

The Merit Systems Protection Board is a successor agency to the United States Civil Service Commission, established by act of January 16, 1883 (22 Stat. 403). Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. app.) redesignated part of the Commission as the Merit Systems Protection Board.

**Activities**

The Board has responsibility for hearing and adjudicating appeals by Federal employees of adverse personnel actions, such as removals, suspensions, and demotions. It also resolves cases involving reemployment rights, the denial of periodic step increases in pay, actions against administrative law judges, and charges of prohibited personnel practices, including charges in connection with whistleblowing. The Board has the authority to enforce its decisions and to order corrective and

disciplinary actions. An employee or applicant for employment involved in an appealable action that also involves an allegation of discrimination may ask the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to review a Board decision. Final decisions and orders of the Board can be appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

The Board reviews regulations issued by the Office of Personnel Management and has the authority to require agencies to cease compliance with any regulation that could constitute a prohibited personnel practice. It also conducts special studies of the civil service and other executive branch merit systems and reports to the President and the Congress on whether the Federal work force is being adequately protected against political abuses and prohibited personnel practices.

**Regional Offices—Merit Systems Protection Board**

Region	Address	Director	Telephone
Atlanta Regional Office	401 W. Peachtree St. NW., Atlanta, GA 30308	Thomas J. Lanphear	404-730-2755
Central Regional Office	31st Fl., 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604	Martin W. Baumgaertner	312-353-2923
Northeastern Regional Office	Rm. 501, 2d & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19106	William L. Boulden	215-597-9960
Washington Regional Office	Suite 205, 1800 Diagonal Rd., Alexandria, VA 22314	P.J. Winzer	703-756-6250
Western Regional Office	Suite 400, 4th Fl., 250 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94104	Amy Dunning	415-705-2935

**Field Offices—Merit Systems Protection Board**

Region	Address	Chief Administrative Judge	Telephone
Dallas, TX	Rm. 620, 1100 Commerce St., 75242	Sharon F. Jackson	214-767-0555
Denver, CO	Suite 318, 165 S. Union Blvd., Lakewood, CO 80228	Joseph H. Hartman	303-969-5101
New York, NY	Rm. 3137A, 26 Federal Plz., 10278	Arthur S. Joseph	212-264-9372

For further information, contact the Merit Systems Protection Board, 1615 M Street NW., Washington, DC 20419. Phone, 202-653-7200 or 800-209-8960. TDD, 800-209-8960. Fax, 202-653-7130. E-mail, [mspb@mspb.gov](mailto:mspb@mspb.gov). Internet, [www.mspb.gov](http://www.mspb.gov).

**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION**

300 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20546  
 Phone, 202-358-0000. Internet, [www.nasa.gov](http://www.nasa.gov).

Administrator  
 Deputy Administrator

SEAN O'KEEFE  
 FREDERICK D. GREGORY

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Associate Deputy Administrator for Technical Programs	MICHAEL A. GREENFIELD
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Program Executive Officer for Integrated Financial Management	PATRICK A. CIGANER
Chief Scientist	JOHN M. GRUNSFELD
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Deputy Chief Financial Officer for Financial Management	JOHN M. BLAIR, <i>Acting</i>
Deputy Chief Financial Officer for Resources (Comptroller)	STEVE ISAKOWITZ
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Deputy General Counsel	ROBERT M. STEPHENS
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Deputy Associate Administrator (Advanced Planning)	MARY L. CLEAVE
Associate Administrator, Office of Education	ADENA WILLIAMS LOSTON
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Deputy Associate Administrator for Education Programs	CLIFFORD HOUSTON
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Assistant Administrator for External Relations	MICHAEL F. O'BRIEN
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Assistant Associate Administrator for Business Management Integration Analysis	GARRY L. GAUKLER, <i>Acting</i>
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Director, Dryden Flight Research Center	KEVIN L. PETERSEN
Director, John H. Glenn Research Center	JULIAN EARLS
Director, Goddard Space Flight Center	ALPHONSO V. DIAZ
Director, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center	JEFFERSON D. HOWELL, JR.
Director, John F. Kennedy Space Center	JAMES W. KENNEDY
Director, Langley Research Center	ROY D. BRIDGES
Director, George C. Marshall Space Flight Center	DAVID A. KING
Director, John C. Stennis Space Center	THOMAS Q. DONALDSON
Director, Jet Propulsion Laboratory	CHARLES ELACHI

[For the National Aeronautics and Space Administration statement of organization, see the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 14, Part 1201]

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*The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has been assigned the role of preserving the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and*

*technology by improving the usefulness, performance, speed, safety, and efficiency of aeronautical and space vehicles and conducting research for the solution of flight problems within and outside the Earth's atmosphere. It conducts activities required for the exploration of space with manned and unmanned vehicles and effectively utilizes the scientific and engineering resources of the United States and other nations engaged in aeronautical and space activities for peaceful purposes.*

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2451 *et seq.*).

