

FOR THE NAVY AND AIR FORCE TEAM IN HAWAII

HO'OKELE

AUGUST 2020

INSIDE:

**Arizona
Memorial
Boat Tours
reopen**

**Hurricane
Douglas**
A Close Call



Pearl Harbor and the

End of World War II





Spotted Eagle Rays swim the North Shore

MA2 Kelly Quin from the JBPHH C-UAS Battlwatch team, recently took this photo of three spotted eagle rays cruising in the clear waters off the North Shore, during a 5k ocean swim from Sunset Beach to Waimea Bay. (Submit your favorite Hawaii scenery photo to newspaperjbphh@gmail.com for a chance to be featured.)



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Your Navy Team in Hawaii

Commander, Navy Region Hawaii oversees two installations: Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam on Oahu and Pacific Missile Range Facility, Barking Sands, on Kauai. As Naval Surface Group Middle Pacific, we provide oversight for the ten surface ships homeported at JBPHH. Navy aircraft squadrons are also co-located at Marine Corps Base Hawaii, Kaneohe, Oahu, and training is sometimes also conducted on other islands, but most Navy assets are located at JBPHH and PMRF. These two installations serve fleet, fighter and family under the direction of Commander, Navy Installations Command.

A guided-missile cruiser and destroyers of Commander, Naval Surface Force Pacific deploy independently or as part of a group for Commander, U.S. Third Fleet and in the Seventh Fleet and Fifth Fleet areas of responsibility. The Navy, including your Navy team in Hawaii, builds partnerships and strengthens interoperability in the Pacific. Each year, Navy ships, submarines and aircraft from Hawaii participate in various training exercises with allies and friends in the Pacific and Indian Oceans to strengthen interoperability. Navy service members and civilians conduct humanitarian assistance and disaster response missions in the South Pacific and in Asia. Working with the U.S. Coast Guard, the Navy in Hawaii provides drug interdiction and fisheries enforcement operations for Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet. In even-numbered years Hawaii hosts the biennial summer Rim of the Pacific Exercise, the world's largest military maritime exercise, featuring more than two dozen nations and 25,000 personnel.

The Navy family in Hawaii comprises around 50,000 people, most of whom are active duty service members and their families, and includes nearly 15,000 civilians and contractors as part of our workforce.

JBPHH includes the Pearl Harbor waterfront, Hickam flight line, Wahiawa annex and several other areas in West Oahu and provides a major logistics and other support hub for the military and military families. Supporting the nation's ballistic missile defense initiative, the Pacific Missile Range Facility on the western coast of "The Garden Island," is the world's largest instrumented multidimensional testing and training missile range.

We provide services to the U.S. Pacific Command, one of DOD's six geographic combatant commands, with an area of responsibility covering half the globe. We directly support two component commands whose headquarters are on JBPHH: Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet and Commander, U.S. Pacific Air Force. Close to our own Region/MIDPAC headquarters command is Commander, Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet. With 18 forward-deployable combat-ready U.S. Navy submarines, Pearl Harbor is home to the largest submarine presence in the Pacific. The Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, on JBPHH, is the largest ship repair facility between the West Coast and the Far East. Within our region we support more than 100 tenant commands.

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USS Battleship Missouri
(Photo by GSE2 Lexie Perez)

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Commander, Navy Region Hawaii And Naval Surface Group Middle Pacific
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Diverse VIEWS

"What movie/TV show would you choose if you could reexperience it and why?"

By David D. Underwood, Jr., MC1 Erickson Magno and MC2 Charles Oki



HM3 Jewel Relador
Navy Medicine Readiness & Training

"I really liked 'Million Dollar Baby' because it is a really inspiring story about facing hardship, breaking barriers and rising to the challenge."



Tech. Sgt. Christina Shumate
HQ PACAF

"'Friends.' I really enjoyed the closeness of the group and dialogue. They always had a lot of fun together."



AWF2 Julian Giraldo
PMRF

"I would say 'Game of Thrones.' It had such a rich plot that it was very easy to get sucked into it and binge watch."

(Note: Photographers were 6 feet away from subject while social distancing.)

Satellite tracking of Hurricane Douglas with digital imaging of precipitation rate July 25. Credits: NASA Worldview, Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS)

A CLOSE CALL

HIGHLIGHTS FROM HURRICANE DOUGLAS

Story by Anna General
Navy Region Hawaii Public Affairs

It was a close call for the Hawaiian Islands as the eye of Hurricane Douglas, a Category 1 hurricane, swirled north of the island chain. As it grazed the northern tip of Oahu, delivering minimal damage, it spared the island of what could have been a triple threat.

