

### NATURE SHOT



A map puffer glides through the water near the Japanese gunship wreck off Kwajalein.

#### BY JORDAN VINSON

**Slicing through the tropical shallows** like a graceful, underwater blimp, this map puffer (Arothron mappa) was recently photographed making its way to the Japanese gunship in the ski boat area off Kwajalein.

The map puffer is one of several species of pufferfish scuba divers and snorkelers may see while exploring the underwater environment in the Marshall Islands. Map puffers can be found at depths of 30 meters and are often seen near shelter, such as shipwrecks or inlets into coral formations. Though it's not as common to see A. mappa at Kwajalein Atoll as it is to see fish like parrot fish or damselfish, if you make a visit to the Japanese gunship, you'll have a good chance of seeing a map puffer. They've been known to frequent that area.

Also known as the scribbled puffer, A. mappa is known for the intricate patterns of dots and wavy lines on its exterior—sort of like the contours of oceans and continents on a map. You'll also know this puffer for the dark lines radiating from

its eyes and the large, dark splotches at the front of its gills and along its underside. And, of course, like all puffers, in times of stress, these guys can quickly puff themselves up to scare away the baddies.

Don't be deceived: This is not a little guy. Measuring approximately two feet in length, this specimen is the size of a small dog—practically the upper end of A. mappa's maximum size. If this specimen's sheer size isn't enough to ward off potential predators, A. mappa sports deadly toxin in its skin that can scare off and even kill predators that bite into it. So look, but do not touch!

Map puffers eat soft coral, sponges, algae, crustaceans and some mollusks. Aquarium owners who get hold of map puffers will need to ensure the fish gets plenty of mollusks or other hard-shelled critters to munch on. Because the species' teeth continuously grow, A. mappa grinds its teeth down to manageable sizes by eating hard foods and coral. If they do not have these sources in aquariums, their teeth can grow so large they are not able to eat the soft food they are given.

### THE KWAJALEIN HOURGLASS

The Kwajalein Hourglass is named for the insignia of the U.S. Army's 7th Infantry Division, which liberated the island from the forces of Imperial Japan on Feb. 4, 1944.

The Kwajalein Hourglass is an authorized publication for military personnel, federal employees, contractor workers and their families assigned to U.S. Army Garrison-Kwajalein Atoll.

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### **NEW COMMANDER GETS LAY OF LAND**

HOURGLASS REPORT

**Col. Jeremy Bartel**, commander of U.S. Army Garrison-Kwajalein Atoll, made his first official visit to Ebeye July 25. He was accompanied by the USAG-KA Host Nation staff and Lanny Kabua, the Republic of the Marshall Islands' liaison to USAG-KA. Kwajalein Atoll Local Government City Manager Scott Paul, Acting Mayor Calvin Juda and other staff members of the local government met Bartel at the Ebeye Dock, after which they held an introductory meeting to discuss the wide array of bilateral issues Bartel and his RMI partners will be working on during the next two years.

Bartel also made a visit to Enniburr July 27, where Kabua and local KALGOV officials introduced the new commander to the Enniburr community members. They greeted Bartel with warmth at the dock, wished him luck during the next couple of years and gave him and his staff a tour of the island that many RMI employees on Roi-Namur call home. Important stops on the tour were the new health clinic and police station the Navy Seabees detachment are busy constructing, as well as the sites of future Seabees projects the community will benefit from.







Clockwise from top right: KALGOV representatives, Col. Jeremy Bartel and USAG-KA staff gather for a group photo at the KALGOV offices on Ebeve July 25. Bartel, right, and RMI Liaison to USAG-KA Lanny Kabua arrive at Enniburr, where a long line of residents wait to greet the new garrison commander July 27. Bartel meets dozens of Third Island locals.

Enniburr images courtesy of Kyle Johnson

THE KWAJALEIN HOURGLASS

### **CORAL BLEACHING OUTLOOK FOR RMI**

RTS WEATHER STATION STAFF

By Barbara Castillo RTS Weather Station Meteorologist

**The National** Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reports "mass coral bleaching events (some on the global scale) have been occurring more and more frequently in the last 30 years." Many coral reef ecosystems experienced severe bleaching between 2014 and 2017 due to back-to-back coral bleaching events. Local divers are probably aware of coral loss in the Kwajalein Atoll area during 2015 and 2018 coral bleaching events inside the lagoon. These past events around the atoll are very much related to the El Niño Southern Oscillation cycle.

During El Niño, water temperatures in the tropical Pacific Ocean are above average. Further, trade winds decrease, and we will have longer periods of the doldrums. The flatness of the ocean allows more sunlight to penetrate the water. Both the increased sunlight and higher water temperatures add stress to the coral. The Pacific Ocean has been in an El Niño state since late last year. El Niño is fading away, but what does that mean for local coral stress this year?

### Monitoring and predicting coral bleaching locations

The NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program, established in 2000, brings together expertise from across NOAA, including federal managers, state and territorial governments, academic institutions, nongovernmental organizations and community groups to define ways to reduce the three main threats to cor-

al reef ecosystems: climate impacts, unsustainable fishing and land-based sources of pollution, as well as a newly added focus on coral restoration.

