AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530
Phone, 202–514–2000. Internet, www.usdoj.gov.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL	ERIC HOLDER
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL	DAVID W. OGDEN
Chief of Staff	KEVIN A. OHLSON
Associate Attorney General	THOMAS J. PERRELLI
Senior Counsel, Office of Dispute Resolution	JOANNA M. JACOBS, *Acting*
Solicitor General	ELENA KAGAN
Inspector General	GLENN A. FINE
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel	DAVID BARRON, *Acting*
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs	FAITH BURTON, *Acting*
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy	KEVIN JONES, *Acting*
Assistant Attorney General for Administration, Justice Management Division	LEE LOFTUS
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division	CHRISTINE A. VARNEY
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division	D. ANTHONY WEST
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division	LORETTA KING, *Acting*
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division	LANNY A. BREUER
Assistant Attorney General, National Security Division	DAVID KRIS
Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division	JOHN CRUDEN, *Acting*
Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division	JOHN DICICCO, *Acting*
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs	LAURIE ROBINSON, *Acting*
Director, Office of Public Affairs	MATTHEW MILLER
Director, Office of Information and Privacy	MELANIE ANN PUSTAY
Director, Office of Intergovernmental and Public Liaison	(VACANCY)
Director, Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys	H. MARSHALL JARRETT
Director, Bureau of Prisons	HARLEY G. LAPPIN
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation	ROBERT S. MUELLER III
Director, United States Marshals Service	JOHN F. CLARK
Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	KENNETH E. MELSON, *Acting*
Director, Executive Office for Immigration Review	THOMAS G. SNOW, *Acting*
Director, Executive Office for United States Trustees	CLIFFORD J. WHITE III
Director, Community Relations Service	ONDRAY T. HARRIS
Director, Community Oriented Policing Services	TIMOTHY QUINN, *Acting*
Director, Office on Violence Against Women	CATHERINE PIERCE, *Acting*

Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration	MICHELE LEONHART, *Acting*
Chairman, United States Parole Commission	EDWARD F. REILLY, JR.
Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	MAURICIO J. TAMARGO
Chief, INTERPOL–U.S. National Central Bureau	MARTIN RENKIEWICZ
Counsel, Office of Professional Responsibility	MARY PATRICE BROWN, *Acting*
Director, Professional Responsibility Advisory Office	JERRI U. DUNSTON
Pardon Attorney	RONALD L. RODGERS
Director, National Drug Intelligence Center	MICHAEL F. WALTHER
Trustee, Office of the Federal Detention Trustee	STACIA HYLTON

[For the Department of Justice statement of organization, see the *Code of Federal Regulations,* Title 28, Chapter I, Part 0]

The Department of Justice serves as counsel for its citizens. It represents them in enforcing the law in the public interest. Through its thousands of lawyers, investigators, and agents, the Department plays the key role in protection against criminals and subversion, ensuring healthy business competition, safeguarding the consumer, and enforcing drug, immigration, and naturalization laws.

The Department of Justice was established by act of June 22, 1870 (28 U.S.C. 501, 503, 509 note), with the Attorney General as its head. The affairs and activities of the Department of Justice are generally directed by the Attorney General.

Attorney General The Attorney General represents the United States in legal matters generally and gives advice and opinions to the President and to the heads of the executive departments of the Government when so requested. The Attorney General appears in person to represent the Government before the U.S. Supreme Court in cases of exceptional gravity or importance.

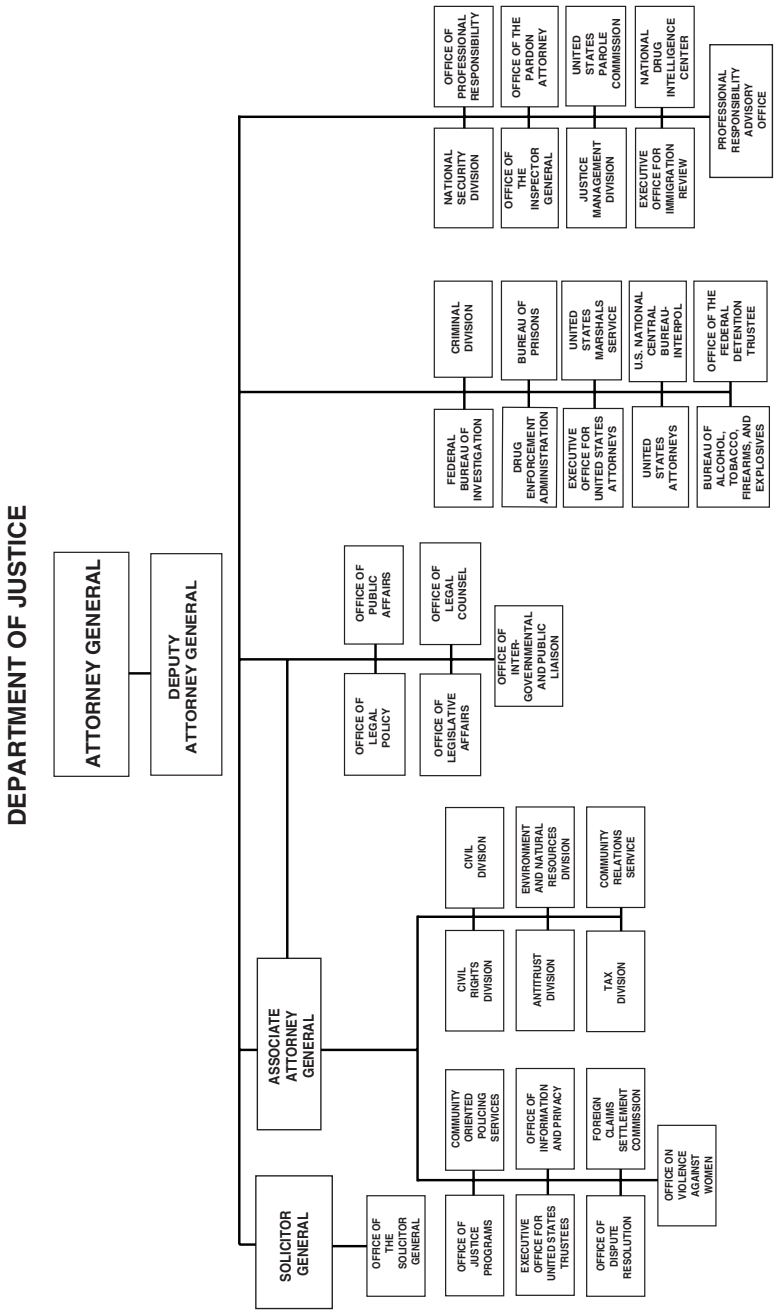
Community Relations Service The Service offers assistance to communities in resolving disputes relating to race, color, or national origin and facilitates the development of viable agreements as alternatives to coercion, violence, or litigation. It also assists and supports communities in developing local mechanisms as proactive measures to prevent or reduce racial/ethnic tensions.