As emergency alerts blasted personal mobile phones of a hurricane warning, and sirens were heard around the island on July 25 and 26, Navy Region Hawaii (CNRH), Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam (JBPHH) and Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) worked strategically to prepare for a possible hurricane.

The emergency operations centers at JBPHH and PMRF, along with the CNRH regional operations center were the focal point of information for Rear Adm. Robb Chadwick, commander, Navy Region Hawaii and Naval Surface Group Middle Pacific, who drew on their information to order Pearl Harbor ships and submarines to sortie ahead of the storm.

“The whole point of a sortie is to get ships out of the harbor and to get them underway to a location away from the hurricane. We call it a safe haven out to sea,” said a CNRH operations department representative. “The reason why it’s safer out there is because with the ships moored at the harbor, it could potentially bring damage to the ship from destructive winds and can get slammed across the pier.”

While ships went underway for safety, the CNRH, JBPHH and PMRF emergency operation offices continued to work with teams to provide the base community with helpful information to stay informed and to prepare.

“In preparation for Hurricane Douglas, the regional operation center coordinated closely with the other services and federal, state and local government emergency management officials to ensure Navy Region Hawaii efforts were aligned with key partner agencies,” said Shawn Morrissey, director of Operations at CNRH.

“We were very proactive in coordinating with all of our leadership. They did a great job and they were able to communicate to the public the information that is important in preparation for Douglas,” said Warren Ferguson, JBPHH emergency management officer.

Ferguson was impressed with how the new joint base commander, Capt Erik Spitzer, took control of the EOC on the same day that he assumed command of JBPHH.

“Capt Spitzer did an outstanding job considering he’s only been on the job for four hours. He went in just controlling the EOC and making great decisions during our time in the emergency operations center,” said Ferguson. “I was so impressed with our leadership and our department heads for joint base. We got so many things accomplished in just a few short days to prepare the installation for the potential of the hurricane hitting.”



The Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer USS William P. Lawrence (DDG 110) transits the Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam channel in response to Hurricane Douglas. The Navy orders a sortie during potentially extreme weather conditions to reduce the risk of significant damage to ships, submarines and piers during high winds and seas (U.S. Navy photo by MC2 Charles Oki)



The Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer USS John Paul Jones (DDG 53) passes the USS Arizona Memorial and Battleship Missouri as it departs Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam in response to Hurricane Douglas. The Navy orders a sortie during potentially extreme weather conditions to reduce the risk of significant damage to ships, submarines and piers during high winds and seas. (U.S. Navy photo by MC2 Charles Oki)

Tony Allen, CNRH regional emergency management program manager, shared his perspective about the hurricane and how it was handled.

“We were lucky that it did miss the island but the good thing about it is it enabled the Navy and the military services to practice what we’ve been doing for the last few years to get ready and to see what we needed to do – what worked well and what didn’t work well. Probably 90% of the actions that happened worked well,” said Allen. “There was a few little tweaks but it showed that the military, especially the Navy is ready to take care of our affected population - our service members, our families and our dependents.”

With CNRH and JBPHH teams collaborating on Oahu, the PMRF emergency management team also had preparations of their own on Kauai.

“Fortunately PMRF has pre-planned responses and check lists. When we start hitting our TCCOR process and recovery, we can then implement those plans,” said Kelly Balmores, PMRF emergency management officer. “Our end goal is to have everything - structures, systems, personnel all taken care of and we need to shelter, so when the hurricane passes and we go into recovery, it can all be brought back to normal operations.”

“The main message I circulate is stay informed, make a plan and make a kit. I emphasize be prepared in advance because if you’ve never been on Kauai when a hurricane is

imminent, the shelves go bare quickly. So if you wait until the last minute, there’s going to be nothing there,” Balmores added.

Although Hawaii dodged a big hurricane this time around, hurricane season runs through Nov. 30. Hawaii residents are encouraged to continue to prepare their 14-day supply of emergency necessities.

“Follow what is being directed and told to you by the state and other local agencies. Have 14 days of an emergency kit prepared, make sure your gas tanks are filled in your cars, make sure your batteries and your phones are charged,” said Allen. “If a hurricane was to really hit the Hawaiian Islands, we might be out of power for 14-21 days, so you need to make sure that you are prepared for that.”

“We in Hawaii depend on ships to get all our supplies, it takes a long time for them to get here and you want to have a 14-day supply of food, water and various things to be prepared for a hurricane in case we lose power. The number one thing is to be prepared and have a kit.”