The NOAA Coral Reef Watch program uses polar orbiting satellite data to monitor environmental conditions to quickly identify areas at risk for coral bleaching. NOAA also uses output from short-term climate models to assess future risk to coral up to four months in the future. The amount of risk for coral bleaching is defined as:

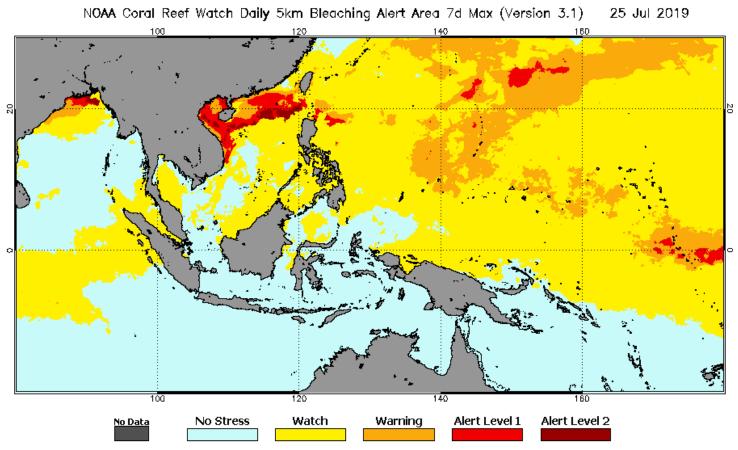
### STRESS LEVEL

### NO STRESS BLEACHING WATCH BLEACHING WARNING BLEACHING ALERT LEVEL 1 BLEACHING ALERT LEVEL 2

### POTENTIAL BLEACHING INTENSITY

NO BLEACHING SHORT DURATION STRESS POSSIBLE BLEACHING BLEACHING LIKELY MORTALITY LIKELY

The following figures present current and predicted stress levels to coral in the Indo-Pacific region. Figure 1 shows the current environmental stress levels to coral reefs in the Western Pacific region. The Marshall Islands are currently in a watch area. In other words, ocean temperatures are high enough to cause bleaching, but it has only been for a short duration in our area. Figure 2, next page, shows predicted stress levels for the next 12 weeks. Unfortunately, computer-modeled outlooks of environmental factors show increasing risk for another local bleaching event during the September-to-October timeframe.



### Here is some additional basic information about coral reefs; what causes coral bleaching; and what can be done about it.

Besides their obvious beauty, why are coral reefs important? Coral reefs are believed to contain the most diverse ecosystems on the planet. Large numbers of marine species and organisms live in reefs. Coral reefs are the sources of nitrogen and other essential nutrients for marine food chains and help with nutrient recycling. Coral reefs provide food and jobs for billions of people worldwide and help prevent shoreline erosion, property damage and loss of life by acting as a buffer to wave action.

Are corals animals or plants? Because corals take root on the ocean floor, many people think they are plants; however, corals are made up of hundreds to thousands of tiny animals called polyps.

What gives the coral its color? Corals and microscopic algae, called zooxanthellae, have what is called a symbiotic relationship, and they depend on each other to survive. The algae make and transfer a primary source of food to the coral, live in the tissues of the coral and give the coral its color. The coral provides inorganic nutrients and a home for the algae.

What is coral bleaching? When coral is stressed, the relationship with algae is disrupted, and the coral expels the algae from its tissue, leaving the coral a very pale or white color. The coral is now more susceptible to disease.

What causes coral bleaching? According to NOAA's National Ocean Service, increased ocean temperature caused by climate change is the leading cause of coral bleaching. Other causes include runoff and pollution, overexposure to sunlight in shallow-water corals and extreme low tides, which cause

shallow-water corals to become exposed to the air. In addition, NOAA also reports a coral bleaching event caused by a large decrease in ocean temperature.

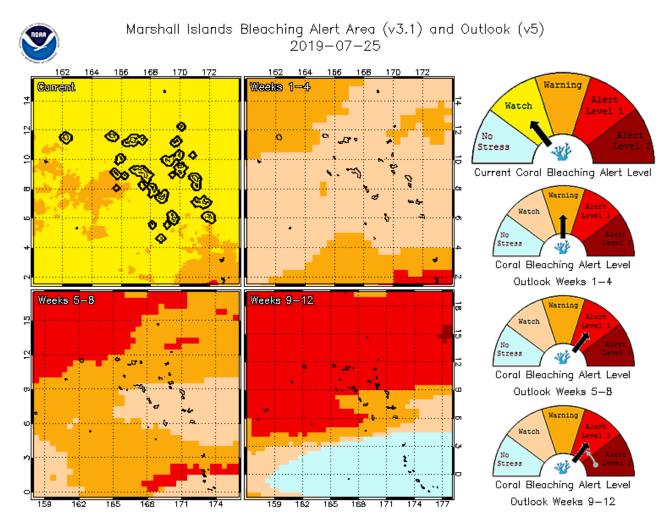
Can coral reefs recover after bleaching occurs? If the bleaching is not severe, and the cause of the stress is not long lasting, corals have been known to recover.

### What can you do to help protect coral reefs?

- Do not disturb the coral. Look and enjoy, but don't touch or remove the coral from the ocean or lagoon.
- Volunteer for local beach or reef clean-ups.
- Practice safe boating, and anchor in sandy areas to avoid disturbing the coral.
- Conserve water so that less runoff and wastewater goes back into the ocean.
- Educate yourself, and share what you learn with others.

