government and to foster in both teachers and students the spirit of civic participation that inspired the Nation's founders.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION (PBGC) (86.001) - The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation guarantees payment of nonforfeitable pension benefits in covered, private-sector-defined benefit pension plans. Title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) provides for coverage of most private-sector-defined benefit pension plans that provide a benefit based on factors such as age, years of service, and average or highest salary. The Corporation

administers two benefit insurance programs separately covering single-employer and multi-employer plans. Nearly 40 million workers participate in more than 112,000 covered plans. Single-Employer Insurance: Under the single-employer program, the Corporation guarantees payment of a covered plan's basic benefits if that plan terminates without sufficient assets to pay those guaranteed benefits. Multi-employer Insurance: Under Title IV of the Act, as originally enacted, the Corporation guaranteed nonforfeitable benefits for multi-employer plans in a similar fashion as for single-employer plans. However, the payment of guaranteed benefits was at the agency's discretion under the provisions of the law that remained in force until August 1, 1980. The Multi-employer Pension Plan Amendments Act of 1980 (29 U.S.C. 1001) revised the law applicable to multi-employer pension plans by changing the insurable event from plan termination to plan insolvency. In accordance with the Act, the Corporation provides financial assistance to plans that are unable to pay basic benefits. The plans are obligated to repay such assistance. The act also made employers withdrawing from a plan liable to the plan for a portion of its unfunded vested benefits. Premium Collections: All defined benefit pension plans covered by Title IV of Employee Retirement Income Security Act are required to pay premiums under prescribed rates to the Corporation.

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ATBCB) (88.001) - Ensures compliance to Federal laws requiring accessibility for physically handicapped persons in certain federally funded buildings and facilities throughout the Nation. This includes setting guidelines and requirements for accessibility standards prescribed by Federal agencies, providing technical assistance to organizations agencies and individuals requesting help in solving accessible design and construction problems, and conducting research to determine appropriate specifications for accessibility.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA) (89.001-89.003) - Establishes policies and procedures for managing the records of the United States Government. NARA assists Federal agencies in adequately documenting their activities, administering their records management programs, scheduling their records, and retiring their noncurrent records to Federal Records Centers. The mission of the National Archives and Records Administration is to ensure, for the Citizen and the public servant, for the President and the Congress and the Courts, ready access to essential evidence. Managing the Presidential Libraries system, assisting the National Historical Publications and Records Commission in its grant program for State and local records and edited publications of prominent Americans, and publishing the laws, regulations, Presidential, and other public documents are also key functions of the National Archives and Records Administration.

INDEPENDENT BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

DENALI COMMISSION (90.100) - Created by Congress in 1998, the Denali Commission is the Federal government and the State of Alaska working together to assist the most remote of American citizens to help themselves move closer to economic self-sufficiency, while preserving ancient cultural values and new opportunities to people living in American's last frontier. With the creation of the Denali Commission, Congress acknowledged the need for increased inter-agency cooperation and focus on these remote communities. This Federal-State partnership is intended to promote rural development, provide power generation and transmission facilities, modern communication systems, water and sewer systems and other infrastructure needs.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE (91.001-91.002) - The United States Institute of Peace was established as an independent, Federal, nonprofit corporation by act of October 19, 1984 (22 U.S.C. 4603). It was established to strengthen the Nation's capacity to promote international peace and the peaceful resolution of conflicts among the peoples and nations of the world. The purpose of the Institute is to develop and disseminate knowledge about the peaceful resolution of international conflict. To accomplish this the Institute has set the following goals: To provide creative practical insights through research, education, and training on negotiation, mediation, and other skills to those actively engaged in resolving international conflicts; to expand the body of knowledge about the nature and processes of peace, war, and international conflict management; and to disseminate information to the public about these subjects. Among the Institute's instruments are grants, fellowships, a library, and in-house projects. The grants program provides financial support to nonprofit organizations, including private colleges and universities; official public institutions, including public schools, colleges, universities, libraries, and Federal, State, and local agencies; and individuals, whether or not they are associated with nonprofit or official public

institutions. The Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace offers senior fellowships annually to practitioners or scholars in the U.S. and around the world who join the Institute for about ten months to work on projects concerning the sources and nature of international conflict and ways of managing conflict and sustaining peace. The program also awards Peace Scholar Dissertation Fellowships annually to outstanding doctoral students enrolled in an accredited university in the U.S. who are researching or writing a dissertation that promises to contribute knowledge relevant to the formulation of policy on international peace and conflict issues. The Jeannette Rankin Library Program is developing four main components on international peacemaking: a specialized research library; a network with and support for other libraries, both specialized and public; an oral history resource; and bibliographic as well as other data bases. Institute-directed projects under the Education and Public Information Program include an educational TV program and cassette programs on such topics as U.S.-Soviet summitry and a National Peace Essay Contest for high school students. The in-house Research and Studies is completing a broad, systematic examination of peace and conflict management theories and features workshops and seminars. Institute publications include biennial report to Congress and the President; a newsletter, The United States Institute of Peace Journal; and short issue papers, in brief. For more information please visit the Institute's web sit at www.usip.org.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY (92.001) - The Council is responsible for reviewing all laws, programs, and policies of the Federal Government affecting disabled individuals, and establishing general policies for the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research and the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities. The Council also makes recommendations on issues affecting people with disabilities to the President, the Congress, the Rehabilitation Services Administration Commissioner, the National Institute on Disability, the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities, the Rehabilitation Research Director, and other Federal Departments and agencies, as may be appropriate. The National Council is the only Federal agency with the responsibility of developing policy.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The Secretary of Health and Human Services (OS) (93.001-93.995) - The Secretary of HHS advises the President on health, welfare, and income security plans, policies, and programs of the Federal government. The Secretary administers these functions through the Office of the Secretary and the Department's 11 operating divisions, including a budget of \$460 billion and a workforce of 65,000 employees.

Administration for Children and Families (ACF) - Provides services and assistance for 60 programs to needy children and families, administers the new State-Federal welfare program, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, administers the national child support enforcement system, and the Head Start program, provides funds to assist low-income families in paying for child care, and supports State programs to provide for foster care and adoption assistance.

Administration on Aging (AOA) - Supports a nationwide aging network, providing services to the elderly, especially to enable them to remain independent. AOA supports some 240 million meals for the elderly each year, including home-delivered "meals on wheels," helps provide transportation and at-home services, supports ombudsman services for elderly, and provides policy leadership on aging issues.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) - Supports cross-cutting research on health care systems, health care quality and cost issues, and effectiveness of medical treatments.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) - Works with States and other Federal agencies to prevent exposure to hazardous substances from waste sites. The agency conducts public health assessments, health studies, surveillance activities, and health education training in communities around waste sites on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) - Provides a system of health surveillance to monitor and prevent the outbreak of diseases. With the assistance of States and other partners, CDC guards against international disease transmission, maintains national health statistics and provides for immunization services, and supports research into disease and injury prevention.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) - Assures the safety of foods and cosmetics, and the safety and efficacy of pharmaceuticals, biological products, and medical devices.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) formerly the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) - Administers the Medicare and Medicaid programs, that provide health care to America's aged and indigenous populations. About one in every four Americans, including nearly 18 million children and nursing homes for low-income elderly persons are covered. CMS also administers the new Children's Health Insurance Program through approved State plans that cover more than 2.2 million children.

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) - Helps provide health resources for medically underserved populations. HRSA Supports a nationwide network of 643 community and migrant health centers, and 144 primary care programs for the homeless and residents of public housing, serving 8.1 million Americans each year. HRSA also works to build the health care workforce and maintains the National Health Service Corps oversees, the Nation's organ transplantation system, works to decrease infant mortality and improve child health, and provides services to people with AIDS through the Ryan White CARE Act programs.

Indian Health Services (IHS) - Supports a network of 37 hospitals, 60 health centers, 3 school health centers, 46 health stations and 34 urban Indian health centers to provide services to nearly 1.5 million American Indians and Alaska Natives of 557 federally recognized tribes.

National Institutes of Health (NIH) - Works with 17 separate institutes, serves as the world's premier medical research organization, supporting some 35,000 research projects nationwide in diseases like cancer, Alzheimer's, diabetes, arthritis, heart ailments and AIDS.

Program Support Center (PSC) - A service-for-fee organization, utilizes a pioneering business enterprise approach to provide government support services throughout HHS as well as other Departments and Federal agencies. Administrative operations, financial management and human resources are solution-and customer-oriented, state-of-the-art and highly responsive to customer needs.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) - Works to improve the quality and availability of substance abuse prevention, addiction treatment, and mental health services.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE (CNCS) (94.002-94.016) - The Corporation for National Service is a federal agency working in partnership with state and local governments and non-profit organizations. The Corporation administers the AmeriCorps national service program, which includes national and state grant programs, AmeriCorps*VISTA and the AmeriCorps*National Civilian Community Corps; the National Senior Service Corps (Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions and the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program); and the Learn and Serve America service-learning program. The Corporation's mission is to engage Americans of all backgrounds in community-based service. This service addresses the nation's education, public safety, human and environmental needs to achieve direct and demonstrable results. In doing so, the Corporation fosters civic responsibility, encourages community teamwork, and provides educational opportunity for those who make a substantial commitment to service.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Social Security Administration (SSA) (96.001-96.020) - On March 31, 1995, the Social Security Administration (SSA) became an independent agency. SSA administers a national program of contributory social insurance. Employees, employers, and the self-employed pay contributions which are pooled in special trust funds. When earnings cease or are reduced because the worker retires, dies, or becomes disabled, monthly cash benefits are paid to replace part of the earnings the family has lost. Part of the workers contribution goes into a separate hospital insurance trust fund. This fund helps disabled workers, retirees, and their dependents with their hospital bills. They may also elect to receive assistance with medical expenses. This is done by the workers paying a percentage of supplementary medical insurance premiums. The Federal government pays the balance. Together, these two programs are often referred to as "Medicare." Medicare protection is also provided, under certain conditions, to Railroad Retirement beneficiaries based on a disability. The principal functions of SSA include, but are not limited to; research and recommendations oriented to the problems of poverty; health care for the aged, blind, and disabled; long-range

planning, design, and development of SSA administrative plans; data processing systems used in establishing and maintaining records essential to its' various programs; statistical measurement and systematic evaluation of its' programs; policy guidance for the administration of the OASDI and SSI programs; and development of programs and materials to assure that Congress, Federal and State agencies, and the general public have an adequate understanding of the protections, rights, and responsibilities under SSA administered programs. In addition, SSA, through a world-wide organization of ten regional offices, six program service centers, and over 1,300 field offices, guides and directs all aspects of the cash benefit program operations of SSA.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (97.001-97.059) - On January 23, 2002, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was created through the Homeland Security Act of 2002. The Act provides grants award authority for DHS to award grants, cooperative agreements and other assistance to non-Federal entities in order to assist them with homeland security and disaster preparedness, security, migration and recovery measures. The primary mission of the Department is to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorism; minimize damage, and assist in the recovery from terrorist attacks that do occur within the United States; carry out all the functions of entities transferred to the Department, including by acting as focal point regarding natural and manmade crises and emergency planning; ensure that the function of the agencies and subdivisions within the Department that are not related directly to securing the homeland are not diminished or neglected except by a specific explicit Act of Congress; and monitor connection between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism, coordinate efforts to serve such connections, and otherwise contribute to efforts to interdict illegal drug trafficking.