VISIT www.ready.gov
for additional hurricane preparedness tips.

Story by Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group 1 Public Affairs

Sailors from Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit (MDSU) ONE Companies (CO) 1-3 and 1-5, based at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, conducted surface supplied and scuba diving operations to remove old conduit, pipe, cable and debris from the reef and waters off Zablun Beach State Park in Nanakuli, Hawaii, July 6-16.

MDSU ONE was tasked by Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group (EODGRU) ONE to support Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) with the removal of more than 1,500 feet of outdated Fleet Operational Readiness Accuracy Check Site (FORACS) equipment that is no longer required for the Navy's mission. The FORACS equipment was initially installed in the 1960s.

"To comply with the lease agreement between the United States Navy and the state of Hawaii, as well as to ensure we are good stewards to the community, we began this removal project as soon as operationally feasible," said Dawn Rodes, the FORACS program manager. "Before and throughout the process, we worked with various stakeholders and subject matter experts to ensure we were also in compliance with state and federal environmental regulations."

The Sailors, working with NAVSEA and coordinating environmental efforts through Commander, Navy Region Hawaii; Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC); the City and County of Honolulu; and local industry partners, removed these items from the waters off Nanakuli to reduce the negative effects on the environment and to help preserve the ecology on the surrounding reefs.

During the mission, MDSU ONE divers utilized underwater hand tools, hydraulic cutters, and exothermic cutting equipment, as well as land based cranes to remove debris from the water.

"The job went very smoothly," said Lt. Greg Pruett, the company commander of Mobile Diving and Salvage CO 1-5. "This job was different in that the local community was acutely aware of what we were doing before we even arrived.

The community was fully supportive in the Navy returning the area closer to its original state, removing hazards that could affect the divers, swimmers and beachgoers."

Sailors from MDSU ONE removed more than 30,000 lbs. of defunct equipment and debris off the reef, allowing the delicate ecosystem to renew and regenerate itself.

For more than 40 years, the Sailors of MDSU ONE and MDSU ONE EOD Detachment have been assisting

Department of Defense units and Hawaii with cleaning the ocean floor of hazardous material in the state and around the Pacific.

MDSU ONE provides expeditionary and rapidly deployable diving and salvage companies capable of conducting harbor clearance, salvage, underwater search and recovery, and underwater emergency repair operations in the most challenging environments. They are headquartered at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam and an integral part of EODGRU ONE.

MDSU-1, NAVSEA REMOVE FORACS EQUIPMENT OFF NANAKULI

Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit (MDSU) ONE Company (CO) 1-5 Navy Diver 2nd Class Isaac Padilla cuts conduits and wires as Navy Diver 2nd Class Kenny Hall, also of MDSU ONE CO 1-5, performs safety observer duties off Nanakuli Beach in Waianae July 8. (U.S. Navy photo by ND2 Morgan Johnstone)



The USS Missouri returning to Pearl Harbor, September 24, 1945

Story by Jim Neuman
Navy Region Hawaii Public Affairs

Christmas Eve, 1944. The USS Missouri, newly commissioned as one of America's last battleships, sailed slowly into the channel entrance of Pearl Harbor. As she slid past the mighty guns of Fort Armstrong and into the mouth of the harbor, the Sailors on deck stood at attention as the wreckage of the USS Arizona came into view in the distance.

Though the war had been raging for over three years, scars from the "day of infamy" and America's entry into the war were still visible. The site of the sunken warship and the reminder of the 900

Sailors and Marines still onboard, evoked solemn reflection for the crew of the Missouri and a greater resolve to finish the job they had come to do.

In time, the service of the two iconic American warships, forever linked together at Pearl Harbor, would tell the story of the Second World War.

If any Sailor on the ship that day were old enough, he may have visited Pearl Harbor in the earliest days of its development, before the build up to the war. Much had changed at Pearl since the base was dedicated in 1919.

At that time, Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniel, expressed his belief that a first-class naval base should be built here to provide a defensive bulwark for America's expanding interests in the Pacific. The desire to create a strategic base for naval operations in the Pacific faced the realities of budgetary

constraints after the conclusion of the First World War.

By the late 1920s, there was at least the foundations for significant surface, submarine and airborne naval activity based in Hawaii.