Where can you find out more information about coral reefs, the problem of coral bleaching and coral restoration programs? There are many sources of information on the internet that can be found about coral reef ecosystems and the problem of coral bleaching. These sources go into much more detail about the history of coral reef bleaching events worldwide, provide extensive coral tutorials and give much more detailed information about government and non-profit organizations' efforts in coral restoration. Much of the source information for this article, the current and predicted stress levels, can be found on NOAA's Coral Reef Watch program's home page:

#### https://coralreefwatch.noaa.gov/satellite/index.php







LEFT: The High Endoatmospheric Defense Interceptor during a test launch. RIGHT: The Exoatmospheric Reentry-vehicle Interceptor Subsystem in a test launch from Meck.

### MISSILE RANGE HISTORY MINUTE

SMDC HISTORY

By Sharon Watkins Lang Space and Missile Defense Command Historical Office

*In space and missile defense history,* 1984 saw one of the first steps in a move from science fiction to reality. Although President Ronald Reagan announced his initial concept for the Strategic Defense Initiative in March 1983, it was not until December 1984 that the first elements were officially chartered.

On Dec. 20, 1984, the Secretary of the Army John O. Marshall, Jr. issued the first Project Manager Charters for the High Endoatmospheric Defense Interceptor, or HEDI, and the Exoatmospheric Reentry-vehicle Interceptor Subsystem, or ERIS.

Both project offices were to be located at 106 Wynn Drive, in Huntsville, Alabama, with functional and administrative support provided by the Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command, or BMDSCOM. Both project managers reported through the BMDSCOM commander to the Ballistic Missile Defense program manager.

At this early stage the missions, as defined by the charters, were very similar. The managers were responsible for centralized management and direction of their projects in keeping with Army regulations, Department of Defense directive and instruction and related guidance. The two projects were to "support a BMDSCOM integrated technology demonstration."

To that end, they were to be interoperable with the various BMDSCOM technology development initiatives that included efforts in: the Airborne Optical Adjunct, AOA; the Terminal Imaging Radar, TIR; and the Battle Management/Command Control and Communications, BM/C3.

There was, however, a distinct difference in the two missions. While a nonnuclear intercept of the approaching reentry vehicle was the end goal for the two interceptors, they pursued a different approach. The HEDI mission statement described an interceptor that "[would] receive commit instructions and handover data from the BMD radar and battle manager; launch and flyout to the predicted intercept point; initiate onboard homing; home to the target reentry vehicle (RV); fuze and detonate a nonnuclear warhead, and achieve RV kill."

The ERIS interceptor, meanwhile following the home to the target reentry vehicle, was designed to intercept and achieve a non-nuclear kill of the RV through mere kinetic impact.

In many respects, this divergence in the mission reflects the status of the missile defense technology in 1984. During the summer, the Homing Overlay Experiment, or HOE, demonstrated the feasibility of a kinetic energy intercept in the exo-atmosphere. Thus, the ERIS was to physically intercept its targets. It would be two more years, however, before the Flexible Lightweight Agile Guided Experiment, or FLAGE, would prove that a kinetic intercept was possible within the atmosphere. As a result at this point the HEDI was to be equipped with a conventional warhead to ensure RV destruction.

### A MEDEVAC INSURANCE PRIMER

### HOURGLASS REPORT

Are you a USAG-KA resident and have a visitor coming out to visit on a 480 pass? Are you an employer sponsoring a TDY employee on a 55R? Make sure your visitor is covered by a medical evacuation (medevac) insurance plan before travel plans are finalized. Failing to do so could net you, the visitor's sponsor on the garrison, \$130,000-250,000 in uncovered costs associated with performing a medical evacuation for a serious illness or injury to Hawaii or beyond. It's like buying a house—but not getting a house. Of course, we all want our friends, family and staff who visit to have a fun and safe time, and to have a safety net if something happens. Fortunately, that safety net can cost a fraction of a fraction of the price of an uncovered medevac from Kwajalein Atoll. To shop around for plan prices, simply use your favorite internet browser to take you to online insurance plan exchanges where you can compare different plans and prices to fit your visitor's needs.

Here are some pointers to keep in mind during the shopping process.

- Travel insurance DOES NOT equate to medical evacuation insurance. Unless your travel insurance plan explicitly states medical evacuations, you should only assume medical expenses, such as medical procedures and medicine, are covered—not the costs of physically relocating the patient from point A to point Z.
- If your visitor has health insurance (typically plans offered through employers), there is no guarantee medevacs are covered. Again, you must read the plan's details and know exactly what is covered and what is not. For most stateside residents, medevacs from nations as remote as the Marshall Islands will not be covered. Your visitor will need to contact their insurance provider for additional information and to verify service areas.

- If your visitor has a credit card that offers medical evacuation coverage as part of their membership benefits, again, it's important to read the fine print. For instance, is Kwajalein Atoll/Marshall Islands within the area of responsibility of the credit card company's coverage provider? A medevac from the Bahamas may be covered by a credit card company, but a medevac from the Marshall Islands may NOT be covered. Your visitor will need to call customer support to find out more before traveling.
- Most importantly, if your visitor is not covered by medevac insurance via one of the methods already described, they should take this to heart: Medevac coverage does NOT have to be pricey. Yes, it is possible to visit USAG-KA without medevac insurance; it is not a requirement to enter the garrison on a 480 pass, for instance. But a three-week period of full coverage can cost as little as \$120. That's \$40 per week for peace of mind—and freedom from the catastrophic effects a full medevac bill will cost a sponsor in the event of a medical evacuation.
- When selecting a plan, be sure to take note of any plan activation conditions associated with the plan. For instance, some providers stipulate that the plan must be purchased a month or so before the start of the travel period. Not understanding these conditions could make or break the bank in the event of a medevac.
- As you consider policies, please make sure that you select a medical evacuation insurance policy that includes a minimum of \$1 million of emergency medical evacuation (costs vary from \$130,000 to \$250,000), medical expenses, repatriation to home of record and repatriation of mortal remains (\$25,000-50,000), as well as 24/7 access to a travel assistance center. The policy should also include coverage for emergency medical expenses, as your home country insurance may not extend to Kwajalein. Morover, if you are evacuated, the destination healthcare system may not accept your current insurance plan.
- Finally, at every point along your path in shopping for a plan, make sure Kwajalein Atoll is within the geographic area of responsibility of the medevac provider. Ask this at the beginning of the process, during the shopping process, and verify at the end before purchasing.

If you have questions regarding medevac coverage for you and your dependents, please contact your human resources office.





1) A Kwaj resident's faithful, fearless K9 friend leads the way in one of the pair's regular stand-up paddleboard ventures on the calm lagoon waters off Kwajalein July 24. 2) FMWR Pools and Beaches' Cliff Pryor assesses Kwaj residents' endurance in the water during a July 24 lifeguard tryout session at the family pool. 3) Dramatic skies envelop Kwajalein Atoll; click the text to see a timelapse of this scene. 4) Volleyball dynamos warm up before a match during FMWR's summer volleyball tournament July 24. 5) July 27, Enniburr residents seek shelter from the sun under the water tower built for the island by the Navy Seabees.

U.S. Army photos by Jordan Vinson











# INTEL ANALYST HELPS IDENTIFY, COUNTER THREATS TO ARMY WEAPON SYSTEMS

EXTERNAL REPORT

#### By Miles Brown

**REDSTONE ARSENAL, Ala.** – Threats to Army weapon systems come in many forms. It's Christine Miller's job to identify those threats and work with program managers and engineers to make sure the Army's weapon systems are as effective as possible. She supports the Aviation and Missile command as a senior intelligence analyst/acquisition intelligence officer.

"I integrate intelligence and threat data into the materiel acquisition process so we know what threats our weapon systems need to counter," said Miller. "We advise Army senior leaders of the latest threat capabilities and emerging technologies during the development of new weapon systems."

Her primary responsibility is focused on the Program Executive Office for Missiles and Space on Redstone Arsenal – specifically the Cruise Missile Defense Systems (CMDS) Program Office. She integrates tailored intelligence and threat data into their acquisition process.

"I review information from the intelligence production centers and tailor my analysis to the CMDS programs," said Miller, who has worked for AMCOM the last 10 years of her 13-year federal career. "During a system's developmental test and evaluation, I work with the test community to have representative threats or surrogates available for testing so we have confidence in system performance before it is provided to the Soldier."

To improve the Army's systems, Miller briefs senior Department of Defense leaders on the latest intelligence and upcoming threats – in fact, it is her favorite part of the job.

"I really like helping our decision-makers and senior leaders gain an understanding of our adversaries' intentions and how we can build countermeasures against them. I see myself as a communicator and educator," she said.

Keeping up with these latest developments is vital because just in the 10 years, Miller has been performing this important mission, she has seen her analysis used



Intelligence analyst Christine Miller supports the Aviation and Missile Command and America's Warfighters by researching the latest threats to Army weapons systems.

🗖 U.S. Army photo by Miles Brown

early and often.

"Intelligence support to acquisition continues to evolve and be refined," she said. "The most significant change has been to inject intelligence earlier into the acquisition cycle. We want to influence during the design phase to provide the most effective solution while saving time and money.' This maximizes program capabilities and ensures that the weapon system is not obsolete or overmatched upon full-rate production/delivery to the Soldier."

Miller's number-one professional goal is to make a positive difference in the effectiveness of weapon systems delivered to Soldiers. According to Tom Arnold, Miller's supervisor and an AMCOM intelligence specialist.

"Christine's dedication to her craft and uncompromising integrity helps inform our senior leaders before they make the tough choices on system acquisition and employment. Without her analysis, Soldiers' would receive equipment incapable of defending against our adversaries," said Arnold.

Miller's husband is in the Army and recently accepted the position as the director of a large regional test center, the Reagan Ballistic Missile Test Center on Kwajalein Atoll, to which he will make regular visits. Miller also served on active duty as a military intelligence officer, which speaks to her dedication in working to improve Soldier survivability.

"My job is critical so that we build Warfighter capabilities against accurate understandings of what the battlefields of tomorrow will look like," she said.

Whether it is staying active in her church and community or researching the latest threats to Army weapon systems, one thing is clear, Miller is dedicated and passionate in her pursuits, Arnold said.

#### **Editor's Note:**

AMCOM's G-2 Intelligence and Security directorate provides superior multidiscipline (Information Security, Personnel Security, Industrial Security, Technology Protection, Special Access Program Security and Foreign Disclosure) security support to the AMCOM commander, command staff, centers, subordinate organizations and multiple non-life cycle management center-affiliated programs across Team Redstone and around the world.

### SCUBA DIVING SAFETY TIPS

Always dive with a buddy. Never dive alone.

Wait at least 12 hours before flying after doing a single dive.

Wait 18-24 hours to fly doing multiple dives.

Divers Alert Network recommends refraining from strenuous work at least 24 hours before AND after diving.

Keep your gear up-to-date and serviced regularly. DAN recommends that regulators get overhauled at least once a year.

Each diver should have their own computer.

On any given dive, both divers in the buddy pair should follow the most conservative computer.

Do not ascend greater than 60 feet per minute.

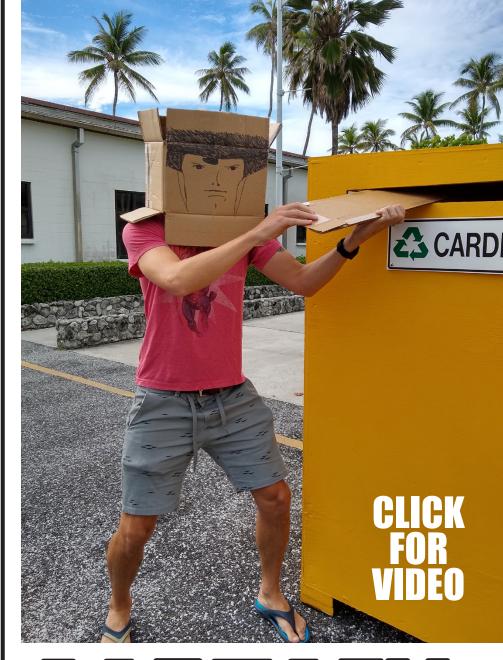
Even if not required, always make a safety stop at 15 feet for at least three minutes.

Start the dive day with the deepest dive first.

Avoid making multiple deep dives on the same day.

Remember to HYDRATE! Always liberally drink water before and after every dive.





# HARLE TO THE RESCUE

**Rest easy, citizen!** Captain Cardboard is here! Help him in his crusade to rid post office patrons of their cardboard boxes—the honorable way! Follow his lead by crushing boxes and thunder smashing them into the bright yellow receptable next to the post office. Kkkaaapppooowww!

### Kwajalein Hospital Public Health Update

### **Typhoid Fever**

### **Dengue Fever**

### What is Typhoid Fever?

 Typhoid Fever is an illness caused by a bacteria and has been reported on Ebeye. There are no Typhoid Fever cases reported on Kwajalein.

### How is it spread?

 Spread by an infected person who has not washed their hands thoroughly after going to the bathroom.

### How can I protect myself and my family?

WASH YOUR HANDS:



- > After using the bathroom
- Before preparing food
- Use hand sanitizer

### What is Dengue Fever?

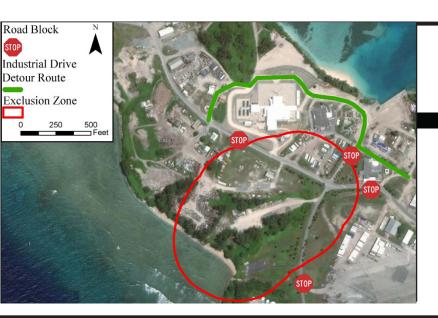
 Dengue Fever is an illness caused by a virus and has been reported on Ebeye.
 There are no Dengue Fever cases reported on Kwajalein.

### How is it spread?

- Spread to people through the bite of an infected mosquito.
- No cases of Dengue Fever have originated in the Marshall Islands.

### How can I protect myself and my family?

Low risk on Kwajalein Atoll. If concerned, use insect repellent.



### **ROAD CLOSURES**

#### PURIUS NOTIS

**Operations** on the Navy Dump Shoreline Cleanup project will require the intersection of Industrial Drive and Olympus Drive to be shut down intermittently until August 19.

This will include all pedestrian and bike traffic as well. Refer to the image for road blocks, detour route and the exclusion zone. No one is to enter the Exclusion Zone during this time without prior approval.

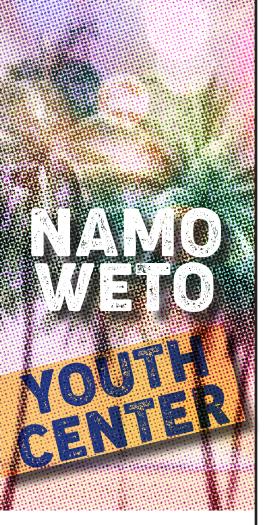
Please adjust routes accordingly and thank you for your patience. Please call the KFS Field Office at 5-1226 with any questions.

### **SPECIAL HOURS AT THE ROI BARBERSHOP**

The Roi Barbershop is offering special hours of operation to accommodate all incoming Roi residents during July and August. The Barbershop will be open Tuesdays from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and Wednesdays from 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. on select dates. Appointments are preferred, but walk-ins are welcome if a stylist is available. Payment is accepted in cash or checks. Questions? Please call 5-3319 or 5-6889.

### Select dates at the Roi Barbershop

Aug. 6-7 Aug. 13-14 Aug. 20-21 Aug. 27-28



Namo Weto Youth Center is following new hours.

Monday- 2-9 p.m. Tuesday- 3-9 p.m. Wednesday- 2-9 p.m. Thursday- 3-9 p.m. Friday- 3-9 p.m. Saturday- 3-9 p.m. Sunday- Closed

For more information, please call 5-3796.



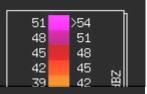






Check out the official USAG-KA Facebook page for community updates and information. Remember, OPSEC is everyone's business. Visit https://www.facebook.com/USArmyKwajaleinAtoll/

### WEATHER WATCH







### RTS WEATHER STATION STAFF

**WEATHER DISCUSSION:** July ends with Kwajalein receiving 4.77" of rainfall or 48% of normal. During 2019 we have received 70% of normal. We are getting into the heart of the wet season. For each of the next 3 months we should receive measurable rainfall 25 out of the 31 days. A disturbance will bring rainfall Saturday into Sunday, departing Sunday evening. Precipitation outlook for next 7 days is average.

DEGAN

Tropical Storm Erick is 280 miles south of Honolulu which may cause some small delay in flights. Hurricane Flossie is  $\sim 1200$  miles ESE of HNL and is expected to pass north of the islands as a tropical storm Tuesday/Wednesday. It is possible Flossie could also cause some transportation delays.

**SATURDAY:** Partly cloudy with scattered showers (30% coverage). Winds NNW-NNE at 7-12 kts.

**SUNDAY:** Partly to mostly cloudy with scattered showers (30% coverage). Winds NW becoming SE at 7-12 kts, stronger storms could cause higher gusts.

**MONDAY:** Partly sunny with widely scattered showers (20% coverage). Winds E-SE at 7-12 kts.

### SUN-MOON-TIDES

		SUNRISE SUNSET	MOONRISE MOONSET	HIGH TIDE	LOW TIDE
	SUNDAY	6:41 a.m. 7:10 p.m.	9:27 a.m. 10:01 p.m.	6:17 a.m. 5.0' 6:45 p.m. 4.0'	12:41 p.m0.8'
/	MONDAY	6:41 a.m. 7:09 p.m.	10:24 a.m. 10:49 p.m.	6:59 a.m. 4.6' 7:28 p.m. 3.8'	12:42 a.m0.4' 1:21 p.m0.5'
	TUESDAY	6:41 a.m. 7:09 p.m.	11:18 a.m. 11:36 p.m.	7:41 a.m. 4.1' 8:15 p.m. 3.6'	1:28 a.m0.0' 2:02 p.m0.1'
	WEDNESDAY	6:41 a.m. 7:09 p.m.	12:12 p.m.	8:28 a.m. 3.5' 9:12 p.m. 3.3'	2:19 a.m. 0.4' 2:48 p.m. 0.3'
	THURSDAY	6:41 a.m. 7:09 p.m.	1:05 p.m. 12:23 a.m.	9:26 a.m. 2.9' 10:28 p.m. 3.1'	3:25 a.m. 0.9' 3:45 p.m. 0.7'
	FRIDAY	6:41 a.m. 7:08 p.m.	1:58 p.m. 1:10 a.m.	10:55 a.m. 2.4'	5:03 a.m. 1.1' 5:06 p.m. 1.0'
	AUGUST 10	6:41 a.m. 7:08 p.m.	2:51 p.m. 1:59 a.m.	12:05 a.m. 3.1' 12:51 p.m. 2.3'	7:00 a.m. 1.0' 6:41 p.m. 1.0'

15 18 <sup>4</sup> 12 15



Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Contact Information

### CW2 Jarell Smith SHARP Victim Advocate

Work: 805 355 2139 Home: 805 355 2036

### **USAG-KA SHARP Pager:**

805 355 3243/3242/3241/0100 USAG-KA SHARP VA

### **Local Help Line:**

805 355 2758 DOD SAFE Helpline: 877 995 5247



## PUBLIC NOTIFICATION - IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

### Kwajalein Drinking Water Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) MCL Violation

The Kwajalein drinking water system recently exceeded a drinking water standard. This incident is not an emergency. However, public notification is required to meet the requirement in the USAKA Environmental Standards (UES). The information below is a summary of cause of non-compliance and actions taken to ensure drinking water quality.

- Testing results from the first quarter of fiscal year 2019 (1QFY19; October – December 2018) show that the Kwajalein Island drinking water system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for the TTHM locational running annual average (LRAA).
- The standard, or MCL, for the TTHM LRAA is 0.080 mg/L determined by averaging the results of samples collected at each sampling location for the past four quarters.
- The level of TTHM averaged at two locations for 1QFY19 was 0.089 and 0.083 mg/L.

### What should I do?

- Nothing. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions.
- If you have a severely compromised immune system, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

### What does this mean?

- This is not an emergency!
- TTHM are four volatile organic chemicals which form when disinfectants, such as chlorine, react with natural organic matter in the water.
- Long term consumption of wa ter with levels of TTHM in excess of the MCL may result in issues with liver, kidney, or nervous system, and an increased risk of cancer.
- Short term exposure has not been

- shown to lead to adverse health effects.
- Potential exposures to Kwajalein residents and personnel is considered short term due to the limited time the MCL has been exceeded.

### What is being done?

•Kwajalein Island's drinking water is now being processed through our reverse osmosis (RO) system prior to treatment and distribution through the potable water system.

oRO removes most of the organic matter present in the water prior to chlorination reducing TTHMs.

oA Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filter system is planned for installation on Kwajalein in the near future to treat the entire Kwajalein drinking water supply to remove naturally occurring organic compounds before the water is disinfected with chlorine reducing the resulting TTHMs to minimal levels.

If you have any questions, please contact DynCorp Environmental, at 5-1134.

### MELELE KO RAUROK KIN DREN IN IDRAAK EO ILO KWAJALEIN

Jonan Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ilo dren in idraak eo ilo Kwajalein ekar le jen jonak eo emoj an kien karoke (MCL)

Dren in idrak eo ion Kwajalein emoj an la ilon in standard eo an dren in idrak. Joraan in ejjab juon idin. Botab, karon jukjuk in bed in ej juon requirement ilo USAKA Environmental Standards (UES) me ej aikuj komane. Ilal ej melele ko ikijien likjab in im ta bunton ko emoj ejaki non bobrae likjab in.

- Result in taaj ko jen kuwata 1 eo an iio eo 2019 (1QFY19; October – December 2018) ej kwalok ke dren in idrak eo ion kwajalen emoj an la ilon in kakien eo, ak jonok ko (MCL non TTHM LRAA).
- Jonok eo, ak MCL non TTHM LRAA ej 0.080 mg/L eo me ej walok jen sample ko emoj boki jen jikin ebok sam-

- ple ko jen kuwata ko 4 remootlok.
- Jonan TTHM jen jikin ko jilu ilo 1QFY19 ekar ikotaan 0.089 im 0.083 mg/L.

### Ta eo kwoj aikuj in komane?

- Ejelok men kwoj aikuj komane. Kwojjab aikuj boil i dren eo ak komane jabdrewot.
- Ne kwojjab ejmour, ak elon nejim ninnnin, ko boraro/kwoj naninmej, ak ko rutto(lillap im lollap), emaron bidodo am bok naninimej im kwoj aikuj kebaak takto eo am im bok melele ko rellap lak ne e safe non am maron draak e dren in.

#### Ta melele in?

- · Ejjab emergency ak menin idin.
- TTHM ej emen volatile organic chemicals ko im rej walok ne jej kojerbal jerajko non karreo dren in idraak,
- Jorren ko im remaron walok ne aitok kitien am idraak dren eo im elap level in TTHM ej jorren non aj im kidney ak naninmej in cancer.
- Ejanin wor enaan in joraan ko emoj an walok me emaron jelet jikin eimour.
- Kakolkol ko rej walok non armej in Kwajalein ej bed wot ilo ien eo ekad-

### Te eo emoj komane?

- Dren in idrak eo ion Kwajalein ej kio kareo im treat mokta jen an diwojlok kin reverse osmosis (RO).
- RO in ej jolok organic matter ak kij ko im etal wot non jerajko bwe en kadriklok TTHM mokta jen an diwoilok.
- Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) ej juon bar filter botab ej bed wot ilo plan non kolaki ion Kwajalein ilo raan kane tok elik non treat i aolepen dren in idrak eo mokta jen an jerajko im kein bobrae ko jet bwe driklok level in TTHM.

Ne elon am kajitok, jouj im kurlok DI Environmental ilo 5-1134.



### **E-WARENESS**

REPORT / DI ENVIRONMENTAL

**Stormwater samples** are collected every year on Kwajalein to monitor the quality of water going into the ocean and lagoon. ISCO samplers are staged at selected storm drain locations. Please do not disturb them. Call DynCorp Environmental if you have any questions. 5-1134.

Aolep yio rej ebok sample in Stormwater/Dren in Wot ion Kwajalein non etale jonan dren eo ej driwojlak ilo lik im iaar. Ewor jet ISCO sampler ak kein jerbal ko rej jutak itorerein drain-out ko. Joij im jab jibwi ak komakiti. Ne ewor am kajitok kaki, call e lok DynCorp Environmental ilo. 5-1134.

E-Wareness is a weekly product of DI Environmental. If you have questions, please call DI Environmental at 5-1134. Elane elon am kajjitok, jouj im kurlok DI Environmental ilo 5-1134.

### Report Suspicious Activity or Behavior



### See Something Say Something Your Actions Can Save Lives

WHO TO REPORT TO Local law enforcement and security

- \* 911
- \*5-4445/4443
- \*usarmy.bucholz.311-sgcmd. mbx.usag-pmo@mail

REPORTING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

- -Date and time activity occurred
- -Where and what type of activity occurred
- -Physical description of the people involved
- -Description of modes of transportation
- -Describe what you saw or heard
- -Provide pictures if you took any

### Two rules of OPSEC.

- 1) Don't share all the information.
- 2)

### **UNITED CHECK-IN TIMES**

Monday, United 155—3:30-4:45 p.m. Tuesday, United 154—11-11:30 a.m. Wednesday, United 155—2:30-3:45 p.m. Thursday, United 154—11:30 a.m.-Noon. Friday, United 155—3:30-4:45 p.m. Saturday, United 154—11-11:30 a.m.

### **ATI CHECK-IN TIMES**

Early departures—7:45-8:15 a.m.; All other departures—8-8:30 a.m. \*Check with your ATI flight representative to confirm check-in and flight departure times.

### **SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE**

To set up a pick-up time for the shuttle please call 5-8294 or 5-3341. If a representative cannot be reached, please leave a detailed message and your phone call will be returned as soon as possible. Shuttle services start one hour prior to check-in times for United flights and 0700 for the ATI.



### HOURGLASS IS ON FLICKR

Visit the official Kwajalein Hourglass Flickr page for photos.