### Activities

**Aeronautics** The Office of Aeronautics pioneers and validates high-payoff technologies and designs to maintain U.S. leadership in the aerospace industry.

NASA's expertise in the computation and information technology fields, coupled with capabilities in emerging research areas, such as nanotechnology, complement traditional research strengths in propulsion, materials, structures, aerothermodynamics, avionics, and flight research. Research and technology development is accomplished primarily through programs and projects at the four aeronautical field centers: Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA; Dryden Flight Research Center, Edwards, CA; Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA; and Glenn Research Center, Cleveland, OH.

The technologies developed through this Office are primarily for organizations outside of NASA, specifically other Government agencies, such as the Federal Aviation Administration and Department of Defense, and industry.

**For further information, call 202-358-1979.**

**Biological and Physical Research** The Office of Biological and Physical Research conducts programs concerned with biological sciences, physical sciences and applications, aerospace medicine, and space development and commercialization. The Office directs the planning, development, integration, and operations support for NASA missions which use the space shuttle, free flyers, international space station,

and other advanced carriers. The Office also establishes all requirements and standards for design, development, and operation of human space flight systems and facilities.

**For further information, call 202-358-0123.**

**Earth Science** The Office of Earth Science manages NASA's Earth Science Enterprise. The Earth Science Enterprise fulfills NASA's mission to understand and protect our home planet by using NASA's view of Earth as a planet to improve prediction of climate, weather, and natural hazards. The Enterprise is a leading participant in the interagency climate change science program.

**For further information, call 202-358-2165.**

**Space Flight** The Office of Space Flight (OSF) provides the foundation for NASA's space program-space travel for human and robotic missions, in-space laboratories, and the means to return data to Earth. OSF is responsible for many critical enabling capabilities that make possible much of the science, research, and exploration achievements of the rest of NASA. This is done through three themes: the International Space Station, Space Shuttle, and Space and Flight Support. OSF is also responsible for institutional management of the Johnson Space Center, Kennedy Space Center, Marshall Space Flight Center, and the Stennis Space Center.

The International Space Station supports activities for establishing a permanent human presence in Earth's orbit. It provides a long-duration, habitable laboratory for science and research activities.

The Space Shuttle, first launched in 1981, provides the only current capability in the United States for human access to space. The Shuttle's focus over the next several years will be the assembly of the International Space



Station after which it will be phased out of service.

The Space and Flight Support theme encompasses space communications, launch services, and rocket propulsion testing. Space communications consists of three programs: Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System, NASA's spectrum allocation, and Integrated Services Network. The launch services program focuses on meeting NASA's launch and payload processing requirements by ensuring access to space for all of NASA's scientific payloads not requiring the capabilities of the Space Shuttle. The rocket propulsion testing program supports the flight readiness of various liquid propulsion engines and acts as a test bed for rocket engines of the future.

**For further information, call 202-358-2015.**

**Space Science** The Office of Space Science conducts flight programs and research designed to understand the origin, evolution, and structure of the universe and the solar system. This includes the development of new technologies to continually improve scientific capabilities and to transfer science and technology advances to the public and private sector to ensure U.S. scientific and technical leadership. The Office also manages NASA's activities at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and maintains contacts with the Space Studies Board of the National Academy of Sciences and with other science advisory boards and committees.

**For further information, call 202-358-1409.**

### NASA Centers

**Ames Research Center** The Center, located at Moffett Field, CA, is a research institute geared towards creating knowledge and technologies that span the spectrum of NASA interest. Ames' research and development in air traffic management and aviation safety and security address an urgent national need to improve the capacity, efficiency, safety, and security of the national airspace system. Ames also researches, develops, and transfers leading-edge aerospace operations automation

technologies. In astrobiology, Ames is investigating the origin, evolution, distribution, and destiny of life in the universe. Ames researchers design, develop, and deliver integrated information systems technologies and applications, enabling advances in aeronautics and space applications and processes, and advanced thermal protection systems for space flight. Ames' research in information technology, biotechnology, and nanotechnology will enable future development of sensors to probe Earth, other planets, and other solar systems, and dramatically increase the ability to communicate large volumes of information across space.

**Dryden Flight Research Center** The Center, located at Edwards, CA, is NASA's primary installation for flight research. Since 1946, Dryden's researchers have led the way in major advancements to the design and capabilities of many civilian and military aircraft. Dryden's workforce expertise in aeronautics and in the development of flight research tools and techniques, coupled with the suite of specialized laboratories and facilities needed for flight validation, are key to the development and maturation of new vehicles.

**Glenn Research Center** The John H. Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field, located in Cleveland, OH, provides research leadership in power and propulsion technologies for aircraft and spacecraft applications, aerospace communications, microgravity fluid physics and combustion, and bioscience and bioengineering. Researchers at the Center are working to develop, verify, and transfer air-breathing propulsion technology for subsonic, supersonic, hypersonic, general aviation, and high-performance aircraft and rotorcraft, along with conducting fundamental research in propulsion-related specialties and new technologies, such as high-temperature nanomaterials, nanodevices, and computational intelligence. In aerospace communications, Glenn researchers develop communication and network architectures, systems modeling, and

enabling technologies for global communications connectivity, and integrated communications, navigation, surveillance, and weather information. In space-based research, Glenn promotes and enables the use of a microgravity environment.

**Goddard Space Flight Center** The Center, based in Greenbelt, MD, is NASA's center of excellence for scientific research. The Center conducts research to advance the knowledge of Earth and its environment, the solar system, and the universe through observations from space. It provides scientific leadership in Earth science; physics and astronomy; program and project management; systems and discipline engineering; spacecraft and instrument development, as well as other administrative functions necessary to place scientific instruments in space; and retrieves, distributes, and shares the information that results from the missions. It develops and operates sounding rockets, balloons, and payloads, and manages the rocket range, aircraft flight platforms, and research airports located at the Wallops Flight Facility at Wallops Island, VA. The Center also manages the NASA independent verification and validation facility in Fairmont, WV, which is responsible for independent evaluations of mission-critical software development processes and products for NASA projects.

**Johnson Space Center** The Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, located in Houston, TX, leads the United States in human exploration of space. The Center has made major advances in science, technology, engineering, and medicine and has led the Nation's human space flight programs and projects. It strives to advance the Nation's exploration of the universe with its expertise in medical, biomedical, and life sciences, lunar and planetary geosciences, crew and mission operations, crew health and safety, project management, and space systems engineering. The Center also leads worldwide research in extraterrestrial materials curation and the interaction between humans and robotics, as well as

the biology and physiology of humans in space.

**Kennedy Space Center** The John F. Kennedy Center, located at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida, manages space launches including the launching of astronaut crews, space station elements, and a wide variety of payloads. The Center is responsible for launch and payload processing systems and is home to the space shuttle fleet and the expendable launch vehicle program. It leads in the payload carriers and payload processing and support programs and supports the International Space Station program.

**Langley Research Center** The Center, located in Hampton, VA, is renowned for its scientific and technological expertise in aerospace research, systems integration, and atmospheric science. Since 1917, the Center's staff has undertaken research in aeronautics, and more recently, space technology. Langley leads NASA's initiative in aviation safety and security, quiet-aircraft technology, small-aircraft transportation systems, and aerospace vehicles systems technology. It also supports space programs with atmospheric research and technology testing and development. Researchers have developed and validated technologies to improve the effectiveness, capability, comfort, efficiency, and safety of the Nation's air transportation system. The Center continues to have a principal role in understanding and protecting our planet through atmospheric measurement, instruments, missions, and prediction algorithms. In 2003, the NASA Engineering and Safety Center was established at Langley to improve mission safety by performing independent engineering assessments, testing, analysis, and evaluation to determine appropriate preventative and corrective action for problems, trends, or issues across NASA programs and projects.

**Marshall Space Flight Center** The George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, located in Huntsville, AL, is responsible for transportation systems development, microgravity research, and optics

manufacturing technology. It is the lead space propulsion center and leads the U.S. space launch initiative, which brings together government, industry, and academia to develop advanced technologies for a new generation of safer, more reliable, and lower cost reusable launch vehicles. The Center develops, integrates, and operates microgravity payloads, experiments, and research. In addition, it supports the Johnson Space Center in developing the international space station facilities. Other programs include microgravity research; space product development; the Chandra X-Ray Observatory Program; and the design, development, and integration of space transportation and propulsion systems including space shuttle propulsion improvements, reusable and expendable launch vehicles, and vehicles for orbital transfer and deep space missions.