In the late 1930s, as America prepared for war, Congress began to lay the financial groundwork to provide the needed resources for expansion. In spite of Pearl Harbor's humble beginnings, the base soon grew into one of the largest in the American arsenal. The Japanese Empire paid attention and launched the air attack on Dec. 7, 1941 propelling the United States into war and changing the world forever.

As successful as they were in crippling the American fleet, the Japanese failed to target the base itself, leaving significant facilities such as the shipyard, the fuel tanks and the submarine base relatively

PEARL HARBOR

AND THE

END OF WWII

undamaged. This allowed American military planners to utilize the naval, aviation and ground facilities in Hawaii to commence the long counter-offensive against the Japanese Empire.

Now, in 1944 as the Missouri moored at Foxtrot 2 on Ford Island, the fruit of Japan's failure to cripple Pearl Harbor was on full display.

Ford Island continued to function as a primary naval reconnaissance base. Following the attack, it became the headquarters for the massive naval air fleet that launched devastating air strikes and achieved near air supremacy over Japanese naval, air and ground forces in the Pacific Theater.

Across the main channel lay the shipyard, where nearly 30,000 workers labored around the clock to keep the fleet "Fit to Fight." By the end of the war, nearly all of the available shoreline

between Hospital Point and Merry Point were hardened with piers and wharfs to accommodate the provisioning and repair of the immense armada of ships that passed in and out of Pearl. The four drydocks and repair basins made thousands of repairs throughout the duration of the war.

The submarine piers saw substantial development and provided a powerful base for American submarines to relentlessly attack the Japanese merchant fleet and place a stranglehold on the island nation.

Kuahua Peninsula transformed from a small naval magazine in 1934 to a massive naval supply depot, shipping innumerable amounts of critical supplies to the forces at the front lines.

Although the war in the Pacific occurred in distant island campaigns, the majority of the personnel, support, repair, and supply

came from Hawaii and the naval hub of Pearl Harbor.

The Missouri sailed out of the harbor on Jan. 2 to join Task Group 58.2 for her first taste of combat with air strikes on Tokyo and the invasion of Iwo Jima. She fought with distinction and later served as the platform for the final surrender of Japanese forces with the signing of the treaty on the captain's veranda deck on Sept. 2, 1945.

As we pause to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the end of World War II, we recognize the significance of the powerful visual symbolism of the USS Arizona Memorial and the USS Missouri. The two ships separated by just a few hundred yards, representing the bookends of World War II.

Their presence is a daily reminder of the legacy of peace won by the Greatest Generation in the crucible of war.



January 16, 1944

Operations at Pearl Harbor during the Marshall Islands Campaign.



January 20, 1944

Operations from the Naval Supply Center on the Kuahua Peninsula. Providing supplies for the ongoing Marshall Islands Campaign.



May 2, 1944

Operations from the Naval Supply Center on the Kuahua Peninsula. Ongoing preparations for the invasion of Saipan.

(Layout by GSE2 Lexie Perez)

1

The Los Angeles-class fast-attack submarine USS *Cheyenne* (SSN 773) departs Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam July 15 for a regularly-scheduled Indo-Pacific deployment, where they will perform a full spectrum of operations, including anti-submarine and anti-surface warfare. *Cheyenne* was commissioned on Sept. 13, 1996 and was the last of the 62 Los Angeles-class fast-attack submarines to be built. (U.S. Navy photo by MC1 Michael B. Zingaro)



2

Reserve Citizen Airmen with the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron "Hurricane Hunters," offload from a WC-130J Super Hercules aircraft July 23, 2020 at Barbers Point Kapolei Airport. The Air Force Reserve unit assigned to the 403rd Wing at Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, was scheduled to fly data-gathering missions into Hurricane Douglas July 25. (U.S. Air Force photo by Lt. Col. Marnee A.C. Losurdo)



