

FOR THE NAVY AND AIR FORCE TEAM IN HAWAII

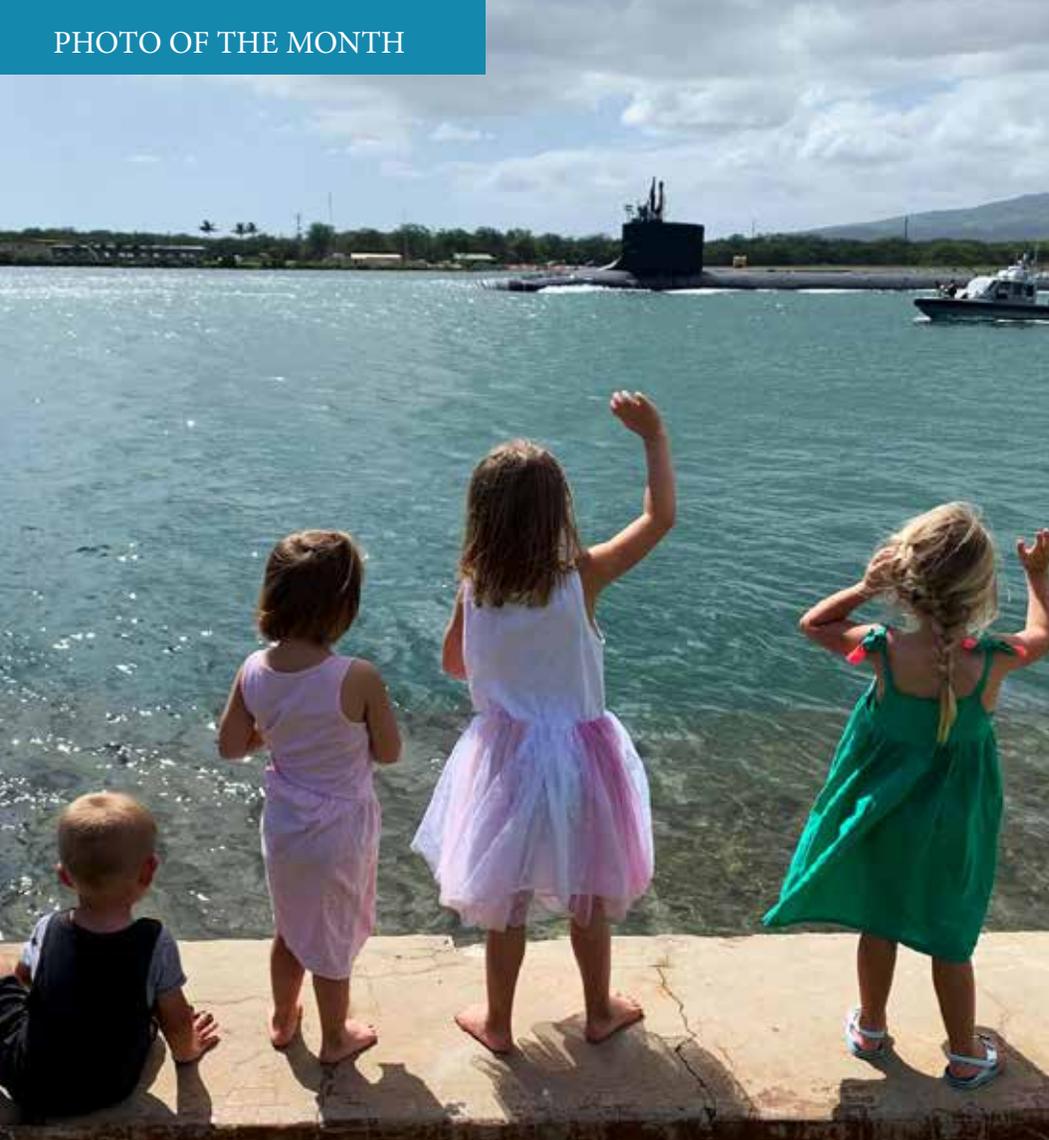
HO'OKELE

APRIL/MAY 2020

April is...
**Earth
Month**

May is...
**Asian
American
Pacific
Islander
Heritage
Month**

Month of the Military Child



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A Hui Hou!

Military children bid farewell to submarine

Children wave goodbye as the Virginia-class fast-attack submarine USS North Carolina (SSN 777) departs Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam for a scheduled deployment March 25. The submarine is 377-feet long, displaces 7,800 tons, is equipped to carry torpedoes and tomahawk missiles, and possesses the capacity to insert special operations forces into a multitude of environments and battlefield scenarios. (U.S. Navy photo by MCC Amanda R. Gray)

Diverse VIEWS

April is Month of the Military Child.

“What would you say to other military kids to help when dealing with military life in general?”

By MCC Alexander Gamble, MC1 Erickson Magno, Staff Sgt. Jasmonet Jackson



Acacia
10 years old

“I would tell the child to help their parents with all the chores and do the chores on the list if they have one. I would let the parent relax on the couch.”



Eowyn
5 years old

“Sleep. It helps with getting exercise! And play with friends.”



Ian
17 years old

“Find a hobby to keep them occupied. It'll help get your mind off of things and give you something to do.”

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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Commander, Navy Region Hawaii And Naval Surface Group Middle Pacific

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Commander, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam

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FROM MILITARY CHILD TO REAR ADMIRAL

By MC2 Jessica O. Blackwell
NPASE West Det. Hawaii

Rear Adm. Robb Chadwick II, commander, Navy Region Hawaii and Naval Surface Group Middle Pacific, salutes the sideboys during the Commander, Navy Region Hawaii and Commander, Naval Surface Group Middle Pacific change of command ceremony on Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam June 14, 2019. (U.S. Navy file photo by MC2 Charles Oki)

When words like courage, bravery and sacrifice are heard, most may picture someone in uniform. Thoughts of brave men and women who serve in our country's military flash through our minds, identifying service members around the world supporting our nation.

However, there is another group of individuals, closely related to these dutiful men and women, for whom the same words can be shared and applied - military children.

April has been designated "Month of the Military Child." This month is set aside for approximately 1.7 million dependent children worldwide who are recognized for their daily sacrifices and the challenges they overcome as military children supporting their service members.

Rear Adm. Robert Chadwick II, commander, Navy Region Hawaii and Naval Surface Group Middle Pacific, was one of the many military children who filled this role. Like other children of military parents, he witnessed first-hand the benefits of service along with the sacrifices and challenges.

The uniqueness of being connected to the military and being a part of a military family, provides a certain perspective and outlook that can help shape a future.

Born in Bethesda, Maryland, Chadwick traveled coast-to-coast accruing six duty stations under his belt by the time he was in high school. He became accustomed to the frequent moves and all that comes with acclimating to a new area.

Chadwick recalls how he had to adapt and come to terms with always being the new kid in school and what helped him settle in after each move.

"Every move has unique challenges and unique opportunities. Frequently being the new kid, every time I did it, it got easier," said Chadwick. "With every move, I learned lessons. It became more comfortable and I got better at it, whether it was making friends or being a little more comfortable being uncomfortable."