**Stennis Space Center** The John C. Stennis Center, located near Bay St. Louis, MS, conducts rocket propulsion testing. The Center develops commercial remote sensing applications, studies and researches Earth system sciences, and provides for technology transfers.

#### **Government-Owned/Contractor-Operated Facility**

**Jet Propulsion Laboratory** The Laboratory, which is operated under contract by the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, CA, develops spacecraft and space sensors and conducts mission operations and ground-based research in support of solar system exploration, Earth science and applications, Earth and ocean dynamics, space physics and astronomy, and life science and information systems technology. It is also responsible for the operation of the Deep Space Network in support of NASA projects.

#### **Sources of Information**

**Contracts and Small Business Activities** Inquiries regarding contracting for small

business opportunities with NASA should be directed to the Assistant Administrator for Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, NASA Headquarters, 300 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20546. Phone, 202-358-2088.

**Employment** Direct all inquiries to the Personnel Director of the nearest NASA Center or, for the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, to the Chief, Headquarters Personnel Branch, NASA Headquarters, Washington, DC 20546. Phone, 202-358-1543.

**OIG Hotline** An individual may report crimes, fraud, waste, and abuse in NASA programs and operations by calling the OIG Hotline (phone, 800-424-9183); by writing to the NASA Inspector General, P.O. Box 23089, L'Enfant Plaza Station, Washington, DC 20026; or by sending an electronic message from the OIG's Web site (Internet, [www.hq.nasa.gov/office/org/hq/hotline.html](http://www.hq.nasa.gov/office/org/hq/hotline.html)).

**Publications, Speakers, Films, and Exhibit Services** Several publications concerning these services can be obtained by contacting the Public Affairs Officer of the nearest NASA Center. Publications include *NASA Directory of Services for the Public*, *NASA Film List*, and *NASA Educational Publications List*. The headquarters telephone directory and certain publications and picture sets are available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Telephone directories for NASA Centers are available only from the Centers. Publications and documents not available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents or the National Technical Information Service (Springfield, VA 22151) may be obtained from the NASA Center's Information Center in accordance with the NASA regulation concerning freedom of information.

**Reading Room** NASA Headquarters Information Center, Room 1H23, 300 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20546. Phone, 202-358-0000.

For further information, contact the Headquarters Information Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546. Phone, 202-358-0000. Internet, [www.nasa.gov](http://www.nasa.gov).

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001  
Phone, 866-272-6272 (toll free). Internet, [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov).

Archivist of the United States	JOHN W. CARLIN
Deputy Archivist of the United States	LEWIS J. BELLARDO
Assistant Archivist for Administrative Services	ADRIENNE C. THOMAS
Assistant Archivist for Human Resources and Information Services	L. REYNOLDS CAHOON
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Assistant Archivist for Records Services—Washington, DC	MICHAEL J. KURTZ
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Director, Information Security Oversight Office	J. WILLIAM LEONARD
Director, Policy and Communications Staff	LORI A. LISOWSKI
Executive Director, National Historical Publications and Records Commission	MAX J. EVANS
General Counsel	GARY M. STERN
Inspector General	PAUL BRACHFELD

[For the National Archives and Records Administration statement of organization, see the *Federal Register* of June 25, 1985, 50 FR 26278]

*The National Archives and Records Administration ensures, for citizens and Federal officials, ready access to essential evidence that documents the rights of American citizens, the actions of Federal officials, and the national experience. It establishes policies and procedures for managing U.S. Government records and assists Federal agencies in documenting their activities, administering records management programs, scheduling records, and retiring noncurrent records; accessions, arranges, describes, preserves, and provides access to the essential documentation of the three branches of Government; manages the Presidential Libraries system; and publishes the laws, regulations, and Presidential and other public documents. It also assists the Information Security Oversight Office, which manages Federal classification and declassification policies, and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, which makes grants to help nonprofit organizations identify, preserve, and provide access to materials that document American history.*

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is the successor agency to the National Archives Establishment, which was created in 1934 and subsequently incorporated into the General Services Administration as

the National Archives and Records Service in 1949. NARA was established as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government by act of October 19, 1984 (44 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.), effective April 1, 1985.