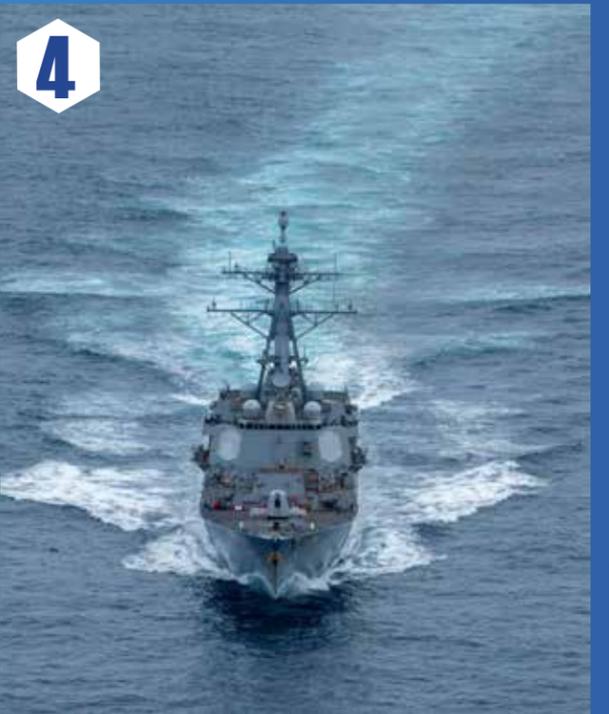
3

Master-at-Arms 1st Class Kenny Lewis, assigned to Pacific Missile Range Facility, Barking Sands, plays taps during a ceremony to render honors to a fallen veteran at Kauai Veterans Cemetery July 18. The ceremony honored a Kauai native who served two years of active duty as a boiler technician. (U.S. Navy photo by MC1 Erickson B. Magno)

3



4



5



4

The Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer USS *Halsey* (DDG 97) transits the Pacific Ocean July 11. *Halsey* is deployed to the U.S. Southern Command area of responsibility to support Joint Interagency Task Force South's mission, which includes counter illicit drug trafficking in the Caribbean and eastern Pacific. (U.S. Navy photo by MC3 Andrew Langholf)

5

Gas Turbine Systems Technician (Electrical) Fireman Krystal Martinez handles the hose during a main-space fire drill aboard the Arleigh-Burke class guided-missile destroyer USS *Michael Murphy* (DDG 112). *Michael Murphy* was underway in the Pacific Ocean conducting routine operations. (U.S. Navy photo by MC3 Aja Bleu Jackson)

6

U.S. Marines with 1st Battalion, 12th Marines send rounds downrange with an M2 .50-caliber machine gun at Ulupa'u Crater Range Training Facility on Marine Corps Base Hawaii July 16. Marines with 1/12 conducted the live-fire crew-served weapons exercise to maintain proficiency and readiness. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Cpl. Eric Tso)

6



PHOTO HIGHLIGHTS

(Layout by MC3 Charles Oki)

USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL TOURS REOPEN SAFELY

Story by Anna General
Navy Region Hawaii Public Affairs

Designated as a national historic landmark for its strategic importance related to the United States annexation of Hawaii and for the Dec. 7, 1941 Japanese attack during World War II, the Pearl Harbor National Memorial recently reopened the USS Arizona Memorial tours to the public.

Located adjacent to Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, the USS Arizona Memorial stands above the hull of the sunken USS Arizona, which serves as a tomb for more than 900 Sailors and Marines who remain within the ship. The memorial also honors the 1,177-crew members who died as a result of the attack.

In a recent press release, the NPS announced increased access to

Pearl Harbor National Memorial, which includes the reopening of USS Arizona Memorial programs.

Jason “Jay” Blount, chief of interpretation and public information officer for the Pearl Harbor National Memorial said the NPS across the country has developed an adaptive recovery plan that allows each individual park to resume access to various components of their operations.

“Based on the guidance of local officials from the City and County of Honolulu, close consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as well as local NPS public health officials, we determined museums could reopen safely in Hawaii,” said Blount.

“We resumed access to USS Arizona Memorial programs so that the public could have access to this critical component of American history but we were certain to implement multiple safety procedures to ensure that our visitors and staff can do so safely.”

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Pearl Harbor Visitor Center (PHVC) ensures the safety of visitors and staff by reducing the number of people who visit by providing fewer boat tours with longer time spent on the memorial to pay their respects to the fallen Sailors and Marines who were killed during the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor.

“We have limited the number of people who enter the Pearl Harbor

Visitor Center at one time. We’ve also reduced the number of people who participate in the USS Arizona Memorial program [boat tours] to 50 people every 30 minutes with about a daily max participation of almost 800 people per day,” said Blount. “During the first week of its reopening, we have not reached that 50 person maximum threshold.”

As visitors transit to and from the USS Arizona Memorial, the U.S. Navy requires the use of face coverings on their vessels. Prior to boarding the vessel, the NPS staff provides short, interpretive briefings on the various histories around the time of Dec. 7, 1941. To obtain tickets to the Arizona Memorial boat tours, reservations are only available online by visiting www.recreation.gov for a

\$1 reservation fee prior to arrival to the visitor center.

“When making the online reservation, visitors are emailed a QR code and they can present that to our staff either digitally with their phone or in a paper printout,” said Blount.