### CLICK THE LOGO BELOW!





### **KWAJALEIN**

Yuk Theater 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, Aug. 3 Intruder (PG-13)

Sunday, Aug. 4 Hustler (PG-13)

Monday, Aug. 5 Dumbo (PG)

### **ROI-NAMUR**

Tradewinds Theater 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, Aug. 3 Long Shot (R)

Sunday, Aug. 4 Shazam! (PG-13)

### **COMMUNITY CLASSIFIEDS**

#### **HELP WANTED**

To research and apply for government employment opportunities on U.S. Army Garrison-Kwajalein Atoll and worldwide, visit usajobs.gov.

RGNext, LLC seeks qualified candidates to fill several open positions on Kwaj and Roi in engineering, technical and other areas. For more information and to apply, go to: www.rgnext.com.

DynCorp International (DI) is looking for qualified candidates to fill various positions. Current DI open positions on USAG-KA include education services, aviation and airfield operations, marine operations and public works among others. For more information and to apply, go to: www.dilogcap.com or contact your local HR representative.

#### **COMMUNITY NOTICES**

Ongoing Smoking and Tobacco Cessation offered. Please call EAP at 5-5362 or make an appointment with a physician.

Payments for monthly telephone fees are accepted in Bldg. 702 on Kwajalein (Tue. - Sat., 1-5 p.m.), and the Finance Office at the Air Terminal on Roi-Namur during normal business hours. Payments are due the first of every month. For billing questions, please call 5-0843.

Reminder that internet customers can access their account and pay online! Simply visit KwajNetBilling.dyn-intl. com to log in and pay via our

secure, online payment gateway using the payment method of your choice. You may also pay online for future months in advance! For support, contact us via phone @ 805-355-0843 (5-0843) or email KwajNet.Billing@dyn-intl.com

The Kwajalein Post Office hours of operation are: Monday: 12:30 to 5 p.m.; Tuesday and Thursday: Noon to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Friday: 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Please remember to display your badge at the window prior to package pick-up.

Facility Manager Evacuation Coordinator Training meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 10 a.m. in Bldg. 904 in the Fire Station Training Room. Call 5-3364 to sign up. -There is a 15-person cap on classes.

The MIC Shop is looking for ladies and gentlemen to work one two-hour shift per month selling beautiful, one-of-a-kind handicrafts. Please contact Joanna Battise at joanna\_correll@yahoo.com or 5-4122 for more info! Hours are Monday 12-2 p.m., Tuesday and Thursday 5-7 p.m., and Wednesday and Friday 9-11 a.m.

FMWR is exploring the possibility of selling lumber out of the Hobby Shop and would like community feedback. Please go to the FMWR Facebook page at www.facebook.com/usagkafmwr and click on the survey link to complete a five-question survey. Your feedback is appreciated.



### **UXO REMINDER**

#### PUBLIC NOTIC

Remember the three Rs of UXO: Recognize an item as possible Unexploded Ordnance. Retreat from the area of the UXO. Report suspected UXO immediately by notifying EOD (5-1433) or CPS (5-4445).

Provide the following information: Location (building #, GPS, landmarks, etc); Size (compared to common items - football, scuba cylinder, etc). Treat UXO like you would treat dangerous sea creatures. Look but do not touch. For a detailed refresher, please attend the Island Orientation Briefing on the fourth Wednesday of every month.

Kemejmej R ko 3. Recognize (kile) juon kwopej bajjok emaron Bokutan ak kein kabokkolok (UXO). Retreat (Jenliklik) bed ettolok im jab kepaak UXO eo. Report (Ripoot e) boktun ak kein kabokklok eo ien eo emokajtata non EOD ilo nomba kein (5-1433) ak CPS (5-4445).

Ken melele kein: Ia eo (nomba in ijo, GPS, kakolle in ijo, etc.); Jonan (jonan e ibben jet kain mweik - football, taan in turan, etc.). Tiljek kon UXO kein einwot am kojparok menin mour in lojet ko rekauwotata. Kalimjek wot jab jibwe. Non bar kakemejmej eok, eokwe jouj im koba lok ilo Island Orientation allon otemjej.

### USAG-KA RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY INFO

PCS Party - Charissa Finn & Family - Aug 11th. Charissa and her family are leaving the island soon. We would like to invite you to celebrate them on Sunday August 11th in the REB at a Chocolate Themed Potluck at 12:30 p.m.. The chapel will provide drinks and paper products. Please bring a dish to share. RSVP to the Chapel Offices at 5-3505 or kwajchapel@gmail.com

Prayer Group. We are excited to announce that the chapel will begin hosting times of prayer twice a month. If you are in need of prayer or you would like to join us as we pray for others, please come! Where: Main Chapel. When: 1st AND 3rd Fridays. Time: 6 p.m.

Men's Bible Study. Every Thursday at 5:30pm in the Chapel Office. We are studying "The Spirit of Christ" by Andrew Murray. For more info, contact Mike Ignacek mmignacek@ amail.com.

Catholic Services on Kwaj. Sunday- 9:15am, Main Chapel. Saturday- 5:30pm, Small Chapel. Daily Mass (T-F) 5:15pm in the chapel office (except for second and fourth Fridays).

Interdenominational Services on Kwaj, Sunday- 8:15am. Traditional Service, Main Chapel Sunday- 11:00am. Contemporary Service, Main Chapel.

New Roi services schedule, effective Aug. 1. Catholic service takes place at 6:30 p.m. on the second and fourth Fridays of every month. The interdenominational service takes place at 6:30 p.m. on first and third Fridays of every month.

AA meets weekly on Tuesdays from 6:30-7:30pm upstairs in the REB (Rm. 213).