Chadwick found being a part of athletics through junior high and high school was a good way to build rapport with current students as well as work on personal development.

"I was always having to work with a new coach, reassure myself, prove myself again, and I think that presents challenges, but also presents opportunities," said Chadwick.

Along with athletics, participation in other extracurricular activities and common interest groups can be a helpful way to make friends and prove beneficial when traveling from place to place.

Some military children are most likely to put an asterisk by the question, "Where are you from?" The constant pick up and go every few years can be daunting and different emotions can arise. However, if some optimism can be found with each step, it may help with all the changes.

"One thing I learned from my mother is to find the humor in every situation," said Chadwick.

“The ability to find yourself in a new situation, work your way through it, be able to meet people and be comfortable meeting people for the first time, are all valuable tools military children take into their adult lives.”



A 1977 family photo of Rear Adm. Robb Chadwick, bottom left, as a child while his father, retired Rear Adm. Stephen Chadwick, was in command aboard USS Peterson (DD 969).

A 2009 family photo of Rear Adm. Robb Chadwick II while in command aboard USS Roosevelt (DDG 80).

“When you’re in uncomfortable situations, trying to find some humor, I think, can help ease the transition. It did for me.”

In each new place, difficult experiences evolve into tools and answers that can be applied to the current situation and the next. One learns how to meet and engage with people because of the constant introductions. Diverse knowledge is acquired from the different places lived and the people met.

“Having that exposure to different places is a valuable resource,” said Chadwick. “The ability to find yourself in a new situation, work your way through it, be able to meet people and be comfortable meeting people for the first time, are all valuable tools military children take into their adult lives,” he added.

Military children have lived a portion of their life with military eyes and experiences which can help inform their decisions on whether to follow in their parent’s footsteps or pursue a civilian career. As Chadwick considered his experiences and life as a military child, bearing witness to the years his father, retired Rear Adm. Stephen Chadwick, worked as a Navy officer, he found himself steering toward the U.S. Naval Academy to forge his own path in the military.

“My father has been my hero my whole life,” said Chadwick. “Seeing the growth and rewards from his naval career and my parents providing such a positive experience growing up within a military lifestyle, made my decision to join the military very easy to where I didn’t feel any pressure.”

“There were times during my four years I was convinced I was going to be a Marine, or a pilot, but I had some very gratifying Midshipman cruise experiences on surface ships,” said Chadwick. “I saw how rewarding command at sea was for my father and so one of my goals was to experience command at sea, and certainly, it was everything I hoped.”

Whether a military child’s life journey includes joining the military or not, it is important to remember and pull from lessons, tools, resources and unique experiences gathered along the way. Referring to these will aid in character building and adaptability. Perhaps when the military child becomes the military parent, the familiarity will help improve the process of the demanding lifestyle.

Now a father, Chadwick and his wife are raising two daughters, the oldest in college, and the youngest in high school. As a parent he finds it useful to refer back to his upbringing to support his children.

“Having grown up in the [military] environment has helped me to help my daughters in these situations and address some of these challenges,” said Chadwick. “Having a constant communication flow and ensuring I stay plugged into their lives, whether it be school, friends or athletics. Whatever it was, I was making sure I stayed plugged in. My challenge was ensuring I stayed involved even when I was deployed.”

Chadwick’s career commonalities with his father provided an opportunity for him to reflect on how he grew up and the wowing moments in his life. In his last two commands, he happened to be assigned to the positions his father once held. Thirty-two years after his father was assigned to be the 71st commandant of Midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy, Chadwick became the 87th, making them the first father and son commandants in Naval Academy history. At the completion of his academy assignment, Chadwick is now commander, Navy Region Hawaii, just like his father 32 years ago.

“My career has mirrored my dad’s almost eerily. I thought lightning would only strike once,” said Chadwick. “It was truly by chance and it certainly is a source of pride for me. At both the last two jobs my father’s picture has been on the wall and it’s a neat experience for my family.”

Military families have an identifiable link to this lifestyle and whether discussing a former or present military child, similarities can be found. As Chadwick mentions, every child will deal with being a part of a military family differently.

“Helping them deal with it in their own way, I think, is such an important aspect,” said Chadwick. “It is important we remember and honor the service, sacrifices and contributions military children have made in support of their parent’s service to our nation throughout history. It is great we highlight them [every year] during this Month of the Military Child.”

EXPLORING THE ENVIRONMENT WHILE SOCIAL DISTANCING AT JBPHH

By Kathy Isobe
Navy Region Hawaii Public Affairs

(Editor's Note: April is Earth Month and Earth Day was observed on April 22.)

Despite current circumstances to stay at home, there are things you can do to be environmentally aware while still being mindful of social distancing. At Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam (JBPHH), you and your ohana can learn and explore a treasure trove of things right from your own backyard. Here are some things to learn around JBPHH:

Oyster Remediation Project: Our Natural Resources team at JBPHH and Oahu Waterkeepers have been monitoring native oysters at two sites in Pearl Harbor for the past six months. Monitoring of 580 oysters includes taking growth measurements from a subset, documenting mortality rates, and collecting water quality data. Oahu Waterkeepers monitor oysters at several additional sites throughout Oahu.

“The data from this study will be analyzed over the next few months and used alongside other parameters to determine ideal placement of a permanent oyster bed in Pearl Harbor,” according to Corrina Carnes, JBPHH Natural Resources manager.

Additional considerations for placement of the oyster bed include existing substrate, location of historical oyster beds, and Navy operations throughout the harbor. “While we can’t derive any specific conclusions until the data is analyzed, the good news thus far is that while there has been some mortality, oysters have survived at both Pearl Harbor sites,” Carnes said.

For more information about the oyster project that began in February 2019, visit <https://go.usa.gov/xv8xn>

What can you do? Learn how oysters function and why this is a great project. One thing to note – although some folks enjoy eating this ocean delicacy, these Pearl Harbor oysters will never be on the menu. Visit the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration website at <https://oceanservice.noaa.gov> for an elementary oyster unit lesson geared for school age kids Grades K-5. And visit our partners, Oahu Waterkeepers at <https://waterkeepershi.org/>



(Courtesy photos by NAVFAC Hawaii)





(U.S. Navy file photos by MC2 Gabrielle Joyner)



Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (CRB): This is an invasive species that has been damaging coconut trees in Hawaii since 2013, when they were first discovered on Oahu at JBPHH. Since then, the Hawaii Department of Agriculture and our Navy/ Air Force team formed a task force to hunt down and eliminate these pests. The larvae bore into the trunk of coconut trees, eating their way up and out, essentially killing the tree. There are about 3,000 hanging lantern traps throughout the base and in neighborhoods across the island. Since 2013, more than 7,000 beetles were caught on Department of Defense property and another 2,700 were found in the Waipio, Iroquois Point and Pearl City Peninsula communities.

What can you do? Go on a beetle hunt. Check your backyard. If you have any coconut trees, inspect the trunk and observe the fronds. If you have any home composting piles, it's recommended you avoid accumulating green waste as the beetles like to get their start in this cozy environment. Also, if you live on base, JBPHH greenwaste policy doesn't allow mulching. The beetles do not bite or sting and are not considered dangerous, except to coconut trees. If you see any, capture them in a jar and call the Hawaii Department of Agriculture's Pest Hotline at (808) 643-PEST (7378). To learn more about CRB, visit <https://go.usa.gov/xv8xy>

Hawaiian Fishpond: Loko Pa`aiau, the ancient Hawaiian fishpond on JBPHH, was originally built in historic times to allow small fish in and as they grew, they were trapped, becoming a food source for the local chiefs. Over the years, the fishpond deteriorated. In modern times, the area was taken over by invasive mangrove plants which killed native plants and chased away native birds who sought food elsewhere.

In 2014, Navy partnered with native Hawaiian organizations and began a restoration project which began with clearing the mangrove. This transformed the fishpond – native plants were replanted and began to flourish, attracting endangered native birds back. This gem of Pearl Harbor has become the salve to help heal this environment.

What can you do? While we practice social distancing, research this fishpond and discover its cultural significance. When cleanups resume, join in and learn why this spot is sacred to local Hawaiian groups and how you can be a part of its "mana" (influence). To learn more about the fishpond, visit <https://go.usa.gov/xv8xE>



(U.S. Navy file photos by MC1 Corwin Colbert)



Other resources:

- Earth Day: www.earthday.org
- City & County of Honolulu's Storm Water Quality branch: www.cleanwaterhonolulu.com
- Kokua Hawaii Foundation: www.kokuahawaii.org

PROTECTING HAWAII'S CORAL REEFS

*“Ice age
reefs ha*

By Holly Richards
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Public Affairs

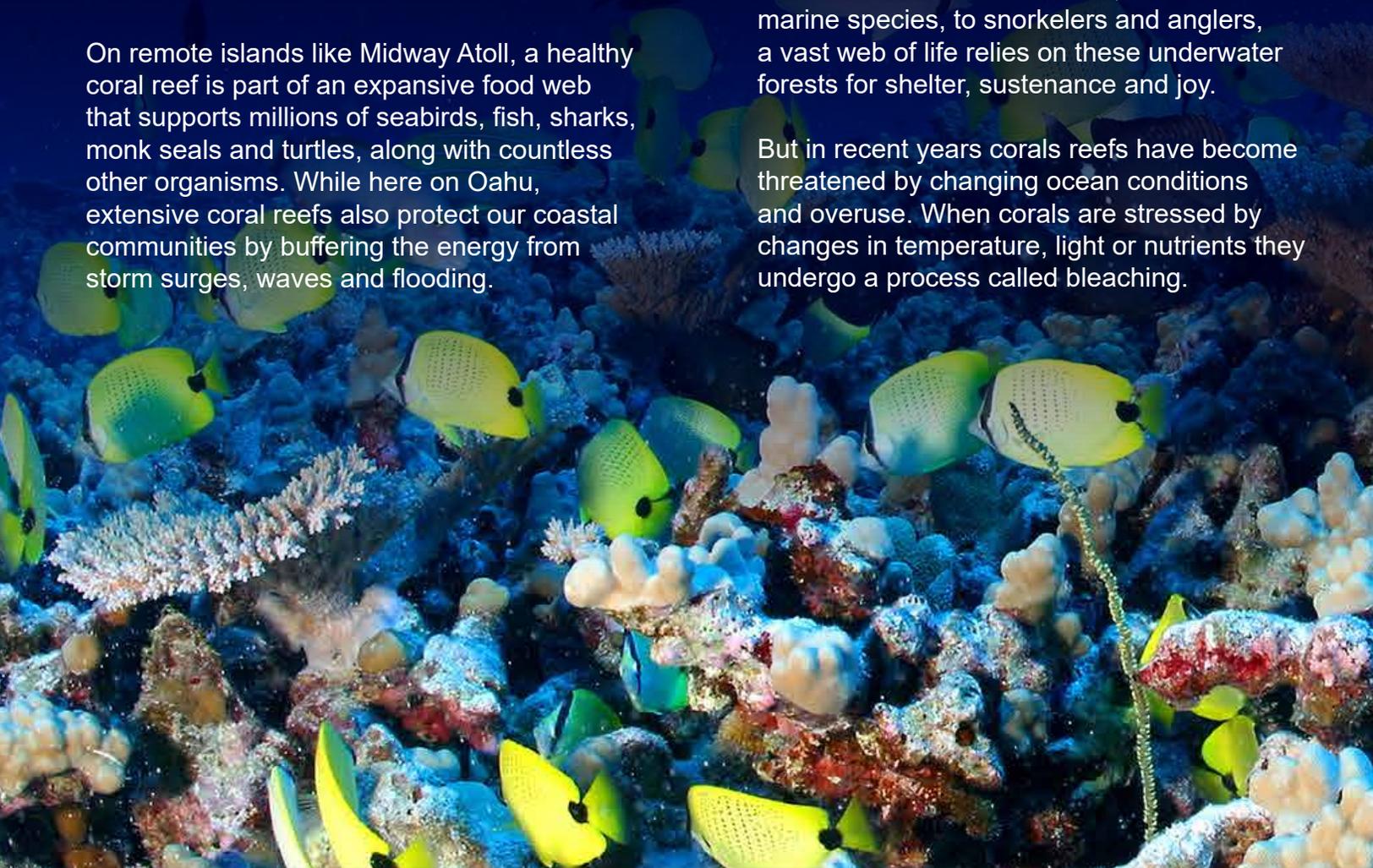
What do the brilliant blue waters of Hanauma Bay have in common with remote Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge and Battle of Midway Memorial? Both are home to some of the most beautiful, dynamic and valuable coral reef ecosystems on the planet. Of the 4,000,000 acres of coral reef under U.S. waters, over 60% of them are in the Hawaiian Island chain.

On remote islands like Midway Atoll, a healthy coral reef is part of an expansive food web that supports millions of seabirds, fish, sharks, monk seals and turtles, along with countless other organisms. While here on Oahu, extensive coral reefs also protect our coastal communities by buffering the energy from storm surges, waves and flooding.

Without a protective reef, homes, businesses and roads would be lost to erosion and storms.

Twenty-five percent of all marine species, including 4,000 species of fish, rely on coral reefs, and yet scientists believe there may still be millions more undiscovered species living in coral reefs - species that may hold the key to future medical and scientific breakthroughs. From remote seabird colonies, to countless marine species, to snorkelers and anglers, a vast web of life relies on these underwater forests for shelter, sustenance and joy.

But in recent years corals reefs have become threatened by changing ocean conditions and overuse. When corals are stressed by changes in temperature, light or nutrients they undergo a process called bleaching.