“We also have a system in place if they forget their printout or phone, we can help them pull up their reservation from our contact list.”

In addition to the health and safety of visitors and staff, multiple hand sanitizer canisters are placed around the facility and plexiglass shields are installed so that staff and visitors have a physical separation. The health and safety of visitors,

employees, volunteers and partners continues to be paramount. At Pearl Harbor National Memorial, the operational approach will be to examine each facility function and service provided to ensure those operations comply with current public health guidance and will be regularly monitored.

“It is important to know that visiting the museums at the Pearl Harbor Visitor Center is free and the \$1 reservation fee is a fee that is applied by the contractor responsible for the ticketing system, it’s not funds received by the NPS,” Blount said.

For more information on hours of operation, please visit: www.pearlharborhistoricsites.org.

(Layout by GSE2 Lexie Perez)



A USS Arizona Boat Detachment tour boat sails towards the USS Arizona Memorial following the reopening of the Pearl Harbor National Memorial July 10. The memorial has been closed since March due to the COVID-19 pandemic and is currently undergoing a phased reopening. (U.S. Navy photo by MC2 Charles Oki)



Service with A Smile

Story and photo by Amanda Urena
PHNSY & IMF Public Affairs

The onset of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and the virus' ability to quickly spread presented many challenges to preserve a safe working environment at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility (PHNSY & IMF). Several shipyard codes' primary services require face-to-face customer service to support the workforce. To ensure these Codes could maximize the mission while still protecting people and minimizing the spread of the virus, the COVID-19 Tiger Team worked with skilled employees on-site and Naval Facilities Hawaii (NAVFAC HI) to fabricate protective barriers quickly keeping PHNSY & IMF open for business.

Shipyard leadership empowered the Tiger Team to respond to the many challenges of protecting the workforce and minimizing the spread of the virus to ensure the shipyard could maximize its mission even through the pandemic.

Several codes such as the Pass and ID office and the Document Control office conducted daily interactions with shipyard workers, contractors, military personnel and visitors creating a higher risk for potential virus spread. To mitigate this potential risk of spread through close interaction with others, the codes request support from Tiger Team.

Working with safety experts and fabrication employees, the Tiger Team determined plexiglass would provide the best protection while maintaining customer experience - both critical needs to protect the personnel continuing to work in these essential positions throughout the shipyard.

Specific measurements of the designated areas where plexiglass would be installed were taken

from each customer service location to develop a custom install specific to each code's needs. The measurements were then taken to NAVFAC HI who assisted in manufacturing the custom designs. The customization was initially expected to take more than a week to complete, but NAVFAC and the Tiger Team expedited manufacturing and installation. This resulted in a custom installed solution for each code in only one to three days.

Shipyard personnel working in the Pass and ID office were thrilled with the solution. Security assistant, Walter Fung, commented on the impressive work done by the team.

"I feel more comfortable with the plexiglass installed. It's a relief of stress," Fung said.

Not only did this protective measure reassure safety from bodily fluids from customers or the personnel assisting such coughing or sneezing, it also prevents customers from leaning over the counter and potentially seeing personal identifiable information (PII).

The Document Control Center team was also excited about the new custom barriers. File and Mail Clerk Talalelei Toomata said, "They were quick! The customers like it! It's fantastic - I love it!"

These new custom protective barriers not only made shipyard customer service personnel feel safer - the barriers also protect customers from any potential exposure making interactions between both parties safer allowing everyone to practice the shipyard's COVID-19 priorities of protecting people, minimizing the spread of the virus, and maximizing the mission even during face-to-face interactions.

For more news from Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard & IMF, visit navsea.navy.mil/Home/Shipyards/PHNS-IMF or [facebook.com/PearlHarborNavalShipyard](https://www.facebook.com/PearlHarborNavalShipyard).