For further information, contact any regional office or the Director, Community Relations Service, Department of Justice, Suite 2000, 600 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–305–2935.

Regional Offices—Community Relations Service

Address	Director	Phone/FTS
Atlanta, GA (75 Piedmont Ave. NE., 30303)	Thomas Battles	404–331–6883
Boston, MA (Suite 222, 308 Atlantic Ave., 02201)	Frank Amoroso	617–424–5715
Chicago, IL (230 S. Dearborn Ave., 60604)	Jesse Taylor	312–353–4391
Dallas, TX (1420 W. Mockingbird Ln., 75247)	Carmelita Freeman	214–655–8175
Denver, CO (1244 Speer Blvd., 80204–3584)	Philip Arreola	303–844–2973
Kansas City, MO (1100 Main St., 64105–2112)	Pascal Marquez	816–426–7434
Los Angeles, CA (888 S. Figuera St., 90017)	Ron Wakabayashi	213–894–2941
New York, NY (26 Federal Plz., 10278)	Reinaldo Rivera	212–264–0700
Philadelphia, PA (2d & Chestnut Sts., 19106)	(vacancy)	215–597–2344
Seattle, WA (915 2d Ave., 98101)	Rosa Melendez	206–220–6700

Pardon Attorney The Office of the Pardon Attorney assists the President in the exercise of his pardon power under the Constitution. Generally, all requests for pardon or other forms of executive clemency, including commutation of


DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL
SOLICITOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF LEGAL POLICY
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
OFFICE OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AND PUBLIC LIAISON
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
CIVIL DIVISION
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR UNITED STATES TRUSTEES
OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY
ANTITRUST DIVISION
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION
OFFICE OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION
TAX DIVISION
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE
OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS
UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS, AND EXPLOSIVES
CRIMINAL DIVISION
BUREAU OF PRISONS
UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE
U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU INTERPOL
OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL DETENTION TRUSTEE
NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
JUSTICE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY
OFFICE OF THE PARDON ATTORNEY
UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION
NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE CENTER
PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY ADVISORY OFFICE

sentences, are directed to the Pardon Attorney for investigation and review. The Pardon Attorney prepares the Department's recommendation to the President for final disposition of each application.

For further information, contact the Office of the Pardon Attorney, Department of Justice, Suite 1100, 1425 New York Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–616–6070. Internet, www.usdoj.gov/pardon.

Solicitor General The Office of the Solicitor General represents the U.S. Government in cases before the Supreme Court. It decides what cases the Government should ask the Supreme Court to review and what position the Government should take in cases before the Court. It also supervises the preparation of the Government's Supreme Court briefs and other legal documents and the conduct of the oral arguments in the Court. The Solicitor General also decides whether the United States should appeal in all cases it loses before the lower courts.

For further information, contact the Executive Officer, Office of the Solicitor General, Room 5142, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., RFK Justice Building (Main), Washington, DC 20530–0001.

U.S. Attorneys The Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys was created on April 6, 1953, to provide liaison between the Department of Justice in Washington, DC, and the U.S. attorneys. Its mission is to provide general executive assistance to the 94 offices of the U.S. attorneys and to coordinate the relationship between the U.S. attorneys and the organization components of the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies.

For further information, contact the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, Department of Justice, Room 2261, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–514–1020. Internet, www.usdoj.gov/usao/eousa.

U.S. Trustee Program The Program was established by the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 (11 U.S.C. 101 *et seq.*) as a pilot effort in 10 regions encompassing 18 Federal judicial districts to promote the efficiency and protect the integrity of the bankruptcy system by identifying and helping to investigate bankruptcy fraud and abuse. It now operates nationwide except in Alabama and North Carolina. The Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (11 U.S.C. 101 note) significantly expanded the Program's responsibilities and provided additional tools to combat bankruptcy fraud and abuse. The Executive Office for U.S. Trustees provides day-to-day policy and legal direction, coordination, and control.

For further information, contact the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees, Department of Justice, Suite 8000, 20 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–307–1391. Internet, www.usdoj.gov/ust.

Divisions

Antitrust Division

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division is responsible for promoting and maintaining competitive markets by enforcing the Federal antitrust laws. This involves investigating possible antitrust violations, conducting grand jury proceedings, reviewing proposed mergers and acquisitions, preparing and trying antitrust cases, prosecuting appeals, and negotiating and enforcing final judgments. The Division prosecutes serious and willful violations of antitrust laws by filing criminal suits that can lead to large fines and jail sentences. Where criminal prosecution is not appropriate, the Division seeks a court order forbidding future violations of the law and requiring steps by the defendant to remedy the anticompetitive effects of past violations.

The Division also is responsible for acting as an advocate of competition within the Federal Government as well as internationally. This involves formal appearances in Federal administrative agency proceedings, development of

legislative initiatives to promote deregulation and eliminate unjustifiable exemptions from the antitrust laws, and participation on executive branch policy task forces and in multilateral international organizations. The Division provides formal advice to other agencies on the competitive implications of proposed transactions requiring Federal approval, such as mergers of financial institutions.

For further information, contact the FOIA Unit, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, 325 Seventh Street NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–514–2692.

Civil Division

The Civil Division represents the United States, its departments and agencies, Members of Congress, Cabinet officers, and other Federal employees. Its litigation reflects the diversity of Government activities involving, for example, the defense of challenges to Presidential actions; national security issues; benefit programs; energy policies; commercial issues such as contract disputes, banking, insurance, fraud, and debt collection; all manner of accident and liability claims; and violations of the immigration and consumer protection laws. The Division confronts significant policy issues, which often rise to constitutional dimensions, in defending and enforcing various Federal programs and actions. Each year, Division attorneys handle thousands of cases that collectively involve billions of dollars in claims and recoveries.

The Division litigates cases in the following areas:

—Commercial litigation, litigation associated with the Government's diverse financial involvements including all monetary suits involving contracts, express or implied; actions to foreclose on Government mortgages and liens; bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings; suits against guarantors and sureties; actions involving fraud against the Government, including false or fraudulent claims for Federal insurance, loans, subsidies, and other benefits such as Medicare, false or fraudulent claims for payment under Federal contracts, whistleblower suits, and Government corruption; patent, copyright, and trademark cases and suits arising out of construction, procurement, service contracts, and claims associated with contract terminations; claims for just compensation under the fifth amendment; claims for salary or retirement by civilian and military personnel; cases assigned by congressional reference or special legislation; and litigation involving interests of the United States in any foreign court, whether civil or criminal in nature.

—Consumer litigation, including civil and criminal litigation and related matters arising under various consumer protection and public health statutes.

—Federal programs, including constitutional challenges to statutes, suits to overturn Government policies and programs, challenges to the legality of Government decisions, allegations that the President has violated the Constitution or Federal law, suits to enforce regulatory statutes and to remedy or prevent statutory or regulatory violations. The areas of litigation include: suits against the heads of Federal departments and agencies and other government officials to enjoin official actions, as well as suits for judicial review of administrative decisions, orders, and regulations; suits involving national security, including suits to protect sensitive intelligence sources and materials; suits to prevent interference with Government operations; litigation concerning the constitutionality of Federal laws; and suits raising employment discrimination claims and Government personnel issues.

—Immigration litigation, involving civil litigation under the Immigration and Nationality Act and related laws; district court litigation, habeas corpus review and general advice; petitions for removal order review and immigration-related appellate matters; cases pertaining to the issuance of visas and passports; and litigation arising under the legalization and employer sanction provisions of the immigration laws.

—Torts, including the broad range of tort litigation arising from the operation of the Federal Government, constitutional tort claims against Federal Government officials throughout the Government, aviation disasters, environmental and occupational disease, and radiation and toxic substance exposure. It defends petitions filed pursuant to the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program and is responsible for administering the Radiation Exposure Compensation Program. It also handles maritime litigation and suits that seek personal monetary judgments against individual officers or employees.

—Appellate, having primary responsibility for the litigation of Civil Division cases in the courts of appeal, and on occasion, State appeal courts. The Appellate Staff prepares Government briefs and presents oral arguments for these cases. Additionally, the Appellate Staff works with the Solicitor General's office to prepare documents filed for these cases in the Supreme Court, including briefs on the merits, petitions for certiorari, and jurisdictional statements. The Appellate Staff also works with the Solicitor General's office to obtain authorization for appellate review.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–514–3301.

Civil Rights Division

The Civil Rights Division, headed by an Assistant Attorney General, was established in 1957 to secure effective Federal enforcement of civil rights. The Division is the primary institution within the Federal Government responsible for enforcing Federal statutes prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, sex, disability, religion, citizenship, and national origin. The Division has responsibilities in the following areas:

—Coordination and review of various civil rights statutes that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, and religion in programs and activities that receive Federal financial assistance by Federal agencies.

—Criminal cases involving conspiracies to interfere with federally protected rights; deprivation of rights under color of law; the use of force or threat of force to injure or intimidate someone in their enjoyment of specific rights (such as voting, housing, employment, education, public facilities, and accommodations); interference with the free exercise of religious beliefs or damage to religious property; the holding of a worker in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude; and interference with persons seeking to obtain or provide reproductive services.

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

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

—Employment litigation enforcing against State and local government employers the provisions of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, and other Federal laws prohibiting employment practices that discriminate on grounds of race, sex,

religion, and national origin. The section also enforces against State and local government and private employers the provisions of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, which prohibits employers from discriminating or retaliating against an employee or applicant for employment because of such person's past, current or future military obligation.

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

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

—Special litigation protecting the constitutional and statutory rights of persons confined in certain institutions owned or operated by State or local governments, including facilities for individuals with mental and developmental disabilities, nursing homes, prisons, jails, and juvenile detention facilities where a pattern or practice of violations exist; civil enforcement of statutes prohibiting a pattern or practice of conduct by law enforcement agencies that violates Federal law; and protection against a threat of force and physical obstruction that injures, intimidates, or interferes with a person seeking to obtain or provide reproductive health services, or to exercise the first amendment right of religious freedom at a place of worship.

—Voting cases enforcing the Voting Rights Act, the Help America Vote Act of 2002, the National Voter Registration Act, the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act, the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, and other Federal statutes designed to safeguard citizens' rights to vote. This includes racial and language minorities, illiterate persons, individuals with disabilities, overseas citizens, persons who change their residence shortly before a Presidential election, and persons 18 to 20 years of age.

For further information, contact the Executive Officer, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20035. Phone, 202–514–4224. Internet, www.usdoj.gov/crt.

Criminal Division

The Criminal Division develops, enforces, and supervises the application of all Federal criminal laws, except those specifically assigned to other divisions. In addition to its direct litigation responsibilities, the Division formulates and implements criminal enforcement policy and provides advice and assistance, including representing the United States before the United States Courts of Appeal. The Division engages in and coordinates a wide range of criminal investigations and prosecutions, such as those targeting individuals and organizations that engage in international and national drug trafficking and money laundering systems or organizations and organized crime groups. The Division also approves or monitors sensitive areas of law enforcement such as participation in the Witness Security Program and the use of electronic surveillance; advises the Attorney General, Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and the White House on matters of criminal law; provides legal advice, assistance, and training to Federal, State, and local prosecutors and investigative agencies;

provides leadership for coordinating international and national law enforcement matters; and provides training and development assistance to foreign criminal justice systems. Areas of responsibility include:

—Asset forfeiture and money laundering, including the prosecution of complex, sensitive, multidistrict and international cases; formulating policy and conducting training in the money laundering and forfeiture areas; developing legislation and regulations; ensuring the uniform application of forfeiture and money laundering statutes; participating in bilateral and multilateral initiatives to develop international forfeiture and money laundering policy and promote international cooperation; adjudicating petitions for remission or mitigation of forfeited assets; distributing forfeited funds and properties to appropriate domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies and community groups within the United States; and ensuring that such agencies comply with proper usage of received funds.

—Child exploitation and obscenity, including providing prosecutorial and forensic assistance to Federal prosecutors and law enforcement agents in investigating and prosecuting violators of Federal criminal statutes relating to the manufacture, distribution, receipt, or possession, of child pornography; selling, buying, or transporting women and children to engage in sexually explicit conduct; interstate or international travel to sexually abuse children; abusing children on Federal and Indian lands; transporting obscene materials in interstate or foreign commerce; international parental abduction; nonpayment of certain court-ordered child support; and contributing to the development of policy and legislative efforts related to these areas.

—Computer crime and intellectual property, including cyber-attacks on critical information systems, improving domestic and international infrastructure to pursue network criminals most effectively; and initiating and participating in international efforts to combat computer crime.

—Enforcement, overseeing the use of the most sophisticated investigative tools at the Department's disposal; reviewing all Federal electronic surveillance requests and requests to apply for court orders permitting the use of video surveillance; authorizing or denying the entry of applicants into the Federal Witness Security Program (WSP) and coordinating and administering matters relating to all aspects of the WSP among all program components; reviewing requests for witness immunity; transfer of prisoners to and from foreign countries to serve the remainder of their prison sentences; attorney and press subpoenas; applications for S-visa status; and disclosure of grand jury information.

—Fraud, including cases that focus on corporate and securities fraud schemes, financial institution fraud, insurance fraud, fraud involving Government programs such as Medicare, and international criminal activities including the bribery of foreign government officials in violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

—International affairs, including requests for international extradition and foreign evidence on behalf of Federal, State, and local prosecutors and investigators, fulfilling foreign requests for fugitives and evidence, and negotiating and implementing law enforcement treaties.

—Narcotics and dangerous drugs, including statutes pertaining to controlled substances; developing and implementing domestic and international narcotics law enforcement policies and programs; developing and administering other cooperative drug enforcement strategies, such as the Bilateral Case Initiative, and projects conducted by the law enforcement and intelligence communities.

—Organized crime and racketeering efforts against traditional groups and emerging groups from Asia and Europe.

—Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces, combining the resources and expertise of several Federal agencies in cooperation with the Tax Division, U.S. attorneys offices, and State and local law enforcement to identify, disrupt, and dismantle major drug supply

and money laundering organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of these enterprises.

—Overseas prosecutorial development, assistance, and training for prosecutors and judicial personnel in other countries to develop and sustain democratic criminal justice institutions.

—Policy and legislation, developing legislative proposals and reviewing pending legislation affecting the Federal criminal justice system; reviewing and developing proposed changes to the Federal sentencing guidelines and rules; and analyzing crime policy and program issues.

—Public integrity efforts to combat corruption of elected and appointed public officials at all levels of Government.

—Special investigations of individuals who took part in Nazi-sponsored acts of persecution abroad before and during World War II and who subsequently entered or seek to enter the United States illegally and/or fraudulently, and interagency investigation into assets looted from victims of Nazi persecution.

—Terrorism, involving design, implementation, and support of law enforcement efforts, legislative initiatives, policies, and strategies relating to international and domestic terrorism.

—Domestic security, enforcing Federal criminal laws relating to violent crimes, the illegal use of firearms and explosives, and alien smuggling and other immigration-related offenses.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–514–2601.

Environment and Natural Resources Division

The Environment and Natural Resources Division is the Nation's environmental lawyer. The Division's responsibilities include enforcing civil and criminal environmental laws that protect America's health and environment. It also defends environmental challenges to Government activities and programs and ensures that environmental laws are implemented in a fair and consistent manner nationwide. It also represents the United States in all matters concerning the protection, use, and development of the Nation's natural resources and public lands, wildlife protection, Indian rights and claims, and the acquisition of Federal property. To carry out this broad mission, the Division litigates in the following areas:

—Environmental crimes, prosecuting individuals and corporate entities violating laws designed to protect the environment.

—Civil environmental enforcement, on behalf of EPA; claims for damages to natural resources filed on behalf of the Departments of the Interior, Commerce, and Agriculture; claims for contribution against private parties for contamination of public land; and recoupment of money spent to clean up certain oil spills on behalf of the U.S. Coast Guard.

—Environmental defense, representing the United States in suits challenging the Government's administration of Federal environmental laws including claims that regulations are too strict or lenient, and claims alleging that Federal agencies are not complying with environmental standards.

—Wildlife and marine resources protection, including prosecution of smugglers and black-market dealers in protected wildlife.

—Use and protection of federally owned public lands and natural resources across a broad spectrum of laws.

—Indian resources protection, including establishing water rights, establishing and protecting hunting and fishing rights, collecting damages for trespass on Indian lands, and establishing reservation boundaries and rights to land.

—Land acquisition for use by the Federal Government for purposes ranging from establishing public parks to building Federal courthouses.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–514–2701.

