

1: Independent Insurance Agents for Home, Auto & More | Trusted Choice

Independent agencies of the United States federal government are those agencies that exist outside the federal executive departments (those headed by a Cabinet secretary) and the Executive Office of the President.

United States Government The executive departments are the major operating units of the federal government, but many other agencies have important responsibilities for keeping the government and the economy working smoothly. These are often called independent agencies, since they are not part of the executive departments. The nature and purpose of these agencies vary widely. Some are regulatory groups with powers to supervise certain sectors of the economy. Others provide special services either to the government or to the people. In most cases, the agencies have been created by Congress to deal with matters that have become too complex for the scope of ordinary legislation. In , for example, Congress established the Environmental Protection Agency to coordinate governmental action to protect the environment. Among the most important independent agencies are the following: The Central Intelligence Agency CIA coordinates the intelligence activities of certain government departments and agencies; collects, correlates, and evaluates intelligence information relating to national security; and makes recommendations to the National Security Council within the Office of the President. The Environmental Protection Agency EPA works with state and local governments throughout the United States to control and abate pollution in the air and water and to deal with problems related to solid waste, pesticides, radiation, and toxic substances. EPA sets and enforces standards for air and water quality, evaluates the impact of pesticides and chemical substances, and manages the "Superfund" program for cleaning toxic waste sites. The Federal Communications Commission FCC is charged with regulating interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. It licenses radio and television broadcast stations, assigns radio frequencies, and enforces regulations designed to ensure that cable rates are reasonable. The FCC regulates common carriers, such as telephone and telegraph companies, as well as wireless telecommunications service providers. The Federal Emergency Management Agency FEMA coordinates the work of federal, state, and local agencies in responding to floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, and other natural disasters. FEMA provides financial assistance to individuals and governments to rebuild homes, businesses, and public facilities; trains firefighters and emergency medical professionals; and funds emergency planning throughout the United States and its territories. The Federal Reserve regulates private banking institutions, works to contain systemic risk in financial markets, and provides certain financial services to the U. The Federal Trade Commission FTC enforces federal antitrust and consumer protection laws by investigating complaints against individual companies initiated by consumers, businesses, congressional inquiries, or reports in the media. The General Services Administration GSA is responsible for the purchase, supply, operation, and maintenance of federal property, buildings, and equipment, and for the sale of surplus items. GSA also manages the federal motor vehicle fleet and oversees telecommuting centers and child care centers. It placed the first American satellites and astronauts in orbit, and it launched the Apollo spacecraft that landed men on the moon in . Today, NASA conducts research aboard earth-orbiting satellites and interplanetary probes, explores new concepts in advanced aerospace technology, and operates the U. The holdings of the National Archives include original textual materials, motion picture films, sound and video recordings, maps, still pictures, and computer data. The Declaration of Independence, the U. The National Science Foundation NSF supports basic research and education in science and engineering in the United States through grants, contracts, and other agreements awarded to universities, colleges, and nonprofit and small business institutions. The NSF encourages cooperation among universities, industry, and government, and it promotes international cooperation through science and engineering. OPM supports agencies with personnel services and policy leadership, and it manages the federal retirement system and health insurance program. The Peace Corps, founded in , trains and places volunteers to serve in foreign countries for two years. Peace Corps volunteers, now working in some 80 nations, assist in agricultural-rural development, small business, health, natural resources conservation, and education. Federal laws require companies that plan to raise money by selling their own securities to file reports about their operations with the SEC, so that investors have access

to all material information. The commission has powers to prevent or punish fraud in the sale of securities and is authorized to regulate stock exchanges. The Small Business Administration SBA was created in to advise, assist, and protect the interests of small business concerns. The SBA guarantees loans to small businesses, aids victims of floods and other natural disasters, promotes the growth of minority-owned firms, and helps secure contracts for small businesses to supply goods and services to the federal government. The Postal Service is responsible for the collection, transportation, and delivery of the mails, and for the operation of thousands of local post offices across the country. It also provides international mail service through the Universal Postal Union and other agreements with foreign countries. An independent Postal Rate Commission, also created in , sets the rates for different classes of mail.

2: Independent agencies of the United States government - Wikipedia

Independent Agencies of the United States government are tasked with administering the law as regarding specific areas such as the environment, social security, and veteran affairs.

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Independent agencies can be distinguished from the federal executive departments and other executive agencies by their structural and functional characteristics. The president appoints the commissioners or board members, subject to Senate confirmation, but they often serve terms that are staggered and longer than a four-year presidential term, [4] meaning that most presidents will not have the opportunity to appoint all the commissioners of a given independent agency. The president can normally designate which commissioner will serve as the chairperson. In contrast, the president can remove regular executive agency heads at will. If the independent agency exercises any executive powers like enforcement, and most of them do, Congress cannot participate in the regular removal process of commissioners. Congress can, however, pass statutes limiting the circumstances under which the president can remove commissioners of independent agencies. Regulatory agencies[edit] There is a further distinction between an independent agency and an independent regulatory agency. The Paperwork Reduction Act lists 19 enumerated "independent regulatory agencies". Generally, the heads of independent regulatory agencies can only be removed for cause, whereas Cabinet members and heads of executive agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency, serve "at the pleasure of the president". It acts as the primary human intelligence provider for the federal government. The agency protects market participants against manipulation, abusive trade practices, and fraud. Through oversight and regulation, the CFTC enables the markets to serve better their important functions in the US economy, providing a mechanism for price discovery and a means of offsetting price risk. Its jurisdiction includes banks, credit unions, securities firms, payday lenders, mortgage-servicing operations, foreclosure relief services, debt collectors, other financial companies in the United States. The Environmental Protection Agency EPA works with state and local governments throughout the United States to control and abate environmental pollution and to address problems related to solid waste, pesticides, radiation, and toxic substances. The EPA sets and enforces standards for air, soil and water quality, evaluates the impact of pesticides and chemical substances, and manages the Superfund program for cleaning toxic waste sites. The Federal Communications Commission FCC is charged with regulating interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. It licenses radio and television broadcast stations, assigns radio frequencies, and enforces regulations designed to ensure that cable rates are reasonable. The FCC regulates common carriers, such as telephone and telegraph companies, as well as wireless telecommunications service providers. The Commission oversees election rules as well as reporting of campaign contributions by the candidates. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission FERC is the United States federal agency with jurisdiction over interstate electricity sales, wholesale electric rates, hydroelectric licensing, natural gas pricing, and oil pipeline rates. FERC also reviews and authorizes liquefied natural gas LNG terminals, interstate natural gas pipelines, and non-federal hydropower projects. It is charged with ensuring a competitive and efficient ocean transportation system. The Federal Reserve regulates private banking institutions, works to contain systemic risk in financial markets, and provides certain financial services to the federal government, the public, and financial institutions. It was established to administer the Thrift Savings Plan TSP, which provides federal employees the opportunity to save for additional retirement security. The Thrift Savings Plan is a tax-deferred defined contribution plan similar to a private sector 401(k) plan. The Federal Trade Commission FTC enforces federal antitrust and consumer protection laws by investigating complaints against individual companies initiated by consumers, businesses, congressional inquiries, or reports in the media. The General Services Administration GSA is responsible for the purchase, supply, operation, and maintenance of federal property, buildings, and equipment, and for the sale of surplus items. GSA also manages the federal motor vehicle fleet and oversees telecommuting centers and civilian child care centers. The International Trade Commission ITC

provides trade expertise to both the legislative and executive branches of the federal government, determines the impact of imports on US industries, and directs actions against certain unfair trade practices, such as patent, trademark, and copyright infringement. The holdings of the National Archives include original textual materials, motion picture films, sound and video recordings, maps, still pictures, and computer data. It is responsible for the civilian space program as well as aeronautics and aerospace research. The NRC oversees reactor safety and security, reactor licensing and renewal, radioactive material safety, and spent fuel management storage, security, recycling, and disposal. The National Science Foundation NSF supports fundamental research and education in all the non-medical fields of science and engineering. Provides regulatory oversight over the activities of the United States Postal Service. Federal laws require companies that plan to raise money by selling their own securities to file reports about their operations with the SEC, so that investors have access to all material information. The commission has powers to prevent or punish fraud in the sale of securities and is authorized to regulate stock exchanges. It is not part of the Department of Defense; however, it exists to serve the emergency manpower needs of the military by conscripting untrained men, or personnel with professional health care skills, if directed by Congress and the President. Its statutory missions also include being ready to administer an alternative service program, in lieu of military service for men classified as conscientious objectors. The Small Business Administration SBA was created in to advise, assist, and protect the interests of small business concerns. The SBA guarantees loans to small businesses, aids victims of floods and other natural disasters, promotes the growth of minority-owned firms, and helps secure contracts for small businesses to supply goods and services to the federal government. The SI conducts scientific and scholarly research; publishes the results of studies, explorations, and investigations; organizes exhibits representative of the arts, the sciences, American history, and world culture; and engages in educational programming and national and international cooperative research. Most of the National Museums in Washington, D. To qualify for these benefits, most American workers pay Social Security taxes on their earnings; future benefits are based on employee contributions. The STB is an economic regulatory agency that Congress charged with resolving railroad rate and service disputes and reviewing proposed railroad mergers. The STB is decisionally independent, although it is administratively affiliated with the Department of Transportation. The Postal Service is responsible for the collection, transportation, and delivery of the mails, and for the operation of thousands of local post offices across the country. It also provides international mail service through the Universal Postal Union and other agreements with foreign countries. Lasting from April 14, , to June 30, it was directed by George Creel. The agency used propaganda available to achieve its goals. The Interstate Commerce Commission regulated common carriers and was thus able to render far reaching orders, such as the desegregation of public transportation. After trucking and railroads were largely deregulated, the ICC was replaced with the independent Surface Transportation Board , with remaining functions transferred to the Department of Transportation. The United States Maritime Commission was intended to formulate a merchant shipbuilding program to design and build five hundred modern merchant cargo ships for the US Merchant Marine. It also formed the United States Maritime Service. In , its functions were transferred to the United States Maritime Administration , which later became part of the Department of Transportation. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was designed to help finance projects during the Great Depression. Scandals led to its eventual dissolution in . The Atomic Energy Commission was established for peacetime development of atomic energy. In it was abolished, and two new agencies were created, the Energy Research and Development Administration for military development of nuclear materials and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for regulation of civilian uses of nuclear materials, such as nuclear power plants and medical uses.

3: Independence Agencies Ltd

Independent establishments are created by Congress to address concerns that go beyond the scope of ordinary legislation. These agencies are responsible for keeping the government and economy running smoothly.

The Independent Agencies The executive departments are the major operating units of the federal government, but there are many other agencies which have important responsibilities for keeping the government and the economy working smoothly. These are often called independent agencies, since they are not part of the executive departments. The nature and purpose of these agencies vary widely. Some are regulatory groups, with powers to supervise certain sectors of the economy. Others provide special services, either to the government or to the people. In most cases, the agencies have been created by Congress to deal with matters that have become too complex for the scope of ordinary legislation. The Interstate Commerce Commission, for example, was established by Congress in to curb the growing power of the railroads. In recent years, however, a trend toward deregulation of the economy has altered the functions of many federal regulatory bodies. Among the most important independent agencies are the following: Action is the principal federal agency for administering domestic volunteer service programs to meet basic human needs, and to support the self-help efforts of poor individuals and communities. The Central Intelligence Agency CIA coordinates intelligence activities of certain government departments and agencies; collects, correlates and evaluates intelligence information relating to national security; and makes recommendations to the National Security Council. The Environmental Protection Agency EPA , founded in , works with state and local governments throughout the United States to control and abate pollution in the air and water, and to deal with the problems of solid waste, pesticides, radiation and toxic substances. EPA sets and enforces standards for air and water quality, evaluates the impact of pesticides and chemical substances, and manages the so-called "Superfund" program for cleaning toxic waste sites. The Federal Communications Commission licenses the operation of radio and television stations and regulates interstate telephone and telegraph services. It sets rates for interstate communications services, assigns radio frequencies, and administers international communications treaties. It regulates the volume of credit and money in circulation. The Federal Trade Commission guards against trade abuses and unfair business practices by conducting investigations and holding hearings on complaints. The General Accounting Office is an arm of the legislative branch that oversees expenditures by the executive branch. It is headed by the comptroller general of the United States. It settles or adjusts -- independently of the executive departments -- all claims and demands by or against the federal government, and all money accounts in which the government is concerned. It also checks the ledger accounts of all federal disbursement and collection officers to see that public funds have been paid out legally. The General Services Administration controls much of the physical property of the federal government. It is responsible for the purchase, supply, operation and maintenance of federal property, buildings and equipment, and for the sale of surplus items. The Interstate Commerce Commission regulates the rates and practices in interstate commerce of all common carriers, such as railroads, buses, trucks, and shipping on inland waterways. It supervises the issuance of stocks and bonds by common carriers and enforces safety laws. Today, NASA conducts research aboard Earth-orbiting satellites and interplanetary probes, explores new concepts in advanced aerospace technology, and operates the U. In the s, NASA will assemble, in space, the components for a permanent space station manned by international crews from the United States, Europe and Japan. The National Foundation On The Arts And The Humanities encourages the development of American arts, literature and scholarship, through grants to individuals, groups, institutions and state agencies. The National Science Foundation was created to strengthen basic research and education in the sciences in the United States. It grants funds for research and education programs to universities and other institutions, and coordinates the science information activities of the federal government. The Office Of Personnel Management in assumed functions of the Civil Service Commission, which was created in to establish a merit system for government service and to eliminate politics from public appointments. The agency holds competitive examinations across the country to select qualified workers for over three million government posts. It also sponsors training programs to increase the

effectiveness of government employees. The Peace Corps, founded in , trains volunteers to serve in foreign countries for two years. Peace Corps volunteers, now working in more than 60 nations, assist in agricultural-rural development, small business, health, natural resources conservation and education. The Securities And Exchange Commission was established to protect investors who buy stocks and bonds. Federal laws require companies that plan to raise money by selling their own securities to file facts about their operations with the commission. The commission has powers to prevent or punish fraud in the sale of securities, and is authorized to regulate stock exchanges. The Small Business Administration lends money to small businesses, aids victims of floods and other natural disasters, and helps secure contracts for small businesses to supply goods and services to the federal government. The United States Agency For International Development USAID carries out economic assistance programs designed to help the people in developing countries develop their human and economic resources, increase their productive capacities, and improve the quality of human life. International Development Cooperation Agency, which serves as the focal point for U. It represents the United States on international arms control commissions and supports research on arms control and disarmament. The United States Information Agency USIA seeks to promote a better understanding of the United States in other countries through the dissemination abroad of information about the nation, its people, culture and policies. USIA also administers a number of two-way educational and cultural exchange programs, such as the Fulbright Program, with foreign nations. It provides assistance to foreign press and television journalists covering the United States. The Agency also advises the president and the various departments of the government on foreign opinion concerning U. The Postal Service is responsible for the collection, transportation and delivery of the mails, and for the operation of thousands of local post offices across the country. It also provides international mail service through the Universal Postal Union and other agreements with foreign countries. An independent Postal Rate Commission, also created in , sets the rates for different classes of mail.

4: Independent Agencies | Pekin Insurance

Noun 1. independent agency - an agency of the United States government that is created by an act of Congress and is independent of the executive departments NRC, Nuclear Regulatory Commission - an independent federal agency created in to license and regulate nuclear power plants Environmental.

5: Independent Agencies - Administrative | www.enganchecubano.com

The Independent Agencies The executive departments are the major operating units of the federal government, but there are many other agencies which have important responsibilities for keeping the government and the economy working smoothly.

6: United States Government - Independent Agencies

The head of most independent agencies is a commission/ collegial (means a multimember head) rather than a 1 person head of the executive agency.

7: Maryland Independent Agencies

A regulatory agency part of the government of the United States established by Congress but works independently of the executive governmental departments in a supervisory role.

8: List of federal agencies in the United States - Wikipedia

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES In Maryland, independent agencies are part of the executive branch of government. They

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES pdf

are those offices, commissions, boards, departments, and other agencies of State government established by statute as independent units of government.

9: What is independent agency? definition and meaning - www.enganchecubano.com

United States Government. The executive departments are the major operating units of the federal government, but many other agencies have important responsibilities for keeping the government and the economy working smoothly.

1. *The Van Doos Sail for Europe May 191533 Christian Living Classics Pure Vowel Sounds And Tone Production Gospel according to Matthew Jonathan tropper this is where i leave you Marine electrical practice watson Heroism in the Third Reich Part XIII. Endocrine system drugs In the Dark of the Night/Lvl 1 (Easy to Read Movie Storybook , Level 1) The Berenstain Bear Scouts and the Sci-Fi Pizza (The Berenstain Bear Scouts) V. 2. Bristol-Meyers Squibb to corporation History of waterfall model The future of Opus Dei. Triangle similarity theorems worksheet Role of mechanical engineer in oil and gas industry David Bowie Glass Idol Best tablet for taking notes on XCMDs for HyperCard Classroom management and learning As yet theyve harmed no good men Mechanical exposure assessment in the design of work W. Patrick Neumann and Richard Wells Lighthouse lead sheet clover Hands-on Illustrator 7 for Macintosh and Windows Sarah Emily Warner Bullock /t542 Psychology of musical ability Essentials Of Psychology Plus Study Guide Reel 734-735. Tuscarawas County More of the Most Beautiful Pop Ballads Guide to mysql book Civic identity and religious identity I : the transformation of the city Unholy alliance peter levenda Islamic vision to make a better world Enhancing Microsoft Content Management Server with ASP.NET 2.0 Bar bending machine manual Dom from the known Necessity for choice International financial institution lending to Asia and the Pacific Theories of emotional and social development lob net banking application Jesus, Physician 521*