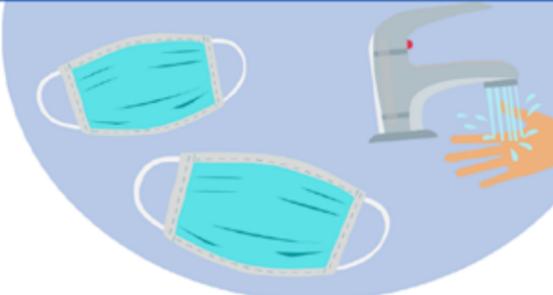
GUIDANCE FOR REOPENING SCHOOLS

HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
HAWAII STATE CHARTER SCHOOL COMMISSION
HAWAII ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS



EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020

Includes recommendations from the
Hawaii State Department of Health



CLASSROOMS

- **Training:** Provide guidance to teachers and staff, including substitute teachers, on what to do when a student may be ill, and procedures for accessing the Health Room.
- **Cohorts:** Keep the same group of students with the same staff throughout the day; all day for younger students and as much as possible for older students.
- **Physical Distancing:** Maintain a distance of at least 3 feet between seats, including group tables. At least 6 feet of distance should be maintained if students are seated facing each other.
- **Face Coverings:*** Face coverings must be worn when outside the classroom, especially when physical distancing is difficult.
- **Meals:** Individually plated meals are to be consumed in classrooms or at designated outdoor locations, or distancing precautions must be instituted in dining halls or cafeterias.
- **Shared Use:** Discourage the sharing of items that are difficult to clean or disinfect. Have a cleaning schedule for any equipment, materials and assistive devices that must be shared.
- **Personal Items:** Separate each child's belongings from others.
- **Travel:** Pursue virtual activities and events; no offsite field trips.
- **Ventilation:** Open windows for greater natural air circulation.

* Wearing of masks is appropriate only if the child can safely and reliably wear, remove and handle the masks following CDC guidance throughout the day. Per CDC guidelines, children under 2 and anyone with trouble breathing should not wear a cloth face covering. Masks should not be worn by children while they are sleeping.

CLEANING & DISINFECTION



Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces (e.g., door handles and sink handles) at least daily or between use as much as possible. Provide a guide of when hands should be washed and when surfaces should be cleaned. Have students wash their hands when coming in from playing outside.

CAMPUS SAFETY

The Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) uses guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to inform and develop state guidelines. DOH advises that a combination of safety and health approaches is the best defense in maintaining healthy schools.

- **Hand Hygiene:** Have soap and water and/or hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol available in work and public settings for use by employees and the public.
- **Stay Home if Ill:** Educate employees, students and their families about the importance of staying home when ill and when they can return to school.
- **Monitor Health:** Screen employees, students and visitors for overt signs of illness in a safe and respectful manner.
- **Signage:** Post signs in highly visible locations to promote everyday protective measures on how to prevent spreading germs by properly washing hands, properly wearing a face covering and physical distancing, and staying home when feeling ill.
- **Visitors:** Limit nonessential visitors, volunteers and activities involving external groups and organizations on school campuses.

SCHOOL BUSES

Students, drivers and anyone else riding the bus should wear face coverings. Create and maintain physical distance between children on buses.



RESTROOMS

Regularly check bathrooms to ensure soap and towel dispensers are filled. Post materials promoting protective measures and proper hand-washing techniques.



HEALTH ROOMS

Ensure school health aides are trained on recognizing illness in children, how to refer or arrange for medical evaluation, and follow up. Every school must have thermal scanners or a way of measuring body temperature. Keep student emergency contacts updated.



2020 NAVY WATER QUALITY REPORTS AVAILABLE

Story by Denise Emsley
NAVFAC HI Public Affairs

Navy water consumers in Hawaii may view their 2020 water quality report, also known as consumer confidence report, online.

The reports have been developed for each of four water systems owned by the Navy and operated by personnel from Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Hawaii: Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam (JBPHH), Camp Stover, Naval Computer and Telecommunications Pacific and Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF), Kauai.

All military personnel, their families and civilian employees with the Navy, Air Force, Department of Defense (DoD), as well as non-DoD users living and working on JBPHH, various housing areas in the vicinity of the installation, and at PMRF Barking Sands Kauai, receive their drinking water from Navy sources.

“We want our consumers to know about the quality of their water and the testing that is done to verify it meets all federal and state safety standards,” said Bill Sadlon, Environmental Business Line coordinator. “It is our intention to provide this information in an easy to read format and answer any questions about the water that was

provided throughout 2019 for each of our water systems.”

To view the reports online, visit the Navy Region Hawaii website at https://cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnrh/om/environmental/water_quality_information.html or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command Hawaii website at www.navfac.navy.mil/navfac_worldwide/pacific/fecs/hawaii/about_us/hawaii_documents/Reports.html

Navy water consumers who have questions, or would like to request a hard copy of a 2020 Navy water quality report can do so by contacting the NAVFAC Hawaii Public Affairs office at 471-7300.

MANAGING PESTS



Story and photo by
2nd Lt. Benjamin Aronson
15th Wing Public Affairs

Although summer brings out bugs, the 647th Civil Engineer Squadron (CES) Pest Management Flight has helpful advice to keep bugs away.

