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Title 1

Prosecuting Intellectual Property Crimes

Principal Author: David Goldstone

The U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division—Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section

In an effort to assist law enforcement agencies across the country in combating trademark counterfeiting, copyright piracy, and theft of trade secrets, the Department of Justice released an electronic manual devoted exclusively to prosecuting intellectual property crime on January 5, 2001.

The manual contained a variety of materials including a quick reference chart for typical IP cases, a list of commonly charged IP crimes, and explanations of the criminal laws of trademark counterfeiting, copyright piracy, and trade secrets.

Prosecuting Intellectual Property Crimes addresses certain prosecutorial practices that relate to IP cases, including a discussion framework for analyzing whether or not to prosecute an infringement crime, an analysis of restitution in IP cases, and a discussion of other federal offenses to consider in such cases.

Deputy Attorney General Eric H. Holder, Jr. praised this helpful resource in the initial press release, stating that, “this manual will be an essential resource to federal and state law enforcement in the fight against IP crime, particularly in high-technology and cutting edge cases.”

1 volume ***Please Inquire for Pricing Information***

Item #11491; xxxi, 310 pages; ISBN 1-57588-691-X

Originally Published (e-version): Washington; U.S. Department of Justice Office of Legal Education; 2001

Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc.; 2001

Title 2

**The Federal Death Penalty System
A Statistical Survey (1988-2000)**

On June 11, 2001, Timothy Mc Veigh became the first person to be executed by the federal government since 1963 and the 34th person to be executed by the federal government since 1930. At the end of 1998, there were 19 defendants with pending death sentences in the federal system.

The Federal Death Penalty System: A Statistical Survey provides an abundance of information regarding the federal death penalty system since the enactment of the first modern capital punishment statute in 1988.

It explains the Department of Justice's internal decision-making process for deciding whether or not to seek the death penalty, and presents statistical information focusing on the racial/ethnic and geographic distribution of defendants and their victims.

An extensive and well-organized list of tables is included to simplify the researching process, making the book a valuable possession not only for legal researchers, but also for any scholar or student of the United States criminal justice system.

1 volume ***Please Inquire for Pricing Information***

Item #4615; 422 pages; ISBN 1-57588-693-6

Originally Published (e-version): Washington; U.S. Department of Justice; 2000

Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc.; 2001

Title 3

**Study of Financial Privacy and Bankruptcy
Financial Privacy in Bankruptcy: A Case Study on Privacy in Public and
Judicial Records**

Title # 3 in Hein's Electronic Documents Reprint Series, *Study of Financial Privacy and Bankruptcy*, discusses the competing interests of private entities in access to a debtor's information in the personal bankruptcy process and the debtor's interest in privacy. The Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, and the Office of Management and Budget studied how to best handle private entities' access to personal financial information found in bankruptcy court records, hoping to balance interests in efficiency, government accountability, and privacy.

While this report focuses on bankruptcy cases and proceedings, its methodology and principles also will contribute to the continuing debates over access to records by the general public and privacy in other contexts, most notably in the areas of judicial records and state and local government records. This concise work is essential toward understanding the government's position as to how far an individual's right to privacy extends, making this newly-printed book of great value to any legal researcher.

1 volume*Please Inquire for Pricing Information*
Item #13073; v, 73 pages; ISBN 1-57588-692-8
Originally Published (e-version): Washington; U.S. Department of the Treasury; 2001
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc.; 2001

Title 4

A Review of FBI Security Programs

"The Commission for the Review of FBI Security Programs" was established in response to possibly the worst intelligence disaster in U.S. history: the treason of Robert Hanssen, an FBI Supervisory Special Agent, who over 22 years gave the Soviet Union and Russia vast quantities of documents and computer diskettes filled with national security information of incalculable value.

As shocking as the depth of Hanssen's betrayal is the ease with which he was able to steal material he has described as "tremendously useful" and "remarkably useful" to hostile foreign powers.

Recognizing that operational efficiency is of the utmost importance, especially when the country might be under terrorist siege, the Commission attempted to recommend changes in FBI security programs that would minimize the harm that those who betray the country could do and also shorten the time between their defection and detection. Additionally, the recommendations made in the report were intended to address significant flaws in the process through which the Bureau generates and implements security policy and protocols for classified information.

1 volume*Please Inquire for Pricing Information*
Item #11995; ISBN 1-57588-732-0
Originally Published (e-version): Washington; U.S. Department of Justice; 2002
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc.; 2003

Title 5

NAFTA Handbook

The **NAFTA Handbook** is provided by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Headquarters as reference material to assist immigration inspectors in processing applicants for admission under the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Among the many sources of information listed in this manual are Chapter 16 of the North American Free Trade Agreement, pertinent sections of 8 CFR, Operating Instructions, Inspectors Field Manual, Interim Decisions and Case Law Summaries, NAFTA Interim and Final Rule, Implementation wires, and other pertinent memoranda. The reference material contained in the **NAFTA Handbook** is valuable to any researcher desiring to learn more about the nature of the oft-debated North American Free Trade Agreement and the rules that govern it.

1 volume**Please Inquire for Pricing Information**
Item #9834; 215 pages; ISBN 1-57588-733-9; LC 2002032863
Originally Published (e-version): Washington; U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Headquarters, Office of Inspections; 1999
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc; 2002

Title 6

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000

At least 700,000 persons are trafficked within or across international borders each year, primarily women and children. Victims are often lured into trafficking networks through false promises of good working conditions and high pay as domestic workers, factory and farm workers, nannies, waitresses, sales clerks, or models, when in fact these victims are sold into the international sex trade, prostitution, slavery, and forced labor through coercion, threats of physical violence, psychological abuse, torture and imprisonment.

The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 requires that the Secretary of Labor provide benefits and services to victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons to the same extent as aliens who are admitted to the United States as refugees, without regard to their immigration status.

The report covers events through April 15, 2001 and is based upon information for many sources, including U.S. embassies and consulates around the world. The Department of State supports its finding that a country has a significant number of trafficked victims, outlining the credible reporting system that it utilized.

This report is a diplomatic tool for the U.S. Government in combating trafficking in persons, serving as an instrument for continued dialogue, and a means to encourage increased prosecution, protection, and prevention programs. The Department of State continues to hope that this report will be a catalyst for governmental efforts to combat trafficking in persons around the world, so that the degrading practice is eventually eliminated.

1 volume**Please Inquire for Pricing Information**
Item #14284; ISBN 1-57588-748-7
Originally Published (e-version): Washington; Department of State, United States of America; 2001
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc.; 2003

Title 7

The Immigration and Naturalization Service's Contacts with Two September 11 Terrorists: A Review of the INS's Admissions of Mohamed Atta and Marwan Alshehhi, its Processing of their Change of Status Applications, and its Efforts to Track Foreign Students in the United States

Mohamed Atta and Marwan Alshehhi gained international notoriety when they hijacked, piloted, and crashed two planes into the North and South Tower (respectively) of New York City's World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, resulting in the deaths of thousands of people and the complete destruction of the World Trade Center.

Six months later, a small flight training school in Florida received official documents from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) that had been processed prior to the events of September 11, 2001, approving requests that Atta and Alshehhi had made in September 2000 to change their nonimmigrant status from "visitor" to that of "vocational student." Already under heavy criticism, the INS became the target of even greater public vilification, leading U.S. President George W. Bush to direct the Attorney General to investigate the INS's failure to handle the situation properly.

This thorough report from the Office of the Inspector General analyzes all aspects surrounding the incident, including the INS's delayed processing of their applications for change of status, its failure to stop delivery of the documents to the flight school, and its foreign student program. The work also provides background information regarding the structure of the INS, probes Atta and Alshehhi's entry into the country, reviews the INS's proposed changes with respect to foreign students, and offers recommendations to the INS.

1 volume**Please Inquire for Pricing Information**
Item #6186; viii, 212 pages; ISBN 1-57588-746-0; LC 2002038807
Originally Published (e-version): Washington; U.S. Department of Justice; 2002
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc; 2003

Title 8

Guide on Evaluating Environmental Liability for Property Transfers
Civilian Federal Agency Taskforce

In the course of carrying out their missions, federal agencies routinely lease and transfer real property, which requires that they evaluate these properties for potential environmental contamination and liability. To aid in this evaluation, the Civilian Federal Agency Task Force released *Guide on Evaluating Environmental Liability for Property Transfers*, an immensely helpful document that summarizes the conditions and processes for evaluating potential liability.

This practical work introduces readers to the large context of environmental issues associated with real property transfers and sets forth guidelines for conducting an Environmental Due Diligence Audit (EDDA), providing baseline instructions for acquiring, leasing, transferring, or terminating interest in any real property.

1 volume**Please Inquire for Pricing Information**
Item #5469; v, 279 pages; ISBN 1-57588-747-9; LC 2002038781
Originally Published (e-version): Washington; Civilian Federal Agency Task Force; 1998
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc; 2003

Title 9

Generic Drug Entry Prior to Patent Expiration: An FTC Study

The use of generic drugs has increased exponentially over the past 20 years. When the Hatch-Waxman Amendments were enacted in 1984 to create opportunities for market entry by generic drug manufacturers, generic drugs accounted for 19% of the prescriptions filled for pharmaceutical products. Today, they comprise more than 47% of the prescriptions filled.

Despite this success, several brand name and generic drug companies arranged anti-competitive agreements to keep certain generic drugs off the market, taking advantage of two exploitable provisions of Hatch- Waxman. Their actions forced the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to take antitrust actions against these companies and led to *Generic Drug Entry Prior to Patent Expiration: An FTC Study*, which examines whether the conduct challenged by the FTC was isolated, or if this abuse is more typical.

With dependency on pharmaceutical products continuing to grow and outpace expenditures for other consumer products, the importance of cost-saving generic drugs escalates daily. This study fully explores how to ensure that generic drugs continue to gain market share, offering recommendations to mitigate the possibility of abuse of the Hatch-Waxman Amendments in hopes of keeping generic drugs viable and saving government payers, private health plans, employers, and consumers thousands of dollars.

1 volume*Please Inquire for Pricing Information*
Item #5171; xiv, 113 pages; ISBN 1-57588-745-2; LC 2002038782
Originally Published (e-version): Washington; Federal Trade Commission; 2002
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc.; 2003

Title 10

Department of Homeland Security: A Compilation of Government Documents Relating to Executive Reorganization (includes 2006 supp.)

Compiled by Peggy Roebuck Jarrett

One year after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the Homeland Security Act of 2002 was signed into law, creating a new cabinet-level department and the largest executive reorganization since the Department of Defense was established in the 1940s. The new Department of Homeland Security (DHS) came into being on January 25, 2003, with the goal of combining 22 government agencies for the common purpose of preventing future terrorist attacks on American soil.

Department of Homeland Security: A Compilation of Government Documents Relating to Executive Reorganization provides current researchers with a single, in-print source for finding the core government documents relating to this massive executive reorganization and ensures the availability of these electronically disseminated documents for future researchers.

The work includes a complete Master Table of Documents (which is arranged chronologically), as well as a List of Documents by Type. A bibliography of related documents and websites adds further value to this important title on the continuous restructuring of government and the evolution of the U.S. political system.

1 volume (in 2 loose-leaf binders) **(includes 2006 Supplement)** \$175.00
Binder 1 (Documents #1-30, 2003) \$110.00
Binder 2 (Documents #31-52, 2006 Supplement) \$85.00
Item #3379; xix, 1060 pages; ISBN 0-8377-9351-3; LC 2003049964
Originally Published (e-version): Washington; (Various Congressional and Executive Branch sources); 2001-
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc; 2003

Title 11

September 11 Detainees: A Review of the Treatment of Aliens Held on Immigration Charges in Connection with the Investigation of the September 11 Attacks

Shortly after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the U.S. Attorney General directed the FBI and other federal law enforcement personnel to use “every available law enforcement tool” to arrest persons who “participate in, or lend support to, terrorist activities.”

As a result, one of the principal responses by law enforcement authorities after the attacks was to use the federal immigration laws to detain aliens suspected of having possible ties to terrorism. Within two months, authorities had detained at least 1,200 citizens and aliens nationwide. While some were questioned and released without charge, many were arrested for violating federal immigration law.

This work reviews the allegations that began to arise in the media that detainees were being mistreated, which led to several individual detainees and non-profit organizations filing lawsuits against the Department of Justice protesting the lack of information about the detainees and the length and condition of their confinement.

1 volume*Please Inquire for Pricing Information*
Item #12493; ISBN 1-57588-807-6
Originally Published (e-version): Washington; U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of the Inspector Gen.; 2003
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc; 2004

Title 12

**Treaties and Other International Agreements:
The Role of the United States Senate
A Study Prepared for the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate
Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress**

In 2001, Committee of Foreign Relations Chairman Jesse Helms requested that a new treaty reference be published volume for the U.S. Senate, leading the Congressional Research Service to produce *Treaties and Other International Agreements: The Role of the United States Senate*.

This revision to the original 1993 volume summarizes international and U.S. law on treaties and other international agreements, tracing the process of treaty making through its various stages—initiation and negotiation, ratification, entry into force, implementation, and termination—while describing the respective senatorial and Presidential roles at each stage. In addition, it reviews the treaty making provisions of the Constitution and examines the differences between treaties and executive agreements.

This important study was prepared by policy specialists and attorneys, who provide background information on issues concerning the Senate’s duties. Appendices include a glossary of frequently used terms, a list of treaties approved by the Senate from 1993 to 2000, and a wealth of other treaty-related materials that help make this work a valuable part of a library’s government documents collection.

1 volume*Please Inquire for Pricing Information*
Item #13650; xi, 435 pages; ISBN 1-57588-808-4
Originally Published (e-version): Washington; U.S. Government Publishing Office; 2001
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc.; 2004

Title 13

Committee Staff Investigation of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Oversight of Enron Corporation—Staff Memorandum

On December 2, 2001, Enron, then the nation's seventh largest company, filed for federal bankruptcy protection amid allegations of far-reaching fraud. Its collapse left thousands of employees without jobs and severely diminished their retirement savings, all while erasing billions of dollars of shareholder value. The downfall also triggered a crisis of investor confidence in U.S. markets, and the effects that reverberated through the energy sector and other parts of the U.S. economy continue to be felt today.

One month after the Enron meltdown, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs began an investigation which examined a variety of public and private entities that had responsibility for overseeing Enron's activities and protecting the public against the type of calamities that resulted. Specifically, the Committee scrutinized the role of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

As its investigation concluded, the Committee determined that FERC had failed to understand the significance Enron's problems and their implications, and "displayed a striking lack of thoroughness and determination with respect to key aspects of Enron's activities." All of the Committee's findings during the examination are published in this work.

1 volume**Please Inquire for Pricing Information**
Item #2350; 51 pages; ISBN 1-57588-810-6
Originally Published (e-version): Washington; U.S. Senate Committee on Government Affairs; 2002
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc.; 2004

Title 14

Law of War Workshop Deskbook
Edited by Commander Brian J. Bill

In June 2000, the International and Operational Law Department at the Army JAG School compiled *Law of War Workshop Deskbook* to review the ongoing development of the law of war. In a thorough and well-organized fashion, this work discusses the history of the law of war, legal bases for the use of force, the legal framework for the law of war, prisoners of war and detainees, and the protection of civilians during armed conflict.

Law of War Workshop Deskbook also examines the 1949 Convention on Wounded and Sick in the Field, means and methods of warfare, war crimes and command responsibility, the law of war as it relates to operations other than war, and methods of instruction for the law of war. The objectives of every part of the book are outlined at the beginning of each chapter, and definitions to key terms are provided before topics are examined in-depth.

Aside from Commander Bill, other contributors to the work include Major Geoffrey S. Corn, Lieutenant Patrick J. Gibbons, Lieutenant Colonel Michael C. Jordan, Major Michael O. Lacey, Major Shannon M. Morningstar, and Major Michael L. Smidt. After only being available in electronic format for nearly four years, this evaluation has now been printed on acid-free paper and is available from William S. Hein & Co., Inc.!

1 volume.....**Please Inquire for Pricing Information**
Item #8409; viii, 278 pages; ISBN 1-57588-811-4
Originally Published (e-version): Charlottesville; Judge Advocate General's School; 2000

Title 15

History of the Federal Parole System

U.S. Department of Justice, Prepared by Dr. Peter B. Hoffman

Over the course of a century, the federal parole system has experienced a tumultuous existence. After the parole of federal prisoners began after legislation was enacted on June 25, 1910, the system evolved substantially at certain points in time, but nearly faded into non-existence at others. Most recently, the *21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act of 2002* extended the life of the parole Commission until November 5, 2001, leaving the status of the Parole Commission beyond that date unresolved.

Prepared by Parole Commission consultant Dr. Peter B. Hoffman, *History of the Federal Parole System* follows the system from its humble beginnings through its most significant stages and back to its current state. The report discusses all of the legislation that has influenced the parole of federal prisoners, including the *Youth Corrections Act*, the *Parole Commission and Reorganization Act*, and the *Parole Commission Phaseout Act of 1996*.

Hoffman divides his report into four parts: a chronological history of the federal parole system, a list and brief biographical sketch of all who have served as Members/Commissioners of the U.S. Board of Parole or Parole Commission, an examination of their workload since 1931, and a list of books, articles, and other material relevant to the history of the constantly changing federal parole system.

1 volume**Please Inquire for Pricing Information**
Item #5888; 83 pages; ISBN 1-57588-812-2; LC 2004040635
Originally Published (e-version): Washington; U.S. Department of Justice; 2003
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc.; 2004

Title 16

Domestic Operational Law (DOPLAW) Handbook for Judge Advocates

Center for Law and Military Operations

The *Domestic Operations (DOPLAW) Handbook* is a product of the Center for Law and Military Operations (CLAMO). The first publication of its kind, it is designed as a resource for operational lawyers involved in domestic support operations and meets a long existing need for greater understanding of the legal issues inherent in such operations. The contents of the *Handbook* are based on statutes, DOD Directives, Army Regulations and Field Manuals, other service regulations, and lessons learned by judge advocates. Chapters include Military Support to Civilian Law Enforcement, Counterdrug Operations, Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances, Disaster Assistance, Consequence Management, and Intelligence Law and Policy Considerations During Domestic Support Operations. In addition, this valuable work reviews prominent legislation such as the *Posse Comitatus Act*, and its appendices contain 53 documents relevant to the always-vital issue of domestic support operations.

1 volume.....**Please Inquire for Pricing Information**
Item #3675; xii, 480 pages; ISBN 1-57588-822-X; LC 2004040645
Originally Published (e-version): Charlottesville; Center for Law and Military Operations; 2001
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc; 2004

Title 17

**Report on the Role and Function of Credit Rating Agencies
in the Operation of the Securities Markets
As Required by Section 702(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In response to the requirement put forth in the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* (which was passed to help curb widespread corporate scandal), the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) conducted a study of the role and function of credit rating agencies in the operation of the securities market.

At the beginning of 2003, the SEC released the following *Report* to fulfill this requirement, examining credit agencies and their evaluation of issuers of securities. This important work reviews impediments to accurate appraisal faced by these agencies, as well as measures to improve information flow, barriers to entry into the credit rating business, levels of agency diligence, and conflicts of interest that these agencies may confront. The *Report* specifically addresses allegations of anticompetitive or unfair practices and the extent and manner of Commission oversight, including the rating of Enron Corporation as a “good credit risk” until just four days before the company declared bankruptcy. This valuable account also contains a background discussion of credit rating agencies, a detailed description of recent Congressional and SEC initiatives, and a thorough review of each of the topics Congress directed the Commission to examine. Lastly, the Report sets forth a range of issues the SEC intends to explore more in-depth, recognizing the continuing threat of corporate fraud in the United States.

1 volume.....**Please Inquire for Pricing Information**
Item #11864; ii, 45 pages; ISBN 1-57588-821-1; LC 2004040628
Originally Published (e-version): Washington; U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission; 2003
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc; 2004

Title 18

Report to the Congress: Increased Penalties Under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
(As required by Section 1104(a)(3) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Public Law No. 107-204)

United States Sentencing Commission

The *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* required the United States Sentencing Commission to submit new sentencing guidelines (or amendments to existing sentencing guidelines) that would provide harsher sentencing for officers or directors of publicly traded corporations who commit fraud and related offenses, and to make additional policy recommendations for combating securities and accounting fraud.

In developing its response to the Act, the Commission analyzed available sentencing data, reviewed pertinent case law and legislative history, and held a public meeting to solicit and consider comment from a wide range of members of the federal criminal justice system. On January 8, 2003, the Commission unanimously approved an emergency amendment that greatly increased the penalty for a variety of crimes, including larceny, embezzlement, obstruction of justice, falsification of records, and deceptive statements regarding employee retirement income. This *Report* discloses all the actions taken by the Committee to implement stricter punishment for corporate fraud.

1 volume.....**Please Inquire for Pricing Information**
Item #11869; (approx. 40 pages); ISBN 1-57588-824-6; LC 2004042633
Originally Published (e-version): Washington; United States Sentencing Commission; 2003
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc.; 2004

Title 19

**Final Report of the Independent Panel to Review
DoD Detention Operations**

The events that occurred in 2003 on the night shift of Tier 1 at Abu Ghraib prison gained worldwide notoriety for their brutality and purposeless sadism. These abuses, at the hands of both military police and military intelligence personnel, were considered unacceptable even in wartime.

Led by Chairman James R. Schlesinger, the Independent Panel to Review Department of Defense Detention Operations conducted a series of comprehensive investigations regarding 300 allegations of abuse in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Guantanamo. After completing 155 of the investigations by August 2004, the Panel determined that 66 of the cases were substantiated, and though inflicted on only a small percentage of the 50,000 detained individuals, they were serious both in number and effect.

The *Final Report of the Independent Panel to Review DoD Detention Operations* is the official account of the Panel as submitted to U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld on August 24, 2004.

1 volume.....*Please Inquire for Pricing Information*
Item #4806; 102 pages; 19 pages; ISBN 1-57588-842-4; LC 2005040281
Originally Published (e-version): Arlington; Independent Panel to Review DoD Detention Operations; 2004
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc.; 2005

Title 20

Investigation of Intelligence Activities at Abu Ghraib

Includes two reports:

1) AR 15-6 Investigation of the Abu Ghraib Prison and 205th Military Intelligence Brigade
By Anthony R. Jones

2) AR 15-6 Investigation of the Abu Ghraib Detention Facility and 205th Military Intelligence Brigade
By MG George R. Fay

These two reports (bound together in one book) offer a comprehensive review of all available background documents and statements pertaining to the Abu Ghraib prisoner abuse from a wide variety of sources. LTG Ricardo S. Sanchez appointed MG George R. Fay to investigate allegations that members of the Brigade were involved in detainee abuse, and more specifically, to determine whether Brigade personnel requested, condoned, or solicited the abuse and whether they comported with established interrogation procedures and applicable laws. Without reinvestigating the areas reviewed by Fay, LTG Anthony R. Jones was directed to focus on whether organizations or personnel higher than the established chain of command were involved in the questionable activities regarding the detainee abuse.

1 volume.....*Please Inquire for Pricing Information*
Item #7037; ISBN 1-57588-843-2; LC 2005040286
Originally Published (e-version): Washington; U.S. Army Public Affairs; 2004
Reprinted: Buffalo; William S. Hein & Co., Inc.; 2005

Title 21

**Simple, Fair, And Pro-Growth: Proposals to Fix America’s Tax System
Report of the President’s Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform, November 2005**

This Advisory Panel was formed by President George W. Bush to identify major problems in the United States Federal Tax Code and to recommend options to make the code simpler, fairer, and more conducive to economic growth. The Panel, chaired by Connie Mack III, heard from nearly 100 witnesses and received thousands of written comments. Together, the testimony and comments described the unacceptable state of the current tax system. Yet, this tax code governs virtually every transaction in the world’s largest economy, affecting the daily lives of nearly 300 million people.

Each year, the Federal Tax Code is adjusted to meet multiple policy goals — some are broadly shared, but many are not. Myriad tax deductions, credits, exemptions, and other preferences may be a practical way to get policy enacted, but it is a poor way to write a tax code. Whether the government spends more or extends a special tax break, the effect is the same: everyone else must pay higher taxes to raise the same revenue necessary to run the government. The last major tax reform legislation was enacted in 1986 through a bi-partisan effort. Since that time, there have been nearly 15,000 changes to the tax code —equal to more than two changes per day.

The Panel unanimously recommended two options to reform the tax code: the **Simplified Income Tax Plan** and the **Growth and Investment Tax Plan**. Both measures would fulfill the President’s directive to recommend options that are simple, fair and pro-growth. The *Report of the President’s Advisory Panel on Federal Tax Reform* is the official account of the Panel as submitted to U.S. Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snow on November 1, 2005.

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Title 22

Scope and Myths of Roe v. Wade

The Subcommittee on the Constitution of the House Judiciary Committee convened a hearing March 2, 2006 **to consider testimony on the legal and societal impacts of the law**, citing “common myths” and confusion surrounding it.

This two-volume set **includes an Appendix containing expert testimony** on the psychological affects on the mental health of women who had abortions; multiple affidavits from women who underwent the procedure; and statements from representatives of NARAL Pro-Choice America and the National Abortion Federation. **Scope and Myths of Roe v. Wade is a fundamental addition to any Women’s Law Collection. Order yours from Hein today!**

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**POSSE COMITATUS ACT AND THE US ARMY
A Historical Perspective**

Whenever the use of US Armed Forces in support of civil authorities is considered, government leaders and citizens turn to the Posse Comitatus Act for guidance. In this highly useful and relevant monograph, Matt Matthews provides an insightful overview of the PCA, reviews cases in which the armed forces were called on to participate in actions typically viewed as civil matters, and calls for a much needed review of the Act, now more than 125 years old.

The Posse Comitatus Act is a United States federal law passed on June 16, 1878 after the end of Reconstruction. The statute generally prohibits federal military personnel and units of the United States National Guard under federal authority from acting in a law enforcement capacity within the United States, except where expressly authorized by the Constitution or Congress. The Coast Guard is exempt from the Posse Comitatus Act.

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Title 24

**Antitrust Modernization Commission:
*Report and Recommendation***

The Antitrust Modernization Commission was created pursuant to the Antitrust Modernization Commission Act of 2002 and consisted of 12 members: four appointed by the President, four appointed by the leadership of the House of Representatives and four appointed by the leadership of the Senate.

The Commission was established to examine whether the need exists to modernize the antitrust laws and to identify and study related issues; to solicit views of all parties concerned with the operation of the antitrust laws; to evaluate the advisability of proposals and current arrangements with respect to any issues identified; and to prepare and submit to Congress and the President a report.

This Report sets forth the Commission's recommendations and findings on how antitrust law and enforcement can best serve consumer welfare in the global, high-tech economy that exists today.

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**Presidential Signing Statements Under the Bush Administration:
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There is an ongoing controversy concerning the extensive use of signing statements, written pronouncement issued upon the signing of a bill into law, by President George W. Bush to modify the meaning of laws. This latest addition to Hein's Electronic Document Reprint Series contains the hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representative, One Hundred Tenth Congress on January 31, 2007.

"We are holding our first oversight hearing in the Judiciary Committee of the 110th Congress. Many have joined me in expressing concern about the growing abuse of power within the executive branch. This President has tried to take unto himself what has been termed absolute authority on issues such as surveillance, privacy, torture, enemy combatants, and rendition."

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Title 26

Shortfalls of the 1996 Immigration Reform Legislation

In 1996 there were three major laws passed that related to immigration: the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsibility Act of 1996; the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996; and Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. This work contains the hearing before the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law, Committee on the Judiciary of the U.S. House of Representatives on April 20, 2007.

Each of these laws has provisions that have been contested by various groups over time. The **Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsibility Act of 1996** was controversial because, among other things, it doubled the U.S. Border Patrol, approved the construction of a seemingly intrusive border fence, and allowed for illegal immigrants to be deported upon the commission of a minor offense. The **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996** is considered to be a fundamental shift in both the method and goal of federal cash assistance to the poor. The legislation greatly restricted any funding to immigrants, both legal or illegal.

Title IV of the **Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996** addresses immigration-related terrorism issues. It establishes or adjusts mechanisms to bar alien terrorists from the U.S., to remove from the U.S. any who are here, to narrow asylum provisions which allow terrorists to frustrate efforts to bar or remove them, and to expedite deportation of criminal aliens.

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**Digital Evidence in the Courtroom:
A Guide for Law Enforcement and Prosecutors**

Now essential to modern life, computers have also become increasingly important to criminals, who steal information, commit fraud, and stalk victims online. Even if a crime was not committed online, law enforcement may discover critical evidence from an offenders' digital media. For this evidence to be admissible, however, police must demonstrate proper collection and handling. In the courtroom, prosecutors must overcome the twin barriers of skepticism and lack of technical understanding. To help navigate this complex process, the National Institute of Justice's technical working group of national experts prepared this special report.

Chapters 1 and 2 inform crime scene investigators and other handlers about legal requirements for the handling of digital evidence. Chapters 3 and 4 provide guidelines for successful prosecution. The last chapter is a working application—using digital evidence to convict in a child pornography case. Appendixes provide useful resources and forms.

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**Antitrust Enforcement and Intellectual Property Rights:
Promoting Innovation and Competition**

U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission

On April 17, 2007, the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Justice issued a long-awaited joint report on **Antitrust Enforcement and Intellectual Property Rights**. This report reaffirms enforcement policy set forth in the FTC and DOJ's 1995 *Antitrust Guidelines for the Licensing of Intellectual Property*.

Over the past several decades, antitrust enforcers and the courts have come to recognize that intellectual property laws and antitrust laws share the same fundamental goals of enhancing consumer welfare and promoting innovation. This recognition signaled a significant shift from the view that was held earlier in the twentieth century, when the goals of antitrust and intellectual property law were viewed as incompatible.

Intellectual property laws create exclusive rights that provide incentives for innovation by allowing intellectual property owners to prevent others from appropriating much of the value derived from their inventions or original expressions.

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**Implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act:
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National Council on Disabilities

The Americans with Disabilities Act has been a catalyst for significant progress in bringing about equality of opportunity for people with disabilities. It has spurred increased architectural accessibility, particularly in newly constructed buildings and facilities, an increase in accessible fixed-route public transportation in most locales, and readily available telecommunications services for people who are deaf or hard of hearing.

This report on implementation of the 1990 ADA, part of a research and policy initiative of the National Council on Disability, responds to the NCD statutory responsibility to foster effective enforcement and implementation of the ADA. The report presents the views and opinions of diverse stakeholders about ADA implementation challenges and issues, and their recommendations for improvement.

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By: Craig C. Donsanto & Nancy L. Simmons

In 2002, Congress passed the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA). One of the goals of this legislation was to close major loopholes involving so-called "soft money" and "issue advocacy" that had developed since enactment of the original Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) in 1971. Another of BCRA's goals was to provide enhanced criminal penalties for knowing and willful FECA violations.

In addition to these legislative efforts, in 2002 then-Attorney General John Ashcroft established a Department-wide Ballot Access and Voting Integrity Initiative to increase the Department's efforts and effectiveness in addressing election crimes and voting rights violations. As a result of this ongoing Initiative, there has been a marked increase in nationwide prosecutions and convictions for ballot fraud and campaign financing fraud.

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**AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE REMOVAL OF NINE
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U.S. Department of Justice

On December 7, 2006, at the direction of senior Department of Justice officials, seven U.S. Attorneys, Daniel Bogden, Paul Charlton, Margaret Chiara, David Iglesias, Carol Lam, John McKay and Kevin Ryan, were told to resign from their positions. Two other U.S. Attorneys, Todd Graves and H.E. "Bud" Cummins, had been told to resign earlier in the year. When these removals were made public in late 2006 and early 2007, members of Congress began to raise questions and concerns about the reasons for the removals, including whether they were intended to influence certain prosecutions.

Beginning in March 2007, the *Office of the Inspector General* (OIG) and the *Office of Professional Responsibility* (OPR) conducted a joint investigation into the removal of the nine U.S. Attorneys. The investigation focused on the reasons for the removals and whether they were removed for partisan political reasons, or to influence an investigation or prosecution, or to retaliate for their actions in any specific investigation or prosecution.

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By: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Courts make a variety of decisions that affect children, including placement and custody determinations, safety and permanency planning, and proceedings for termination of parental rights. Whenever a court makes such a determination, it must weigh whether its decision will be in the "best interests" of the child.

All States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have statutes requiring that the child's best interests be considered whenever specified types of decisions are made regarding a child's custody, placement, or other critical life issues.

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**FDA, MERCK, AND VIOXX:
PUTTING PATIENT SAFETY FIRST?**

Hearing Before the Committee on Finance, United States Senate, One Hundred Eighth Congress,
Second Session, November 18, 2004

This Senate hearing considers allegations of mismanagement by both the Food and Drug Administration and Merck Pharmaceutical Company pertaining to Vioxx, a controversial painkiller that experienced great success before its ultimate removal from the worldwide market. Vioxx is now considered one of the worst drug disasters in history, calling question to Merck's excellent reputation in the fields of research and development.

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The Department of Defense has a long-standing policy aimed at providing an environment free of sexual harassment, and each branch of the military has implemented its own policies and programs. However, about 25 percent of active duty service members indicated that they did not know whether their immediate supervisor makes honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment. Furthermore, an estimated 41 percent indicated that in their group, people would be able to get away with sexual harassment to some degree, even if it were reported. Because sexual harassment can jeopardize the military's combat readiness and mission accomplishment, the GAO surveyed active duty service members and developed recommendations to improve the implementation and oversight of the DOD's policies and programs. This is an overview of their findings.

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**Adult Drug Courts: Studies Show Courts Reduce Recidivism,
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A drug court is a specialized court that targets criminal offenders who have drug addiction and dependency problems. These programs provide offenders with intensive court supervision, mandatory drug testing, substance abuse treatment, and other social services as an alternative to adjudication or incarceration. This report assesses the performance and effectiveness of drug courts and details the recommendation of the Government Accountability Office to document key methods used to guide future revisions of its performance measures for the adult drug problem.

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The first investigation in this combination of two Government Accountability Office reports was conducted because very little is known about sexual abuse among children regularly cared for by the more than 1.3 million child care providers in the United States. This study reviews federal and state laws pertaining to this topic and examines several cases where convicted sexual offenders were subsequently employed or present at child care facilities. The second report focuses on the relationship between the foster care system and the corrections agencies when children of incarcerated parents are in foster care. This report contains several GAO recommendations, including improving data on such children and promoting collaboration between agencies in facilitating communication between these foster children and their incarcerated parents.

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The share of employers offering health coverage has generally declined in the last decade. Researchers believe that certain provisions of the PPACA could affect employers' future willingness to offer health coverage, such as the availability of subsidized coverage through new health insurance marketplaces called "exchanges" and an "individual mandate" which will require most people to obtain health coverage or pay a tax penalty. Certain PPACA provisions are scheduled to take effect in 2014. Researchers have provided various estimates of the effect that PPACA may have on employer-sponsored coverage, and this is the Government Accountability Office's review of this research.

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Fifty years ago, President John F. Kennedy signed landmark legislation to guarantee equal pay for women and men performing equal work for the same employer. The Equal Pay Act of 1963 was the first in a series of major federal and state laws that had a substantial effect on job opportunities and earnings for women over the next half century. Since the passage of this Act, several generations of women have transformed our workplaces and our economy. Although progress has been made, in 2011 the average female worker still earned only 77 cents for every dollar earned by men. Therefore, the work of the National Equal Pay Task Force is not yet complete. This report reaffirms the steadfast commitment of the government to obtaining workplace equality for all.

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Individuals with Disabilities Education Act: Standards Needed to Improve Identification of Racial and Ethnic Overrepresentation in Special Education

Concerned that certain racial and ethnic groups were overrepresented in special education, Congress, in the 2004 reauthorization of Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, required that school districts take certain actions to address this problem. Specifically, districts identified with “significant disproportionality” based on race and ethnicity must spend 15 percent of their IDEA funds to provide early intervention services to school age children who need additional academic and behavioral support. This examination by the GAO reviews its findings as well as recommendations to improve and standardize states’ identification of racial and ethnic overrepresentation.

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Congress passed this act in 1998 to promote international religious freedom, among other purposes. The Act established within State the Office of International Religious Freedom, headed by an Ambassador-at-Large. The Act also established the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom and outlined primary responsibilities for both State and USCIRF. The U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom Reform and Reauthorization Act of 2011 required the GAO to report on matters related to the U.S. promotion of international religious freedom. This report assesses both the nation’s and USCIRF’s implementation of its primary responsibilities established in the Act. It also deals with the nation’s and USCIRF’s interaction to promote religious freedom and the Non-Governmental Organization’s views on U.S. efforts to promote religious freedom.

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