Directory of Federal Regulatory Agencies

Summary: This is a comprehensive directory of federal regulatory agencies, which are listed by name. You can also sort them using various criteria and search them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency name</th>
<th>Brief Description</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Contact Person</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Type of Agency</th>
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</table>
| Access Board  | The Access Board, previously known as the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, maintains the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines, which are applicable to all places of public accommodation, commercial and govern-mental buildings, and transportation vehicles. The Access Board also provides support and training for adherence to these standards. The function of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission is to strengthen the regulation of futures trading, and to bring under regulation such commodities as lumber, metals, United States silver coins and Treasury bonds, foreign currencies, petroleum products, coffee, frozen orange juice, etc., which are traded on commodity exchanges. Major commodities include lumber, metals, United States silver coins, United States gold coins, foreign currencies, petroleum products, coffee, and frozen orange juice. | 1331 F St. NW, Ste. 1000  
Washington, DC 20004-1111 | Nancy Stames, Chair | (202) 272-0080 | 800-872-2253 | info@access-board.gov  
http://www.access-board.gov | Independent Regulatory Agency |
purposes of the trading regulation are to prevent price manipulation, market corners, and the dissemination of false and misleading commodity and market information affecting commodity prices. Other responsibilities are to protect market users against cheating, fraud, and abusive practices in commodity transactions and to safeguard the handling of traders' margin money and equities by establishing minimum financial requirements for futures commission merchants and by preventing the misuse of such funds by brokers. The Commission regulates trading on the 11 United States futures exchanges. The purpose of the Consumer Product Safety Commission is to protect the public against unreasonable risks of injury from consumer products; to assist consumers to evaluate the comparative safety of consumer products; to develop uniform safety
Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

standards for consumer products and minimize conflicting state and local regulations; to promote research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries. The Consumer Product Safety Act provides for petitioning of the Commission by any interested person, including consumers, or consumer organizations, to commence proceedings for the issuance, amendment, or revocation of a consumer product safety rule.

The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, established by Congress in 1988 under the Atomic Energy Act, provides safety oversight of the nuclear weapons complex operated by the Department of Energy (DOE). The DNFSB ensures that employees, the public, and the environment are protected throughout activities concerning the nuclear weapons program, including maintaining 625 Indiana Ave. NW, Ste. Dr. Peter S. P: (202) 694- Independent Regulatory Agency
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB) maintains readiness of the nuclear arsenal, dismantling surplus weapons, disposing of excess radioactive materials, cleaning up surplus facilities, and constructing new facilities. The Board is required by statute to report to Congress each year concerning its oversight activities, its recommendations to the Secretary of Energy, and improvements in safety achieved at defense nuclear facilities. The Election Assistance Commission was established in 2002 to provide election and voting information to the public. It also provides funds to states for the acquisition and maintenance of voting systems. The purpose of the Environmental Protection Agency is to protect and enhance our environment today and for future generations to the fullest extent possible under the laws enacted by Congress. The
Agency's mission is to control and abate pollution in the areas of air, water, solid waste, pesticides, radiation, and toxic substances by establishing standards (including emission and national air and drinking water quality standards), prohibiting the dumping of any radioactive waste in the nation's waters and regulating its disposal in the ocean, regulating hazardous chemicals and their use and production, restricting use of pesticides, etc. EPA's mandate is to mount an integrated, coordinated attack on environmental pollution in cooperation with state and local governments.

The purpose of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is to eliminate discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, pregnancy, childbirth and related medical condition, national origin, age or handicap in hiring, promotion, firing, wages, testing,
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) training, apprenticeship, and all other conditions of employment and to promote voluntary action programs by employers, unions, and community organizations to make equal employment opportunity an actuality. EEOC also is responsible for all compliance and enforcement activities relating to equal employment opportunity among federal employees and applicants. The Commission has the authority to investigate, conciliate, and litigate charges of discrimination in employment and to issue guidelines, rules, and regulations.

The Farm Credit Administration is responsible for ensuring the safe and sound operation of the banks, associations, affiliated service organizations, and other entities that collectively comprise what is known as the Farm Credit System, and for protecting the interests of the public and those who borrow from...
Farm Credit institutions or invest in Farm Credit securities. The administration carries out its responsibilities by conducting examinations of the various Farm Credit lending institutions, which are Farm Credit Banks, Banks for Cooperatives, the National Bank for Cooperatives, Federal Land Bank Associations, Production Credit Associations, Agricultural Credit Associations, and Federal Land Credit Associations. It also examines the service organizations owned by the Farm Credit lending institutions, as well as the National Consumer Cooperative Banks and its subsidiaries.

The Federal Communications Commission regulates interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, cable and satellite. FCC is responsible for the orderly development and operation of broadcast services, allocates bands of frequencies to non-
government communications services, assigns frequencies to individual stations, and licenses and regulates stations and operators. The Commission promotes the rapid, efficient nationwide and worldwide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates; the safety of life and property through the use of radio on land, water and in the air; and the use of radio and television facilities to strengthen the national defense. FCC does not control or regulate advertising or programming policies of individual stations, although it has rules governing obscenity, slander, and political broadcasts. Most of the regulatory activities are divided among six bureaus: the Mass Media Bureau, the Common Carrier Bureau, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau; the Cable Services Bureau, the Compliance and Information Bureau, and the International Bureau. The Office
of Engineering and Technology administers the Table of Frequency Allocations, which specifies the frequency ranges that can be utilized by various radio services.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was established to promote and preserve public confidence in banks and to protect the money supply through provision of insurance coverage up to the legal limit of $100,000 for bank deposits and periodic examinations of insured state-chartered banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System. The FDIC liquidates assets of failed institutions to reimburse the insurance funds for the cost of failures.

The Federal Election Commission administers, seeks to obtain compliance with, and formulates policy with respect to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, including the Federal campaign.
disclosure requirements, contribution and expenditure limitations, and public financing of presidential nominating conventions and elections. FEC investigates candidates and their campaign committees to determine eligibility for public funds. The Commission receives campaign reports, makes rules and regulations (subject to review by Congress), maintains indexes of reports filed and not filed, makes special and regular reports to Congress and the president, and serves as a national clearinghouse for information on the administration of elections. The Commission has the power to issue advisory opinions, conduct audits and investigations, subpoena witnesses and information, and initiate civil proceedings.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is an independent agency within, but separate from, the Department of Energy.
of Energy, FERC has retained many of the functions of the Federal Power Commission (abolished in 1977), such as the setting of rates and charges for the transportation and wholesale of natural gas in interstate commerce and for the transmission and wholesale of electricity and the licensing of nonfederal hydroelectric power projects. In addition, the authority to establish rates or charges for the transportation of oil by pipeline, as well as the valuation of such pipelines, has been assigned to the Commission from the Interstate Commerce Commission. It also regulates mergers and the acquisition of interstate natural gas pipeline facilities, security (stock) issues, and electric utilities.

The Federal Housing Finance Agency was created on July 30, 2008, through the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. It was formed by the merger of the


Independent Regulatory Agency

The Federal Maritime Commission 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. The Commission regulates the practices of common carriers on water and the practices of others engaged in foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the United States;
Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) regulates carriers conferences; accepts or rejects tariff filings of domestic offshore carriers and common carriers engaged in foreign commerce assuring that only the rates on file with the Commission are charged; approves Special Permission applications for exemption from statutory or Commission tariff requirements; issues licenses to those engaged in the ocean freight forwarding business; approves agreements between persons subject to the Shipping Act; guarantees equal treatment to shippers and carriers by terminal operators, freight forwarders, and other persons subject to the shipping statutes; and ensures that adequate levels of financial responsibility are maintained for indemnification of passengers or oil and hazardous substance spill cleanup.

The Federal Reserve System, the largest collection of legal jobs on earth, also operates as an independent regulatory agency, focusing on financial stability and consumer protection.
The Federal Reserve System is the central bank of the United States, charged with administering and making policy for the nation’s credit and monetary affairs. It acts as the primary regulator of national and state-chartered banks that have voluntarily joined the system. State-chartered banks that have not joined are regulated by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Federal Reserve System, which has also supervisory and regulatory power over banking in general, consists of seven parts: the Board of Governors in Washington, DC; the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, their 25 branches and other facilities situated throughout the country; the Federal Open Market Committee; the Federal Advisory Council; the Consumer Advisory Council; the Thrift Institutions Advisory Council; and the Nation’s financial institutions, including commercial banks, savings and loan associations, mutual

20th and C Sts. NW, Ste. B-2120
Washington, DC 20551

Ben Bermanke, Chair

P: (202) 452-3204
F: (202) 452-2955

http://www.federalreserve.gov

Independent Regulatory Agency
savings banks, and credit unions.

The basic objective of the Federal Trade Commission is the maintenance of strongly competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system. The Commission promotes free and fair competition in interstate commerce through the prevention of trade restraints such as price-fixing, boycotts, illegal combinations of competitors, and similar unfair practices; prevents the free enterprise system from being stifled, substantially lessened or lettered by monopoly; protects the public from false and deceptive advertising or other unfair or deceptive trade practices; and regulates the packaging and labeling of consumer products and the activities of mail-order firms. FTC depends on communications from the public to help it determine which products and practices require investigation but it
The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) does not handle individual consumer complaints. The FDA regulates the composition, quality and safety of food, food additives, colors, drugs and cosmetics; the safety, efficiency and labeling of medical devices; sets standards and inspects manufacturing facilities for compliance with those standards. In general, FDA’s activities are directed toward protecting the health of the nation against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics, and other potential hazards like prolonged exposure to radiation.

The National Credit Union Administration is responsible for chartering, insuring, supervising, and examining federal credit unions and for administering the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund. A credit union is a financial cooperative that aids its members by

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Food and Drug Administration (FDA)</th>
<th>10903 New Hampshire Ave.</th>
<th>Margaret Hamburg, Commissioner</th>
<th>P: (301) 827-6250</th>
<th>P: 888-463-6332</th>
<th>F: (301)827-1680</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>Email</td>
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National Credit Union Administration (NCUA)

improving their economic situations through savings and the use of low-cost credit. Federal credit unions serve occupational, associations, and residential groups, thus benefiting a broad range of citizens throughout the country. The board also manages and regulates the operations of the Central Liquidity Facility, a mixed-ownership government corporation whose purpose is to supply emergency loans to member credit unions.

The National Labor Relations Board administers the nation's laws relating to labor relations. The NLRB is vested with the power to safeguard employees' rights to organize, to determine through secret ballot elections whether workers want unions as their bargaining representatives, and to prevent and remedy unfair labor practices. The Board can act only when it is formally requested to do so. Individuals, employers, or unions

1775 Duke St. Alexandria, VA 22314-3428
Debbie Matz, Chair

P: (703) 518-6300
P: 800-778-1030
F: (703) 518-6409
consumerassistance@ncua.gov
http://www.ncua.gov

Independent Regulatory Agency

National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)

1099 14th St. NW Washington, DC 20570-0001
Wilma B. Liebman, Chair

P: (202) 273-1000
P: 866-667-6572
http://www.nlrb.gov

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may initiate cases by filing charges of unfair labor practices or petitions for employee representation elections with the Board field office serving the area where the case arises. The National Mediation Board assists in maintaining a free flow of commerce in the railroad and airline industries by resolving disputes that could disrupt travel or imperil the economy. The Board handles railroad and airline employee representation disputes and has a number of other duties imposed by law, including financial supervision of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, which handles rail grievances relating to the interpretation and application of existing contracts. The National Transportation Safety Board seeks to assure that all types of transportation in the United States are conducted safely. The Board investigates all civil
National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) licenses and regulates persons and companies to build and operate nuclear reactors and to own and use nuclear materials. NRC makes rules and sets standards for these types of licenses and

490 L'Enfant Plz. East SW Washington, DC 20594
Deborah Hersman, Chair
P: (202) 314-6000
F: (202)314-6293
http://www.ntsb.gov

Independent Regulatory Agency

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses and regulates the 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 to own and use nuclear materials. NRC makes rules and sets standards for these types of licenses and

11555 Rockville Pike Washington, DC 20852
Gregory Jaczko, Chair
P: (301) 415-7000
F: (301)415-3716
opa@nrc.gov
http://www.nrc.gov

Independent Regulatory Agency
Occupational Safety
and Health
Administration
(OSHA)

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration 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.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation guarantees basic pension benefits in covered private plans if they terminate with insufficient assets. Title IV of ERISA provides for coverage of most private defined benefit plans. These are plans that provide a benefit, the amount of which can

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**Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC)**

PO Box 151750
Alexandria, VA 22315

Joshua Gotbaum, Director

P: (202) 326-4000
F: 800-400-7242

**Independent Regulatory Agency**

http://www.pbgc.gov

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**Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**

200 Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20210

David Michaels, Asst. Secretary of Labor

P: (202) 693-1999
F: (202) 693-1635

http://www.osha.gov

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**Independent Regulatory Agency**
be determined from a formula in the plan, for example, one based on factors such as years of service, age, average or highest salary, etc. The PBGC administers two benefit insurance programs: single-employer and multi-employer insurance plans. The Postal Regulatory Commission is responsible for issuing advisory opinions on proposed nationwide changes in postal services and for submitting recommended decisions to the United States Postal Service on postage rates and fees and mail classifications. The Commission, formerly known as the Postal Rate Commission, schedules public hearings on rate changes, solicits comments, and publishes proposals in the Federal Register. The Securities and Exchange Commission provides the fullest possible disclosure to the investing public and protects the investing public and protects
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)</th>
<th>100 F St. NE</th>
<th>Mary Schapiro, Chair</th>
<th>P: (202) 942-8088</th>
<th><a href="mailto:help@sec.gov">help@sec.gov</a></th>
<th><a href="http://www.sec.gov">http://www.sec.gov</a></th>
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The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is a regulatory agency that protects the interest of the public and investors against malpractice in the securities and financial markets. SEC requires the registration of security brokers, dealers and investment advisors, and regulates their activities, the trading in securities on the national securities exchanges, and in the over-the-counter markets; and regulates the purchase and sale of securities, utility properties and other assets by registered public utility holding companies and their electric and gas utility subsidiaries.

The Social Security Administration is authorized to regulate eligibility requirements for the following programs:

- social security retirement benefits;
- social security disability payments;
- supplemental security income programs for the aged, blind and disabled; aid to families with dependent children; and income maintenance payments in Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands.

|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|

The Social Security Administration is an independent regulatory agency responsible for managing the social security program in the United States.
The fundamental purposes of the Small Business Administration are to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the interest of small business; ensure that small business concerns receive a fair proportion of government purchases, contracts, and subcontracts, as well as of the sales of government property; make loans to small business concerns, state and local development companies, and the victims of floods or other catastrophes, or of certain types of economic injury; and license, regulate, and make loans to small business investment companies. SBA regulates and makes loans to small business investment companies (SBICs); improves the management skills of small business owners, potential owners, and managers; conducts studies of the economic environment; and guarantees surety bonds for small contractors.

Karen Mills, Administrator
409 3rd St. SW
Washington, DC 20416

P: (202) 205-6740
P: 800-875-5722
F: (202)205-6901
answerdesk@sba.gov
http://www.sba.gov

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Washington, DC 20416

P: (202) 205-6740
P: 800-875-5722
F: (202)205-6901
answerdesk@sba.gov
http://www.sba.gov

Independent Regulatory Agency

The United States
furnishes studies, reports, and recommendations involving international trade and tariffs to the president, Congress, and other government agencies. In this capacity, the Commission conducts a variety of investigations, public hearings, and research projects pertaining to the international policies of the United States. USITC recommends corrective actions to the president if it finds that products and merchandise are being imported in such quantities as to be of serious threat to domestic industries producing similar or competitive articles; investigates to determine whether an American industry is being harmed or prevented from being established by ‘dumping’ - sale of imported articles at less than fair market value; and takes all necessary action against unfair practices in import trade.
The United States Postal Service provides mail processing and delivery services within the United States. USPS regulates all aspects of the mail: sets standards for mail delivery, including the size of individual pieces of mail, bulk mailings, mail chutes, mail boxes, lockers for parcels and postage meters. The Postal Service also enforces the laws and regulations; protects the mail from loss or theft; investigates the operation of post offices and individuals suspected of mail fraud or other violations of mail regulations. Recommendations on mail rates and classification matters are handled by the Postal Rate Commission.

The Agricultural Marketing Service administers standardization, grading, voluntary and mandatory inspection, market news, marketing orders, research, and promotion. AMS administers several regulatory programs.
Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) designed collectively to protect producers, handlers, and consumers of agricultural commodities from financial loss or personal injury resulting from careless, deceptive, or fraudulent marketing practices. The agency regulates labeling of fruits, vegetables, and seeds, and administers programs designed to promote competition and fair trade practices.

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service was established to conduct regulatory and control programs to protect and improve animal and plant health for the benefit of humans and the environment. In cooperation with state governments, APHIS administers federal laws and regulations pertaining to animal and plant health and quarantine, humane treatment of animals, and the control and eradication of pests and diseases.

The Farm Service Agency administers commodity and marketing programs designed to protect producers, handlers, and consumers of agricultural commodities from financial loss or personal injury resulting from careless, deceptive, or fraudulent marketing practices. The agency regulates labeling of fruits, vegetables, and seeds, and administers programs designed to promote competition and fair trade practices.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

South Building, Suite 2632-S 14th Street Washington, DC 20090
Rayne Pegg, Administrator
P: (202) 720-8998
F: (202)720-7135
http://www.ams.usda.gov

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

1400 Independence Ave. SW, Ste. 1147-S Riverdale, MD 20250
Dr. Gregory Parham, Administrator
P: (202) 720-2511
http://www.aphis.usda.gov

Department of Agriculture

Department of Agriculture

www.lawcrossing.com
Farm Service Agency (FSA)

related land use programs designed for voluntary production adjustment, resource protection, and price, market, and farm income stabilization. It also administers most functions of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Known as the Food and Consumer Service until 1997, the Food and Nutrition Service administers programs like the food donation program to make food assistance available to people who need it. FNS is responsible for setting eligibility requirements for recipients in the food stamp program; regulates the composition of meals served in schools participating in breakfast programs, and sets requirements for school lunch composition; administers special supplemental food program for women, infants and children; and administers programs that provide funds to

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)

1400 Independence Ave. SW MS 0506
Washington, DC 20250-0508

Bruce Nelson, Administrator
P: (202) 720-7807
http://www.fsa.usda.gov

3101 Park Center Dr.
Alexandria, VA 22302

Kevin Concannon, Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services
P: (703) 305-2281
http://www.fns.usda.gov

Department of Agriculture
Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) nonprofit institutions to buy food service equipment.

The Food Safety and Inspection Service is responsible for assuring that meat, poultry, and egg products moving in interstate and foreign commerce for human consumption are safe, wholesome, and accurately labeled.

The Foreign Agricultural Service is the export promotion and service agency for United States agriculture with regulatory powers limited and restricted to imports. The Agency's work covers several broad areas: administering a system of import quotas whenever it is found by the president that imports of a commodity or product adversely affect or seriously threaten United States domestic farm programs; conducting foreign commodity analysis on worldwide production, competition, trade, marketing, prices, consumption, and

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Washington, DC 20250

Dr. Elisabeth Hagen, Under Secretary

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P: 800-MP-HOTLINE
F: (202) 720-5704

http://www.fsis.usda.gov

Department of Agriculture

www.lawcrossing.com
Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) helps to maintain and expand export sales by cooperating with non-profit trade associations, state departments of agriculture, and others on jointly financed market development projects abroad; improving access to foreign markets for United States farm products through representations to foreign governments and through participation in formal trade negotiations; operating a global reporting and analysis network covering world agricultural production, trade, competition, and policy situations affecting United States agriculture.

The Forest Service has the federal responsibility for national leadership in forestry and for the protection of the environment. It manages 155 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and 9 regions.
The Forest Service comprises 193 million acres in 44 States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. The Forest Service decides which parcels of federal land should be harvested; it also regulates construction of roads through national forests, construction of summer homes and the operations of stores and concession stands in the forests, removal of minerals, use of national forests and grasslands for farming and grazing.

The Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration is responsible for establishing official United States standards for grain and other assigned commodities and administration of a nationwide system of official inspection. The agency also regulates the weighing of all grain coming into or going out of any export facility in the United States. All substantial exporters of United States grain are required to have official United States inspection in place.
Grain are required to register with the agency, furnishing agency officials with information on company ownership, management, control, and locations.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service, successor to the Soil Conservation Service, provides technical and financial assistance to conserve natural resources. With the assistance of environmental groups, AmeriCorps, and its own Earth Team volunteers, the NRCS works with farmers and ranchers on private lands, as well as rural and urban governments concerned with erosion, water conservation and protection, and other resource problems.

The Risk Management Agency administers risk management programs that help support U.S. agriculture. It administers the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC), which offers all-risk...
Risk Management Agency (RMA)

Crop insurance covering losses due to insect infestation, adverse weather conditions, plant disease, flood, wildlife, fire, and earthquake. The RMA also manages pilot programs throughout the nation to gain insurance experience and test the programs’ components before broadening the scope of the programs.

Rural Development is comprised of four agencies: the Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS), the Rural Housing Service (RHS), the Rural Utilities Service (RUS), and the Office of Community Development (OCD). Each is primarily a lending agency. RBS makes or guarantees a wide range of loans and grants to improve, develop, or finance business, industry, and employment in rural communities. RHS provides direct and guaranteed loans to individuals and local sponsoring organizations for various purposes in

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1400 Independence Ave. SW Rm. 6092-South
Washington, DC 20250

P: (202) 690-2803
William J. Murphy, Administrator
F: (202) 690-2818
rma.mail@rma.usda.gov
http://www.rma.usda.gov

Department of Agriculture
Rural Development

Rural Development (RUS) assures adequate electric and telephone services to rural areas and makes or guarantees loans to develop waste and water disposal systems in rural areas and towns with a population under 10,000. OCD administers the Community Empowerment Program, which offers economic assistance to rural communities with high rates of poverty, and the Rural Economic Area Partnership program, which addresses issues related to constraints in economic activity and growth.

The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) controls the exportation of commodities and data with a potential military use. The BIS is divided into two sections: Export Administration, which handles the licensing of such exports, and Export Enforcement, which executes sanctions against violators of export laws. The primary function of the Economic Analysis Division is to conduct economic analysis and research on various industry sectors to support the development of policy recommendations for the Secretary.
Development Administration is the long-range economic development of areas with severe unemployment and low family income problems. EDA aids in the development of public facilities and private enterprise to help create new, permanent jobs. Its program includes public works grants and loans; economic adjustment assistance grants; business loans for industrial and commercial facilities and working capital; guarantees of leases for private industry and of private loans for industrial and commercial facilities and working capital; and technical, planning, and research assistance for areas designated as Redevelopment Areas by the Assistant Secretary.

The mission of the Economics and Statistics Administration is to help maintain a sound federal statistical system that monitors and measures America's rapidly changing economic and social conditions. 

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Washington, DC 20230

John Fernandez, Asst. Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development
P: (202) 482-4085
F: (202) 482-0995
http://www.eda.gov

1401 Constitution Ave. NW, Ste. 4848
Washington, DC 20230

Rebecca Blank, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs
P: (202) 482-6607
P: 800-786-9199
esawebmaster@doc.gov
http://www.esa.doc.gov
arrangements. It oversees two major bureaus: the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The International Trade Administration was established on January 2, 1980, to promote world trade and to strengthen the international trade and investment position of the United States. The Minority Business Development Agency is the only U.S. federal agency created specifically to foster the establishment and growth of minority-owned businesses in the United States. The agency has more than 40 business development centers that are located in areas with the largest concentration of minority populations and the largest number of minority businesses.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology provides information on the protection of public health and safety and environmental quality through research, development, and dissemination of standards.
### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

The mission of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is to explore, map, and chart the global ocean and its living resources; to manage, use, and conserve those resources; and to describe, monitor, and predict conditions in the atmosphere, ocean, sun, and space environment. It also issues warnings against impending destructive natural events, develops beneficial methods of environmental modification, and assesses the consequences of inadvertent environmental modification over several scales of time. NOAA also regulates rational use of living marine resources and protects marine mammals.

The National Technical Information Service

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<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Website</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1401 Constitution Ave. NW, Rm. 5128 Washington, DC 20230</td>
<td>(202) 482-5657</td>
<td>(202) 482-3154</td>
<td><a href="http://www.noaa.gov">http://www.noaa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dr. Jane Lubchenco, Administrator
National Technical Information Service (NTIS) supports the Department of Commerce mission to promote the nation’s economic growth by providing access to information that stimulates innovation and discovery. It serves as the largest central resource for government-funded scientific, technical, engineering, and business-related information in the United States. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration is principally responsible for advising the President on telecommunications and information policy issues. Its programs and policymaking focus largely on expanding broadband Internet access and adoption in the United States, expanding the use of spectrum by all users, and ensuring that the Internet remains an engine for continued innovation and economic growth. The United States Patent and Trademark Office.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)
United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) examines patent and trademark applications, issues patents, registers trademarks, and represents the United States in international efforts to cooperate on patent and trademark policy. It regulates some registration procedures and promulgates other rules and regulations concerning patents and trademarks.

The Army Corps of Engineers is a division within the Department of the Army. ACE has authority to regulate all construction projects in the navigable waterways of the United States and to promulgate regulations governing the transportation and dumping of dredged materials in navigable waters. Regulations are promulgated to cover danger zones, restricted zones, submarine cables and pipelines.

The Office for Civil Rights ensures equal access to education and

United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

Madison West Bldg. 600
Dulany St. PO Box 1450
Arlington, VA 22313-1450

David Kappos, Director

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P: 800-786-9199
F: (571) 273-0464
http://www.uspto.gov

Army Corps of Engineers (ACE)

441 G St. NW
Washington, DC 20314

Lt. Gen. Merdith Temple, Commanding General

P: (202) 761-0011
F: (202) 761-1803
hq-publicaffairs@usace.army.mil
http://www.usace.army.mil

Department of Defense

Department of Commerce
promotes educational excellence throughout the nation through vigorous enforcement of civil rights. The OCR enforces several Federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in programs or activities that receive federal financial assistance from the Department of Education; these laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, disability, and age.

The Office of Elementary and Secondary Education promotes academic excellence in kindergarten and grades one through twelve. It assists state and local educational agencies improve the education of elementary and secondary students, and ensures equal access to educational opportunities for all U.S. children.

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy is responsible for...
formulating and directing programs designed to increase the production and utilization of renewable energy and improving the energy efficiency of transportation, buildings, industrial systems and related processes through support of long-term, high-risk research and development activities.

The Office of Environmental Management, known as the Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management until 1994, is responsible for cleaning up 114 sites involved with research, development, production, and testing of nuclear weapons, as well as disposing of radioactive liquid waste, spent nuclear fuel, transuranic waste, and low level waste.

The Office of Fossil Energy is divided into three sections: Oil and Natural Gas, Clean Coal, and Petroleum Reserves, each of which regulates the import and export of its particular energy.
Office of Fossil Energy resources. In addition, the Division of Coal and Power oversees the construction of new electric power plants. The Division of Petroleum Reserves oversees the petroleum reserves of the United States, which are maintained in the event of a reduction in foreign markets.

The Office of Health, Safety, and Security (HHS) is charged with making sure that the Department of Energy has complied with environmental regulations, and ensuring the health and safety of the public. The HHS, formerly known as the Office of Environment, Safety, and Health, also creates environmental policies that concern the energy industry.

The Administration on Aging addresses matters pertaining to problems of the aging. It advocates for the needs of older people in program planning and policy development, assists those in economic or social

Office of Health, Safety, and Security (HHS)

1000 Independence Ave. SW
Washington, DC 20585
Charles McConnell, Assistant Secretary
P: (202) 586-6503
F: (202) 586-5146
fewebmaster@hq.doe.gov
http://fossil.energy.gov

Department of Energy

Administration on Aging

1 Massachusetts Ave NW
Washington, DC 20001
Kathy Greenlee, Assistant Secretary
P: (202) 619-0724
F: (202) 357-3056
aoainfo@aoa.hhs.gov
http://www.aoa.gov

Department of Health and Human Services
need, develops standards, disseminates information, provides technical assistance, and administers various grant programs. The Administration for Children and Families administers federal programs that promote the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals, and communities. Its primary division is the Office of Family Assistance, which runs the nation's welfare program. Other offices are The Administration for Native Americans; Administration on Developmental Disabilities; Child Care Bureau; Family and Youth Services Bureau; Office of Community Service; Office of Child Support Enforcement; and the Office of Refugee Resettlement. The ACF also operates a domestic violence hotline, (800)799-SAFE; a national adoption center line, (800)862-3678; and a national runaway hotline, (800)621-4000.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Department of Health and Human Services (ASH)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)</strong></td>
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</table>
| Originally known as the Health Care Financing Administration, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services oversees the Medicare program, the federal portion of the Medicaid program, and other federal medical care quality control activities. Also known as the Office of Public Health and Science, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health provides advice and leadership to other department agencies on issues regarding public health and science. It oversees 14 core public health offices, including the Office of the Surgeon General and the U.S. Public Health Service Corps, as well as 10 regional health offices across the nation and 10 Presidential and Secretarial advisory committees. | 7500 Security Blvd.  
Baltimore, MD 21244-1850  
Donald Berwick, MD, Administrator  
P: (410) 786-3000  
P: 877-267-2323  
F: (410)690-6262  
[http://cms.hhs.gov](http://cms.hhs.gov) |
| **Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (ASH)** |
| The Office for Civil Rights is responsible for the administration and enforcement of departmental policies that prohibit discrimination with regard to race, color, | 200 Independence Ave. SW  
Washington, DC 20201  
Howard Koh, MD, Assistant Secretary for Health  
P: (202) 690-7694  
F: (202)690-7425  
[http://www.hhs.gov/ophs](http://www.hhs.gov/ophs) |
| **Office for Civil Rights (OCR)** |
| Johnson Bldg. 400  
Maryland Ave.  
Russlynn Ali, Assistant Secretary  
P: 800-421-3481  
P: (202)453-0040  
[http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr](http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr) |
national origin, disability, age, gender, or religion in programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance.

The Office of Global Health Affairs develops U.S. policy on global health issues. It represents the Department of Health and Human Services on international health issues to other countries' governments, other U.S. federal departments and agencies, and organizations and individuals in the private sector.

The Office of Inspector General works to eliminate waste, abuse, and fraud in the programs under the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency is the central agency for emergency planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. Working closely with state and local governments, FEMA funds emergency...
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funds emergency programs, offers technical guidance and training, and deploys federal resources in times of catastrophic disaster. These coordinated activities ensure a broad-based program to protect life and property and provide recovery assistance after a disaster.

The Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency enforces customs and related laws. Some of the responsibilities that ICE is specifically charged with are: interdicting and seizing contraband, including narcotics and illegal drugs; detecting and apprehending persons engaged in fraudulent practices designed to circumvent customs and related laws; protecting American business and labor by enforcing statutes and regulations such as the Anti-dumping Act; and enforcing export control laws and intercepting illegal high technology exports, including arms, to prescribed destinations.
Transportation Security Administration (TSA)

The Transportation Security Administration screens air travel passengers and baggage; manages the federal air marshal program; guides the transportation of hazardous materials; and administers the Transportation Security Regulations.

The United States Citizenship and Immigration Service is responsible for administering the immigration and naturalization laws relating to the admission, exclusion, deportation, and naturalization of aliens.

The Coast Guard is a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States that operates as part of the U.S. Navy in time of war or when the president directs. It has some regulatory functions such as those relating to establishment of safety standards for boats and other passenger vessels; anchorage and movement of vessels in domestic waters; construction, maintenance, and operation of buildings; and the regulation of the U.S. Merchant Marine.
ownership and operation of deep water ports and construction on the Outer Continental Shelf. It also regulates some registration procedures and license requirements for merchant marine personnel.

The United States Customs and Border Protection inspects goods and individuals entering or exiting the United States. Some of the responsibilities that the CBP is specifically charged with are as follows: processing persons, carriers, cargo, and mail into and out of the United States; administering certain navigation laws; detecting persons engaged in fraudulent practices designed to circumvent customs and related laws; countervailing duty; copyright, patent, and trademark provisions; quotas; and marking requirements for imported merchandise.

The Government National Mortgage Association, known by the nickname Ginnie Mae,
Government
National Mortgage Association (GNMA) provides liquidity in the secondary mortgage market for federally insured mortgages through its Mortgage-Backed Securities Program.
The Office of Community Planning and Development administers economic and community development grant programs, housing rehabilitation programs, special purpose grants, and homeless assistance programs.
The Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity investigates complaints from people who believe they are victims of discrimination prohibited by the Fair Housing Act and other civil rights laws.
The Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control provides guidelines for federal agencies and attempts to educate the public regarding the use of lead-based paint, as well as other housing-related problems affecting the health of children.

Housing and Urban Development

Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD)

451 7th St. SW
Washington, DC 20410

Mercedes Marquez, Assistant Secretary

P: (202) 708-2690
F: (202)708-3336

http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO)

451 7th St. SW
Washington, DC 20410

John Trasvina, Assistant Secretary

P: (202) 708-4252
P: 800-669-9777
F: (202)708-4483

http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

451 7th St. SW
Washington, DC 20410

Jon Gant, Director

P: (202) 708-0310
F: (202)708-0014

http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead

Department of Housing and Urban Development
The Office of Housing insures mortgages on homes, land purchased for residential development, nursing homes, group practice facilities and hospitals, and loans for property improvements and the purchase of manufactured homes. In addition, the office directs special programs for the housing needs of low-income families, the elderly, mentally ill and handicapped, veterans, disaster victims and prospective home buyers who are marginal credit risks.

The Office of Public and Indian Housing administers the department's low-income public housing program, and coordinates housing and community development programs for American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

The principal objectives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs are to actively encourage and train Native American
and Alaska Native people to manage their own affairs under the trust relationship to the federal government; to facilitate, with maximum involvement of Native American and Alaska Native people, full development of their human potentials offering Native American people quality educational opportunities responsive to their individual needs and cultural background; to mobilize all public and private aids to the advancement of Native American and Alaska Native people for use by them; and to utilize the skill and capabilities of Native American and Alaska Native people in the direction and management of programs for their benefit. The Bureau is responsible for regulating the operation and management of Native American forestry units and restricting the number of livestock grazing on Indian range units; regulating leasing of
allotted and un-allotted mineral lands located on Native American reservations; regulating right-of-way on Native American reservations; allotting irrigable and non-irrigable lands to Native American for agricultural or grazing purposes; and prescribing rules and regulations for operation of Native American schools. The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the total management of 261 million acres of public lands. These lands are located primarily in the Far West and Alaska; however, scattered parcels are located in other states. In addition to minerals management responsibilities on the public lands, BLM is also responsible for subsurface resource management of an additional 300 million acres where mineral rights 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. BLM regulates
occupancy and use
of federal grazing
districts; protects
and preserves
timberland portions
of federal lands for
permanent forest
production;
manages and
protects wild horses
and burros living on
public domain lands;
controls erosion of
grazing and public
lands; issues
prospecting permits
for exploration
purposes; leases
lands for
development of
designated mineral
deposits; grants
rights-of-way for
crossing federal
lands and issues
permits for
excavation of
archaeological sites.
It also, under certain
conditions, makes
land available
through sale to
individuals,

Bureau of Land
Management (BLM) 1849 C St.
NW, Rm. 5665 Bob Abbey,
Washington, Director
DC 20240

BLM regulates
occupancy and use
of federal grazing
districts; protects
and preserves
timberland portions
of federal lands for
permanent forest
production;
manages and
protects wild horses
and burros living on
public domain lands;
controls erosion of
grazing and public
lands; issues
prospecting permits
for exploration
purposes; leases
lands for
development of
designated mineral
deposits; grants
rights-of-way for
crossing federal
lands and issues
permits for
excavation of
archaeological sites.
It also, under certain
conditions, makes
land available
through sale to
individuals,
organizations, local governments and other federal agencies when such transfer is in the public interest.

The Bureau of Reclamation is charged with developing and managing water and power resources for the 17 states in the Western U.S. Its operations include municipal and industrial water services, irrigation, hydropower generation, flood control, river regulation, outdoor recreation, and water quality improvement.

Established in 2011 as one of the two successors to the Minerals Management Service, the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement is responsible for safety and environmental oversight of offshore oil and gas operations. Its functions include the development and enforcement of safety and environmental regulations, the permitting of offshore exploration,

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)

1849 C St. NW
Washington, DC 20240

P: (202) 208-3985

bseepublicaffairs@bsee.gov
http://www.bsee.gov

Department of the Interior
development and production, inspections, offshore regulatory programs, oil spill response, and newly formed training and environmental compliance programs.

The National Park Service was created in 1916 to conserve the scenery, natural and historic objects, and wildlife in national parks while providing for their enjoyment by visitors. It educates the public, operates campgrounds, and manages historic preservation and recreation programs.

The Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement protects society and the environment from the adverse effects of coal mining operations. It monitors and regulates the surface mining operations across the nation, and supports the reclamation of abandoned coal mines.

The objective of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is to assure maximum opportunity for the
United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

American people to benefit from fish and wildlife resources as part of their natural environment and to conserve, protect and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats. The FWS is responsible for migratory birds, endangered species, certain marine mammals, inland sports fisheries, and specific fishery and wildlife research activities.

The United States Geological Survey's primary responsibilities are: investigating and assessing the nation's land, water, energy, and mineral resources; conducting research on global change; investigating natural hazards such as earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, floods, and droughts; and conducting the National Mapping Program.

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division is responsible for enforcement of the federal antitrust laws. Such enforcement
Antitrust Division involves investigating possible antitrust violations, conducting grand jury proceedings, preparing and trying antitrust cases, prosecuting appeals, and negotiating and enforcing final judgments. In addition, the Antitrust Division represents the United States in judicial proceedings to review certain orders of the Federal Maritime Commission, Federal Communications Commission, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission. It also acts with the Federal Trade Commission in providing guidance to the business community.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives is responsible for enforcing and administering firearms and explosives laws as well as those covering the production, use, and distribution of alcohol and tobacco products.

The Civil Rights

Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division, headed by an Assistant Attorney General, is responsible for enforcing federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, national origin, religion, sex, age, or disability in the areas of voting, education, employment, housing, credit, the use of public facilities and public accommodations and in the administration of federally assisted programs. The Division also has the obligation to enforce specific criminal statutes including those concerning willful deprivation of constitutional rights under cover of law or through conspiracy and violent interference with federally protected activities.

The Criminal Division enforces federal criminal statutes, including those of liquor, narcotics, counterfeiting, gambling, firearms, customs, and immigration laws, as well as treason, espionage, and Nazi
war crimes. The division also handles certain civil matters relating to its criminal jurisdiction. The primary responsibilities of the Drug Enforcement Administration include: investigation of major narcotic violators who operate at interstate and international levels; seizure and forfeiture of assets derived from, traceable to, or intended to be used for illicit drug trafficking; enforcement of regulations governing the legal manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances; management of a national narcotics intelligence system; coordination with federal, state and local law enforcement authorities and cooperation with counterpart agencies abroad; and training, scientific research, and information exchange in support of drug traffic prevention and
The Federal Bureau of Prisons is responsible for the custody and care of federal inmates. Its mission is to protect society by confining offenders in facilities that are safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective, and to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens by providing them work and other self-improvement opportunities.

The Office of Justice Programs serves as the principal federal agency responsible for maximizing efficiency and effectiveness in the nation's criminal justice system. The mission of the OJP is: identifying emerging criminal justice issues, developing and testing promising approaches to address these issues, evaluating program results, and disseminating those findings and other information to state and local governments.

The United States Parole Commission determines parole eligibility for federal inmates, imposes control.

Federal Bureau of Prisons
320 1st St. NW
Washington, DC 20534
Thomas Kane, Director
P: (202) 307-3198
info@bop.gov
http://www.bop.gov

Office of Justice Programs (OJP)
810 7th St. NW
Washington, DC 20531
Laurie Robinson, Assistant Attorney General
P: (202) 307-0703
F: (202)514-5958
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov

Department of Justice

Department of Justice
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<tr>
<td><strong>United States Parole Commission</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Conditions of parole, and revokes parole when necessary. It has jurisdiction over federal offenders, D.C. Code offenders, Uniform Code of Military Justice offenders, transfer-treaty cases, and state probationers and parolees in federal witness protection programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> 90 K St. NE, 3rd Fl. Washington, DC 20530</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Isaac Fulwood Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact:</strong> P: (202) 346-7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Website:</strong> <a href="http://www.justice.gov/uspc">http://www.justice.gov/uspc</a></td>
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| **Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA)** |
| Formerly known as the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, the Employee Benefits Security Administration is charged with overseeing the protection of employee benefits. The EBSA creates regulations regarding who may manage employee benefit and pension plans. The Employment and Training Administration encompasses a group of offices and services that have been established to implement the responsibilities assigned to the Department of Labor relating to employment services, work experience, work training programs. |
| **Location:** 200 Constitution Ave. NW, Ste. S-2524 Washington, DC 20210 |
| **Secretary:** Phyllis C. Borzi |
| **Contact:** P: (202) 693-8300 F: (202) 219-5526 |
| **Website:** [http://www.dol.gov/ebsa](http://www.dol.gov/ebsa) |

| **Employment and Training Administration (ETA)** |
| The Employment and Training Administration encompasses a group of offices and services that have been established to implement the responsibilities assigned to the Department of Labor relating to employment services, work experience, work training programs. |
| **Location:** 200 Constitution Ave. NW Washington, DC 20210 |
| **Secretary:** Jane Oates |
| **Contact:** P: (202) 693-3984 F: (202) 877-872-5627 |
| **Email:** etapagemaster@dol.gov |
| **Website:** [http://www.doleta.gov](http://www.doleta.gov) |
and unemployment insurance. ETA funds and regulates training and employment programs administered by state and local agencies.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration 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 and the Department of the Interior, contributes to the improvement and expansion of mine safety and health research and development. All of these activities are

Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)

1100Wilson Blvd., 21st Fl. Arlington, VA 22209-3939

Joseph Main, Assistant Secretary

P: (202) 693-9400
F: (202)693-9401

mshahelpdesk@dol.gov
http://www.msha.gov

Department of Labor
aimed at preventing and reducing mine accidents and occupational diseases in the mining industry.

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) enforces the policies created to benefit veterans. VETS ensures the existence of training opportunities, counseling, job placement services, and other benefits for veterans, as well as assists veterans in resecuring jobs held prior to active duty.

Known until 2010 as the Bureau of Verification, Compliance, and Implementation, the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance leads the State Department's work on arms control, verification, and compliance, including related policy-making, negotiations, and implementation. Through seven sub-agencies, the AVC seeks to advance national and international security through the negotiation and implementation of

Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance (AVC)

2201 C St. NW
Washington, DC 20520

Rose Gottemoeller, Assistant Secretary

P: (202) 647-1488
F: (202)647-6074

http://www.state.gov/t/avc

Department of State

Veterans’ Employment and Training Service (VETS)

200 Constitution Ave. NW, Ste. S-1325
Washington, DC 20210

P: (202) 693-4700
F: (202)693-4754

http://www.dol.gov/vets

Department of Labor
effectively verifiable and diligently enforced arms control and disarmament agreements involving weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery as well as certain conventional weapons.

The Bureau of Consular Affairs creates and oversees policies and regulations regarding consular services offered to American citizens in foreign countries. Within this bureau, the Office of Overseas Citizen Services supports U.S. embassies worldwide regarding deaths, arrests, robberies and other crimes, and a variety of other concerns. The Passport Services Office, in addition to issuing passports to U.S. citizens, oversees laws regarding the determination of U.S. citizenship. The Office of Visa Services issues visas into the U.S., and the Office of Children’s Issues regulates international adoption and international
parental child abduction.

The Federal Aviation Administration is charged with regulating air commerce to foster aviation safety; promoting civil aviation and a national system of airports; achieving efficient use of navigable airspace; and developing and operating a common system of air traffic control and air navigation for both civilian and military aircraft.

The Federal Highway Administration encompasses highway transportation in its broadest scope, seeking to coordinate highways with other modes of transportation to achieve the most effective balance of transportation systems and facilities under cohesive federal transportation policies as contemplated by the Department of Transportation Act. FHWA is concerned with the total operation and environment of the

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Orville Wright Bldg., FOB 10A 800 Independence Ave. SW Washington, DC 20591

J. Randolph Babbitt, Administrator

P: (202) 267-3883

P: 866-835-5322

http://www.faa.gov

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

1200 New Jersey Ave. SE Washington, DC 20590

Victor Mendez, Administrator

P: (202) 366-4000

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov

Department of Transportation

Department of Transportation
highway systems, with particular emphasis on improvement of highway-oriented aspects of highway safety. It sets functional safety standards for the design, construction and maintenance of the nation's highways and safety standards for commercial motor carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration was established in 2000 to promote safety in motor carriers operations. It administers several programs: Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program; Regulatory Compliance and Enforcement; Commercial Driver's License Program; Data and Analysis; Research and Technology Program; Border and International; Hazardous Materials; and Licensing and Insurance.

The purpose of the Federal Railroad Administration is to consolidate government support
of rail transportation activities, provide a unified and unifying national rail transportation policy, regulate the safety aspects of all rail transportation in the United States, administer and enforce rail safety laws, administer financial assistance programs for certain railroads, conduct research and development in support of improved inter-dty ground transportation and the future requirements for rail transportation, provide for the rehabilitation of northeast corridor rail passenger service, and consolidate government support of rail transportation activities.

The missions of the Federal Transit Administration are to assist in the development of improved mass transportation facilities, equipment, techniques, and methods; to encourage the planning and establishment of area-wide urban mass transportation system needed for...
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<tr>
<td>Federal Transit Administration (FTA)</td>
<td>The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) is responsible for promoting safe, accessible, economical, and desirable urban development, with the cooperation of mass transportation companies; and to provide financial assistance to state and local governments to help implement national goals relating to mobility for elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and economically disadvantaged persons. The FTA administers programs to aid in the development, promotion, and operation of the United States merchant fleet, which serves the nation's foreign and domestic shipping needs and provides support to the armed forces during times of national emergency.</td>
<td>1400 L St NW, Washington, DC 20590</td>
<td>Peter Rogoff, Administrator</td>
<td>P: (202) 366-4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Administration (MARAD)</td>
<td>The Maritime Administration (MARAD) administers programs to aid in the development, promotion, and operation of the United States merchant fleet, which serves the nation's foreign and domestic shipping needs and provides support to the armed forces during times of national emergency. MARAD administers subsidy programs; constructs or supervises the construction of merchant type ships for the federal government; administers a War Risk Insurance program that insures operators and seamen against losses caused by war risks.</td>
<td>West Bldg, 1200 New Jersey Ave, SE, Washington, DC 20590</td>
<td>David Matsuda, Administrator</td>
<td>P: (202) 366-4000; P: 800-996-2723</td>
</tr>
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</table>
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. It also provides motor vehicle damage susceptibility and ease of repair information, motor vehicle inspection demonstrations, and protection of purchasers of motor vehicles having altered odometers, and provides average standards for greater vehicle mileage per gallon of fuel and mandatory minimum safety standards for

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

West Bldg.
1200 New Jersey Ave. SE
Washington, DC 20590

David Strickland,
Administrator

P: (202) 366-4000
P: 888-327-4236

http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
domestic and foreign vehicles sold in the United States.

The Office of Aviation Enforcement and Proceedings enforces non-safety-related rules and regulations of air carriers, including unfair or deceptive practices, violations of overbooking regulations, and other regulations concerning consumer affairs.

The Office of Aviation and International Affairs develops and coordinates policy related to economic regulation of the airline industry. Its Aviation Analysis division sets service levels of essential air service and monitors air carriers' reliability and performance. The International Aviation division develops and executes the international aviation policy of the U.S., and administers economic regulations regarding foreign air travel.

The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety is a division within the Pipeline Office of Aviation and International Affairs.
and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration that develops and issues regulations for the safe transportation of hazardous materials by all modes, excluding bulk transportation by water. The regulations cover shipping and carrier operations, packaging and container specifications, and hazardous materials definitions.

The Office of Hearings conducts formal proceedings requiring oral evidence concerning the regulatory powers of the Department of Transportation.

The Office of Pipeline Safety is a division within the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration that establishes and provides for enforcement of safety standards for the transportation of gas and hazardous liquids by pipeline. The Research and Innovative Technology Administration was established in 2004 to coordinate and
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<th>Research and Innovative Technology Administration</th>
<th>Department of Transportation</th>
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<tr>
<td>advance transportation research efforts within the Department of Transportation. It encompasses the Transportation Safety Institute, University Transportation Centers, and the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation is responsible for the development, operation and maintenance of that part of the seaway between Montreal and Lake Erie, within the territorial limits of the United States. It is the function of the SLSDC to provide a safe, efficient, and effective water artery for maritime commerce, both in peacetime and in time of national emergency.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The Surface Transportation Board was created in 1996 to take the place of the independent agency Interstate Commerce Commission. The STB is responsible for the oversight of 395 E St. SW Washington, DC 20590</td>
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<tr>
<th>1200 New Jersey Ave. SE Washington, DC 20590</th>
<th>1200 New Jersey Ave. SE Washington, DC 20590</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gregory Winfree, Administrator</td>
<td>Cotlister Johnson Jr., Administrator</td>
<td>Daniel Elliott</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
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<td>Transportation Board (STB)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.stb.dot.gov">http://www.stb.dot.gov</a></td>
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<td>for the oversight of companies that engage in</td>
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<td>transportation within the United States. It also</td>
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<td>adjudicates disputes and regulates interstate</td>
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<td>surface transportation.</td>
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<td>The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau</td>
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<td>regulates and collects revenue from the alcohol</td>
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<td>and tobacco industries.</td>
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<td>The TTB also investigates trade violations, issues</td>
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<td>permits, inspects manufacturing plants, and</td>
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<td>reviews labeling and advertising practices.</td>
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<td>The Internal Revenue Service is responsible for</td>
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<td>administering and enforcing the internal revenue</td>
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<td>laws and related statutes, except those relating</td>
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<td>to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives.</td>
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<td>The IRS mission is to encourage and achieve the</td>
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<td>highest possible degree of voluntary compliance</td>
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<td>with the tax laws and regulations and to conduct</td>
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<td>itself so as to warrant the</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB)</td>
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<td>Washington, DC 20423</td>
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<tr>
<td>III, Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>F: (202)565-9016</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Manfreda, Administrator</td>
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<td>P: (202) 927-5000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Douglas Shulman, Commissioner</td>
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<td>P: (202) 622-5440</td>
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<td>P: 800-829-1040</td>
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<td>Department of the Treasury</td>
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<td>Internal Revenue Service (IRS)</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.lawcrossing.com">www.lawcrossing.com</a></td>
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The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency exercises general supervision over the operations of national banks, including trust activities and overseas operations. The Comptroller, as the administrator of national banks, is responsible for the execution of laws relating to national banks, and promulgates rules and regulations governing the operations of national and District of Columbia banks. OCC regulates the foreign activities of national banks and bank holding companies and issues charters to foreign banks that wish to operate branches in the United States if those branches operate like national banks. Approval of

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Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC)
the Comptroller is required for the organization of new national banks, conversion of state-chartered banks into national banks, consolidations or mergers of banks where the surviving institution is a national bank, and the establishment of branches by national banks.