Pest Management supports an array of missions including bird airstrike hazard; treating homes, dorms and workplaces for pests; removing bird nests, combating invasive species, and capturing hogs, cats and dogs.

“We try to be proactive when it comes to pest problems on base and not reactive,” said Senior Airman David Walker, 647th CES Pest Management journeyman.

Although the pests can be bothersome, they can be easily managed by cleaning.

“As long as you keep your house clean and pick your stuff up you won’t really have any issues,” said Walker. “It’s not uncommon to see a roach or two. A lot of people panic when they see a roach.

It’s when you see the bigger, reddish-brown ones showing up, they have found a food source and are trying to start a nest.”

Airmen should also avoid leaving food and water out, and submit a work order for any leaks from pipes to avoid attracting animals such as cockroaches, ants and rats.

Insects can also enter the home through entry points such as holes in walls, unsealed windows, door seams and open garages.

After checking for food, water and entry points, pesticides may be used as a last resort. The amount of contact with pesticides should be limited.

“Spiders and geckos are phenomenal at controlling insects because insects are their food source,” said Staff Sgt. Alexis Quinteros, 647th CES pest management craftsman. “People tend to not like them because they’re freaky and everywhere, but they’re great to have around.”

Paper and cardboard are a food source

for ants and cockroaches and many service members hold on to their boxes between moves. Boxes should be checked to see if there are any cockroaches.

While people may be trying to keep the insects at bay, Quinteros stresses that keeping feral animals away, such as cats, is also important.

“Please don’t feed the cats on base,” said Quinteros. “Cat feces is full of disease which is harmful to people. These are feral animals that shouldn’t be handled or fed.”

To submit a work order for Pest Management, call 449-8763. Airmen living in base housing should contact Hickam Communities at 423-1650.

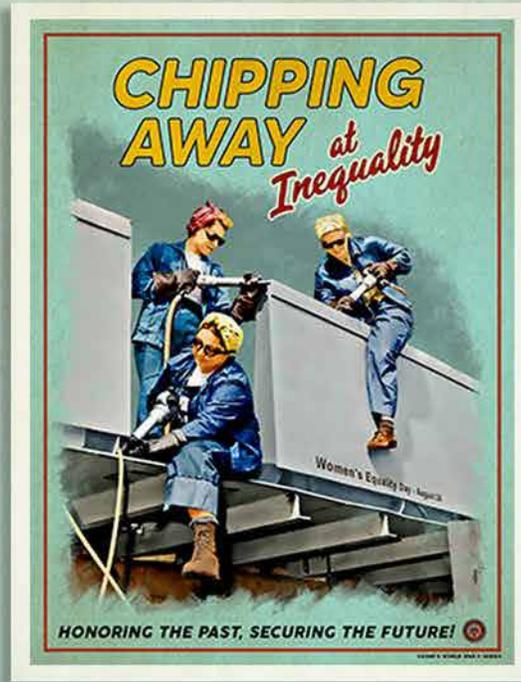
Photo caption: U.S. Air Force Senior Airman David Walker, 647th Civil Engineer Squadron Pest Management Flight journeyman, demonstrates how an animal trap safely captures wild animals before they are relocated at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam.



CULTURAL
AWARENESS

OBSERVANCE

WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY



FACTS

August 26, 2020 marks the 100th anniversary of the Women's Suffrage Movement's GREATEST victory—women achieving full voting rights following the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

World War II changed the roles of women in the United States and women in turn, helped transform the nation.

More than seven million women who had not been wage earners before the war joined eleven million women already in the American work force.

Race, class, age, and education, among other factors, limited opportunities for some women while expanding them for others.

In 1944, skilled female workers earned an average weekly wage of \$31.21. Despite federal regulations requiring equitable pay for similar work, their male counterparts in similar positions earned \$54.65 weekly.

When the war ended, some women were ready to return to their pre-war domestic lives. However, others who wanted or needed to continue working, found their opportunities were limited as men returned home and the demand for war materials decreased.

Without the war to justify the 'unconventional' work of women, many employers demoted women to lower paying positions, or less secure "pink collar" jobs, or pushed them out of the workforce entirely.

We honor the women of WWII. Through their diligence, determination, and sacrifice, they continued to carry the torch the suffragists picked up in their quest for equality.

"Women who stepped up were measured as citizens of the nation, not as women. This was a people's war, and everyone was in it."

Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby