

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

The following departments and agencies of the federal government have offices in Hawaii. The services they provide are described below.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

<http://usda.gov>

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service <http://www.aphis.usda.gov>

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), in cooperation with state governments, administers federal laws and regulations pertaining to animal and plant health and quarantine, the humane treatment of animals, and the control and eradication of pests and diseases. Regulations to prevent the introduction or interstate spread of certain animal or plant pests or diseases are also enforced by the Service. Additionally, APHIS carries out research and operational activities to reduce crop and livestock depredations caused by birds, rodents, and predators.

Farm Service Agency <http://fsa.usda.gov>

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) serves farmers, ranchers, and agricultural partners through the delivery of effective, efficient agricultural programs for all Americans. FSA envisions a market-oriented, economically and environmentally sound American agriculture delivering an abundant, safe, and affordable food supply while sustaining quality agricultural communities.

FSA Hawaii and Pacific Basin supports a wealth of diverse farms and ranches in terms of size of operations, crops, type of production systems, and markets, working to assure the successful development of the region's agricultural businesses.

Food and Nutrition Service <http://www.fns.usda.gov>

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) oversees the administration of 15 nutrition assistance programs, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), school meals, and food distribution programs. These programs work in concert to form a national safety net against hunger, which touches the lives of one in four Americans over the course of a year.

Food Safety and Inspection Service <http://www.fsis.usda.gov>

The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is responsible for regulating the meat and poultry industries to ensure that meat and poultry products moving in interstate and foreign commerce are safe, wholesome, and accurately labeled. FSIS also conducts surveillance of foreign inspection systems exporting meat or poultry products to the United States.

**Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station,
Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry** <http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/locations/hilo>

The Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry, through research, education, and demonstration, provides scientific and technical information needed to restore, conserve, and sustain tropical forests and wetlands of the Pacific. The Institute conducts research within four program areas: Conservation of Biodiversity, Ecosystem Function and Health, Fire and Fuels, and Urban Ecosystems and Social Dynamics.

Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service <http://nass.usda.gov/hi>

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) conducts hundreds of surveys every year and prepares reports covering virtually every aspect of U.S. agriculture. Production and supplies of food and fiber, prices paid and received by farmers, farm labor and wages, farm finances, chemical use, and changes in the demographics of U.S. producers are only a few examples. The Hawaii field office is operated in cooperation with the Hawaii State Department of Agriculture.

Natural Resources Conservation Service <http://nrcs.usda.gov>

Originally established by Congress in 1935 as the Soil Conservation Service, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has expanded to become a conservation leader for all natural resources, ensuring private lands are conserved, restored, and more resilient to environmental challenges, such as climate change. Seventy percent of the land in the United States is privately owned, making stewardship by private landowners vital to the health of the nation's environment. NRCS works with landowners through conservation planning and assistance designed to benefit the soil, water, air, plants, and animals that result in productive lands and healthy ecosystems.

The NRCS Pacific Islands Area includes Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and Palau.

Rural Development <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov>

Rural Development (RD) is committed to helping improve the economy and quality of life in rural America. Its financial programs support such essential public facilities and services as water and sewer systems, housing, health clinics, emergency service facilities and electric and telephone service. RD promotes economic development by supporting loans to businesses through banks, credit unions, and community-managed lending pools. It also offers technical assistance and information to help agricultural producers and cooperatives get started and improve the effectiveness of their operations. RD provides technical assistance to help communities undertake community empowerment programs.

The Hawaii office serves rural Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and Palau.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

<http://commerce.gov>

International Trade Administration <http://trade.gov>

The International Trade Administration (ITA) strengthens the competitiveness of U.S. industry, promotes trade and investment, and ensures fair trade through the rigorous enforcement of our trade laws and agreements. ITA works to improve the global business environment and helps U.S. organizations compete at home and abroad.

Economic Development Administration <http://eda.gov>

The mission of the Economic Development Administration (EDA) is to lead the federal economic development agenda by promoting innovation and competitiveness, preparing American regions for growth and success in the worldwide economy. EDA's investment policy is designed to establish a foundation for sustainable job growth and the building of durable regional economies throughout the United States. This foundation builds upon two key economic drivers – innovation and regional collaboration. EDA encourages its partners around the nation to develop initiatives that advance new ideas and creative approaches to address rapidly evolving economic conditions.

U.S. Commercial Service <http://trade.gov/cs>

As the trade promotion arm of the International Trade Administration, the U.S. Commercial Service (CS) helps thousands of companies – more than 85 percent of which are small and medium-sized businesses – export goods and services worth billions of dollars every year. The CS global network of trade professionals located throughout the United States and around the world provides U.S. companies with the market intelligence, trade counseling,

business matchmaking, and commercial diplomacy they need to succeed in international markets.

Hawaii U.S. Export Assistance Center <http://export.gov/hawaii> The Hawaii U.S. Export Assistance Center, part of the CS international network of global professionals, serves the diverse and multi-cultural trade community in Hawaii and the U.S. Pacific Territories Islands. Its international trade specialists help to identify and evaluate international partners, create market entry strategies, navigate international documentation challenges, and understand other export-related issues.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration <http://noaa.gov>

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is the nation's premier earth science agency. NOAA's mission is to describe and predict changes in the earth's environment and to conserve and manage the nation's coastal and marine resources. NOAA comprises six major organizations: (1) National Weather Service, (2) National Marine Fisheries Service, (3) National Ocean Service, (4) National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service, (5) Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, and (6) Office of Marine and Aviation Operations.

National Weather Service <http://weather.gov> The National Weather Service (NWS) provides weather, water, and climate data, forecasts, and warnings for the protection of life and property and enhancement of the national economy. The NWS Pacific Region Headquarters in Honolulu includes the Honolulu Weather Forecast Office, Central Pacific Hurricane Center (collocated with the Honolulu Weather Forecast Office), Pacific Tsunami Warning Center at Ewa Beach, Oahu, and the International Tsunami Information Center (collocated with the Pacific Region Headquarters).

National Marine Fisheries Service <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov> The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is responsible for the stewardship of the nation's living marine resources and their habitats, and for the management, conservation, and protection of living marine resources within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (waters three to 200 miles offshore). It assesses and predicts the status of fish stocks, ensures compliance with fisheries regulations, and works to reduce wasteful fishing practices. NMFS recovers protected marine species (i.e., whales, turtles) without unnecessarily impeding economic and recreational opportunities.

National Ocean Service <http://oceanservice.noaa.gov>

Office of National Marine Sanctuaries <http://oceanservice.noaa.gov/programs/nmsp>

In the United States, where over half the population lives along the coast and more than 78 percent of the country's overseas trade by volume comes and goes along its marine highways, the health of its coasts is intricately connected to the health of the nation's economy. The National Ocean Service is the nation's ocean and coastal agency.

The mission of the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, under the National Ocean Service, is to serve as the trustee for the nation's system of marine protected areas, to conserve, protect, and enhance their biodiversity, ecological integrity, and cultural legacy. In the Pacific Islands Region, it oversees the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary and the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, the latter of which is co-managed with the State of Hawaii and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and includes the Mokupapapa Discovery Center for Hawaii's Remote Coral Reefs.

Western Pacific Fishery Management Council <http://wpcouncil.org>

The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council is the policy-making organization for the management of fisheries in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone around American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Mariana Islands, and other U.S. possessions in the Pacific, an area of nearly 1.5 million square miles. The Western Pacific Council is one of eight regional fishery management councils established to prevent overfishing, minimize bycatch, and protect fish stocks and habitat. Council decisions are based on the best available scientific information provided largely by the Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center and the Pelagic Fisheries Research Program at the University of Hawaii-Manoa, and are transmitted to the Secretary of Commerce for approval.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

<http://defense.gov>

U.S. Pacific Command <http://www.pacom.mil>

U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM), established on January 1, 1947, is the oldest and largest of the six unified combatant commands of the U.S. armed forces. USPACOM's area of responsibility, the Asia-Pacific region, encompasses approximately half the earth's surface, from the waters off the west coast of the United States to the western border of India, and from the Arctic to Antarctica. The 36 nations that comprise the region are home to more than half the world's population, including the most populous nation in the world, the largest democracy, the largest Muslim-majority nation, and five nations allied with the U.S. through mutual defense treaties. By any meaningful measure, the Asia-Pacific region is also the most militarized in the world, with seven of the world's ten largest standing militaries and five of the world's declared nuclear nations. USPACOM has four subordinate unified commands: U.S. Forces Korea, U.S. Forces Japan, Alaska Command, and Special Operations Command, Pacific. It is supported by four component commands: Pacific Air Forces, U.S. Army Pacific, U.S. Pacific Fleet, and U.S. Marine Forces, Pacific. U.S. military and civilian personnel assigned to USPACOM number about 330,000, or about one-fifth of total U.S. military strength. USPACOM is headquartered at Camp H.M. Smith.

Pacific Air Forces <http://www.pacaf.af.mil>

Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) is the Air Force component of USPACOM. Its primary mission is to provide ready air and space power to promote U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific region. Its three numbered air forces operate in Japan, Korea, and Alaska. PACAF is comprised of approximately 43,000 airmen and more than 435 aircraft. PACAF is headquartered at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam.

U.S. Army Pacific

<http://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/usarpac>

U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC), is the Army component of USPACOM. USARPAC commands Army forces in the Asia-Pacific region from the U.S. Northwest Coast and Alaska to Japan, with approximately 80,000 soldiers. USARPAC is engaged throughout the Asia-Pacific region providing trained and ready active and reserve combat forces and playing a key role in USPACOM theater security programs. The 196th Infantry Brigade provides training support to National Guard and Army Reserve forces in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa, as well as humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, and military support to civil authorities. USARPAC is headquartered at Fort Shafter.

U.S. Pacific Fleet <http://www.cpf.navy.mil>

U.S. Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) is the world's largest naval command. PACFLT consists of approximately 200 ships and submarines, nearly 1,100 aircraft, and more than 140,000 sailors and civilians. Under the current organization and command structure, PACFLT staff reports administratively to the Chief of Naval Operations and operationally to USPACOM. Commands that fall directly under PACFLT include "type" commands for surface ships, submarines, and aircraft as well as Navy construction. Operational commands that report directly to PACFLT Fleet include Third Fleet in the Eastern Pacific and Seventh Fleet in the Western Pacific and Indian Ocean. PACFLT is headquartered at Pearl Harbor Naval Base.

U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific <http://www.marforpac.marines.mil>

U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific (MARFORPAC), is the Marine Corps component of USPACOM. It is the largest field command in the U.S. Marine Corps with approximately 86,000 marines and sailors. MARFORPAC is comprised of two of the Corps' three Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEFs), I MEF and III MEF, which are Marine Air Ground Task Forces, each having a command element, ground combat element, aviation combat element, and logistics combat element. MARFORPAC is headquartered at Camp H.M. Smith.

National Guard Bureau <http://www.nationalguard.mil>

The National Guard Bureau oversees, on behalf of the Departments of the Army and the Air Force, the formulation, development, and coordination of all programs, policies, concepts, and plans pertaining to the Army and Air National Guards of the United States. The primary presence of the National Guard Bureau in Hawaii is through the U.S. Property and Fiscal Office, which, among other functions: (1) receives and accounts for all funds and property of the United States possessed by the Hawaii National Guard; (2) ensures that federal funds are obligated and expended in conformance with applicable statutes and regulations; (3) ensures that federal property is maintained and utilized in accordance with National Guard Bureau directives; (4) manages the federal logistics systems for Hawaii; and (5) provides the support necessary for the transition of mobilized units to active duty status.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

<http://hhs.gov>

Food and Drug Administration <http://www.fda.gov>

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for protecting public health by assuring the safety, efficacy, and security of human and veterinary drugs, biological products, medical devices, the nation's food supply, cosmetics, and products that emit radiation.

The FDA is also responsible for advancing public health by helping to speed innovations that make medicines more effective, safer, and more affordable and by helping the public obtain the accurate, science-based information they need to use medicines and foods to maintain and improve their health. The FDA also regulates the manufacturing, marketing, and distribution of tobacco products to protect public health and to reduce tobacco use by minors.

The FDA plays a significant role in the nation's counterterrorism capability. FDA fulfills this responsibility by ensuring the security of the food supply and by fostering development of medical products to respond to deliberate and naturally emerging public health threats.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention <http://cdc.gov>

The mission of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is collaborating to create the expertise, information, and tools that people and communities need to protect their health – through health promotion, prevention of disease, injury, and disability, and preparedness for new health threats. The CDC seeks to accomplish its mission by working with partners throughout the nation and the world to monitor health, detect and investigate health problems, conduct research to enhance prevention, develop and advocate sound public health policies, implement prevention strategies, promote healthy behaviors, foster safe and healthful environments, and provide leadership and training.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

<http://dhs.gov>

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services <http://uscis.gov>

On March 1, 2003, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) officially assumed responsibility for the immigration service functions of the federal government. The Homeland Security Act of 2002¹ dismantled the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and separated the former agency into three components within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS): USCIS, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and Customs and Border Protection (CPB). USCIS is the government agency that oversees lawful immigration to the United States.

USCIS was formed to enhance the security of national immigration services by focusing on the administration of benefit applications. It secures America's promise as a nation of immigrants by providing accurate and useful information to its customers, granting immigration and citizenship benefits, promoting an awareness and understanding of citizenship, and ensuring the integrity of the immigration system.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement <http://www.ice.gov>

Established in 2003, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is the largest investigative branch of DHS. ICE was created after 9/11, by combining the law enforcement arms of the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the former U.S. Customs Service, to more effectively enforce immigration and customs laws and to protect the United States against terrorist attacks. ICE does this by targeting illegal immigrants: the people, money, and materials that support terrorism and other criminal activities. ICE is a key component of the DHS "layered defense" approach to protecting the nation.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection <http://cbp.gov>

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is one of the largest and most complex components of DHS, with a priority mission of keeping terrorists and their weapons out of the United States. It is also responsible for securing the border and facilitating lawful international trade and travel while enforcing hundreds of U.S. laws and regulations, including immigration and drug laws. The uniformed men and women of CBP make up the largest law enforcement organization in the nation. In 2011 CBP safely welcomed more than 300 million people into the U.S., continuing America's tradition of being a welcoming country while also preventing dangerous individuals from entering. CBP performs two crucial roles in facilitating trade to and from the U.S. and around the globe: securing it from acts of terrorism and assuring that goods arriving in the U.S. are legitimate and that appropriate duties and fees are paid.

¹ See P.L. 107-296, Title IV, section 451; 6 U.S.C. 271 et seq.

Federal Emergency Management Agency <http://fema.gov>

The mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is to reduce the loss of life and property and protect communities nationwide from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters. FEMA leads and supports the nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.

U.S. Coast Guard District 14 <http://uscg.mil/d14>

The U.S. Coast Guard's 14th District commands 29 operational units ashore and afloat throughout the Pacific Ocean that regularly perform missions in maritime safety, maritime mobility, protection of natural resources, maritime security, homeland security, and national defense. The 14th District's search and rescue area of responsibility covers nearly 12.2 million square miles of the Central Pacific Ocean, an area more than two and a half times larger than the continental United States. It ensures the safety and full economic availability of Hawaii's ports, regulates access to vessels and waterfront facilities, enforces laws governing the security of ports and anchorages, and supervises the handling of dangerous cargo. The District's prevention programs for commercial vessel safety minimize loss of life, property damage, and personal injuries sustained in commercial, scientific, or exploratory activity in the marine environment.

The 14th Coast Guard District also enforces federal laws on the high seas and navigable waters of the U.S. and its possessions, including illegal alien and drug interdiction, and protection of living marine resources. It maintains aids to navigation such as buoys and harbor entrance day boards. It manages a maritime environmental protection program aimed at preventing, detecting, and controlling pollution on Hawaii's navigable waters and also administers a boating safety program, through the Coast Guard Auxiliary, aimed at making the operation of small craft pleasurable and safe. The Coast Guard Auxiliary also assists the Coast Guard in many missions and provides extensive boating safety educational courses for the boating public.

The 14th District Commander is also the Coast Guard Pacific Area's Deputy Commander for East Asia-Pacific Engagement and fosters working relationships and partnerships with similar sea-going services of other Pacific Rim countries (such as Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, China, and Japan). A Coast Guard admiral also serves as Director, Joint Interagency Task Force West, USPACOM's executive agent for planning and conducting counter-drug strategy in an area of operations covering more than 105 million square miles.

U.S. Secret Service <http://www.secretservice.gov>

The mission of the U.S. Secret Service is to safeguard the nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the economy, and to protect national leaders, visiting heads of state and government, designated sites, and national special security events.

Transportation Security Administration <http://www.tsa.gov>

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) was established on November 19, 2001, as part of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act.² The agency was created after 9/11 as a single federal agency that would better protect air travel. The mission of TSA is to protect the nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce through personnel, processes, and technology.

Although the majority of the TSA focus is on aviation security with requirements to screen all passengers, checked baggage, and carry-on baggage at the nation's 446 airports and ensure that air carriers are in compliance with security guidelines, the agency is also responsible for overseeing the security requirements for highways, rail, bus, mass transit systems, pipelines, and ports and harbors.

TSA uses a multi-layered security approach that includes but is not limited to: transportation security officers, behavior detection officers, transportation security inspectors, transportation security specialist–explosives, visible intermodal prevention and response teams, federal air marshals, and K-9 teams.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

<http://hud.gov>

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the federal agency responsible for national policy and programs that address America's housing needs, work to improve and develop the nation's communities, and enforce the fair housing laws. HUD strives to provide quality affordable housing for all with housing assistance for families, resources to communities to create housing and spur economic development, and support for homeownership for lower- and moderate-income families through its Federal Housing Administration (FHA) mortgage insurance program. HUD helps a variety of constituencies with both competitive and noncompetitive formula-based grant programs, including providing housing opportunities for persons with AIDS, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.

² See P.L. 107-71; 49 U.S.C. 40101 et seq.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

<http://doi.gov>

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service <http://fws.gov>

Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office <http://fws.gov/pacificislands>

The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

The Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office is an Ecological Services office headquartered in Honolulu. The Office is divided into three major sections: Endangered Species, Habitat Conservation, and Invasive Species/Marianas Terrestrial. Employees use the best available science and sound managerial techniques to further the Service's mission to conserve, protect, and enhance wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

Hawaiian and Pacific Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex

<http://fws.gov/pacificislandsrefuges>

The Hawaiian and Pacific Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex Office provides administrative guidance and oversight for 22 refuges. Some of these refuges were set aside primarily to benefit Hawaii's endangered waterbirds, while others provide habitat for Hawaii's rare and unique forest bird species, as well as threatened and endangered plants, and still others protect a coastal home for migratory seabirds. The Hawaiian Islands are home to nine refuges located on Kauai, Maui, Oahu, Molokai, and Hawaii Island. The Complex co-manages the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument along with NOAA and the State of Hawaii. Midway Atoll NWR and Hawaiian Islands NWR are part of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument.

U.S. Geological Survey <http://usgs.gov>

Pacific Islands Water Science Center <http://hi.water.usgs.gov>

As the nation's largest water, earth, and biological science and civilian mapping agency, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) collects, monitors, analyzes, and provides scientific understanding about natural resource conditions, issues, and problems. The diversity of its scientific expertise enables it to carry out large-scale, multi-disciplinary investigations and provide impartial scientific information.

The Pacific Islands Water Science Center (WSC) is one of 48 Water Science Centers of USGS. The Center's mission is to collect, analyze and disseminate the impartial hydrologic data and information needed to wisely manage water resources for the people of the United States, the State of Hawaii, and other Pacific Islands.

National Park Service <http://nps.gov>

Pacific Islands Support Office <http://nps.gov/pwro/piso>

The National Park System (NPS) covers more than 84 million acres and is comprised of 398 areas called “units.” These include 124 historical parks or sites, 76 monuments, 58 national parks, 25 battlefields or military parks, 18 preserves, 18 recreation areas, 10 seashores, four parkways, four lakeshores, and two reserves.

The Pacific Islands Support Office of NPS administers in Hawaii the operations and development of two national parks (Hawaii Volcanoes on Hawaii Island and Haleakala on Maui), three national historical parks (Pu’uhonua O Honaunau and Kaloko-Honokohau on Hawaii Island, and Kalaupapa on Molokai), one national historic site (Pu’ukohola Heiau on Hawaii Island), and the Arizona Memorial.

In addition to the seven units of the National Park System in Hawaii, the Office also administers the National Park of American Samoa, the War in the Pacific National Historical Park on Guam, and the American Memorial Park on Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

<http://justice.gov>

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives <http://atf.gov>

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) is the law enforcement agency in the Department of Justice that protects communities from violent criminals, criminal organizations, the illegal use and trafficking of firearms, the illegal use and storage of explosives, acts of arson and bombings, acts of terrorism, and the illegal diversion of alcohol and tobacco products.

Drug Enforcement Administration <http://justice.gov/dea>

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

Federal Bureau of Investigation <http://fbi.gov>

As an intelligence-driven and a threat-focused national security organization with both intelligence and law enforcement responsibilities, the mission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners. The FBI focuses on threats that challenge the foundations of American society or involve dangers too large or complex for any local or state authority to handle alone. Its national security priorities encompass terrorism, counterintelligence, and cybercrime. Its criminal priorities include public corruption, civil rights, organized crime, white-collar crime, and violent crime and major thefts.

Federal Bureau of Prisons <http://www.bop.gov>

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) consists of 118 institutions, six regional offices, a Central Office (headquarters), two staff training centers, and 22 residential reentry management offices (previously known as community corrections offices). The regional offices and Central Office provide administrative oversight and support to Bureau facilities and residential reentry management offices, which in turn oversee residential reentry centers and home confinement programs.

BOP is responsible for the custody and care of approximately 219,000 federal offenders. The Bureau protects public safety by ensuring that federal offenders serve their sentences of imprisonment in facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure. The Bureau helps reduce the potential for future criminal activity by encouraging inmates to participate in a range of programs that have been proven to reduce recidivism. Approximately 38,000 BOP employees ensure the security of federal prisons, provide inmates with needed programs and services, and model mainstream values.

Federal Detention Center <http://www.bop.gov/locations/institutions/hon/> The Federal Detention Center (FDC) in Honolulu is an administrative facility housing male and female inmates. The 12-story Center, designed to hold 670 inmates, opened in July 2001. Inmates include defendants awaiting trial in the U.S. District Court in Hawaii and sentenced inmates from Hawaii who have nearly completed their prison terms in federal facilities on the mainland. The FDC is located adjacent to Honolulu International Airport.

Executive Office for Immigration Review <http://justice.gov/eoir>
Immigration Court, Honolulu <http://www.justice.gov/eoir/sibpages/hon/honmain.htm>

The primary mission of the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) is to adjudicate immigration cases by fairly, expeditiously, and uniformly interpreting and administering the nation's immigration laws. Under delegated authority from the Attorney General, EOIR conducts Immigration Court proceedings, appellate reviews, and administrative

hearings. EOIR primarily decides whether foreign-born individuals, who are charged by the Department of Homeland Security with violating immigration law, should be ordered removed from the United States or be granted relief or protection from removal and be permitted to remain in this country. There are two Immigration Court judges in Honolulu.

U.S. Attorneys' Offices <http://justice.gov/usao>

U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Hawaii <http://www.justice.gov/usao/hi/>

United States Attorneys are the chief federal law enforcement officers in their districts, responsible for federal criminal prosecutions and civil cases involving the U.S. government. They serve as the nation's principal litigators under the direction of the Attorney General. U.S. Attorneys conduct most of the trial work in which the United States is a party. Their statutory responsibilities, under 28 U.S.C. 547, include: the prosecution of all offenses against the United States; the prosecution or defense of all civil actions in which the United States is a party; and the collection of debts incurred for violation of any revenue law.

U.S. Marshals Service, District of Hawaii <http://usmarshals.gov/district/hi>

The U.S. Marshals Service is responsible for a variety of administrative and law enforcement duties that facilitate the administration of the federal judicial process in Hawaii. The responsibilities of the Service include: the preservation of order in the federal courts; execution of all lawful writs, processes, and orders that are issued under authority of the courts; transportation and commitment of federal prisoners; and protection of witnesses to organized crime. The Service also performs special assignments at the direction of the Attorney General of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

<http://dol.gov>

Employment and Training Administration <http://doleta.gov>

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) administers federal government job training and worker dislocation programs, federal grants to states for public employment service programs, and unemployment insurance benefits. These services are primarily provided through state and local workforce development systems.

Office of Apprenticeship <http://doleta.gov/OA> The Registered Apprenticeship system is a unique, flexible training system that combines job-related technical instruction with structured on-the-job learning experiences. It provides opportunities for workers seeking high-skilled, high-paying jobs and for employers seeking to build a qualified workforce, thus effectively meeting the needs of both employers and workers. Registered Apprenticeship is highly active in traditional industries such as construction and manufacturing, but it is also

instrumental in the training and development of emerging industries such as healthcare, energy, and homeland security.

Reorganization of Employment Standards Administration

In November 2009, the Employment Standards Administration (ESA) was abolished and the four major program components of ESA – Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Office of Labor Management Standards, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, and the Wage and Hour Division – became stand-alone programs reporting directly to the Secretary of Labor.

Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs <http://dol.gov/ofccp>

The purpose of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) is to enforce, for the benefit of job seekers and wage earners, the contractual promise of affirmative action and equal employment opportunity required of those who do business with the federal government.

Office of Labor-Management Standards <http://dol.gov/olms>

The Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS) administers and enforces most provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (LMRDA).³ LMRDA primarily promotes union democracy and financial integrity in private sector labor unions through standards for union officer elections and union trusteeships and safeguards for union assets. Additionally, LMRDA promotes labor union and labor-management transparency through reporting and disclosure requirements for labor unions and their officials, employers, labor relations consultants, and surety companies.

Office of Workers' Compensation Programs <http://dol.gov/owcp>

The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) administers four major disability compensation programs that provide wage replacement benefits, medical treatment, vocational rehabilitation, and other benefits to federal workers or their dependents who are injured at work or acquire an occupational disease. The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program, Federal Employees' Compensation Program, Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Program, and Black Lung Benefits Program serve the specific employee groups who are covered under the relevant statutes and regulations by mitigating the financial burden resulting from workplace injury.

³ See P.L. 86-257; 29 U.S.C. 401 et seq.

Wage and Hour Division <http://dol.gov/whd>

The mission of the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) is to promote and achieve compliance with labor standards to protect and enhance the welfare of the nation's workforce. WHD enforces federal minimum wage, overtime pay, record keeping, and child labor requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act.⁴ WHD also enforces the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, Employee Polygraph Protection Act, Family and Medical Leave Act, wage garnishment provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, and a number of employment standards and worker protections as provided in several immigration-related statutes. Additionally, WHD administers and enforces the prevailing wage requirements of the Davis Bacon Act and Service Contract Act and other statutes applicable to federal contracts for construction and for the provision of goods and services.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration <http://osha.gov>

With the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970⁵ (OSH Act), Congress created the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) to assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education, and assistance. The OSH Act covers employers and their employees either directly through federal OSHA or through an OSHA-approved state program. State programs must meet or exceed federal OSHA standards for workplace safety and health.

Veterans' Employment and Training Service <http://dol.gov/vets>

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) serves veterans and service members to provide resources and expertise to assist and prepare them to obtain meaningful careers, maximize employment opportunities, and protect employment rights. VETS enforces the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994⁶ (USERRA) that protects employment rights and ensures the reemployment of veterans, reservists, and National Guard members after a period of active service and prohibits employment discrimination because of past, current, or future military obligations. It covers all employers, regardless of size, in the public and private sectors.

⁴ See ch. 676, sec. 1, 52 Stat. 1060 (1938); 29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.

⁵ See P.L. 91-596; 29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.

⁶ See P.L. 103-353; 38 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

<http://state.gov>

Bureau of Diplomatic Security <http://state.gov/m/ds>

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security is the security and law enforcement arm of the Department of State dedicated to providing a safe and secure environment for the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. Responsibilities of the Honolulu Resident Office include investigating passport and visa fraud, providing protection for high-ranking foreign dignitaries, protective liaison with foreign consulates, and liaison with the local, state, and federal law enforcement community in Hawaii and U.S. territories in the Pacific.

Honolulu Passport Agency http://travel.state.gov/passport/npic/agencies/agencies_907.html

The Honolulu Passport Agency is responsible for the issuance of U.S. passports and for providing information on other related services to U.S. citizens and nationals for purposes of travelling abroad. Applications for tourist passports, military dependent passports, passport cards, amendments, and the addition of blank visa pages from persons in Hawaii, Guam, Saipan, and American Samoa are processed at the Agency in Honolulu. Applications for official and diplomatic passports are accepted locally and then forwarded to Washington, D.C., for processing. The Agency also advises customers on how to obtain Department of State information on conditions abroad that may affect their safety and security.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

<http://www.dot.gov>

Federal Aviation Administration <http://www.faa.gov>

The mission of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is to provide the safest, most efficient aerospace system in the world, continually striving to improve the safety and efficiency of flight in this country. Its major roles are: regulating civil aviation to promote safety; encouraging and developing civil aeronautics, including new aviation technology; developing and operating a system of air traffic control and navigation for both civil and military aircraft; researching and developing the National Airspace System and civil aeronautics; developing and carrying out programs to control aircraft noise and other environmental effects of civil aviation; and regulating U.S. commercial space transportation.

Federal Highway Administration <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov>

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is concerned with highway transportation and facilities. Its duties include the administration of federal-aid highway programs of financial assistance to the states for highway construction; development and administration of highway safety programs; administration of the transportation enhancement program; promotion of new

technologies; provisions for intermodal planning and connections; provisions for relocation assistance to persons displaced by highway construction; and encouragement of the joint use and development of highway corridors.

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration <http://fmcsa.dot.gov>

The primary mission of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) is to prevent commercial motor vehicle-related fatalities and injuries. FMCSA activities contribute to ensuring safety in motor carrier operations through strong enforcement of safety regulations, targeting high-risk carriers and commercial motor vehicle drivers, improving safety information systems and commercial motor vehicle technologies, strengthening commercial motor vehicle equipment and operating standards, and increasing safety awareness. To accomplish these activities, FMCSA works with federal, state, and local enforcement agencies, the motor carrier industry, labor safety interest groups, and others.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

<http://treasury.gov>

Internal Revenue Service <http://irs.gov>

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is the nation's tax collection agency and administers the Internal Revenue Code enacted by Congress. The mission of the IRS is to provide America's taxpayers the highest quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and by applying the tax law with integrity and fairness.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

<http://va.gov>

Veterans Benefits Administration - Honolulu Regional Office

<http://www.vba.va.gov/ro/honolulu>

The Honolulu Regional Office of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is responsible for delivering non-medical VA benefits and services to 116,200 veterans and their families. This is accomplished through the administration of comprehensive and diverse benefit programs established by Congress. Its goal is to deliver these benefits and services in a timely, accurate, and compassionate manner.

The Honolulu Regional Office serves the veteran population in Hawaii and the Pacific Basin. This covers a vast geographic area of approximately 4.6 million square miles, including Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands.

Benefits and services administered by the VA Regional Office include: disability compensation, including death compensation benefits to eligible survivors; disability and death

pensions for veterans and their dependents; vocational rehabilitation and employment assistance; loan guaranty and Native American direct home loans; special benefits for the disabled; outreach; and burial benefits.

VA Pacific Islands Health Care System <http://www.hawaii.va.gov>

The VA Pacific Islands Health Care System (VAPIHCS) Honolulu provides a broad range of medical care services, serving an estimated 127,600 veterans throughout Hawaii and the Pacific Islands. VAPIHCS provides outpatient medical and mental health care through a main Ambulatory Care Clinic on Oahu (Honolulu) and five community-based outpatient clinics (CBOCs) on Hawaii Island (Hilo and Kona), Maui, Kauai, and Guam. Traveling clinicians also provide episodic care on Lanai and American Samoa. A fee-basis internist residing on Molokai provides medical care eight hours per week at the Molokai Rural Health Center. Mental health care is provided by traveling clinicians from the Maui CBOC. Long-term and transitional rehabilitative care services are provided by the VA's 60-bed Center for Aging on the Tripler Army Medical Center grounds.

National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific <http://www.cem.va.gov/cems/nchp/nmcp.asp>

The National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific provides burial with dignity and honor to America's veterans who were honorably discharged from the U.S. military and their eligible dependents. The Cemetery was opened to the public on July 19, 1949. It is maintained as a national shrine that evokes, for the next of kin, families, and visitors, a sense of patriotism and history regarding the service and sacrifice of the American citizen soldier.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

<http://nationalservice.gov>

The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) each year engages more than five million Americans of all ages and backgrounds to help meet local needs through a wide array of service opportunities. These include projects in six priority areas: disaster services, economic opportunity, education, environmental stewardship, healthy futures, and veterans and military families through CNCS's core programs: AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, and the Social Innovation Fund. The mission of CNCS is to improve lives, strengthen communities, and foster civic engagement through service and volunteering.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

<http://epa.gov>

In the wake of elevated concern about environmental pollution, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was established in 1970 to consolidate in one agency a variety of federal research, monitoring, standard-setting and enforcement activities to ensure environmental protection. Since its inception, EPA has been working for a cleaner, healthier environment for the American people. The mission of EPA is to protect human health and the environment. Among its aims, EPA seeks to ensure that: Americans are protected from significant risks to human health and the environment where they live, learn and work; national efforts to reduce environmental risk are based on the best available scientific information; federal laws protecting human health and the environment are enforced fairly and effectively; and environmental protection is an integral consideration in U.S. policies concerning natural resources, human health, economic growth, energy, transportation, agriculture, industry, and international trade, and these factors are similarly considered in establishing environmental policy.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

<http://eoc.gov>

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) is responsible for enforcing federal laws that make it illegal to discriminate against a job applicant or an employee because of the person's race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy), national origin, age (40 or older), disability, or genetic information. It is also illegal to discriminate against a person because the person complained about discrimination, filed a charge of discrimination, or participated in an employment discrimination investigation or lawsuit.

Most employers with at least 15 employees are covered by EEOC laws (20 employees in age discrimination cases). Most labor unions and employment agencies are also covered. The laws apply to all types of work situations, including hiring, firing, promotions, harassment, training, wages, and benefits.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

<http://fmcs.gov>

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) is an independent agency whose mission is to preserve and promote labor-management peace and cooperation. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., with two regional offices and more than 70 field offices, FMCS provides mediation and conflict resolution services to industry, government agencies, and communities.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

<http://gsa.gov>

The General Services Administration (GSA) is a federal procurement, property management, policy agency enacted by Congress to improve efficiency in government. GSA provides innovative solutions for federal, state, and local governments in support of their missions and, by so doing, fosters an effective, sustainable, and transparent government for the American people.

Public Buildings Service <http://gsa.gov/portal/content/104444>

The Public Buildings Service (PBS) is the largest public real estate organization in the United States with an inventory of over 374 million square feet of work space for 1.1 million federal employees in 2,100 American communities. PBS is responsible for the design, construction, leasing, management, and maintenance of most federally controlled buildings in the United States. It is a leader in energy conservation, building green, and recycling. PBS also preserves and maintains more than four hundred historic properties in the federal government's inventory.

The Honolulu Property Management Office, located in the Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole Federal Building, manages a real property portfolio of 61 buildings, representing 1.8 million square feet of owned and leased space. The office spaces of the Honolulu portfolio are located in Hawaii, Guam, Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

HONOLULU-PACIFIC FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

<http://honolulu-pacific.feb.gov>

The Honolulu-Pacific Federal Executive Board (FEB), like executive boards in other jurisdictions, is a concept introduced by former President John F. Kennedy and is directed toward achieving greater unity of purpose and a better focus on the federal government's efforts to effectively serve its citizens. The Board is composed of principal representatives of each federal agency in the State who meet to improve interagency communication and coordination between their respective agencies. Members of the Board also establish communication between the Board and Washington so as to keep informed of national programs which have presidential interest and to secure support for local activities from high levels of government. FEB provides the context and contact by which resources can be shared and joint federal initiatives can be implemented on a broader scale and thereby made more effective.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

<http://nlrb.gov>

The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) is an independent federal agency vested with the power to safeguard employees' rights to organize and to determine whether to have unions as their bargaining representative. The agency also acts to prevent and remedy unfair labor practices committed by private sector employers and unions. It conducts elections, investigates charges, facilitates settlements, decides cases, and enforces orders.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

<http://opm.gov>

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is responsible for the administration of the merit-based federal personnel system. OPM's responsibilities include recruitment and staffing operations; program evaluation and training; leadership in affirmative action and labor relations; and the administration of the federal employee retirement and insurance programs.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

<http://sba.gov>

The Small Business Administration (SBA) is an independent agency that aids, counsels, assists, and protects the interests of small business concerns, preserves free competitive enterprise, and maintains and strengthens the overall economy of the nation. It recognizes that small business is critical to America's economic recovery and strength, building its future, and helping it compete in the global marketplace. SBA helps Americans start, build, and grow businesses through an extensive network of field offices and partnerships with public and private organizations.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

<http://ssa.gov>

The Social Security Administration assists applicants in filing claims for benefits under Social Security's retirement, survivors, disability, and Medicare insurance programs, and for Supplemental Security Income benefits for the needy aged, blind, and disabled. The Social Security Administration also provides for and administers appeals and reviews of its operations and decisions.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

<https://usps.com>

A self-supporting government enterprise, the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) is the only delivery service that reaches every address in the nation – 151 million residences, businesses, and post office boxes. USPS receives no tax dollars for operating expenses and relies on the sale of postage, products, and services to fund its operations. With 32,000 retail locations and the most frequently visited website in the federal government, *USPS.com*, USPS has annual revenues of more than \$65 billion and delivers nearly 40 percent of the world's mail.

The USPS Honolulu District processes and delivers mail to customers at more than 600,000 homes, businesses, and post office boxes in a 7,273 square-mile geographic area that encompasses Hawaii, Guam, Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

The Postal Inspection Service Office in Honolulu is responsible for supporting and protecting USPS and its employees, infrastructure, and customers; enforcing the laws that defend the nation's mail system from illegal or dangerous use; and ensuring public trust in the mail.

UNITED STATES COURTS

<http://uscourts.gov>

U.S. Court of Appeals – Ninth Circuit <http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov>

U.S. Courts of Appeals are intermediate appellate courts of the federal court system, immediately below the U.S. Supreme Court. The 94 federal judicial districts are organized into 12 regional circuits, each of which has a U.S. Court of Appeals that hears appeals of cases from the district courts located within its circuit, as well as appeals from decisions of federal administrative agencies.

Hawaii is one of nine states in the Ninth Circuit, together with Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

U.S. District Courts

<http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/UnderstandingtheFederalCourts/DistrictCourts.aspx>

U.S. District Court, District of Hawaii <http://www.hid.uscourts.gov>

U.S. District Courts are the trial courts of the federal court system. Within limits set by Congress and the Constitution, the district courts have jurisdiction to hear nearly all categories of federal cases, including both civil and criminal matters. The 94 judicial districts include at least one district in each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Hawaii has one District Court with four District Judges. In addition, as allowed under federal law, there are federal judges called Senior Judges who are assigned a reduced caseload.

U.S. Bankruptcy Courts

<http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/Bankruptcy.aspx>

U.S. Bankruptcy Court, District of Hawaii <http://www.hib.uscourts.gov/>

Each of the 94 federal judicial districts handles bankruptcy matters, and in almost all districts, bankruptcy cases are filed in Bankruptcy Court. Bankruptcy cases cannot be filed in state court. Bankruptcy laws help people who can no longer pay their creditors get a fresh start by liquidating their assets to pay their debts, or by creating a repayment plan. Bankruptcy laws also protect troubled businesses and provide for orderly distributions to business creditors through reorganization or liquidation. These procedures are covered under Title 11 of the U.S. Code (Bankruptcy Code). The vast majority of cases are filed under the three main chapters of the Bankruptcy Code, Chapters 7, 11, and 13.

Federal Public Defenders

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3006A, each U.S. District Court, with the approval of the judicial council of the circuit, places in operation throughout the district a plan for furnishing representation for any person financially unable to obtain adequate representation. Representation includes counsel and investigative, expert, and other services necessary for adequate representation. A district or a part of a district in which at least 200 persons annually require the appointment of counsel may establish a Federal Public Defender Organization or Community Defender Organization, or both.