

# Table of Contents

- **Department of Agriculture (USDA)** - Oversees policies related to food, agriculture, rural development, and nutrition.
- **Department of Commerce (DOC)** - Promotes economic growth, job creation, and international trade.
- **Department of Defense (DOD)** - Responsible for military forces and national defense.
- **Department of Education (ED)** - Administers federal student aid and policies for education.
- **Department of Energy (DOE)** - Oversees energy policies, nuclear security, and scientific research.
- **Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)** - Manages public health, Medicare, and medical research.
- **Department of Homeland Security (DHS)** - Handles national security, immigration, and emergency response.
- **Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)** - Focuses on housing programs and urban development.
- **Department of the Interior (DOI)** - Manages natural resources, national parks, and public lands.
- **Department of Justice (DOJ)** - Enforces laws, oversees federal prisons, and prosecutes federal cases.
- **Department of Labor (DOL)** - Oversees labor laws, workplace safety, and unemployment benefits.
- **Department of State (DOS)** - Manages foreign affairs and diplomatic relations.
- **Department of Transportation (DOT)** - Regulates transportation systems, highways, and air travel.
- **Department of the Treasury** - Manages the nation's finances, taxation, and monetary policy.
- **Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)** - Provides services for military veterans, including healthcare and benefits.

## **U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is a federal agency responsible for developing and executing policies related to farming, agriculture, forestry, and food. It aims to support farmers, ensure food safety, protect natural resources, and promote economic opportunities in rural areas.

### USDA Agencies and Their Functions

#### Food and Nutrition

- Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) – Manages programs like SNAP (food stamps) and the National School Lunch Program.
- Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP) – Develops dietary guidelines and nutrition education programs.

#### Food Safety and Inspection

- Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) – Ensures meat, poultry, and eggs are safe and properly labeled.

#### Agricultural Research and Economics

- Agricultural Research Service (ARS) – Conducts research on food, agriculture, and nutrition.

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Economic Research Service (ERS) – Analyzes economic issues related to agriculture and food policies.
- National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) – Collects and publishes agricultural data.

### Rural Development

- Rural Development (RD) – Supports rural communities with housing, business development, and utilities.

### Natural Resources and Environment

- Forest Service (FS) – Manages national forests and grasslands.
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) – Provides conservation programs to farmers and landowners.

### Marketing and Trade

- Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) – Supports fair trade practices and promotes U.S. agricultural products.
- Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) – Expands export opportunities for U.S. agriculture.

### Animal and Plant Health

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) – Protects against pests, diseases, and invasive species.

Each agency within the USDA plays a vital role in supporting American agriculture, food security, and rural development.

## **U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC)**

The U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) is responsible for promoting economic growth, job creation, and sustainable development in the United States. It supports businesses, enhances international trade, provides economic data, and fosters technological advancements.

### DOC Agencies and Their Functions

#### Economic Development and Business Support

- Economic Development Administration (EDA) – Provides grants and technical assistance to foster regional economic growth.
- Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) – Supports the growth and competitiveness of minority-owned businesses.

#### International Trade and Business Expansion

- International Trade Administration (ITA) – Promotes U.S. exports and enforces trade laws.
- Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) – Regulates the export of sensitive goods and technologies to protect national security.

#### Economic Data and Analysis

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) – Produces key economic statistics, including GDP and trade balances.
- Census Bureau – Conducts the U.S. Census and provides demographic and economic data.

### Technology, Standards, and Innovation

- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) – Develops standards and promotes innovation in science and technology.
- United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) – Grants patents and registers trademarks to protect intellectual property.

### Oceans, Climate, and Weather

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – Monitors weather, climate, and marine resources.

Each agency within the DOC plays a crucial role in fostering economic growth, supporting businesses, and ensuring the United States remains competitive in the global market.

## **U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)**

The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) is responsible for ensuring national security and overseeing the U.S. Armed Forces. It manages military operations, defense policies, and strategic deterrence to protect the country from threats.

### DOD Agencies and Their Functions

#### Military Branches

- U.S. Army – The land-based military force responsible for ground operations and defense.
- U.S. Navy – Conducts maritime operations, secures sea lanes, and provides naval warfare capabilities.
- U.S. Air Force – Provides air superiority, space operations, and aerial support.
- U.S. Marine Corps – Specializes in amphibious and expeditionary warfare.
- U.S. Space Force – Oversees military operations in space and ensures satellite security.
- U.S. Coast Guard (under DHS in peacetime, operates with DOD during wartime) – Ensures maritime security and search-and-rescue operations.

#### Intelligence and Security

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) – Provides military intelligence to support defense planning and operations.
- National Security Agency (NSA) – Specializes in cybersecurity, signals intelligence, and cryptography.
- National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) – Provides satellite imagery and geospatial intelligence for military planning.
- National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) – Develops and operates reconnaissance satellites for intelligence gathering.

### Research, Development, and Logistics

- Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) – Develops cutting-edge military technology and innovations.
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) – Manages supply chain logistics for military operations.

### Defense Policy and Coordination

- Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) – Oversees defense policy, budgeting, and strategy.
- Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) – Senior military leadership advising the President and Secretary of Defense.



## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) – Coordinates special operations forces like Navy SEALs and Army Green Berets.

### Defense Health and Support Services

- Defense Health Agency (DHA) – Provides medical services to military personnel and their families.
- Military Sealift Command (MSC) – Manages naval logistics and transport operations.

The DOD plays a vital role in national security by maintaining a strong military force, advancing technology, and supporting global defense initiatives.

## Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)

### **U.S. Department of Education (ED)**

The U.S. Department of Education (ED) is responsible for establishing policies, administering federal education funding, and ensuring equal access to education. It supports schools, educators, and students by providing resources, research, and policy guidance.

#### ED Agencies and Their Functions

##### Education Policy and Administration

- Office of the Secretary (OS) – Oversees the overall operations and policies of the Department of Education.
- Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development (OPEPD) – Develops educational policies and evaluates their impact.

##### Higher Education and Financial Aid

- Office of Federal Student Aid (FSA) – Administers federal financial aid programs such as Pell Grants and student loans.
- Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) – Supports colleges, universities, and student aid initiatives.

##### K-12 Education and Special Programs

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE) – Manages federal K-12 education programs, including Title I funding for disadvantaged schools.
- Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) – Supports individuals with disabilities through special education programs.
- Office of English Language Acquisition (OELA) – Provides resources for English language learners (ELLs).

### Civil Rights and Educational Equity

- Office for Civil Rights (OCR) – Enforces laws against discrimination in education.

### Research, Innovation, and Data

- Institute of Education Sciences (IES) – Conducts research and collects data on education systems and outcomes.

### Career, Technical, and Adult Education

- Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education (OCTAE) – Supports workforce development, adult education, and vocational training.

The Department of Education plays a crucial role in shaping U.S. education policy, supporting students and educators, and ensuring equitable access to quality education for all.

## **U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)**

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is responsible for ensuring energy security, advancing scientific research, and managing the nation's nuclear infrastructure. It develops energy policies, promotes clean energy technologies, and oversees environmental management programs.

### DOE Agencies and Their Functions

#### Energy Policy and Innovation

- Office of Policy (OP) – Develops national energy policies and strategic initiatives.
- Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) – Supports clean energy research, including solar, wind, and biofuels.
- Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (FECM) – Oversees fossil fuel research and carbon capture initiatives.
- Office of Nuclear Energy (NE) – Promotes nuclear power as a clean energy source and supports reactor technology research.

#### National Security and Nuclear Management

- National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) – Manages the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile and ensures nuclear security.

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence (IN) – Protects energy-related intelligence and national security interests.

### Scientific Research and Development

- Office of Science (SC) – Conducts advanced research in physics, chemistry, and artificial intelligence.
- Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) – Develops high-risk, high-reward energy technologies.

### Environmental Management and Waste Disposal

- Office of Environmental Management (EM) – Handles cleanup of nuclear waste and contaminated sites.
- Office of Legacy Management (LM) – Oversees long-term stewardship of decommissioned nuclear sites.

### Energy Infrastructure and Grid Security

- Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER) – Protects critical energy infrastructure from cyber threats.
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) – Regulates electricity, natural gas, and oil pipeline markets.

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

The Department of Energy plays a vital role in shaping U.S. energy policy, fostering innovation, and ensuring the security of the nation's energy systems and nuclear infrastructure.

## **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)**

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is responsible for protecting public health, providing essential human services, and advancing medical research. It oversees federal healthcare programs, disease prevention, and social services to improve the well-being of all Americans.

### HHS Agencies and Their Functions

#### Public Health and Disease Prevention

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – Monitors and prevents the spread of infectious diseases and health threats.
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA) – Regulates food, drugs, medical devices, and vaccines for safety and effectiveness.
- National Institutes of Health (NIH) – Conducts medical research to advance healthcare innovations and treatments.

#### Healthcare Services and Programs

- Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) – Administers Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) – Supports healthcare access for underserved communities.
- Indian Health Service (IHS) – Provides healthcare to Native American and Alaska Native populations.

### Social Services and Family Support

- Administration for Children and Families (ACF) – Oversees child welfare, early childhood education, and refugee assistance.
- Administration for Community Living (ACL) – Supports services for older adults and individuals with disabilities.

### Substance Abuse and Mental Health

- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) – Provides resources for mental health and substance abuse prevention.

### Healthcare Research and Quality

- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) – Improves healthcare quality, safety, and efficiency through research.

### Public Health Preparedness



## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) – Manages emergency responses to health threats, including pandemics and bioterrorism.

The Department of Health and Human Services plays a critical role in public health, medical research, social services, and ensuring access to healthcare for all Americans.

## **U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)**

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for protecting the United States from security threats, managing border security, responding to emergencies, and ensuring cybersecurity. It coordinates efforts across multiple agencies to safeguard the nation's infrastructure and public safety.

### DHS Agencies and Their Functions

#### Border Security and Immigration

- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) – Manages border security, customs enforcement, and trade regulations.
- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) – Enforces immigration laws, combats human trafficking, and investigates international crimes.
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) – Administers the naturalization process and immigration benefits.

#### Emergency Management and Disaster Response

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – Coordinates disaster response, recovery efforts, and emergency preparedness.

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

### Transportation and Infrastructure Security

- Transportation Security Administration (TSA) – Ensures security at airports, monitors passenger screening, and prevents aviation threats.
- Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) – Protects critical infrastructure from cyber threats and physical security risks.

### Maritime and Coastline Security

- U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) – Ensures maritime security, search-and-rescue operations, and environmental protection.

### Counterterrorism and Intelligence

- Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) – Analyzes security threats and provides intelligence to law enforcement agencies.
- Secret Service (USSS) – Protects the President, Vice President, and other high-ranking officials; investigates financial crimes.

### Science, Technology, and Research

- Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) – Develops innovative security solutions and advances homeland security technology.

The Department of Homeland Security plays a crucial role in protecting the nation from external

**Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

and internal threats, ensuring public safety, and responding to emergencies.

## **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)**

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is responsible for national housing policies, community development, and ensuring access to affordable housing. It provides financial assistance, enforces fair housing laws, and supports urban revitalization efforts.

### **HUD Agencies and Their Functions**

#### **Affordable Housing and Rental Assistance**

- Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) – Oversees public housing programs and rental assistance for low-income families.
- Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8) – Provides rental assistance to eligible low-income individuals and families.

#### **Homeownership and Mortgage Assistance**

- Federal Housing Administration (FHA) – Insures mortgages to make homeownership more accessible.
- Office of Housing – Supports homeownership programs, housing counseling, and mortgage lending regulations.

#### **Community Development and Revitalization**

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program – Provides funding to states and cities for community development and infrastructure projects.
- Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) – Supports programs that assist homeless individuals and promote affordable housing.

### Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

- Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) – Enforces federal laws prohibiting housing discrimination.

### Homelessness Prevention and Supportive Housing

- Continuum of Care (CoC) Program – Funds programs that help homeless individuals transition to stable housing.

### Policy, Research, and Innovation

- Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) – Conducts research on housing market trends and policy effectiveness.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development plays a vital role in ensuring safe, fair, and affordable housing for all Americans, while supporting community development and reducing homelessness.

## Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)

### **U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)**

The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) is responsible for managing the nation's natural resources, public lands, wildlife conservation, and relations with Indigenous communities. It oversees national parks, water resources, energy development, and historic preservation.

#### DOI Agencies and Their Functions

##### Public Lands and National Parks

National Park Service (NPS) – Manages national parks, monuments, and historical sites.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) – Oversees public lands for recreation, conservation, and resource development.

##### Wildlife and Environmental Conservation

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) – Protects endangered species, manages wildlife refuges, and enforces conservation laws.

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) – Regulates offshore energy resources, including oil, gas, and wind energy.

##### Water Resources and Management

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) – Manages water resources, dams, and irrigation projects in the western U.S.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) – Conducts scientific research on natural resources, earthquakes, and climate change.

### Energy and Mineral Resources

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) – Regulates offshore drilling and enforces environmental standards.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) – Oversees coal mining reclamation and land restoration.

### Indigenous Affairs and Tribal Relations

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) – Manages federal relations with Native American tribes.

Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) – Provides education services to Native American communities.

### Historic and Cultural Preservation

National Register of Historic Places – Maintains the official list of historic sites and landmarks.



**Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

The Department of the Interior plays a crucial role in preserving America's natural beauty, managing public lands, supporting Indigenous communities, and ensuring responsible energy development.

## Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)

### **U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)**

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) is responsible for enforcing federal laws, ensuring public safety, preventing crime, and administering justice. It oversees law enforcement agencies, prosecutes federal cases, and protects civil rights.

#### DOJ Agencies and Their Functions

##### Federal Law Enforcement

- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) – Investigates federal crimes, terrorism, cybercrime, and organized crime.
- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) – Enforces laws against illegal drugs and combats drug trafficking.
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) – Regulates firearms, explosives, and alcohol/tobacco distribution.
- U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) – Provides security for federal courts, transports prisoners, and apprehends fugitives.

##### Legal and Judicial Affairs

- Office of the Attorney General – Leads the DOJ and advises the President on legal matters.

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Office of the Solicitor General – Represents the U.S. government in Supreme Court cases.
- Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA) – Oversees federal prosecutors handling criminal and civil cases.

### Civil Rights and Community Safety

- Civil Rights Division – Enforces laws against discrimination and protects civil rights.
- Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) – Supports initiatives to prevent domestic violence and sexual assault.

### Prison and Criminal Rehabilitation

- Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) – Manages federal correctional facilities and inmate rehabilitation programs.

### Immigration and National Security

- Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) – Oversees immigration courts and asylum cases.
- National Security Division (NSD) – Handles counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and national security threats.

### Financial and Cybercrime Enforcement

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Antitrust Division – Enforces laws against monopolies and promotes fair competition.
- Criminal Division – Investigates fraud, corruption, organized crime, and cybercrime.

The Department of Justice plays a crucial role in upholding the law, protecting civil rights, and ensuring national security through its various agencies and legal enforcement initiatives.

## Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)

### **U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)**

The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) is responsible for promoting workers' rights, ensuring fair labor standards, providing job training, and overseeing workplace safety. It enforces federal labor laws, supports employment programs, and collects economic data on the workforce.

#### DOL Agencies and Their Functions

#### Worker Rights and Labor Standards

- Wage and Hour Division (WHD) – Enforces minimum wage, overtime pay, and family leave laws.
- Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) – Ensures federal contractors comply with equal employment opportunity laws.

#### Workplace Safety and Health

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) – Enforces workplace safety and health regulations.
- Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) – Regulates safety in the mining industry.

#### Employment and Job Training

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Employment and Training Administration (ETA) – Administers job training programs and unemployment insurance.
- Office of Apprenticeship – Supports registered apprenticeship programs for workforce development.

### Worker Benefits and Compensation

- Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) – Provides compensation for federal employees injured on the job.
- Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) – Protects employee retirement and health benefit plans.

### Labor Relations and International Affairs

- Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS) – Regulates labor unions and ensures financial transparency.
- Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) – Promotes fair labor practices globally and combats child labor.

### Economic Data and Research

- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) – Collects and analyzes economic data on employment, wages, and inflation.

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Women's Bureau – Advocates for workplace policies that support women workers.

The Department of Labor plays a critical role in enforcing labor laws, improving workplace safety, supporting workers' rights, and promoting economic opportunity through employment programs.

## **U.S. Department of State (DOS)**

The U.S. Department of State (DOS) is responsible for conducting foreign policy, representing the U.S. abroad, negotiating treaties, and promoting international cooperation. It oversees diplomatic missions, issues passports and visas, and supports global stability.

### DOS Agencies and Their Functions

#### Diplomatic Relations and Foreign Policy

- Bureau of Global Public Affairs (GPA) – Communicates U.S. foreign policy and global engagement.
- Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) – Manages security assistance and defense diplomacy.
- Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO) – Coordinates U.S. engagement with the United Nations and other global organizations.

#### Embassies, Consulates, and Diplomatic Missions

- Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA) – Oversees diplomatic relations in North, Central, and South America.



## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR) – Manages relations with European and Eurasian nations.
- Bureau of African Affairs (AF) – Develops U.S. policy towards African nations.
- Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) – Handles diplomacy in the Middle East and North Africa.
- Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP) – Manages relations in Asia and the Pacific region.
- Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA) – Focuses on diplomacy in South and Central Asia.

### Visas, Passports, and Consular Affairs

- Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) – Issues passports, visas, and provides assistance to U.S. citizens abroad.

### International Security and Counterterrorism

- Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) – Develops strategies to combat global terrorism.
- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) – Helps nations combat drug trafficking and crime.

### Economic Growth and Environmental Policy

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB) – Promotes global trade, investment, and economic diplomacy.
- Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) – Addresses global environmental and scientific issues.

### Human Rights and Humanitarian Assistance

- Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) – Supports humanitarian assistance and refugee resettlement.
- Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) – Promotes human rights and democratic governance worldwide.

### Foreign Aid and Development

- Office of Foreign Assistance (F) – Oversees foreign aid programs and funding.
- U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) – Provides economic, development, and humanitarian aid globally.

The Department of State plays a vital role in shaping U.S. foreign policy, fostering international diplomacy, and protecting U.S. interests abroad.

## **U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)**

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) is responsible for ensuring a safe, efficient, and modern transportation system. It oversees air, rail, highway, maritime, and transit networks while implementing policies to improve transportation infrastructure and safety.

### DOT Agencies and Their Functions

#### Highways and Road Safety

- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) – Oversees the national highway system and funds road construction projects.
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) – Regulates vehicle safety standards and promotes road safety initiatives.
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) – Enforces safety regulations for commercial trucks and buses.

#### Public Transit and Railways

- Federal Transit Administration (FTA) – Supports funding and development of public transportation systems.

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) – Regulates railroad safety and promotes rail system improvements.

### Aviation and Air Traffic

- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) – Regulates air traffic control, aviation safety, and airport development.

### Maritime and Waterway Transportation

- Maritime Administration (MARAD) – Supports the U.S. shipping industry and maritime transportation system.
- Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (SLSDC) – Maintains and operates the U.S. portion of the St. Lawrence Seaway for commercial navigation.

### Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety

- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) – Regulates the transportation of hazardous materials and pipeline safety.

### Research and Innovation

- Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology (OST-R) – Oversees transportation research and innovation.

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

### Civil Rights and Accessibility

- Office of Civil Rights – Ensures equal access to transportation services and enforces nondiscrimination policies.

The Department of Transportation plays a vital role in maintaining the safety, efficiency, and modernization of the U.S. transportation system across highways, rail, air, and maritime networks.

## **U.S. Department of the Treasury**

The U.S. Department of the Treasury is responsible for managing federal finances, collecting taxes, producing currency, enforcing financial laws, and overseeing economic policy. It plays a crucial role in maintaining the stability of the U.S. financial system.

### Treasury Agencies and Their Functions

#### Tax Collection and Revenue Management

- Internal Revenue Service (IRS) – Collects federal taxes, enforces tax laws, and administers tax refunds.

#### Currency and Coin Production

- Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) – Produces U.S. paper currency.
- United States Mint – Manufactures coins for circulation and collector purposes.

#### Economic Policy and Financial Stability

- Office of Economic Policy – Analyzes economic trends and advises on financial policies.
- Office of Financial Research (OFR) – Monitors risks to financial stability and supports economic research.

#### Banking and Financial Regulation

## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC)  
– Regulates and supervises national banks and federal savings associations.

### Debt and Financial Management

- Bureau of the Fiscal Service – Manages federal debt, borrowing, and financial operations.

### Sanctions and Financial Crime Enforcement

- Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) – Investigates money laundering, terrorism financing, and financial crimes.
- Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) – Administers and enforces economic sanctions against foreign entities.

### International Finance and Trade

- International Affairs Office – Oversees U.S. involvement in global financial institutions and trade policies.

The Department of the Treasury plays a vital role in ensuring the financial security of the United States, regulating the economy, collecting revenue, and combating financial crimes.

## **U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)**

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is responsible for providing healthcare, benefits, and services to military veterans, their families, and survivors. It oversees programs related to medical care, disability compensation, education, and housing assistance.

### VA Agencies and Their Functions

#### Veterans Healthcare Services

- Veterans Health Administration (VHA) – Provides medical care through VA hospitals, clinics, and long-term care facilities.

#### Veterans Benefits and Compensation

- Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) – Administers disability compensation, pensions, and education benefits.

#### Veterans Burial and Memorial Services

- National Cemetery Administration (NCA) – Manages national cemeteries and memorial services for eligible veterans.

#### Veterans Housing and Loan Assistance



## **Federal (Executive) Department Summary (What you might lose)**

- VA Home Loan Program – Provides veterans with mortgage assistance and home loan guarantees.

### Veterans Education and Employment Support

- GI Bill Program – Offers education and training benefits for veterans and their families.
- Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (VR&E) – Assists disabled veterans with job training and employment support.

### Mental Health and Suicide Prevention

- VA Mental Health Services – Provides counseling, PTSD treatment, and suicide prevention resources.

### Homeless Veterans Programs

- VA Homeless Programs – Supports housing and outreach services to help homeless veterans.

The Department of Veterans Affairs plays a critical role in supporting those who have served in the U.S. military by providing essential healthcare, benefits, and housing assistance.