National Security Division

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

NSD also has some additional counterterrorism, counterespionage, and intelligence oversight responsibilities as follows:

—Promote and oversee national counterterrorism enforcement programs;

—Develop and implement counterterrorism strategies, legislation, and initiatives;

—Facilitate information sharing between and among the Department and other Federal agencies on terrorism threats;

—Share information with international law enforcement officials to assist with international threat information and litigation initiatives;

—Liaison with the intelligence, defense, and immigration communities and foreign governments on counterterrorism issues and cases;

—Supervise the investigation and prosecution of cases involving national security, foreign relations, the export of military and strategic commodities and technology, espionage, sabotage, neutrality, and atomic energy;

—Coordinates cases involving the application for the Classified Information Procedures Act;

—Enforce the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 and related disclosure laws;

—Supervise the preparation of certifications and applications for orders under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA);

—Represent the United States before the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court;

—Participate in the development, implementation, and review of United States intelligence policies;

—Evaluate existing and proposed national security-related activities to determine their consistency with relevant policies and law;

—Monitor intelligence and counterintelligence activities of other agencies to ensure conformity with Department objectives;

—Prepare reports evaluating domestic and foreign intelligence and counterintelligence activities;

—Process requests to use FISA-derived information in criminal, civil, and immigration proceedings and to disseminate that information to foreign governments.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, National Security Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–514–5600. Internet, www.usdoj.gov/nsd.

Tax Division

Tax Division ensures the uniform and fair enforcement of Federal tax laws in Federal and State courts. The Division conducts enforcement activities to deter specific taxpayers, as well as the taxpaying public at large, from conduct that deprives the Federal Government of its tax-related revenue. It represents the United States and its officers in all civil and criminal litigation arising under the internal revenue laws, other than proceedings in the United States Tax

Court. Tax Division attorneys frequently join with assistant U.S. attorneys in prosecuting tax cases. Some criminal tax grand jury investigations and prosecutions are handled solely by Tax Division prosecutors, while others are delegated to assistant U.S. attorneys. Division attorneys evaluate requests by the Internal Revenue Service or United States attorneys to initiate grand jury investigations or prosecutions of tax crimes.

The Division handles a wide array of civil tax litigation, including the following:

—Suits to enjoin the promotion of abusive tax shelters and to enjoin activities relating to aiding and abetting the understatement of tax liabilities of others;

—Suits to enforce Internal Revenue Service administrative summonses that seek information essential to determine and collect taxpayers' liabilities, including summonses for records of corporate tax shelters and offshore transactions;

—Suits brought by the United States to set aside fraudulent conveyances and to collect assets held by nominees and alter egos;

—Tax refund suits challenging the Internal Revenue Service's determination of taxpayers' Federal income, employment, excise, and estate liabilities;

—Bankruptcy litigation raising issues of the validity, dischargeability, and priority of Federal tax claims, and the feasibility of reorganization plans;

—Suits brought by taxpayers challenging determinations made in the collection due process proceedings before the Internal Revenue Service's Office of Appeals; and

—Suits against the United States for damages for the unauthorized disclosure of tax return information or for damages claimed because of alleged injuries caused by Internal Revenue Service employees in the performance of their official duties.

The Division also collects judgments in tax cases. To this end, the Division directs collection efforts and coordinates with, monitors the efforts of, and provides assistance to the various United States attorneys' offices in collecting outstanding judgments in tax cases.

The Division also works with the Internal Revenue Service, United States attorneys, and other Government agencies on policy and legislative proposals to enhance tax administration and handling tax cases assigned to those offices.

For further information, contact the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–514–2901. Internet, www.usdoj.gov/tax.

Bureaus

Federal Bureau of Investigation

935 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20535. Phone, 202–324–3000. Internet, www.fbi.gov.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the principal investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice. It is primarily charged with gathering and reporting facts, locating witnesses, and compiling evidence in cases involving Federal jurisdiction. It also provides law enforcement leadership and assistance to State and international law enforcement agencies.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was established in 1908 by the Attorney General, who directed that Department of Justice investigations be handled by its own staff. The Bureau is charged with investigating all violations of Federal law except those that have been assigned by legislative enactment or otherwise to another Federal agency. Its jurisdiction includes a wide range of responsibilities in the national security, criminal, and civil fields. Priority has been assigned to

areas such as counterterrorism, counterintelligence, cyber-crimes, internationally and nationally organized crime/drug matters, and financial crimes.

The FBI also offers cooperative services to local, State, and international law enforcement agencies. These services include fingerprint identification, laboratory examination, police training, the Law Enforcement Online communication and information service for use by the law enforcement community, the National Crime Information Center, and the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime.

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

Bureau of Prisons

320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534. Phone, 202–307–3198. Internet, www.bop.gov.

The mission of the Bureau of Prisons is to protect society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure, and that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens. The Bureau has its headquarters also known as Central Office, in Washington, DC. The Central Office is divided into nine divisions, including the National Institute of Corrections.

The Correctional Programs Division (CPD) is responsible for inmate classification and programming, including psychology and religious services, substance abuse treatment, case management, and programs for special needs offenders. CPD provides policy direction and daily operational oversight of institution security, emergency preparedness, intelligence gathering, inmate discipline, inmate sentence computations, receiving and discharge, and inmate transportation, as well as coordinating international treaty transfers and overseeing the special security needs of inmates placed in the Federal Witness Protection Program. CPD administers contracts and intergovernmental agreements for the confinement of offenders in community-based programs, community corrections centers, and other facilities, including privately managed facilities. CPD staff is also involved in the Bureau's privatization efforts.

The Industries, Education, and Vocational Training Division oversees Federal Prison Industries, or UNICOR, which is a wholly owned Government corporation that provides employment and training opportunities for inmates confined in Federal correctional facilities. Additionally, it is responsible for oversight of educational, occupational, and vocational training, and leisure-time programs, as well as those related to inmate release preparation.

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) provides technical assistance, training, and information to State and local corrections agencies throughout the country, as well as the Bureau. It also provides research assistance and documents through the NIC Information Center.

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, Bureau of Prisons, 320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534. Phone, 202–514–6551.

United States Marshals Service

Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–307–9000

The United States Marshals Service is the Nation's oldest Federal law enforcement agency, having served as a vital link between the executive and judicial branches of the Government since 1789. The Marshals Service performs tasks that are essential to the operation of virtually every aspect of the Federal justice system. The Service has these responsibilities:

—providing support and protection for the Federal courts, including security for 800 judicial facilities and nearly 2,000 judges and magistrates, as well as countless other trial participants such as jurors and attorneys;

—apprehending the majority of Federal fugitives;

—operating the Federal Witness Security Program and ensuring the safety of endangered Government witnesses;

—maintaining custody of and transporting thousands of Federal prisoners annually;

—executing court orders and arrest warrants;

—managing and selling seized property forfeited to the Government by drug traffickers and other criminals and assisting the Justice Department's asset forfeiture program;

—responding to emergency circumstances, including civil disturbances, terrorist incidents, and other crisis situations through its Special Operations Group, and restoring order in riot and mob-violence situations; and

—operating the U.S. Marshals Service Training Academy.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Marshals Service, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–307–9065. Internet, www.usmarshals.gov.

International Criminal Police Organization–United States National Central Bureau

Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–616–9000. Fax, 202–616–8400.

The U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB) is the United States representative to INTERPOL, the International Criminal Police Organization. Also known as INTERPOL—Washington, the USNCB provides an essential communications link between the U.S. police community and their counterparts in the foreign member countries. The USNCB also serves as the United States point of contact for the European Police Office (EUROPOL), the European Union's law enforcement organization.

INTERPOL is an association of 182 countries dedicated to promoting mutual assistance among law enforcement authorities in the prevention and suppression of international crime. With no police force of its own, INTERPOL has no powers of arrest or search and seizure and therefore relies on the law enforcement authorities of its member countries. Each member country is required to have a national central bureau, such as the USNCB, to act as the primary point of contact for police matters. INTERPOL serves as a channel of communication for its member countries to cooperate in the investigation and prosecution of crime, provides a forum for discussions, working group meetings, and symposia to enable police to focus on specific areas of criminal activity affecting their countries, and issues and maintains information and databases on crime, fugitives, stolen passports and vehicles, missing persons, and humanitarian concerns, which are supplied by and can be used as a source by its member countries.

The USNCB is staffed by a permanent staff and detailed special agents from numerous Federal law enforcement agencies. The USNCB is organized into the Terrorism and Violent Crimes Division, the Economic Crimes Division, the Drug Division, the Fugitive Division, the Investigative Support Division, the Administrative Services Division, the Office of the General Counsel, and the State and Local Liaison Division (SLLD).

SLLD coordinates INTERPOL requests with 62 INTERPOL State liaison offices established in each State and the cities of New York, Boston, Chicago, Washington, DC, Miami-Dade, San Diego (city and county), Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle. The USNCB has three sub-bureaus which serve to more effectively address the law enforcement needs of U.S. territories. The sub-bureaus are located in Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. SLLD provides the primary means of communication between foreign law enforcement authorities and domestic State and local police for the purpose of pursuing international investigations. International leads developed in criminal investigations being conducted by a

State or local police entity can be pursued through their liaison office.

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

Drug Enforcement Administration

600–700 Army Navy Drive, Arlington, VA 22202. Phone, 202–307–1000. FTS, 367–1000

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

DEA enforces the provisions of the controlled substances and chemical diversion and trafficking laws and regulations of the United States, and operates on a worldwide basis. It presents cases to the criminal and civil justice systems of the United States—or any other competent jurisdiction—on those significant organizations and their members involved in cultivation, production, smuggling, distribution, laundering of proceeds, or diversion of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illegal traffic in the United States. DEA disrupts and dismantles these organizations by arresting their members, confiscating their drugs, and seizing their assets; and creates, manages, and supports enforcement-related programs—domestically and internationally—aimed at reducing the availability of and demand for illicit controlled substances.

DEA's responsibilities include:

—investigation of major narcotic, chemical, drug-money laundering, and bulk currency smuggling violators who operate at interstate and international levels;

—seizure and forfeiture of assets derived from, traceable to, or intended to be used for illicit drug trafficking;

—seizure and forfeiture of assets derived from or traceable to drug-money laundering or the smuggling of bulk currency derived from illegal drugs;

—enforcement of regulations governing the legal manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances;

—management of an intelligence program that supports drug investigations, initiatives, and operations worldwide;

—coordination with Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities and cooperation with counterpart agencies abroad;

—assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies in addressing their most significant drug and drug-related violence problems;

—leadership and influence over international counterdrug and chemical policy and support for institution building in host nations;

—training, scientific research, and information exchange in support of drug traffic prevention and control; and

—education and assistance to the public community on the prevention, treatment, and dangers of drugs.

DEA maintains liaison with the United Nations, INTERPOL, and other organizations on matters relating to international narcotics control programs. It has offices throughout the United States and in 62 foreign countries.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20537. Phone, 202–307–7977.

Office of Justice Programs

810 Seventh Street NW., Washington, DC 20531. Phone, 202–307–0703

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) was established by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 and reauthorized in 1994 to provide Federal leadership, coordination, and assistance needed to make the Nation's justice system more efficient and effective in preventing and controlling crime. OJP is responsible for collecting statistical data and conducting analyses; identifying emerging criminal justice issues; developing and testing

promising approaches to address these issues; evaluating program results, and disseminating these findings and other information to State and local governments.

The Office is comprised of the following bureaus and offices:

—The Bureau of Justice Assistance provides funding, training, and technical assistance to State and local governments to combat violent and drug-related crime and help improve the criminal justice system.

—The Bureau of Justice Statistics is responsible for collecting and analyzing data on crime, criminal offenders, crime victims, and the operations of justice systems at all levels of government.

—The National Institute of Justice sponsors research and development programs, conducts demonstrations of innovative approaches to improve criminal justice, and develops new criminal justice technologies.

—The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention provides grants and contracts to States to help them improve their juvenile justice systems and sponsors innovative research, demonstration, evaluation, statistics, replication, technical assistance, and training programs to help improve the Nation's understanding of and response to juvenile violence and delinquency.

—The Office for Victims of Crime administers victim compensation and assistance grant programs and provides funding, training, and technical assistance to victim service organizations, criminal justice agencies, and other professionals to improve the Nation's response to crime victims.

—The Drug Courts Program Office supports the development, implementation, and improvement of drug courts through technical assistance and training and grants to State, local, or tribal governments and courts.

—The Corrections Program Office provides financial and technical assistance to State and local governments to implement corrections-related programs including correctional facility construction and corrections-based drug treatment programs.

—The Executive Office for Weed and Seed helps communities build stronger, safer neighborhoods by implementing the weed and seed strategy, a community-based, multidisciplinary approach to combating crime.

—The Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support is responsible for enhancing the capacity of State and local jurisdictions to prepare for and respond to incidents of domestic terrorism involving chemical and biological agents, radiological and explosive devices, and other weapons of mass destruction.

—The Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education provides college educational assistance to students who commit to public service in law enforcement, and scholarships with no service commitment to dependents of law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty.

For further information, contact the Department of Justice Response Center. Phone, 800–421–6770. Internet, www.ojp.usdoj.gov. Email, askojp@ojp.usdoj.gov.

Office on Violence Against Women

800 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–307–6026

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

For further information, contact the Office on Violence Against Women, Department of Justice, Washington, DC, 20530. Phone, 202–307–6026. Internet, www.ovw.usdoj.gov.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

650 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20226. Phone, 202–927–8500

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) is responsible for enforcing Federal

criminal laws and regulating the firearms and explosives industries. ATF, formerly known as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, was initially established by Department of Treasury Order No. 221, effective July 1, 1972, which transferred the functions, powers, and duties arising under laws relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives from the Internal Revenue Service to ATF. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 531) transferred certain functions and authorities of ATF to the Department of Justice and established it under its current name. ATF works, directly and through partnerships, to investigate and reduce violent crime involving firearms and explosives, acts of arson, and illegal trafficking of alcohol and tobacco products. The Bureau provides training and support to its Federal, State, local, and international law enforcement partners and works primarily in 23 field divisions across the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. It also has foreign offices in Mexico, Canada, Colombia, and France.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives. Phone, 202–927–8500. Internet, www.atf.gov.

Boards

Executive Office for Immigration Review

Falls Church, VA 22041. Phone, 703–305–0289. Internet, www.usdoj.gov/eoir.

The Executive Office for Immigration Review, under a delegation of authority from the Attorney General, is charged with adjudicating matters brought under various immigration statutes to its three administrative tribunals: the Board of Immigration Appeals, the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer.

The Board of Immigration Appeals has nationwide jurisdiction to hear appeals from certain decisions made by immigration judges and by district directors of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). In addition, the Board is responsible for hearing appeals involving disciplinary actions against attorneys and representatives before DHS and the Board.

Decisions of the Board are binding on all DHS officers and immigration judges unless modified or overruled by the Attorney General or a Federal court. All Board decisions are subject to judicial review in Federal court. The majority of appeals reaching the Board involve orders of removal and applications for relief from removal. Other cases before the Board include the removal of aliens applying for admission to the United States, petitions to classify the status of alien relatives for the issuance of preference immigrant visas, fines imposed upon carriers for the violation of the immigration laws, and motions for reopening and reconsideration of decisions previously rendered.

The Office of the Chief Immigration Judge provides overall direction for more than 200 immigration judges located in 53 immigration courts throughout the Nation. Immigration judges are responsible for conducting formal administrative proceedings and act independently in their decisionmaking capacity. Their decisions are administratively final, unless appealed or certified to the Board.

In removal proceedings, an immigration judge determines whether an individual from a foreign country should be admitted or allowed to stay in the United States or be removed. Judges are located throughout the United States, and each judge has jurisdiction to consider various forms of relief available under the law, including applications for asylum.

The Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer is responsible for the general supervision and management of administrative law judges who preside at hearings which are mandated by

provisions of immigration law concerning allegations of unlawful employment of aliens, unfair immigration-related employment practices, and immigration document fraud.

For further information, contact the Office of Legislative and Public Affairs, Executive Office for Immigration Review, Department of Justice, Falls Church, VA 22041. Phone, 703–305–0289. Internet, www.usdoj.gov/eoir.

United States Parole Commission

Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, MD 20815. Phone, 301–492–5990

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

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

For further information, contact the United States Parole Commission, Department of Justice, 5550 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, MD 20815. Phone, 301–492–5990. Internet, www.usdoj.gov/uspc/parole.htm.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) was established to assist law enforcement agencies in enhancing public safety through the implementation of community policing strategies. COPS does so by providing training to enhance law enforcement officers' problem-solving and community interaction skills; encouraging law enforcement and community members to develop initiatives to prevent crime; substantially increasing the number of law enforcement officers directly interacting with the community; and supporting the development of new technologies to shift law enforcement's focus to preventing crime and disorder within their communities.

The COPS Office includes the following program divisions:

—The grants administration division is responsible for developing and designing new programs to provide resources for the hiring of new officers and to further the adoption and implementation of community policing, reviewing grant applications, and assisting grantees in the implementation of their grants.

—The grants monitoring division is responsible for tracking grantees' compliance with the conditions of their grants. The Division conducts site visits and reviews grantee files to ensure that COPS funds are properly used to hire officers and implement community policing. The Division also provides onsite technical assistance to grantees, office-based grant reviews, alleged noncompliance reviews, audit resolution, and collects and disseminates examples of successful community policing strategies.

—The training and technical assistance division is responsible for coordinating the provision of training and technical assistance to advance the adoption, implementation, and sustaining of community policing in the thousands of communities served by the COPS Office.

—The compliance division is responsible for the monitoring and coordination of the Office of Inspector

General (OIG) audits and independent audits required by the Single Audit Act and serves as the liaison between grantees and auditors in the conduct and resolution of OIG audits.

For further information, contact the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), Department of Justice, 1100 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–514–2058. Internet, www.cops.usdoj.gov.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States is a quasi-judicial, independent agency within the Department of Justice which adjudicates claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments, either under specific jurisdiction conferred by Congress or pursuant to international claims settlement agreements. The decisions of the Commission are final and are not reviewable under any standard by any court or other authority. Funds for payment of the Commission's awards are derived from congressional appropriations, international claims settlements, or the liquidation of foreign assets in the United States by the Departments of Justice and the Treasury.

The Commission also has authority to receive, determine the validity and amount, and provide for the payment of claims by members of the U.S. armed services and civilians held as prisoners of war or interned by a hostile force in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam conflict, or by the survivors of such service members and civilians.

The Commission is also responsible for maintaining records and responding to inquiries related to the various claims programs it has conducted against the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Panama, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia, as well as those authorized under the War Claims Act of 1948 and other statutes.

For further information, contact the Office of the Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Department of Justice, Suite 6002, 600 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20579. Phone, 202–616–6975. Fax, 202–616–6993.

Sources of Information

Controlled Substances Act Registration Information about registration under the Controlled Substances Act may be obtained from the Registration Section of the Drug Enforcement Administration, P.O. Box 28083, Central Station, Washington, DC 20038. Phone, 202–307–7255.

Disability-Related Matters Contact the Civil Rights Division's ADA Hotline. Phone, 800–514–0301. TDD, 800–514–0383. Internet, www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/adahom1.htm.

Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse Phone, 800–666–3332 (toll free).

Electronic Access Information concerning Department of Justice programs and activities is available electronically through the Internet at www.usdoj.gov.

The NCJRS Electronic Bulletin Board may be accessed by calling 301–738–8895 (modem).

Employment The Department maintains an agencywide job line. Phone, 202–514–3397.

Attorneys' applications: Director, Office of Attorney Personnel Management, Department of Justice, Room 6150, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–514–1432. Assistant U.S. attorney applicants should apply to individual U.S. attorneys.

United States Marshals Service: Field Staffing Branch, United States Marshals Service, Department of Justice, 600 Army Navy Drive, Arlington, VA 22202–4210.

Federal Bureau of Investigation: Director, Washington, DC 20535, or any

of the field offices or resident agencies whose addresses are listed in the front of most local telephone directories.

Drug Enforcement Administration: regional offices, laboratories, or Washington Headquarters Office of Personnel.

Bureau of Prisons: Central Office, 320 First Street NW., Washington, DC 20534 (phone, 202–307–3082); or any regional or field office.

Office of Justice Programs: 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20531. Phone, 202–307–0730.

United States Trustee Program, Room 770, 901 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–616–1000.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: Attorneys: Office of the Chief Counsel, Suite 6002, 600 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20579 (phone, 202–616–6975); Other: Administrative Officer, same address and phone.

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

Immigration-Related Employment Matters The Civil Rights Division maintains a worker hotline. Phone, 800–255–7688. TDD, 800–237–2515. It also offers information for employers. Phone, 800–255–8155. TDD, 800–362–2735.

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

The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States is published each year by the Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.

Textbooks on citizenship consisting of teachers manuals and student textbooks at various reading levels are distributed free to public schools for applicants for citizenship and are on sale to all others from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Public schools or organizations under the supervision of public schools which are entitled to free textbooks should make their requests to the appropriate Immigration and Naturalization Service Regional Office. For general information, call 202–514–3946.

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

FOIA Update (Stock No. 727–002–00000–6), published quarterly, is available free of charge to FOIA offices and other interested offices Governmentwide. This publication is also available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Guidelines for Effective Human Relations Commissions, Annual Report of the Community Relations Service, Community Relations Service Brochure, CRS Hotline Brochure, Police Use of Deadly Force: A Conciliation Handbook for Citizens and Police, Principles of Good Policing: Avoiding Violence Between Police and Citizens, Resolving Racial Conflict: A Guide for Municipalities, and *Viewpoints and Guidelines on Court-Appointed Citizens Monitoring Commissions in School Desegregation* are available upon request from the Public Information Office, Community Relations Service, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.

A limited number of drug educational films are available, free of charge, to civic, educational, private, and religious groups.

A limited selection of pamphlets and brochures is available. The most widely requested publication is *Drugs of Abuse,* an identification manual intended for professional use. Single copies are free.

Copies of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission's semiannual (through December 1966) and annual (from January 1967) reports to the Congress concerning its activities are available at the Commission in limited quantities.

Copies of the *Program Plan* and other Office of Justice Programs publications and documents are available by calling the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (phone, 303–251–5500 or 800–

851–3420 (toll free); Internet, www.ncjrs.org). Some documents are also available from the Office's Web site, (Internet, www.ojp.usdoj.gov).

Reading Rooms Located in Washington, DC, at the following locations:

Department of Justice, Room 6505, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–514–3775.

Bureau of Prisons, 320 First Street NW., 20534. Phone, 202–307–3029.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 600 E Street NW., 20579. Phone, 202–616–6975.

U.S. Parole Commission, 5550 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, MD 20815. Phone, 301–492–5959.

Board of Immigration Appeals, Suite 2400, 5107 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041. Phone, 703–305–0168.

National Institute of Justice, 9th Floor, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20531 (phone, 202–307–5883).

Redress for Wartime Relocation/Internment Contact the Civil Rights Division's Office of Redress Administration. Helpline phone, 202–219–6900. TDD, 202–219–4710. Internet, www.usdoj.gov.

Small Business Activities Contract information for small businesses can be obtained from the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–616–0521.

For further information concerning the Department of Justice, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Department of Justice, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202–514–2007. TDD, 202–786–5731. Internet, www.usdoj.gov.