*es have come and gone. Coral
ve persisted.” –Sylvia Earle*

*Coral Bleaching at Midway Atoll National
Wildlife Refuge (Photo by Courtney Couch
with Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology)*



In 2019, prolonged periods of high ocean temperatures led to wide spread bleaching throughout Hawaii and all the way up to Kure Atoll at the end of the Hawaiian archipelago.

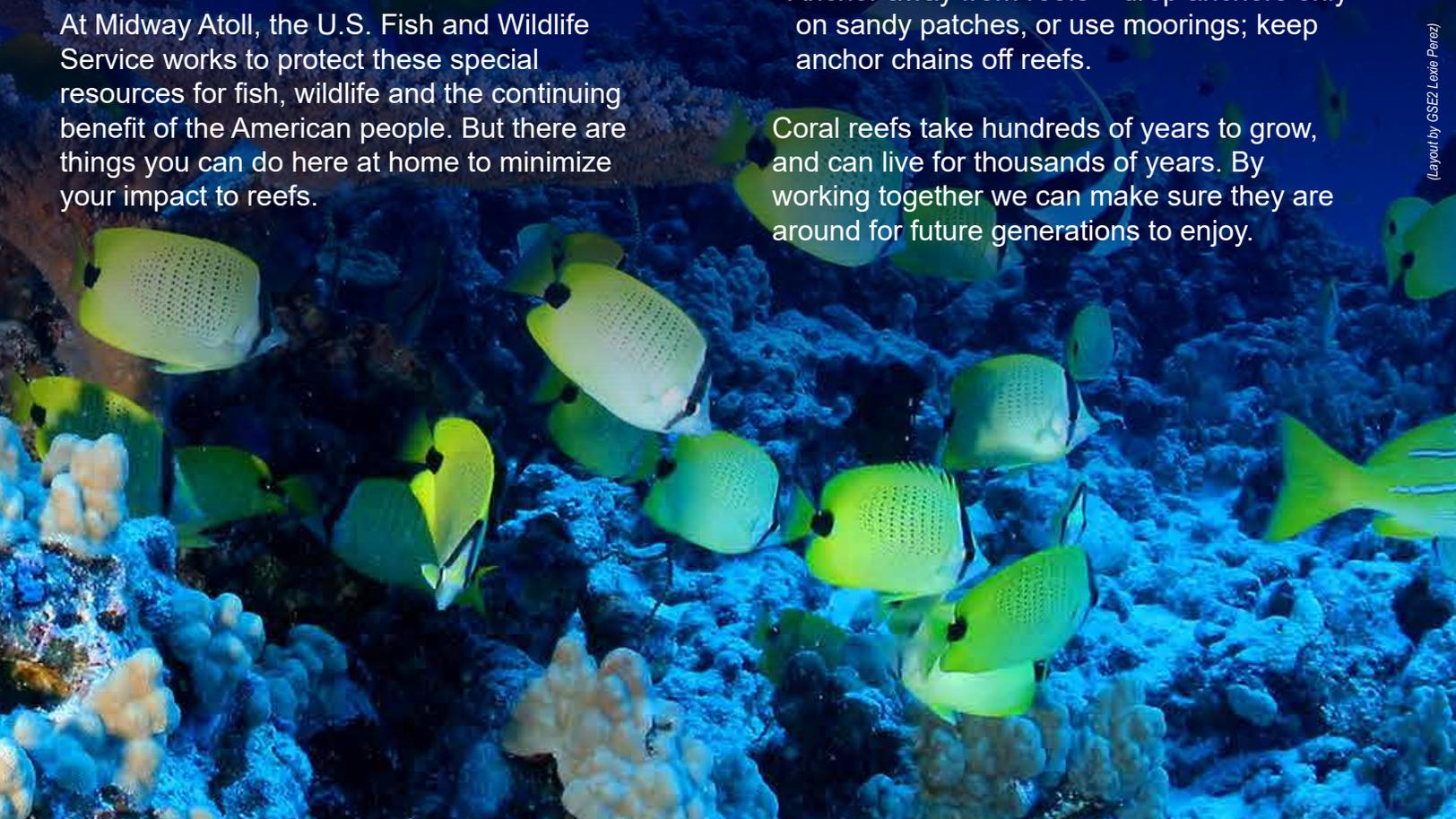
Although corals can recover from short periods of bleaching, the longer a bleaching event lasts the more likely it becomes that the coral will die. Even corals that do survive, it can be weakened for years afterwards – putting them at greater risk from pollution, poor water quality, and other coral disease.

At Midway Atoll, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service works to protect these special resources for fish, wildlife and the continuing benefit of the American people. But there are things you can do here at home to minimize your impact to reefs.

The Hawaii Division of Aquatic Resources offers some great tips we can all follow to help keep our reefs healthy:

- Don't touch corals – they are easily broken, so keep a distance from them.
- Stand on the sand – don't walk on or trample corals, but keep to sandy patches.
- Use reef-friendly sunscreen – avoid products with oxybenzone or octinoxate.
- Keep chemicals away from storm drains – fertilizers, detergents, oil, etc. harm reefs when they make their way to the ocean.
- Anchor away from reefs – drop anchors only on sandy patches, or use moorings; keep anchor chains off reefs.

Coral reefs take hundreds of years to grow, and can live for thousands of years. By working together we can make sure they are around for future generations to enjoy.



(Layout by GSEZ Lexie Perez)

WHY ARE CORALS IMPORTANT



Corals provide crucial food and shelter for numerous fish, shellfish and marine mammals, playing a vital role in the intricate balance of oceanic ecosystems. Around the world there are civilizations that depend heavily on these fish and marine life to survive. Coral reefs have a strong cultural importance here in Hawaii along with many coastal cultures around the world. They also play an important role in the success of the economy. Tourism is the single largest economic factor in Hawaii and a large percentage of tourists come mainly to enjoy the robust marine environment.

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM



Coral reefs around the world are experiencing devastating damage at alarming rates. The greatest global threat to corals and their ecosystems is climate change. These changes lead to ocean acidification, raised sea levels, more frequent and intensified tropical storms and mass coral bleaching events. Increased runoff is leading to excess sediment and nutrients smothering corals, causing algal blooms which are compromising the health and resilience of coral reefs. These events then cause the disruption of the delicate ecological balance and impair entire oceanic ecosystems.

HOW CAN YOU HELP



Coral reefs are already battling the inevitable climate change but we can help eliminate other factors to increase their health and resilience. Here are some simple and effective actions you can take:

- Wear "Reef Safe" sunscreen to limit chemical exposure.
- Fish responsibly by catching only what you need and properly taking care of your nets and gear.
- Plant native trees and plants to prevent excess runoff. Plus, trees and plants give off oxygen and absorb CO₂, reducing the greenhouse gas emissions.
- Do not touch the corals when swimming.
- Practice safe boating and drop your anchor in sandy areas, away from coral reefs.
- Help with beach clean-up events.
- Don't put chemicals down gutters, streams or drains.
- Minimize your carbon footprint.

#STEPUPWITH70 SQUAT CHALLENGE

By Chief Quartermaster Adam J. Congello
USS Hopper Life Promotion Team Mentor

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has resulted in countries, states and local communities issuing shelter in place orders to slow the spread of the disease. For many people, this isolation can lead to depression and other behavioral health issues.

The USS Hopper (DDG 70) Life Promotion Team issued the “Step Up with 70” challenge earlier this year to encourage people to support one another during difficult times and to have the courage to ask for help.

“During this time of social distancing, it is vital to everyone’s well-being to stay connected,” said Culinary Specialist 2nd Class Julia Malbrough, a member of Hopper’s Life Promotion Team.

During the next few weeks the Hopper Life Promotion Team will be posting videos on Facebook to help keep everyone connected. These videos will include ways to keep busy while at home which will include a “70 Squat” workout challenge.

Everyone from service members, families and celebrities are encouraged to get involved, to stay healthy and spread positive energy. To participate, record yourself doing 70 squats, post it on Facebook, tag our team by including the hashtags (#StepUpWith70 or #Squat70), and challenge seven other people to do the same.

Instead of sitting down and watching television or playing a video game, “step up” and take the challenge.

The first priority of the USS Hopper Life Promotion Team is for Sailors to be safe, protected, treated with dignity and respect, and to receive the medical treatment, care and counseling they deserve.



TO PARTICIPATE:

 **RECORD**
yourself doing **70** squats

 **POST** it on Facebook

 **TAG** our team
#StepUpWith70 or **#Squat70**

 **CHALLENGE** seven people to do the same



JBPWH ESSENTIALS

RECOGNIZING OUR



TRIAL PERSONNEL



6

1

Janet Garcia, a child & youth program assistant, feeds a child at the Center Drive Child Development Center on Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam. (U.S. Navy photo by MC2 Charles Oki)

2

Navy Medical Readiness and Training Command Pearl Harbor staff, Hospitalman Steven Scarlett and Petty Officer 3rd Class Juliana Pawson, implement screening procedures at Branch Health Clinic Kaneohe Bay clinic entrance. (U.S. Navy photo by Macy Hinds)

3

Kuhina Talimalie, a 735th Air Mobility Squadron passenger service and baggage agent, tests a no-touch thermometer on a U.S. Air Force Airman at the AMC Passenger Terminal at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam. Airmen are screening passengers for fevers to help mitigate the spread of COVID-19. (U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. Anthony Nelson Jr.)

4

Carlton Tanabe, a firefighter assigned to Federal Fire Department Station 1, carries fire hoses after routine maintenance on Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam. (U.S. Navy photo by MC2 Charles Oki)

5

Shannon-Marie Winters, a Navy Exchange employee, scans a shoppers items at the NEX Mall on Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam. (U.S. Navy photo by MC2 Charles Oki)

6

Airman 1st Class Ethan Scicchitano, assigned to the 647th Security Forces Squadron, stands post at O'Malley gate on Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam. (U.S. Navy photo by MC2 Charles Oki)

7

Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility's Shop 65 Sail Loft and Shop 57 Insulators are producing face coverings for the shipyard workforce. (U.S. Navy photo by Cameron Saloney)

8

Petty Officer Third Class Christopher Hawthorne, pharmacy technician at Navy Medical Readiness and Training Command Pearl Harbor, serves patients through COVID-19 operations. (U.S. Navy photo by Macy Hinds)



7



8

(Layout by MC2 Charles Oki)

Use of Cloth Face Coverings to Help Slow the Spread of COVID-19

How to Wear Cloth Face Coverings

Cloth face coverings should—

- fit snugly but comfortably against the side of the face
- be secured with ties or ear loops
- include multiple layers of fabric
- allow for breathing without restriction
- be able to be laundered and machine dried without damage or change to shape

CDC on Homemade Cloth Face Coverings

CDC recommends wearing cloth face coverings in public settings where other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain (e.g., grocery stores and pharmacies), **especially** in areas of significant community-based transmission.

CDC also advises the use of simple cloth face coverings to slow the spread of the virus and help people who may have the virus and do not know it from transmitting it to others. Cloth face coverings fashioned from household items or made at home from common materials at low cost can be used as an additional, voluntary public health measure.

Cloth face coverings should not be placed on young children under age 2, anyone who has trouble breathing, or is unconscious, incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the cloth face covering without assistance.

The cloth face coverings recommended are not surgical masks or N-95 respirators. Those are critical supplies that must continue to be reserved for healthcare workers and other medical first responders, as recommended by current CDC guidance.

Should cloth face coverings be washed or otherwise cleaned regularly? How regularly?

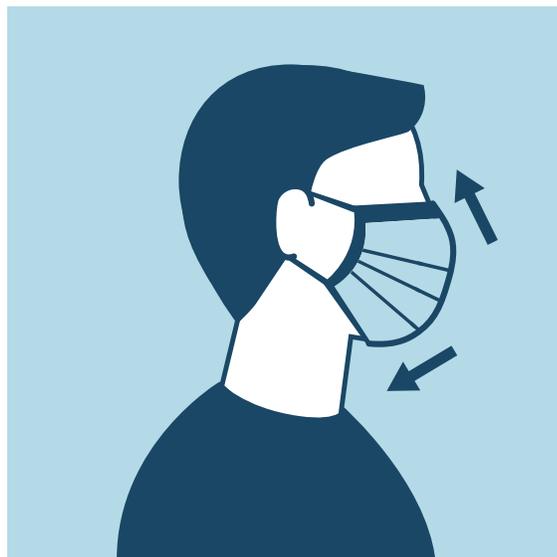
Yes. They should be routinely washed depending on the frequency of use.

How does one safely sterilize/clean a cloth face covering?

A washing machine should suffice in properly washing a cloth face covering.

How does one safely remove a used cloth face covering?

Individuals should be careful not to touch their eyes, nose, and mouth when removing their cloth face covering and wash hands immediately after removing.



[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

A Glimpse into 127 Years of Deckplate Leadership

By **MCCS (SW/AW) Jackey Smith**
Navy Region Hawaii Public Affairs

On March 3, 1893, U.S. Navy Circular #1 announced the establishment of the chief petty officer (CPO) classification effective April 1, 1893. Nine ratings were moved into the chief petty officer classification. According to the book *A Tradition of Change, CPO Initiations to CPO 365*, eight of the ratings had previously been first class petty officer ratings and the men were already wearing what had become the chief petty officer uniform.

Three of the first class petty officer ratings had official titles of Chief Boatswain's Mate, Chief Quartermaster, and Chief Gunner's Mate since 1885. They retained their titles when they became CPOs—nothing changed.

The other ratings, Apothecary, Yeoman, Machinist, and Bandmaster also retained the same titles they had used as first class petty officers. However, Master-at-Arms became Chief Master-at-Arms. Of those eight former first class petty officer ratings, seven had only to change the rating badges on their uniforms. Chief Master-at-Arms did not have to make any changes since their first class petty officer rating badge became the style for the chief petty officer rating badge.

CPO collar devices were introduced in 1959. All chiefs E7-E9 initially wore the same device. It wasn't until 1961 that senior chief and master chief petty officer collar devices were authorized. When the senior chief and master chief pay grades were established in 1958, new E8 and E9 rating badges were authorized. CPOs wore the same cap device until 1969 when E8, E9, and master chief petty officer of the Navy (MCPON) cap devices were authorized.

The book also cites the beginning of formal enlisted leadership. In 1971, the first Chief of Naval Operations Advisory Board was established. It consisted of seven senior chiefs and master chiefs along with the MCPON. By 1980, deckplate senior enlisted leadership was desired for all facets of the Navy.

The Senior Enlisted Academy opened in 1981.



The Command Master Chief Program was firmly established and the MCPON was an advisor to the Chief of Naval Operations. Over the years, some traditions have changed, but the foundation of the chief petty officer remains true.

CPOs are charged to serve as technical experts, train Sailors, develop junior officers, and serve as trusted advisors to all officers in leadership positions.

Amid the chaos of COVID-19, the Navy's current MCPON, Russell Smith, reminded CPOs to remain a steady presence and positive influence as we all get through challenging times.

"Whether establishing a calming presence amidst the mighty winds of a pandemic crisis or holding the organization fast to remain mission-ready, despite the sea-churn and dynamic circumstances that our Sailors and families must contend with, it is the Sailor wearing anchors whose presence should serve to steady nerves and radiate confidence," said Smith.

Smith concluded, "Maintaining good order and modeling self-discipline, and showing care and compassion for our shipmates and Navy families - while meeting the challenges of social distancing and public health concerns - is the bedrock expectation of us."



**By CMDCM (SW) Greg A. Vidaurri
Command Master Chief, Navy Region Hawaii**

On April 1, the U.S. Navy chief petty officer (CPO) celebrated its 127th birthday. I would like to remind each of you that the foundation of the CPO Mess was built on one simple ingredient. That ingredient is LEADERSHIP.

We all have sea stories of the difficulties of leadership when times are good. Currently our Mess is facing and leading in uncertain times. In many ways, leadership and uncertainty go hand in hand. Chiefs are constantly providing a vision for a future that has not happened while selling a vision for a better outcome than its current form. All of this in an effort to rally our Sailors to buy into a vision and make it a reality. There is no better example of this than the COVID-19 pandemic.

In my 30 years, I have never experienced this much uncertainty. I remain steadfast in my belief that together we will weather this storm. In my humble opinion, the CPO Mess operates at its maximum potential during challenging times. For 127 years, our Mess has answered the call. Remember, as you lead during this time of uncertainty as chief petty

officers, we are exactly in the position our Navy needs us. So anchor up.....shipmates coming alongside!

Happy Birthday to all chiefs past and present.

Messages from the Command Master Chiefs

CPO birthday: Celebrating 127 years

**By CMDCM Joe D. Lovelace
Command Master Chief, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam**

On April 1 we celebrated the birth of our ranks as chief petty officers, we have been leading the way for 127 years now. Unfortunately, due to the current Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic we were unable to celebrate this significant milestone the way we normally do. I would like to take time to briefly reflect on who we are and what we stand for.

We are recognized as a unified front of highly trained professionals who have been asked to elevate to a level of leadership and trust not seen in other branches of service. We are the shepherds of all things Navy, as such we must remain steadfast in our efforts to train, lead and be ready to fight. No matter the enemy. We are chiefs, built on character, forged from our past.

The age-old catchphrase "Ask the Chief," is a household phrase in and out of the Navy. Required to be a font of wisdom, an ambassador of goodwill, chiefs provide vital solutions to both officer and enlisted personnel making them a lynch pin to the success of daily operations in the Navy.

The Chief's Fouled Anchor

- The "U" stands for unity, which reminds us of cooperation, maintaining harmony and continuity of purpose and action.
- The "S" stands for service, which reminds us of service to our God, our fellow man and our Navy.
- The "N" stands for navigation, which reminds us to keep ourselves on a true course so that we may walk upright before God and man in our transactions with all mankind, but especially with our fellow chiefs. The chain is symbolic of flexibility and reminds us of the chain of life that we forge day by day, link by link and may it be forged with honor, morality and virtue.

Remember, during this pandemic that will clearly be ingrained into our history, we must come together as one. We must provide solutions as we meet these problems dealing with COVID-19. We must work in harmony and render our service even when we wish to be home with family. Remain flexible as we overcome these challenges. Keep our core values at the forefront and remember we were built for this.

Finally, thank you to the chiefs for continued leadership and guidance you provide to our shipmates on a daily basis. Without you our Navy would not be recognized as the world's finest naval force. Happy Birthday brothers and sisters. Navy chief, Navy pride!





CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS

IT'S IN THE CREED



DECKPLATE LEADERS

CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS MAKE UP THE HIGHEST ENLISTED RANKS IN THE U.S. NAVY. KNOWN AS "DECKPLATE LEADERS" CHIEFS ACT AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN OFFICERS AND JUNIOR ENLISTED.

APRIL 1, 1893

DATE PROCLAIMED BY NAVY CIRCULAR #1 (EARLY NAVADMIN MESSAGE) THAT CREATED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHIEF PETTY OFFICER RANK.



55

NUMBER OF CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS THAT HAVE EARNED THE MEDAL OF HONOR.



DECKPLATES TO KEELS

CHIEFS ARE SO VITAL TO THE NAVY THAT TWO SHIPS HAVE BEEN NAMED USS CHIEF (BOTH MINESWEEPERS)



OLDEST RATINGS

SINCE 1797, ONLY TWO RATINGS HAVE CONTINUOUSLY INCLUDED CHIEFS AMONG THEIR RANKS: BOATSWAIN'S MATE AND GUNNER'S MATE

GOATLOCKER

FROM THE AGE OF SAIL TO STEAM, GOATS WERE KEPT ABOARD SHIPS IN SEPARATE COMPARTMENTS KNOWN AS "GOAT LOCKERS." STUBBORN, SURE-FOOTED AND TOUGH, GOATS WERE USED FOR THEIR FRESH MILK AND MEAT - THEY ALSO HELPED LIFT UP MORALE. GOAT LOCKERS WERE EVENTUALLY ADOPTED BY CHIEFS WHO KEPT THE NAME AND ADOPTED THE GOAT MONIKER.



FIRST FEMALE CHIEF

ON MARCH 21, 1917, LORETTA WALSH BECAME THE FIRST WOMAN NAVY CHIEF PETTY OFFICER WHEN SWORN IN AS A CHIEF YEEMAN

FOULED ANCHOR

THE CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CAP DEVICE WAS AUTHORIZED IN 1897. CPO COLLAR DEVICES WERE INTRODUCED IN 1969

ROCKER DEVICE

THE ADVENT OF A ROCKER DEVICE WAS THE FIRST INSIGNIA FOR CHIEFS TO WEAR, AND WAS ORIGINALLY BORROWED FROM THE MASTER-AT-ARMS RATING. IT BECAME OFFICIAL IN 1894



CREED

THE ORIGINAL VERSION OF THE CPO CREED WAS WRITTEN IN THE LATE 1940S. READING THE CREED BECAME A FIXTURE IN THE TRANSITION OF A FIRST CLASS TO THE VISIBLE, CONFIDENTLY HUMBLE DECKPLATE LEADERS CHIEFS STRIVE TO BE.

ARMY-NAVY PROJECT CLEARS PIER OBSTRUCTIONS, MAINTAINS SUBMARINE FENDERS

By Capt. Ayman Andrews, 7th Engineer Dive Det.,
8th Theater Sustainment Command and
MC2 Charles Oki, CNRH Public Affairs



Staff Sgt. Fred Bible Jr., a U.S. Army diver assigned to the 7th Engineer Dive Detachment, 8th Theater Sustainment Command, stands on a damaged wood pylon as he watches a Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam tug remove a damaged pylon during a joint pier repair project at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam. (U.S. Navy photo by MC2 Charles Oki)

(Layout by MC2 Charles Oki)



Pearl Harbor, one of the Navy's busiest ports, supports homeported and visiting ships and vessels with berthing, pier services, magnetic silencing and logistical support. Providing these essential services on a daily basis is no easy task, requiring a steady and intensive maintenance and repair plan to continue operations. Decay of waterfront structures, particularly the piers, can be a costly matter potentially resulting in the reduction of port capacity until repairs can be completed.

Over the past month Commander, Navy Region Hawaii (CNRH), enlisted the support of Naval Facilities Engineering Command Hawaii (NAVFAC HI), Navy Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit 303 (CMBU-303), and the Army 7th Engineer Dive Det. to remove curb and fender piles, and replace hardware on multiple hydropneumatic fenders along the Kilo Piers.

CNRH Port Operations brought together this joint team, composed of vessel operators, NAVFAC HI Engineers, Seabees and Army Engineer Divers in order to tackle this large underwater and pierside construction project. To simplify this complex project, it was broken up into five phases: planning and inspection, timber pile clearance, pile disposal, hydropneumatic fender repair and quality insurance inspections. Once CNRH and NAVFAC HI had completed the permitting and finalized coordination for vessel, crane and construction support, the project was handed over to the Army Engineer Divers for the inspection. The divers identified over 100 timber piles along Kilo Pier requiring removal and disposal, as well as nine hydropneumatic fenders requiring hardware replacement to render the pier safe for ship and submarine berthing. The project was projected to take 3-4 weeks to complete in total.

"This is the culmination of months' worth of coordination to help ensure the safe usage of Kilo Pier," said Lt. Cmdr. Brian Smith, CNRH deputy port operations officer. "By coordinating with local units, the pier will be free of hazards and able to support increased harbor capacity while saving the government an estimated 2 million dollars if we were to contract this out."

The fenders along Kilo Pier, mainly composed of timber piles, were originally intended to cushion the pier and the vessels from impact damage while moored in the harbor. However, over time the timber piles deteriorated due to biological, physical, and chemical decay. If the timber piles were to break loose and protrude out or float away, this would create a hazard along the pier and in the harbor. The Army divers developed a multi-faceted approach to remove the timber fenders along the pier in coordination with JBPHH port operations work boats.

"Having divers in the water enables the team to safely and expediently cut and rig up the piles for removal from the water," said Staff Sgt. Matthew McDonald, operations NCO and first class diving supervisor, 7th Engineer Dive Det. "All we need to do after the piles are rigged on the surface is deploy divers in the water to see if the pile is decayed enough to be removed with the force of the tugboat, if not, send them down with an underwater chainsaw to cut them into more manageable pieces."

"If they had decided to tie them off from the surface, it could cause the piles to break just below the waterline and make it harder to see and remove them, so having us here really streamlined the process," McDonald added.

Upon removing the piles from the harbor, Seabees from CMBU-303 assisted with ensuring the 30-40 foot long wood piles have sufficiently dried out before cutting them down to manageable sizes, with NAVFAC HI ensuring the chemically treated piles were discarded at local waste processing facilities.

"Being here in Pearl Harbor to meet the mission and actually help out when and where we're needed to support the fleet is one the great things about being stationed here as a Seabee," said Senior Chief Constructionman Adam Binon, officer in charge, CBMU 303 Det. Pearl Harbor. "It's great that we were able to bring all these different entities together to accomplish this mission."

Upon completion of the first three phases of the project, the 7th Engineer Dive Det. then moved onto the hydropneumatic fender repairs, led by Staff Sgt. Fred Bible, first class diver. The Army divers, again with the assistance of CNRH workboats, worked to inspect and replace the chain and shackle assemblies on nine of the fenders.

The process began with an inspection of each fender to determine the safest and most effective solution to conduct the repair. The team built bridle systems around the 25,000 pound counterweight, to which come-a-longs were attached to the fender in order to release tension between the two, allowing the diver to replace the connections, before re-inflating the fender to its original position. The repair of these fenders allows for the safe mooring of submarines in Pearl Harbor without damage to their hulls. Rounding out the project, the Army divers conducted quality assurance dives along Kilo Pier to confirm that all timber piles were safely removed and all fenders were repaired successfully.

"Our Detachment's mission is to conduct diving operations in a maritime environment in support of combat, general, geospatial engineering and defense support of civil authorities (DSCA)," says SFC Andrew Miltenberger, a 7th Engineer Dive Detachment master diver. "The opportunity to execute a project with Navy Seabees and boat operators in support of a real-world project in the best way to train. We are proud to support our partners at Navy Region Hawaii and look forward to executing future projects in Pearl Harbor."

At the end of the day, the joint team accomplished their mission within five weeks. The week delay was due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which forced the team to postpone operations for a week in order to ensure the project risks were reassessed and proper mitigation procedures were put in place. Port operations in Pearl Harbor play an essential role in the movement of personnel, equipment, and supplies for the military and local civil support operations. Ultimately, this joint project assured continued logistical agility and enhanced freedom of maneuver in the port for U.S. and partner forces.



(Layout by Arma General

Asian American Pacific Islander Month

A

About the namesake: Gordon Pai'ea Chung-Hoon

Gordon Pai'ea Chung-Hoon became the first Asian American, U.S. citizen, to graduate from the U.S. Naval Academy on May 1934. He served during World War II and was the first Asian American flag officer. He is a recipient of the Navy Cross and Silver Star for extraordinary heroism as commanding officer of USS Sigsbee from May 1944 to October 1945. He served 25 years in the U.S. Navy and retired as a rear admiral. Gordon Pai'ea Chung-Hoon died July 24, 1979 at age 68.

Compiled by Navy Region Hawaii Public Affairs

The namesake of the USS Chung-Hoon (DDG 93), Rear Adm. Gordon Pai'ea Chung-Hoon, was born on July 25, 1910 in Honolulu. The second youngest of five Chung-Hoon children, he attended the U.S. Naval Academy and graduated in May 1934. While at the academy, he was a valued member of the Navy football team.

Rear Adm. Chung-Hoon is a recipient of the Navy Cross and Silver Star for conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism as commanding officer of USS Sigsbee (DD 502) from May 1944 to October 1945.

In the spring of 1945, Sigsbee assisted in the destruction of 20 enemy planes while screening a carrier strike force off the Japanese island of Kyushu. On April 14, 1945, while on radar picket station off Okinawa, a kamikaze crashed into Sigsbee,



reducing her starboard engine to five knots and knocking out the ship's port engine and steering control.

The attack killed 23 Sigsbee crewman and nearly sank the ship.

Despite the damage, Rear Adm. Chung-Hoon, then a commander, valiantly kept his anti-aircraft batteries delivering "prolonged and effective fire" against the continuing enemy air attack while simultaneously directing the damage control efforts that allowed Sigsbee to make port under its own power.

After retiring from the Navy in 1959, Rear Adm. Chung-Hoon was appointed by William Quinn, Hawaii's first elected governor since statehood, to serve as director of the state Department of Agriculture.

USS Chung-Hoon (DDG 93):

Homeported at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, USS Chung-Hoon (DDG 93) is the 43rd ship in the Arleigh Burke (DDG 51) class of Aegis guided missile destroyers - the U.S. Navy's most powerful destroyer fleet. These highly capable, multimission ships can conduct a variety of operations, from peacetime presence and crisis management to sea control and power projection.

(Historical photos courtesy of Naval History and Heritage Command. USS Chung-Hoon file photo by MC2 Johanns Chavarro.)

Editor's Note: May is Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month, recognizing the service and sacrifices of Asian/Pacific Islanders throughout the United States. Visit the Naval History and Heritage Command at www.history.navy.mil/ for a list of notable Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in U.S. naval history.

A Chung-Hoon Legacy

U.S. Navy ship named in honor of native Hawaiian

Preventing Sexual Assault

By Cmdr. Aleah McHenry
Navy Region Hawaii SAAPM program



Layout by MC1 Devin Langer

April is recognized throughout the Department of Defense (DoD) and the nation as Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Month. Sexual assault is a crime that threatens mission readiness and is of great detriment to our Navy. Sexual assault is defined by the DoD as intentional sexual contact, characterized by the use of force, threats, intimidation, abuse of authority, or when the victim does not or (by reason of legal age or incompetence) cannot consent.

An excellent graphic novel, "Atlantic," is a great resource for learning more about sexual assault and consent and can be uploaded from: <https://www.navy.mil/local/sapr/Atlantic-AGraphicNovel-SINGLEPAGE.pdf>.

This year, Navy Region Hawaii focuses on how to eliminate sexual assault with intervention and what each member can do to prevent sexual assault. According to the report "Fiscal Year 2018: Sexual Assault in the Military," throughout the DoD, 93% of all respondents who noticed inappropriate or risky behavior intervened.

Intervention techniques that you can use to prevent sexual assault include:

Distraction:

- Tell the potential victim that their friends are looking for them.
- Tell the potential perpetrator that their friends are looking for them, etc.

Protocol:

- Alert an authority figure, such as a bouncer in a bar or RA in barracks if you are concerned that a situation could lead to sexual assault.
- Contact your chain of command.
- Call law enforcement.

Direct Intervention:

- Go to either the potential perpetrator or victim and ask if everything is okay.
- Go to the potential perpetrator and tell them you see what they're doing and that you think they could possibly violate the law and/or codes of conduct.
- Tell the potential perpetrator to leave the potential victim alone.



(U.S. Navy photo by MC3 Julio Martinez Martinez)

- Ask the potential victim if she or he would like any help getting home safely.

Indirect Intervention:

- Go find another member of your unit or a friend and ask them for help.
- Go find the potential perpetrator or victim's friends and urge them to remove him or her from the situation.

Together, we can work to eliminate sexual assault. Until we eliminate sexual assault, Navy Region Hawaii is committed to providing necessary resources for victims of sexual assault. Due to the unforeseen global pandemic situation, we have taken precautions for everyone's safety and well-being and social distancing. This has led to the cancellation of numerous Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM) activities locally, however, we stand ready to support you by telephone 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Sexual Assault Resources and help are available via:



DoD Safe Helpline
877-995-5247

Navy Region and Installation
(JBPHH and PMRF) 24/7 Response
808-722-6192

SOCIAL ↔ DISTANCING

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

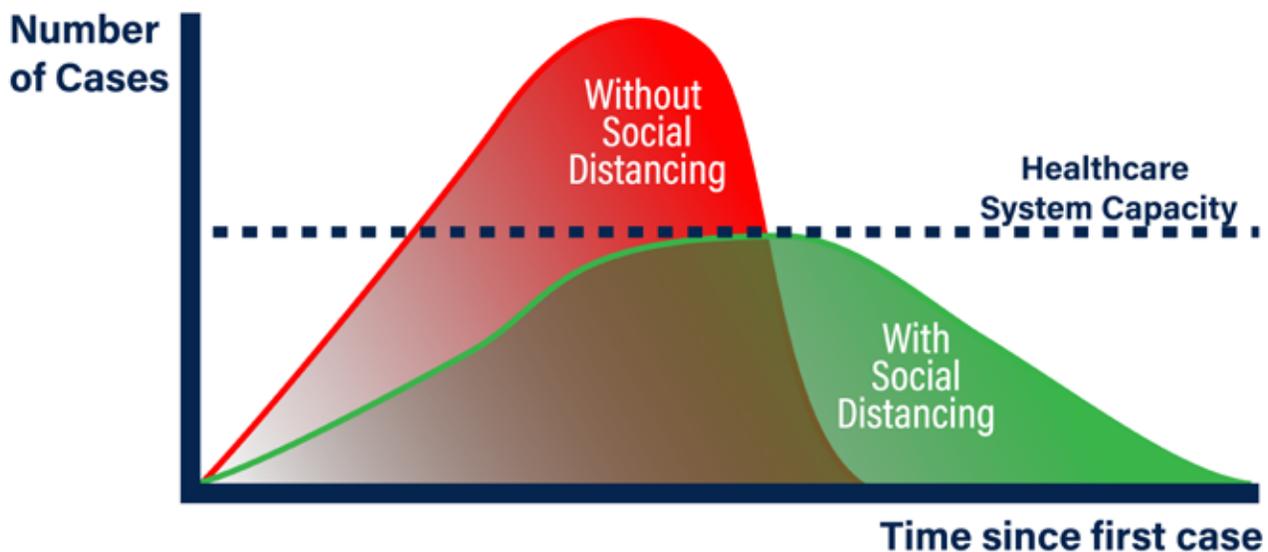
Social distancing is deliberately increasing the physical space between people to avoid spreading illness.



6 feet

(Remaining indoors is preferred)

Too many people becoming severely ill at roughly the same time could result in a shortage of hospital beds, equipment or doctors.



By isolating yourself, you will help stop or slow down the spread of disease which allows the health care system to more readily care for patients over time.

EVEN WHILE SOCIAL DISTANCING, WE'RE IN THIS TOGETHER