



USAG-KA Commander Col. Drew Morgan addresses island residents during the "Meet The Colonel" town hall on July 14 at the Kwajalein High School Davye Davis Multi-Purpose Room.

'MEET THE COLONEL': TOWN HALL INTRODUCES SOLDIER, DOCTOR AND ASTRONAUT

BY MIKE BRANTLEY / USAG-KA PUBLIC AFFAIRS

To the strains of Sir Elton John's "Rocket Man," Col. Andrew "Drew" Morgan, commander, U.S. Army Garrison – Kwajalein Atoll, took the floor at his first Kwajalein Town Hall July 14 to introduce himself and his family, and to field questions from the community.

Morgan, who took over as the garrison commander in a ceremony held on June 28, directed the audience to a photo taken by his friend, Lt. Col. Frank Rubio from the International Space Station, that showed the Republic of the Marshall Islands through the cupola window of the station.

"I love this picture because it tells a full circle story," he said. "I joined the Army more than 30 years ago, became a medical doctor, served in Special Operations, became an astronaut, and now I'm here with you on Kwajalein Atoll. And I couldn't be happier – this is exactly where I want to be."

Morgan added, "What is cool about this photo is that the ISS is flying over the Marshall Islands. That is you. That is us."

Morgan explained why leading an installation like this is so special to him. "My life was shaped as a military brat in the Air Force, living in government-issued homes on an installation.

"In 2013, my family and I PCS'd from Fort Belvoir, Virginia, to Houston, where we lived for ten years. It took six years for me to train for my first mission. I launched to the ISS almost four years ago in 2019. I lived and worked onboard the ISS for nine months."

He returned to Earth in April 2020 with some advice from his mentors. "Lt. Gen. Karbler and Gen. Dickinson, who have passed through Kwajalein at different points, had some great advice and highly encouraged me to come back and serve. They thought this might be a good way to do it as there are many parallels between living in remote isolation in space and a remote isolation in the middle of the Pacific. This command perfectly matched what I wanted to do next."

Morgan told the audience, "All of you sacrificed to bring your family here, away from loved ones and hometowns, back in the U.S., to serve with us. I am so proud to be the commander of US-AGKA."

Morgan next introduced his closest adviser and confidant, Stacey Morgan, his wife of 23 years.

"We as a family are so excited to be here," said Stacey Morgan, "not just as a part of the command team, but as part of your community. Thank you for making this such an easy transition for us. We have done our best to jump into everything the island offers, and you all have really made it easy for us. Everyone has been so kind and informative. Every smile and wave as we've passed each other on our bikes has made us feel welcome.

"I can't tell you how much I appre-

ciate that, not just for myself, but as a mom. That has meant a lot. Thank you for being such a wonderful community. We are excited to live and serve alongside you, and I look forward to hosting you all at an event in our home sometime soon."

Morgan explained that Stacey will be involved in a lot, and she'll be an extension of him in many ways. "We will be fully involved in the community,' he said.

The Morgans have spent the last two-plus years, as a family, studying Kwajalein, understanding the history, culture, and what makes it truly unique and special. "That means we digested everything we could find, including the Hourglass and the Kwaj Current. In some ways, when we showed up here, we already knew many of you. It was like coming to a sitcom and meeting your favorite characters."

Morgan stated that there are two conclusions that he's come to early on here: "This place is important for our national security; there are some unique capabilities here that don't exist anywhere else, and this is our home. This island is where we live and work and raise our children.

"What is our role in bringing these two things together?" he asked. "It's to build relationships. Two weeks ago, I had the opportunity to address the workforce and introduce the concept of Team Kwaj and something I call the teammate pact. Today, we will complete

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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USAG-KA DPTMS Emergency Manager Josh Snow asks a question during the "Meet The Colonel" town hall on July 14.

the circle and discuss the other half of Team Kwaj, the community pact. These guiding principles will make our island home a healthy community of excellence.

"What is a healthy community? You've seen the Kwaj "Community of Excellence" signs - those predate me. I'm adding one little modifier - healthy - to talk about all the layers of community. We want everyone to be physically, mentally, and spiritually healthy, but I want to zero in on the relationships aspect and ensure that our interactions are healthy. That's why I came up with the idea of the community pact, our mutual agreement of how we will treat each other to ensure that we have a healthy community that can be excellent and completes the mission."

Q: We are all here for a reason – we all have a why. What is your why? Why did you decide to come here?

A: Several people have asked me that question, and it's great. I think they are asking, "Did you lose a space wrench, and they sent you to the middle of the Pacific?" The answer is no.

At NASA, when you are selected as an astronaut, you fall into one of four categories: active astronaut, management astronaut, former astronaut, and deceased astronaut. I am still an active astronaut, and at the end of these two years here, I can return to NASA, and within a couple of years, I could be flying back to the ISS. I chose to be here - my wife and I collectively, all of us as a family, decided this was a calling to leadership to give back to the Army because I was a Soldier, physician and astronaut, in that order. Coming back to lead as part of this Army garrison in the middle of the Pacific, to be here with you, is continuing my service to the country. We felt called to it.

Q: What impact do you see yourself having on the community, infrastruc-

ture and the greater Kwaj life in the next six months to a year?

A: First of all, transparent communication. There are many things we will continue to do well and some things we can do differently to ensure that we're communicating as transparently as possible.

As an example, I know housing is always a concern. I wanted to have a targeted discussion with affected families in new housing to discuss topics that only applied to them and their situations, such as the demolition of new housing, how logistically we're going to move, the approximate timeline, what we know, what we don't know, and how we will move forward.

I wanted to address particular questions that only pertain to some. So, we held a meeting specifically for that issue, for just those people, to be as transparent as possible.

In terms of broader focus, there is a lot of discussion at very senior levels right now about the future of Kwajalein. This place is important and always has been. It's only becoming more critical, so the best thing I can do is communicate up and out to align some of these priorities, herd the different ideas, get them focused, and bring more resources.

The Kwajalein I envision ten years after my change of command in 2025 – the Kwajalein of 2035 – is a pretty awesome place. There's been some chronic, aggregated neglect over the last couple of decades, and it will take time to fix it. I hope I can point us toward where we could be in the distant future, and I know some of you will still be here. Sadly, I won't be, but the best thing I can do is help shape that bright future.

Q: What motivates you personally and professionally?

A: Service to my country. That should unify all of us. When I talked to the workforce, I told them, "We are serv-

ing." Kwaj is not a deployed location, but this is about as close as you can get.

We are out here together, and regardless of your job, you somehow support that mission. That should invigorate you because no matter what your status is or what your job is, we are out here together. We are on this island serving one mission. That idea of service motivates me, and I hope it inspires others.

Q: With ocean levels rising, Kwaj is going to be underwater in the near future. What is the plan?

A: Kwaj is Ground Zero for Army Climate Strategy, and one of my jobs is to communicate back to Department of Defense leaders about the impact of this issue here on our island.

If you look at Guam and Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, the DoD has suffered heavily at the hands of extreme weather events. Something similar could happen here, and we want to ensure we are prepared. I will use that fact to continue to bring resources here because there are Climate Strategy solutions we can demonstrate here that would be applicable all over the DoD. There is a lot at stake.

Q: What is the mission of Kwaj?

A: The mission here is multifaceted. We have a strong legacy mission of missile testing and space domain awareness. In addition, we have multiple commands that converge here, and there is capacity for even more significant growth.

One of those could be demonstrating climate resilience and energy resilience in remote environments such as ours.

Those legacy missions are never going away. They will always be important, as they have been for decades. But other new missions will come here and recognize the value of this unique location in the middle of the Pacific.

A HISTORY OF THE BASE AND ITS MISSILE DEFENSE MISSION

BY JORDAN VINSON

his timeline provides some historical context about USAG-KA, the Reagan Test Site and the anti-ballistic missile mission conducted on the atoll. It represents three focused areas: 1) non-mission history, consisting mostly of infrastructure development; 2) mission history, consisting of key milestones in anti-ballistic missile development and testing on the atoll; and 3) the

political events and technological advancements that drove the mission through time. This guide is meant to serve as a good starting point and is not meant to answer all questions one might have regarding dates and figures of the evolution of the base and the range's mission through time.

Please also note that this timeline is reflective of the author's thoughts and research and does not reflect the opinions of the U.S. Army. For more exhaustive histories, check the sources listed at the end of the timeline.

1952. SAR Pass is cut into the reef south of Enubuj (Carlson) to allow for quicker emergency responses to emergencies ocean-side.

1952. Even before the NIKE I/Ajax missile system is deployed, the Pentagon asks Bell Labs to fit nuclear warheads onto the missile to allow for greater aircraft kill ratios. A modified and longer range Ajax is devised in the coming years. It is called Nike II, aka Hercules, and will be tested extensively at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico.

March 1, 1954. The Castle Bravo test occurs.

1954. After years of development and testing at White Sands, NIKE I/Ajax is deployed as America's first missile-based short-range, anti-aircraft system. Within four years, nearly 200 Ajax batteries would be deployed around urban, industrial and military sites throughout the nation. Development of the nuclear-armed Hercules missile version continues.

By 1955, both the U.S. and USSR are deep in development of their respective ICBM programs.

Spring of 1955. Army asks Bell Labs to start a forward-looking 18-month study of the feasibility of using missiles to destroy incoming ICBMs. The seed of America's ABM mission is planted.



February 1957. After favorable studies into the ABM prospect, Bell Labs/ Western Electric receives the contract to develop an ABM system. The system would be named NIKE ZEUS. It would use the Zeus missile, the successor to Hercules in the NIKE family.

May 15, 1957. USSR successfully tests its first ICBM, the R7 Semyorka and begins a string of 12 flight test over the next six months. ICBM attacks are now officially added to the nuclear threat list at the Pentagon. Soviet rocketry advancements places more pressure on Bell Labs and the Army to devise a deployable ABM system.

Oct. 4, 1957. Sputnik is launched into orbit, increasing pressure on American ABM effort.

1958. Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy creates the Advanced Research Projects Agency (now named Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) and tasks it with overseeing all U.S. missile development. The agency would have an important role at Kwajalein Atoll in coming years.

1958. Hercules is officially deployed as the Army's primary AA weapon, replacing the M₅₁ Skysweeper AA gun.



Post-Flintlock destruction on the islands

Feb. 1944. Operation Flintlock. The 4th Marines, 7th Infantry and Navy defeat Japanese defenders at Kwajalein Atoll and elsewhere in the Marshall Islands.

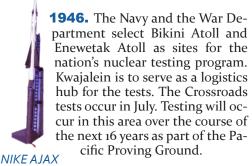
1945. The Army contracts Bell Telephone Laboratories to begin research into using missiles as anti-aircraft weapons. The pace of development will move slowly until the Soviets show their might in the Space Race theater of the Cold War.



Crossroads "Able" test

1945. Kwajalein, Ebeye and some satellite islands serve as a U.S. naval base. In July 1945, the Kwajalein Daily News service is replaced by a newspaper with no name. Through a nam-

ing contest, the newspaper receives the title "The Hour Glass," in honor of the 7th Infantry's actions the previous year on the atoll. The name later changes to the "Kwajalein Hourglass."



July 1, 1946. Operation Crossroads "Able" atomic bomb occurs at Bikini.

1946. Roi-Namur is shuttered, left to the jungle elements. It becomes, to a large degree, a ghost town.

1947. After WWII, Allied powers are assigned to the U.S. the United Nations Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

which encompasses Micronesia. Official American trustee involvement in the Marshall Islands begins in 1947.

1949. Soviets test their first nuke and unveil their TU-4 long-range bomber, capable of penetrating the continental United States. The Army now prioritizes



Kwajalein air terminal, early 1950s

development of a missile-based AA system. The radar/command and control system the Army eventually settles on is named Nike, and its missile is named Ajax, or Nike I. Note: This system does not get tested at Kwajalein; missile testing here does not begin for another decade.



"Old Housing," built by Navy Seabees on Kwajalein

Early 1950s. At this time, especially during the Korean War, Kwaj serves as a major trans-Pacific fuel stop, in addition to serving as the logistics hub for nuclear testing up north.

1950-1956. A major infrastructure buildup occurs on Kwajalein: "Old Housing," the adult pool, the Kwajalein Hospital, the now-condemned air traffic control tower, the Yokwe Yuk Club building, the Zamperini Dining Facility building, etc. The Navy base is converted into a replica of middle class suburban America.

Sept. 19, 1950. A nighttime aircraft crash occurs off Kwajalein, killing 26 Navy medical personnel shortly after the plane takes off to support the Korean War effort. It becomes the single greatest loss of military nurses in American history.

1958. The Kwajalein Scuba Club forms

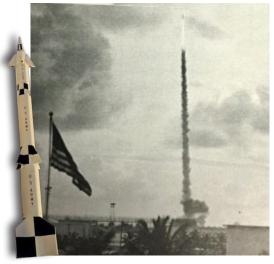
1958. At Kwajalein Atoll, the Navy is considering closing the naval base. The base, which had been used heavily as a mid-ocean fuel stop for about 10 years, now has less importance: Aircraft have longer flight ranges, eliminating mid-Pacific fuel stops. Moreover, nuclear testing at Bikini and Enewetak begins to taper off.

By 1958, Bell Labs has drawn out the entirety of the NIKE-ZEUS ABM system. They just need a place to test it. The Army can test components of the system at White Sands in low-altitude tests, but its entire configuration cannot be fully tested there—especially against ICBM targets, which cannot fly at White Sands.

Late 1958-early 1959. The Army searches for a location to test the system and discovers Kwajalein Atoll. Major benefit of the atoll: its perfect location and distance from Vandenberg Air Force Base to allow ICBM launches from California to the atoll for NIKE-ZEUS anti-ICBM intercept testing. The Transport Company of



Featured: the recently-completed Zeus Discrimination Radar. Upper right: the radar system under construction.



Featured: Early Zeus launch from Mount Olympus, Kwaj. Left: the NIKE ZEUS ABM missile.

Texas wins the base operations/logistics contract to run the base. Naval Station Kwajalein is renamed Pacific Missile Range Facility, Kwajalein, and the Navy remains the administrator.

1959. ARPA selects Roi-Namur as a site to build a suite of large radars for the agency's Project Press studies, which are designed to study re-entry charac-



The first Bell Telephone Labs families arrive on Kwajalein in 1960-1961.

teristics of the planned ICBMs launches from California to Kwajalein Atoll as part of NIKE-ZEUS system testing. Roi-Namur's 1946-1959 ghost town status ends, and the island receives infrastructure upgrades in the coming years.

1959-1962. The Army Corps of Engineers and the Pacific Martin Zachry Company convert Kwaj into a full-scale NIKE-ZEUS test range. Notable additions to the island include Mount Olympus, the Zeus Acquisition Radar and the NIKE-ZEUS Discrimination Radar (pictured below). Other infrastructure upgrades during this time include: Reef, Coral and Sands BQs; the Ocean View Club; Roi's Jackaroo Club; the George Seitz Elementary School; the Lone Palm Golf Course, the name of which changes to Holmberg Fairways in 1963.

Dec. 14, 1961. The first Zeus missile fires from Mount Olympus on Kwaj as part of a developmental launch.

Oct. 1962. Cuban Missile Crisis



TRADEX has continued to track for more than 50 years.

By summer of 1962, the entire NI-KE-ZEUS radar and missile ABM system has been installed on Kwaj and switched on. Full-scope, live-fire ICBM intercept testing begins June 26, 1962.

Dec. 12, 1962. Bell Labs and the Army score the world's first successful ICBM intercept, using a Zeus launched from Kwaj against a target launched from Vandenberg. Over the next 11 months, a total of 13 NIKE-ZEUS intercept tests occur from Kwaj, using Zeus missiles against Air Force Atlas and Titan ICBMs.

1963. The Nike Flying Club gets off the ground at Kwajalein.

1963. Global Associates takes over the logistics/base operations contract at the base

1963. The influx of newcomers during the NIKE-ZEUS years had placed a strain on Kwaj housing. In response, landfills

are added to the island for more housing space. In 1963, more than 250 trailers are placed on landfill area.

1963. ARPA's first Project Press radar, TRADEX (Tracking and Discrimination Experiment) switches online. The radar will be used in extensive ICBM re-entry studies in the coming years.

1963-1964. Preliminary anti-satellite tests with modified Zeus missiles had occurred at White Sands in 1962 with further testing taking place at Kwajalein in 1963. On May 24, 1963, the Army and Bell Labs fire the first successful satellite intercept and demonstration, against an Air Force Agena D satellite. Through the end of 1964, Bell Labs and the Army are put on anti-satellite strike readiness, with nuclear warheads made available in case of real defensive operations. Fortunately, no orders came from the Army. "After



The super-fast short-range NIKE-X-era Sprint ABM missile.

1964, we were relieved of this 'ready' requirement and were once more able to concentrate fully on the normal R&D test program," Bell Labs reports later in 1975.

1964. The Army assumes responsibility of running the base. The base is renamed the Kwajalein Test Site.

1963-1965. The 1963 NIKE-ZEUS intercept testing series has performed well, but by the 1963-1964 timeframe it is clear the system cannot defend against large salvos of Soviet ICBMs-an increasing threat as the arms race continues. The Zeus missile is up to the task, but not the radars, computers and communications. Were NIKE-ZEUS to be deployed nation-wide to protect against heavy Soviet nuclear attacks, the cost would be astronomical. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara pulls funding for the system's deployment. Zeus non-intercept flight tests continue at Kwajalein through 1965.

After the cancellation of NIKE-ZEUS and until early 1965, Army planners and the legions of contracted scientists at Bell Labs, RCA and elsewhere grapple with the task of defending against sophisticated, heavy Soviet salvos. To do so, new technology enters the ABM environment.

- Phased array radar in the form of the Multifunction Array Radar and the Missile Site Radar
- Improved computers and large-throughput data processors
- A new short-range, super-fast ABM missile named Sprint

Sept. 25, 1964. The Army Materiel Command awards what is then the largest single contract in Army history. Western Electric Company receives a \$309,664,200 contract to fund research, development and testing of an evolving ABM system using this technology. Using these new technologies, a new family of proposed ABM configuration is drawn up during this time frame: NIKE-X. In its original configuration, the concept calls for nationwide blanket protection of industrial/urban areas, key defense points and U.S. ICBM fields from heavy USSR attacks that might come in the 1970s. However, like NIKE-ZEUS, such a plan—even using the improved technology-would cost too much. Other configurations of the system are explored.

Beginning in early 1965, the original heavy-defense NIKE-X plan begins to shift to a lighter defense configuration. Key to the shift away from a blanket CONUS defense is cost. But also a major factor is the introduction of non-Soviet nuclear threats with smaller, less sophisticated attack capabilities.

Oct. 10, 1964. China detonates its first nuclear device, joining the nuclear power ranks alongside the U.S., USSR, UK and France. This impacts the U.S. nuclear defense strategy: "We've been focusing solely on sophisticated attacks





Meck under construction (top); Missile Site Radar II nearing completion at Meck (below).

from Russia. What about smaller, less predictable nations with nuclear-tipped ICBMs?" These wild card nations become known as "Nth" countries.

1965 to Jan. 1967. The lighter NI-KE-X/Nth Country configuration plan exists. Central to Nth Country is keeping costs down by employing a system that simply uses less hardware: fewer missile launch sites, fewer radars and fewer computers. What is required are missiles and radars with greater ranges. Thus, new tech enters the environment:

- Perimeter Acquisition Radar is drawn up in blueprints in 1965.
- In Jan. 1965, Bell Labs finished a study that concludes an extended-range version of the Zeus missile would be feasible in a scaled-down, lighter ABM defense. It would later get the name Spartan and would undergo flight testing at Kwajalein Atoll in the coming years.
- The Sprint missile remains in development and gets its first flight test at White Sands in November 1965.



"Silver City"

March 1965. The last flight test of the Zeus missile occurs at Kwajalein. A three-year ABM missile launch hiatus begins. Army Reentry Measurements Program studies continue, involving ICBM launches from Vandenberg AFB to Kwajalein Atoll with re-entry and discrimination studies performed by the Project Press TRADEX radar on Roi-Namur.



Caribou aircraft, a local favorite during its time, is the transport vehicle of choice for commuters to Meck.

In the mid-1960s, Army planners order the conversion of Meck Island into a secondary missile launch site. Construction there begins on everything from a runway and power plant to a Spartan and Sprint missile launch complex and a Missile Site Radar, denoted MSR II.

By October 1965, Army and Bell Labs have sketched out a deployable, ready-for-construction configuration of the Nth Country concept that could defend against light nuclear ICBM attacks.

Configuration components are scaled down from Nike-X. Instead of MARs, the system would use cheaper missile site radars—12 total throughout the country—and include four perimeter acquisition radars and several interceptor launch sites with 20 long-range Spartans each.

However, at this time, Defense Secretary McNamara still opposes deployment of an ABM system. He continues to support the long-standing U.S. nuclear defense that has existed in the form of a strong offense: assuring American superiority in ICBMs stockpiles per the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction.

1966. The Roi-Namur Dolphins Scuba Club forms.

June 17, 1967. China explodes its first thermonuclear device.

July 1967. Under Pentagon direction, Bell Labs and Western Electric conclude a six-month study into yet another alternative NIKE-X deployment configuration. It aims to combine elements of the costly NIKE-X heavy defense of 1963 and the lighter, scaled-down area defense of Nth Country concept. This alternative configuration could defend against



Spartan launch from Kwajalein Atoll.

light, unsophisticated ICBM attacks, Chinese attacks against urban/industrial areas and attacks against America's offensive Minuteman ICBM fields.

Following the June 1967 thermonuclear test by China, McNamara announces Sept. 28, 1967 he would support deployment of the alternative system. The Army is given four and a half years to reorient the entirety of its ABM efforts into development and deployment of the NIKE-X-I/67 configuration using: six PARs, 17 enhanced MSRs, 480 Spartans and 455 Sprints. In October 1967, the configuration is given an official deployment name: Sentinel.

Late 1967. The majority of the mission infrastructure construction is completed at Meck or wrapping up. Caribou airplanes arrive on the atoll to shuttle engineers and scientists from their homes on Kwaj to work on Meck. However, missile launches will not occur at Meck until April 1970. Developmental launches will take place first at Mount Olympus on Kwaj after the launch complex's missile silos are extended to allow space for the larger Spartan missile.

1968. "Silver City" is finished at the north end of Kwaj, providing more housing for the blooming contractor community on the base.

March 30, 1968. The first developmental Spartan missile flight test from Kwajalein occurs: KT-1. A total of 15 Spartan launches occur from Kwajalein between March 1968 and Dec. 15, 1969 during this initial test series. Of note: One test, the June 4, 1969 KT-9 launch, falters and falls back onto Kwajalein. No one is injured. Testing moves to Meck.



Safeguard M1-9 Interceptor Mission, Oct. 28, 1970: The first Meck launch of the Sprint ABM missile. The first Illeginni-based launch would not take place until 1972.

1968. Manufacturers are ready to begin building the Sentinel system components on a large scale, but events this year blindfold the system. U.S. Intelligence points to a slower advancement of China's nuclear capability than earlier reported. America's involvement in the Vietnam War peaks this year, siphoning money and support away from the ABM program. Also, there is public criticism of deploying nuclear-armed Spartan and Sprint missiles just outside their cities. Deployment stalls.

1968. The base is renamed the Kwajalein Missile Range.

1968-1969. ALTAIR and ALCOR radars are constructed on Roi-Namur. In 1969, the ARPA's Project Press radars on Roi-Namur are renamed the Kiernan Re-entry Measurements Site. Rigorous studies of ICBM re-entry characteristics continues, with the KREMS radars leading the way.

1969. Deployment of Sentinel remains stalled; however, the Nixon White House rekindles support for deploying an ABM system. The Army and Bell Labs planners now devise a slightly modified approach from Sentinel that removes urban/industrial defense elements and focuses defense on the nation's Minuteman ICBM fields. The configuration would utilize the exact same tech as Sentinel but on a smaller scale, using 12 ABM sites. It would be called Safeguard, and the plan would be to construct the ABM sites in waves, instead of all at once.

July 20, 1969. Kwaj and Roi residents listen to the Apollo 11 moon landing via radio.

The Dec. 15, 1969 KT-15 Spartan launch is the final ABM launch from Kwajalein. All missile testing transfers to Meck and Illeginni.

Early 1970. The Safeguard Meck System Test Program initiates, and involves Spartan and Sprint missiles in an overlapping environment. This year, the first Safeguard System intercept of an ICBM occurs at Kwajalein Atoll. From 1970 to 1975, a long series of Spartan and Sprint interceptor flight tests occur from Meck and Illeginni. Like the Zeus launches



Amata Kabua



One of the famed Peacekeeper MIRV re-entries at Kwajalein Atoll in the 1980s and 1990s.

from Kwajalein, the Safeguard Meck System Test Program is an ideal testing ground, as it allows Bell Labs scientists and engineers to gather crucial data from within near-tactical, live-fire environments not provided at White Sands or elsewhere in CONUS.

The new MSR on Meck, along with TRA-DEX and the new ALTAIR and ALCOR radars on Roi-Namur, contribute to the



HOE demo vehicle at the National Air and Space Museum.

tests. All told, 34 Sprints launch from Meck and Illeginni during this time frame, succeeding the 42 tests at White Sands. And 20 Spartan launches take place at Meck during this time.

1972-1974. As the Pentagon moves forward with deploying the Safeguard system, the U.S. and USSR sign the An-

ti-Ballistic Missile Treaties. This places ABM limitations on each side, limiting both nations to two ABM sites, each with a limited number of missiles. This agreement, in concert with congressional pressure, force the Army to refocus efforts into deploying only one Safeguard site. It would be located in North Dakota. Construction of a PAR, an MSR, Sprint and Spartan launch sites in North Dakota and the Ballistic Missile Defense Center at Cheyenne Mountain take place through 1974.

June 21, 1974. Army officials designate the North Dakota Safeguard complex as the Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex. Delivery of its missile warheads begins in February 1975 after the

548 Interceptor Mission marks the end of the Safeguard Meck System Test Program launches from Meck and Illeginni.

April 30, 1975. The Safeguard M2-

Sept. 28, 1975. The Safeguard complex switches online, becoming the nation's first deployed ABM system. Its 70 Sprint and 30 Spartan missiles and the fully-netted system, complete with a PAR and MSR, are online and ready to

intercept ICBMs. The site would remain online for only a few months, roughly 136 days. Congress soon votes to defund and close the site, citing costs, Soviet development of ICBMs with multiple independent re-entry vehicles and limitations placed on the site by the ABM Treaty. The only surviving element of the Safeguard Complex is the PAR, which is repurposed in the later years of the Cold War into a NORAD early warning radar.

Cancellation of the Safeguard Program marks the closure of a long chapter in American ABM develop-

ment. Bell Labs recedes from ABM development after this point. With the end of the Safeguard Meck System Test Program, the Kwajalein Missile Range's contractor populations begins a downturn.

1975. Television broadcasts become available on Kwajalein. In the same year, Kwajalein's Ocean BQ and Roi's Trade Winds Theater are built. Notably, Roi's famed Jackaroo Club is torn down and replaced by the current-day Outrigger Club.

1977. Until this point all U.S. ABM missiles have incorporated nuclear weapons so as to ensure destruction of ICBM targets. Advances in infrared tech and computers now give the Army the ability to experiment with a revolution in ABM design: hit-to-kill intercepts, which involves smashing interceptors into targets and destroying them with kinetic energy—no nukes needed. America's first foray into hit-to-kill interceptors is called the Homing Overlay Experiment (HOE), which begins early development in the late 1970s.

1979. Iroijlaplap Amata Kabua is elected the first president of the Marshall Islands. In the same year, the government of the RMI is established.

site receives nuclear mission certification.



LEFT: IFT-3, Oct. 2, 1999. A Ground-Based Interceptor, part of the Ground-based Midcourse Defense System (formerly called the National Missile Defense) launches from Meck for an intercept of a target launched from Vandenberg.

1979. The development contract for HOE goes to Lockheed Martin. Development lasts through 1984.

1983. The Millimeter Wave Radar, the fourth

KREMS sensor, is built on Roi-Namur.

1983. America's MIRV development reaches its peak with the Peacekeeper ICBM, a multiple re-entry vehicle weapon that can carry up to 10 nuclear warheads. Peacekeeper shots from Vandenberg to Kwajalein Atoll begin in 1983-1984 and demonstrate 6, 8 and 10 re-entries at a time at Kwajalein Missile Range.

1983. Meck is again chosen as the site for live-fire testing of the HOE. HOE's first intercept test, on Feb. 7, 1983, is a failure.

March 23, 1983. Six years into the HOE program, and six weeks after the first HOE failure, newly elected President Reagan announces the start of a post-Safeguard era ABM system harnessing ground- and space-based defenses. Called the Strategic Defense Initiative, it becomes known commonly as Star Wars and envisions a means to create an impenetrable ground- and space-based shield against the heaviest and most sophisticated nuclear attacks against any nation in the world. Many beyond-thestate-of-the-art programs are launched under SDI to engineer an array of spacebased offensive and defensive weaponry in orbit, such as Brilliant Pebbles, SDI's flagship space-based element. For the ground-based elements of SDI, kinetic hit-to-kill intercepts are the standard. Nuclear-armed defensive weapons never make a comeback on the ground.

1983. Two more HOE intercept attempts this year from Meck result in failures.

June 10, 1984. The fourth and final HOE test occurs and is a resounding success, garnering support for Reagan's SDI. On this day a target missile launches from Vandenburg, and ALCOR acquires and tracks the target 20 minutes



Dome housing located near Kwajalein's North Point.

into its flight. With a closing speed of 6.1 kilometers per second and at an altitude of more than 100 miles, the HOE blasts from Meck and performs the first hit-to-kill intercept in history.

 The system would never deploy; rather the knowledge gleaned from the long HOE development and testing period would seed further hit-to-kill intercept technology both in the SDI years and after.

1984. One of four existing Air Force command/control GPS sensors is built on Kwajalein.

In the 1980s, as the SDI effort continues, the space-based programs eventually shut down. But the seed programs for America's four ballistic missile defense systems today are planted and nurtured. These four ground-based missile systems all are tested at Kwajalein Atoll to one degree or another in the coming years.

1. The Lightweight Exo-Atmospheric Projectile (LEAP) program is borne out of SDI. Testing through the mid-1990s would give the Navy a world of data and experience in miniaturizing hit-to-kill warheads. LEAP would eventually be adapted for the use in the **Navy's Aegis Standard Missile-3**, which would partake in theater defense testing near RTS in the coming decades. This becomes one element of the current-day and four-layer U.S. Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS).

2. Also borne out of the SDI years is the High Endoatmospheric Defense Interceptor (HEDI), another theater-based system. Elements of HEDI and a separate SDI program called the Extended Range Interceptor (ERINT) would come to form what is now known as the Theater High Altitude Area Defense system (THAAD), which would partake in Missile Defense Agency tests at White Sands, RTS and elsewhere in the coming decades. This becomes a second layer of the current-day BMDS.

3. The <u>Patriot missile system</u>, which would deploy in the 1980s in a non-ABM role, would later adopt technology from the ERINT program and adapt capabilities for short-range and tactical ballistic missile defense.

4. A fourth program, the Exoatmospheric Reentry Interceptor System (ERIS), would in the SDI years become the most proven kinetic ABM system capable of destroying incoming ICBMs—something the three theater programs are unable to do. Its first flight test takes place at Meck Jan. 28, 1991 and fails. A second Meck launch on March 13, 1992—again involving an ICBM launched from Vandenberg—is successful, becoming America's first hit-to-kill intercept against an ICBM since the HOE tests from Meck. As time progresses, ERIS

evolves into the <u>Ground-based Missile Defense (GMD)</u> system (after a name change from 'National Missile Defense' in the early 1990s). It becomes the most high-profile ballistic missile defense element of the country's BMDS.

1986. America and the RMI enter into the first Compact of Free Association.

1988. "New Housing" is constructed on Kwajalein.

Early 1990s. The end of the Reagan era, the collapse of the Soviet Union, the coming and going of the Bush presidency and the start of the Clinton presidency all drive the Pentagon away from a heavy global missile defense approach, to a leaner, more theater-based approach.

Jan. 28, 1991. The first ERIS test launches from Meck.

March 13, 1992. The second ERIS test launches from Meck. In the coming year, ERIS will adapt into today's GMD (formerly titled NMD).

1992. The causeway linking Ebeye to South Loi, North Loi, Little Shell, Big Shell and Gugeegue is completed.

1995. Tropics BQ is built.

1996. Amata Kabua passes away.

Mid-1990s. THAAD is under development and undergoing early flight testing at White Sands. In the latter 1990s, the Aegis SM-3 has begun flight testing from the Navy's Aegis ships. Meanwhile, the Patriot missile program, having been pressed into an initial ad hoc ABM role during the Gulf War, integrates into its system a brandnew kinetic hit-to-kill missile built specifically for ABM defense.

The Patriot Advanced Capability-3 missile undergoes live-fire testing through the mid- and late 1990s at White Sands. Finally, by 1999, NMD/GMD—the nation's anti-ICBM program—begins intercept flight testing. Unlike the three theater-based systems, which undergo developmental testing primarily at White Sands and the Pacific Missile Range Facility in Hawaii, NMD/GMD testing—from day 1 to current day—takes place mostly at Kwajalein Atoll and Vandenberg.

Oct. 2, 1999. The first intercept test of NMD/GMD takes place. It involves an early Ground-Based Interceptor launched from Meck against a target warhead launched from Vandenberg. The intercept is successful. "The screaming went on for five minutes," KMR site manager for NMD Jim Hill says of the control room on Meck in an Hourglass interview.

"Everyone was just ecstatic." This would mark the start of nearly three dozen individual tests (and counting) of today's Ground-based Midcourse Defense system, many of them involving interceptor or target launches from Meck.

2001. Dome housing installations start on Kwaj.

2001. Kwajalein Missile Range is renamed the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site.

Sept. 11, 2001. The 9/11 attacks occur. Shortly after, Congress abandons plans to cut more than \$1 billion from the \$8.3 billion budget the Bush administration had set aside for missile defense that year. The effects of 9/11 and the beginning of the George W. Bush presidency marks a shift toward aggressive deployment of the GMD and continued support of the three theater defense systems.

2000s. GMD testing at Kwajalein Atoll continues.

2001. Patriot PAC-3 systems begin deployment.

2003. Compact II begins.

July 22, 2004. The first GMD Ground-Based Interceptor is lowered into its silo at Fort Greely, Alaska.

Sept. 20, 2004. MDA officially deploys the GMD system in a limited defense capability at Fort Greely. Testing of the system continues at Kwajalein Atoll and Vandenberg over the following years.

2006. The Aegis SM-3 is certified for deployment as part of the Navy's Aegis missile defense system, using the production version SM-3 Block IA.

May 28, 2008. The first THAAD battery is activated at Fort Bliss, Texas.

2006-2009. SpaceX sets up a residency at Kwajalein Atoll, conducting the company's first full-scale orbital launches from Omelek Island, just north of Meck. The first three launches fail: March 24, 2006; March 21, 2007; Aug. 3, 2008. Finally, on Sept. 28, 2008, SpaceX achieves its first successful Falcon 1 launch.

The following year, on July 24, 2009, the company launches a Malaysian imaging satellite into orbit from Omelek. Having proved itself at Kwajalein Atoll, SpaceX moves its launch activities back to CONUS.

2009. The Obama presidency marks a deviation from Bush era plans. Instead of building GMD interceptor and radar sites as a NATO defense in Europe, the U.S. will adapt the proven Aegis BMD system and its SM-3 missile for use on the continent. Called the European Phased Adaptive Approach, the program calls for development of a land-based

version of the Aegis BMD system, with missile and radar sites in Romania and Poland.

By 2011, America's three theater missile defense system have matured to the point which MDA is ready to begin

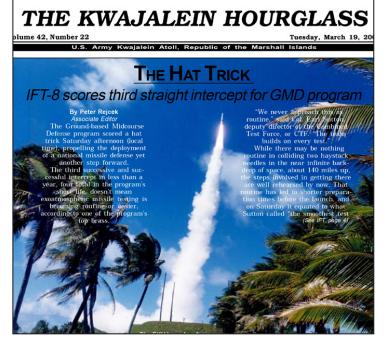
class target. The test helps put MDA on track to field up to 44 GMD interceptors between two launch sites: Fort Greely and Vandenberg.

By the autumn of 2017, the European Phased Adaptive Approach program construction nears completion, with Ae-

gis Ashore online in Romania and the Aegis Ashore build in Poland close to being ready for duty.

Today, testing of the three overlapping theater missile defense systems continue at Kwajalein Atoll, along with target launches for the maturing national **GMD** system. KREMS system Roi-Namur at remains crucial to space tracking, new foreign launch detection and tracking and missile defense tests. Meanwhile, the Air Force's Space

Fence radar is positioned to start a new chapter in space debris identification and cataloguing. Lastly, the Air Force Global Strike Command continues to shoot Minuteman III ICBMs at the atoll for its evaluation launch program.



March 2002. The IFT-8 test of GMD is a success, giving the program three intercepts in a row. "Hat Trick" is the headline in the Hourglass.

overlaying the systems in the same tests. In April 2011, FTM-15 marks the start of these large-scale tests at Kwajalein Atoll. The test involves a target missile launched from Meck, the THAAD system's AN/TPY-2 radar at Wake Island, an Aegis destroyer with an SM-3 missile and a developing class of early warning missile defense satellites in orbit around Earth.

In October 2012, MDA conducts its second sweeping theater-wide test at Kwajalein Atoll. A limited number of these theater tests occur at the test range over the following years.

Meanwhile, GMD testing continues at RTS: **June 22, 2014.** GMD's FTG-06b test occurs and results in a critical success of the program.

2015. Lockheed Martin and the Air Force break ground for the Space Fence radar on Kwajalein.

Nov. 2015. The landmark FTO-02 test of the THAAD and Aegis systems takes place in the vicinity of Kwajalein Atoll and Wake Island.

May 30, 2017. FTG-15 test of GMD occurs, providing the program another critical success against its first ICBM-



SpaceX launches a Falcon 1 from Omelek.

SOURCES

"Seize the High Ground," U.S. Army; "ABM Research and Development at Bell Telephone Laboratories," Bell Labs; "Reflections on a Decade 1960-1970," Bell Labs; "Hitting a Bullet With a Bullet: A History of Ballistic Missile Defense,"

by Kenneth P Werrell; Missile Defense Agency news release archive; U.S. National Archives and Records Administration; The Nike Historical Society; Space and Missile Defense Command historical office archives; Press release archives from Lockheed Martin, Raytheon and Boeing; RMI Historical Preservation Office; Government Accountability Office; Office of the Inspector General; "Just Another Day in Paradise: A History of Kwajalein," Bill Remick; KRS Archeology Office; www.gps.gov; Kwajalein Hourglass archives; www.spacex.com; www.astronautix.com; Los Angeles Times archives; Marshallese Cultural Center



U.S. ARMY SPACE AND MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND HISTORY

BY SHARON WATKINS-LANG JISASMOC HISTORIAN

The Perimeter Acquisition Radar, the only radar of its type, achieved a milestone of note on July 20, 1973, as part of the initial alignment.

Constructed in North Dakota as part of the SAFEGUARD Ballistic Missile Defense complex, the PAR was developed as an early warning radar that could provide initial target detection, discrimination and tracking.

On July 20, the UHF PAR achieved its first satellite detection. On Aug. 5, the PAR tracked its first satellite. The PAR, housed in a 128-foot high hardened reinforced concrete building, subsequently demonstrated its ability to verify and track satellites as small as a basketball and as large as any in orbit.



The Perimeter Acquisition Radar, the only radar of its type achieved a milestone of note on July 20, 1973, as part of the initial alignment. ABOVE: A close-up view of the sensor array appears in an undated U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command photo.





How did the Chromite, a 300-foot motorless ship pictured above, get all the way from Majuro to Carlos? Look no further for the answer than the namesake for Kwajalein's golf course: Rear Adm. Paul Holmberg, a WWII hero and innovator.

BY SHARON WATKINS-LANG, USASMDC HISTORIAN

Soon after arriving at U.S. Space and Missile Defense command, Lt. Gen. Daniel Karbler instituted a people-first initiative encouraging command leaders to recognize their employees and their accomplishments.

The service records from many of our earliest U.S. military leaders reaches back into World War II. Here is the story of one member of The Greatest Generation who made a profound impact on Kwajalein Atoll.

In October 1963, Capt. Paul A. Holmberg received the Navy Commendation Medal for a variety of actions undertaken as the Commander of the Pacific Missile Range Facility, Kwajalein.

Holmberg and some of his officers and interested civilians personally cleared a site of rocks, raked, planted grass, and weeded to create a popular golf course that has remained in constant use ever since. For his efforts, he is perhaps best remembered on the island as the founder and namesake of the Holmberg Fairways, but his impact was far greater.

As Kwaj parents past and present will appreciate, Holmberg also initiated the process to have the new George Seitz school accredited.

Holmberg was also awarded the Commendation Medal for a daunting task. He converted the Chromite, a 300-foot, motorless concrete lighter ship abandoned in Majuro Lagoon into a breakwater to protect the pier on Carlos. This innovative approach not only saved the Navy time and money, but protected the personnel using the facility.

The ship protected the dock area from "almost constant high waves" which had caused numerous accidents in the past.

At the same time, Holmberg was commended for his efforts to avert a polio epidemic throughout the Pacific Trust Territory.

Once polio cases were diagnosed on Kwajalein and adjacent islands, Holmberg arranged for treatment and immunizations across the communities, successfully managing the outbreak of this highly communicable disease.

Holmberg was lauded for the action for building goodwill and favorable relationships, all the while overseeing "tremendously rapid growth" and development on the missile range in support of the NIKE-ZEUS test program as well as Project PRESS, and Project MERCURY.

Beginnings and Battles

Holmberg was a native of Stanberry, Missouri. The youngest son of a Swedish father, Holmberg was the valedictorian of his high school and went on to attend the University of Missouri before graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1939.

His first duty station was the U.S.S. Saratoga. In 1941, Holmberg attended flight school in Pensacola, Florida, and was later assigned to a bombing squadron in the Pacific.

Lt. j.g. Holmberg served as a dive bomber of Bombing Squadron Three, attached to the U.S.S. Yorktown. For his actions during the Battle of Midway, June 2 through 4, 1946, and for actions off the Solomon Islands, Holmberg received the Navy Cross from Adm. Chester Nimitz.

"Disregarding the extreme danger from intense anti-aircraft fire and enemy fighter opposition, he, vigorously and with heroic determination, pressed home his attacks against the Japanese invasion fleet thereby contributing great measure to the glorious and decisive victory of our forces."

Newspaper accounts published on the 20th anniversary go further. Retired Rear Adm. Maxwell F. Leslie, then the lieutenant commander of the dive bomber squadron led the dive on the Japanese carrier Akagi, one of the carriers that had attacked Pearl Harbor.

In a 1962 interview, Leslie explained that his wingman. Lt. Paul Holmberg, scored a direct hit on the Akagi's flight deck, hitting the ordnance loaded elevator.

"As history will record," Leslie said. "Holmberg delivered the first effective blow in the battle."

One year later, Lt. Holmberg received his second Navy Cross during the Guadalcanal campaign. Holmberg's "conspicuous courage" was recognized in the citation which read in part "for extraordinary heroism in operations against the enemy while serving as pilot of a carrier-based Navy dive bomber in Bombing Squadron Three, attached to the U.S.S. Saratoga, during actions against a Japanese naval task force in the Solomon Islands area on Aug. 24, 1942. With complete disregard for his



Rear Adm. Paul Holmberg, early in his U.S. military career, in an undated service photo.

own personal safety, Lieutenant Holmberg launched a determined and vigorous attack against an enemy aircraft carrier, contributing effectively to the probable destruction of that vessel."

Holmberg would later be described as one of the most highly decorated carrier bomber pilots during World War II.

After WWII

In 1943, he transferred to the Naval Air Test Center where he helped to develop the napalm bomb. After the war, Holmberg attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology earning a master's degree in aeronautical engineering.

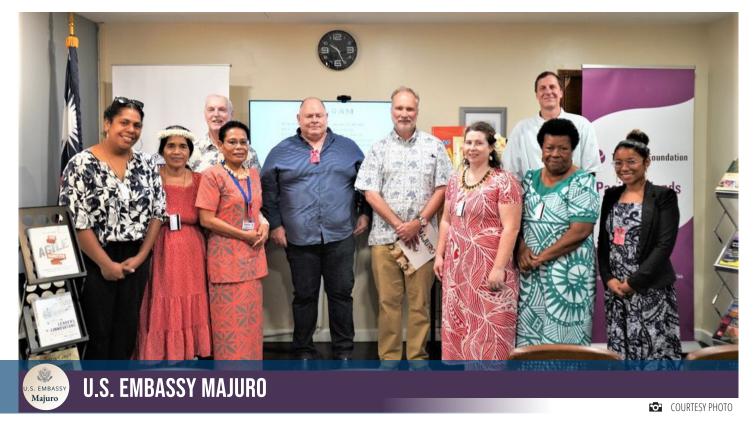
While with the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, he worked on the Lark and Loon missiles and later the Regulus I. In 1957, he helped to develop the Pacific Missile Range Office. He arrived on Kwajalein in July 1961.

Following his tour, Holmberg transferred to Washington, D.C., to become the technical liaison officer with the Surface Launched Missile Systems Group.

Promoted to rear admiral in 1967, Holmberg became the deputy commander for research and technology at the Naval Air Systems Command.

From 1968 until his retirement in 1971, Adm. Holmberg served as the vice commander of the Naval Air Systems Command.

Rear Adm. Holmberg died July 27, 1986. He was survived by his second wife, five children, and five grandchildren. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Holmberg Park, in Arlington, Virginia, contains a memorial to Holmberg and the Battle of Midway.



As partners, Embassy Majuro and the Asia Foundation awarded the Marshall Islands with over 2,000 books! Congratulations to PSS, CMI, Alele Museum, and Majuro Cooperative School as recipients for free books. The topics include business, IT, political science, good governance, history, geography, education, self-help, literature, arts, and children's storybooks!



A manmade tide pool on oceanside Kwajalein, in this courtesy photo by Tim Roberge.

EXTERNAL REPORT

By the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

The intertidal zone is the area where the ocean meets the land between high and low tides.

Intertidal zones exist anywhere the ocean meets the land, from steep, rocky ledges to long, sloping sandy beaches and mudflats that can extend for hundreds of meters.

Four physical divisions, each with distinct characteristics and ecological differences, divide the intertidal zone. They are as follows:

Spray zone: dampened by ocean spray and high waves and is submerged only during very high tides or severe storms.

High intertidal zone: floods during the peaks of daily high tides but remains dry for long stretches between high tides. It is inhabited by hardy sea life that can withstand pounding waves, such as barnacles, marine snails, mussels, limpets, shore crabs, and hermit crabs.

Middle intertidal zone: over which the tides ebb and flow twice a day, and which is inhabited by a greater variety of both plants and animals, including sea stars and anemones.

Low intertidal zone: virtually always underwater except during the lowest of spring tides. Life is more abundant there because of the protection provided by the water.

Sea creatures arrange themselves vertically in the intertidal zone depending on their abilities to compete for space, avoid predators from above and below, and resist drying out.

Residents of the higher intertidal zones can either close themselves up in their shells to remain moist and ward off predators, or are mobile enough to retreat to a submerged zone when the tide goes out. In the lower parts of the intertidal zone, many plants and animals attach themselves in place and are very sturdy, very flexible, or otherwise well suited to stand up to wave energy.

Larger marine life, such as seals, sea lions, and fish, find foraging for food ideal at high tide in the intertidal zone, while a large variety of shorebirds, looking for their meals, stroll hungrily over the intertidal zone at low tide.

NAN, INC. CONSTRUCTION NOTICE: REPAIRS TO ZAMPERINI DINING FACILITY, BUILDING 703 TO BEGIN JULY 24

PUBLIC SAFETY ANNOUNCEMENT

Nan, Inc. construction company, will be mobilizing to Building 703 Zamperini Dining Facility through July 24 to begin design construction geotechnical work.

Nan, Inc. prioritizes safety and will implement strict protocols throughout the construction process.

The company aims to minimize disruptions to the community and maintain open communication within the community and residents.

For inquiries or more information, please contact the project team at 48o-2632. Nan, Inc. appreciates the support and cooperation of the community for this transformative construction project.



Above right: Geotechnical boring services will be conducted at the two locations indicated on the overhead contruction map.



PHOTO BY ROBERT HAYNES

Craig L. Deatrick relinquished responsibility as director of U.S. Army Installation Management Command-Pacific in a ceremony hosted by the IMCOM Commanding General, Lt. Gen. Omar J. Jones, IV, from the historic Palm Circle Gazebo at Fort Shafter, Hawaii on July 12.

U.S. ARMY REPORT

By R. Slade Walters

Craig L. Deatrick relinquished responsibility as director of U.S. Army Installation Management Command-Pacific in a ceremony hosted by the IMCOM Commanding General, Lt. Gen. Omar J. Jones, IV, at the historic Palm Circle Gazebo on Fort Shafter, Hawaii on July 12, 2023 at 10 a.m.

The simple, traditional ceremony included the passing of the unit colors from the Command Sgt. Major, Jon Y. Williams, to Deatrick and then to Jones, which symbolized Deatrick's relinquishment of responsibility and authority for the organization.

After the passing of the colors, Jones addressed the ceremony attendees by opening with a thank you to IMCOM professionals around the world.

"To all of you, thank you. Thank you for your service. Thank you for your expertise. Thank you for your professionalism. Thank you for what you do each and every day to support Army people and the readiness of Army around the world."

Jones explained that Senior Executive Service leaders of IMCOM Directorates, like Deatrick, have three primary missions: taking care of people, providing expertise in installation management, and directly supporting the priorities of Senior Commanders.

"Craig Deatrick has excelled in all three of those missions," said Jones.

Before lauding Deatrick's accomplishments during his tenure as IM-COM-Pacific director, Jones took a

moment to introduce Brenda Lee Mc-Cullough, director of IMCOM-Readiness, and mentioned that Army senior leaders recently approved McCullough to be the next IMCOM-Pacific director.

"Brenda Lee is going to join us in about a month," said Jones.

Jones then took a few minutes to praise Deatrick's leadership style and highlight his accomplishments while serving as director of IMCOM-Pacific.

"He's engaged and he's caring ... He creates conditions for people to succeed and then empowers them to accomplish that success. He supports them, even if it means underwriting some honest mistakes," said Jones.

Jones went on to explain that Deatrick maintained his engaged approach to leadership as IMCOM-Pacific faced numerous significant challenges. Jones described Deatrick's success leading IMCOM-Pacific through the Oahu, Hawaii Navy water system contamination, other Hawaii infrastructure challenges, a surge in COVID-19 cases, and the complexities of operating U.S. Army installations in Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

"We've asked a lot of this team in the past three years and you've met every challenge," said Jones.

Jones closed his remarks by thanking Deatrick and his family for their service to the Army in the Pacific.

After Jones spoke, he presented Deatrick with two awards. Deatrick received the Secretary of the Army Superior Civilian Service Medal, signed by Gen. Charles R. Hamilton, for exceptionally meritorious service while serving as

IMCOM-Pacific director. Deatrick also received the IMCOM Stalwart Award, which recognizes accomplishments that are an inspiration to others, contribute to the command's success, and enhance operational capabilities.

Deatrick then took the podium to offer his farewell remarks. He personally welcomed all of the senior leaders in attendance, including the first-ever IMCOM-Pacific Director, Stanley Sokololoski, and the second IMCOM-Pacific Director, Debra Zedalis.

Deatrick explained that his remarks would cover three Army themes: Winning Matters, People First, and Be All You Can Be.

Deatrick then took the time to thank senior leaders he served. He mentioned, by name, every leader on every garrison command team he had led during his tenure as IMCOM-Pacific director, with anecdotes about each person. He also recognized each member of the IMCOM-Pacific senior staff, thanking each of them and their teams.

"As General Jones elucidated, there have been a myriad of challenges ... there are enduring challenges every day in the installation business. What's key is that the team, and our partners, and leaders, coalesced around the problems and reached positive resolution. That is a credit, not to me, but to every one of you," said Deatrick.

Deatrick closed his remarks by saying, "Winning Matters, People First, and Be All You Can Be should be motivational every day that we get up to put our very best into what we do because what we do is important."

UPDATED ENTRY & EXIT PROCEDURES

Permanent residents (current K-Badge holders) temporarily traveling off-island, TDY or leave as an example, will no longer be required to submit an "exit" 55r form. Residents will need to maintain possession of their K-Badge and display it at the Hickam terminal, if flying ATI, and upon arrival through entry and exit.

If residents do not have their K-Badge, they will need to contact their HR on-island and submit a 55r for processing prior to initiating their return travel. This does not eliminate any travel documents required by the RMI government, United Airlines, or AMC.



Roi-Namur Fogging Schedule Tuesday, July 25 - Thursday, July 27 5:30 - 7:30 p.m.

Fogging operations are weather dependent. Residents should avoid fogged areas for approximately 30 minutes.

About Fogging Operations On USAG-KA, fogging operations are performed using EcoVia EC, the eco-friendly insecticide.

- Liquid botanical oil insecticide
- Active ingredients include thyme oil & rosemary oil
- Safe to use in and around homes and near water
- Safe for use near children and pets

Some uninvited guests are real • pests! Help island pest control

professionals by doing your part around your quarters and in communal areas.

- Everyone can help to eliminate mosquitoes and flies.
- Check for standing water where mosquitoes breed
- Dump any accumulated water at least weekly
- Manage vegetation and eliminate accumulated leaves
- Do not add food waste directly into open trash cans such as the Emon Beach trash containers, large black trash cans, or residential green trash receptacles.
- Always seal food and animal waste inside trash/plastic bags before adding to trash cans.
- Periodically clean outdoor trash receptacles.

TODDLER SWIM/LEARN TO SWIM CLASS REGISTRATION WITH USAG-KA CHILD AND YOUTH SERVICES

Enrollment dates: Aug. 1 – 11 Session dates: Aug. 15 – 26 Classes meet on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays

Toddler Swim registration is open to students aged 6 months to four years old.

Learn to Swim is open to students aged four years and older. Sign your child up for Session 1 (3:45 - 4:15 p.m.) or Session 2 (4:30 - 5 p.m.).

Call CYS Central Registration (Bldg. 358) at 480-2158 to register. For more information, email Shawn Brady at shawn. brady@vectrus.com.

SCHOOL-AGED CHILDCARE REGISTRATION FOR THE 2023-24 SCHOOLYEAR

School-aged care is open to students in kindergarten through fifth grade. Options are available for a.m., p.m. and combination care for up to five days.

Morning Program: 7 a.m./beginning of school day Afternoon Program: End of school day until 5:30 p.m.

Fulltime care includes holidays and school break camps. For more information or to register, contact CYS Central Registration at 480-2158, and email christy.wagnon@vectrus.com.

NAN, INC. SAYS SAFETY FIRST BEFORE FY21 AFH DEMO

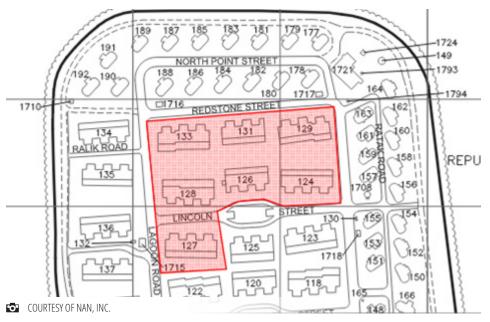
COMMUNITY CONNECTION

Nan, Inc. construction company has begun mobilization and preliminary activities for the upcoming FY21 Kwajalein Army Family Housing project in our community.

From June to August 2023, Nan personnel will establish clear boundaries by setting up fencing around the construction site. Additionally, vegetation removal will be carried out in compliance with environmental regulations.

Nan prioritizes safety and will implement strict protocols throughout the construction process. The company aims to minimize disruptions and to maintain open communication within the community and with residents.

For inquiries or more information, please contact the project team at 48o-2632. Nan, Inc. appreciates the support and cooperation of the community for this transformative construction project.



Above: Nan, Inc., will erect a safety perimeter around select areas of North Point Housing as the demolition of the 1980s-era homes is scheduled to begin this summer.



Pollution and litter in and around the world's oceans poses a growing problem. Plastic waste and other discarded trash endangers wildlife, negatively affects natural habitats and ruins the natural world for all of us. Please remember to discard trash in the proper receptacles around Kwajalein.

THE CLASSIFIEDS

MOVIES

Kwajalein Yuk Theater

Saturday, July 22 "UP" (2009) (PG) 96 min.

Sunday, July 23 "The Blues Brothers" (1980) (PG-13) 133 min.

Monday, July 24 "Cocaine Bear" (2023) (R) 95 min.

Saturday, July 29 "Sonic The Hedgehog 2" (2022) (PG) 122 min.

Sunday, July 30 "Talladega Nights: The Ballad of Ricky Bobby" (PG-13) 108 min.

Monday, July 31 "Scream VI" (2023) (R) 122 min.

Saturday, July 29 "Sonic The Hedgehog 2" (PG) 122 min.

Sunday, July 30"Talladega Nights – The Ballad of Ricky Bobby" (PG-13) 108 min.

Monday, July 31" Scream VI" (R) 122 min.

Saturday, August 5"Trolls" (PG) 92 min.

Sunday, August 6 "Dungeons & Dragons: Honor Among Thieves" (PG-13) 134 min.

Monday, August 7 "There's Something About Mary" (R) 119 min.

Roi-Namur C-building

Saturday, July 22 "All My Life" (PG-13) 93 min.

Sunday, July 23 "Super Troopers 2" (R) 99 min.

The community wants to hear from you. Email announcements and advertisements to kwajaleinhourglass@vectrus. com Wednesdays by close of business. Ads received after deadline will be published in the next issue of The Kwajalein Hourglass.

ACTIVITIES

QUIZZO. Every second Wednesday at the Ocean View Club is Quizzo night. Bring a friend and get ready for mind-bending, face-melting trivia!

SPADES TOURNAMENT. July 25, 6:30 p.m. at the ARC. Call 480-4198 for registration and details.

VOLLEYBALL THREE-DAY TOURNA-MENT. July 28 – 30 at the CRC Gym. Begins at 1 p.m. Call 480-4198 for registration and details.

CAC OFFICE

Before your visit to the Common Access Card Office, ensure all paperwork is completed by your human resources representative before making an appointment. Bring two forms of government-issued IDs with you to your appointment. Walk-in appointments are welcome, but there may be a wait. CAC Office Hours, Bldg. 835, are Tuesday – Saturday, 8 a.m. – 4 p.m.; (Lunch: noon – 1 p.m.). Questions? Call 480-8496.

CHAPEL

PRAYER AND PRAISE NIGHT. Every first Sunday at 7 p.m. in the large chapel on Kwajalein. This open worship night is free and open to everyone.

ROI SERVICES. Catholic Mass will take place on Roi at 6:30 p.m. on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Protestant services will take place every first and third Friday of each month.

CHAPEL COUNSELING AVAILABLE. For those who seek religious guidance, general counseling, and who may have questions related to family counseling, all are welcome to schedule an appointment with Ch. Brian Conner at the Island Memorial Chapel by calling 480-3505.

VACATION BIBLE SCHOOL. Tuesday, July 25 through Saturday, July 29, 5:30 p.m. 8:15 p.m. for children aged 4 – 14 years. Volunteers are welcome. Classes meet in the REB. Register at the Island Memorial Chapel. Call 480-3505 or email kwajchapel@gmail.com for more information.

THEOLOGY ON TAP. Monday, July 17, 6:30 p.m. at the ARC. "Idols: Blocks to a Meaning-Filled Life."

MAN CAMP BBQ. 11 a.m. – 1 p.m. July 24 at Coral Sands Pavilion. Join us as we show our love for the men and women at the LSA. The Chapel will provide hotdogs, hamburgers, sides and desserts to share.

E-WARENESS:

Reclaimed vs. Drinking Water Kwajalein Island has two water systems. The reclaimed (non-potable) system, color-coded with red labels, is not suitable for drinking. Landscaping with reclaimed water conserves drinking (potable) water. **Contact Environmental at 480-0722 for more information.

Ewor ruo kain system in dren ion Kwa-

Service Now is the new Remedy. Please be patient as the NEC transitions to Service Now. To submit new tickets call: 480-3000.

For urgent requests, please email:
Usarmy.Bucholz.516-sig-bde.mbx.

Kwajalein-nec-change-management@army.mil

jalein. Reclaimed (non-potable) system eo, ekokalle kon label biroro, ejjab emman nan idrak. Utrikrik kon reclaimed water ekojbarok drenin idrak (potable). Ne ewor am kajitok kaki, call e lok Vectrus Environmental ilo 4805-1134.

**Kir lok Vectrus Environmental ilo 480-0722 kin kaiitōk.

FACILITIES

RACQUETBALL COURT CODE. Residents can obtain the door code from the MWR Desk at the Grace Sherwood Library. The code will not be given out over the phone. Contact MWR at 480-3331 with questions.

FIRE SAFETY

You are required to inspect each fire extinguisher in your areas of operation monthly or every 30 to 31 days. Check for the following: The extinguisher is properly mounted in its assigned location; immediately accessible (unobstructed) and visible; tamper seal and safety pins are in place, and the nozzle is free of obstructions; the pressure gauge is in the "green" to indicate it's charged; and the cylinder in good shape. After the inspection, initial the extinguisher tag for that month. Contact the Public Works Service Desk at 480-3550 if any of the above steps require attention. For questions, email PublicWorksServiceDesk@ Vectrus.com.

FLIGHTS

Please note that all flights are subject to change. For the latest update on your flights on United, ATI or Air Marshall Islands: ATI: 480-2169; AMI: 480-3469; United: 480-4852 or 1-800-UNITED1; Air Terminal Services: 480-2660; Flight Information Recording: 480-3589

UA Schedule Effective Now Monday and Friday—UA 155 (HNL) Check-in 2 – 4:50 p.m. Wednesday—UA 133 (HNL) Check-in 2 – 4:15 p.m. Tuesday and Saturday—UA 154 (GUM) Check-in 10:45 – 11:15 a.m.

HEALTH

Employee Assistance Program counselor, Kenneth Thomas, can be reached at kenneth.thomas@internationalsosgs.us or 480-5362. Clients can expect education about mental health disorders from a multicultural perspective with the goal of moving toward acceptance and ultimately to mitigate symptoms.

OPTICAL CARE APPOINTMENTS will be available July 25 through Aug. 12. Call 480-2220 to schedule a visit with Dr. Black of Kwaj Eyecare. Eye exams to examine dry eyes, eye disease, prescriptions for contacts and glasses for residents of all ages are available. For more information, visit www.kwajeyes. com and email drwtblack@aol.com.

COVID-19 BOOSTERS. A bivalent COVID-19 vaccine booster is available for those aged 12+ if it has been more than 120 days since their initial bivalent COVID-19 vaccine dose. To register, please email judy.wiser@internationalsosgs.us, or call 480-2223.

NOT FEELING WELL? Call 480-2223 to make an appointment for a COVID-19 test, Tuesday through Saturday from 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. If you are not feeling well, please wear a mask when you are around others in the community.

COVID-19 TESTS. Get free at-home tests. Every US household is eligible to order four free at-home COVID-19 tests. Need help placing an order for your at-home tests? Call 1-800-232-0233 (TTY 1-888-720-7489).

RMI ENTRY REQUIREMENTS. Updated entry requirements for the RMI by air or seaport include the following requirements: Adults aged 18-years-old and up must have completed one primary COVID-19 vaccine series. Primary series: Johnson & Johnson single dose; Pfizer completed series (two doses); or Moderna completed series (two doses) Boosters are not currently mandated. There is no vaccination requirement for children under age 18.

NOTIFY THE VET. Pet owners must notify Kwaj Vet Services before vacation. A pet sitter authorization form for treatment is required prior to departing Kwaj. Reach Vet Services at 480-2017 Tuesday through Saturday from 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

HOURS OF OPERATION

BARGAIN BAZAAR Summer Hours. Through Aug. 30, Wednesday only, 4:30 – 6:30 p.m. Jino Jen 1 ran in June nan 30 ran in August. Wenje Wot, 4:30 – 6:30 p.m.

MILLICAN FAMILY POOL. Closed for cleaning on Thursdays. Open noon to 5 p.m. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Open 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays and Mondays. Closed Thanksgiving and Christmas.

JOBS

To apply for government employment opportunities on U.S. Army Garrison-Kwajalein Atoll and worldwide, visit usajobs.gov. Email kwajaleinhourglass@vectrus.com to remove a listing.





Contact the USAG-KA Sexual Harassment/ Assault Response and Prevention Victim Advocate

Chief Warrant Officer 2 Nate Elkins SHARP Victim Advocate

Work: 480-0660 or 480-3421

USAG-KA SHARP Pager: 808-580-3241

DOD SAFE Helpline: 877-995-5247





AKIMA is hiring for the following on-island positions: Communications Clerk (ID: TRU01101); Communications Specialist (ID: TRU01100); and Fiber / Cable Technician (ID: TRU01099). Applicants must reside on US-AG-KA and possess a valid passport. For information and a list of required qualifications, https://akima.taleo.net.careersection/ akimallc_cs/jobsearch.ftl. Apply online or send resume to Jeannette McIlwain at jeannette.mcilwain@akima.com.

CHILD AND YOUTH SERVICES is hiring a facility director (req. 31990) and lead teacher (req.31991). All required background checks must be successfully completed and maintained. A health assessment is also required. Apply online at www.vectrus.com.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFE-TY MANAGER. KFS LLC is accepting resumes for a Health and Safety Manager to support an upcoming Environmental Project on Kwajalein. Visit https://honuservices.jobs. net/en-US/job/health-and-safety-manager/ J3N1RL6KDG9RWPTYQDF for additional information, including the full job description, qualifications, and resume submission instructions.

NAN, INC. seeks a project engineer, welder, welding inspector, quality control manager, and site safety and health officer. To apply, visit www.nanhawaii.com and contact Clint Ueatari at 480-2632, 480-4995 or 480-4996.

TRIBALCO is hiring for desktop support specialist, intermediate systems administrator,

ture technician. Applicants must meet job requirements. Apply online at tribalco.com/ jobs, www.kaihonua.com, and www.akima. com. Contact Tribalco Human Resources at 480-4344. Visit www.tribalco.com/careers. html. An active security clearance is required.

QUANTUM DYNAMICS, INC., is accepting resumes for positions on Kwajalein and Roi-Namur in the following areas: vehicle maintenance, transportation motor pool, movement control and custodial; and apply at https:// qdyncorp.com/home/careers/. You may also visit the HR Office in Bldg. 700. Contact the Human Resources manager at 480-0782 or administrative assistant at 480-4916 for more information.

RGNEXT, LLC seeks qualified candidates to fill open positions on Kwaj and Roi in engineering, technical, COMSEC and other areas. For information and to apply, visit rgnext.

SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS WANTED, Kwajalein School System is now hiring substitute teachers. Qualifications: 4-year degree in any field; confidentiality; love of working with children: favorable status for CNACI (will receive background check after accepting offer). Send resumes to uhrenp@kwajaleinschools. org. For more information call 480-3601.

TRUESTONE is hiring for multiple positions. Contact Tribalco Human Resources at 480-4344 and visit https://www.akima.com/careers/. Visit www.tribalco.com/careers.html.

unified capabilities technician, and infrastruc-

ARMA. Log in to ArMa, the Army Maintenance Application, to report issues for all buildings maintained by the Department of Public Works. Contact Public Works at 480-

MAINTENANCE

Service Now is the new Remedy. Please be patient as the NEC transitions to Service Now. Tos submit new tickets, call 480-3000. For urgent requests, email usarmy.bucholz.516sig-bde.mbx.kwajalein-neck-change-management@army.mil.

MWR FITNESS CLASSES

All classes meet in Corlett Recreation Room 7 unless otherwise noted. All classes require a Fitness Pass. Purchase annual, 6-month and 8-month passes at the MWR desk in the Grace Sherwood Library (Bldg. 805). All classes are subject to change without notice. Call MWR at 480-3331 for information.

TUESDAY

5:30 - 6:30 a.m. FREE SPIN CRC7 10:30 a.m. BEGINNERS YOGA CRC7 5 p.m. YOGA CRC7 6 p.m. ZUMBA CRC1 6:30 p.m. SPIN CRC7

WEDNESDAY

9:15 a.m. ZUMBA TONING CRC1 5 p.m. BEGINNERS YOGA CRC7 p.m. WATER AEROBICS ADULT

THURSDAY

6 a.m. SPIN 9:15 a.m. ZUMBA CRC1 11:30 a.m. TRX BOOTCAMP CRC7 5 p.m. YOGA CRC7 6 p.m. WATER AEROBICS ADULT POOL

5:30 - 6:30 a.m. FREE SPIN CRC7 6 a.m. YOGA FLOW (EMON BEACH) 9 a.m. ZUMBA CRC1 5:30 p.m. POWER HOUR (Strength & cardio circuit) CRC7 6 p.m. ZUMBA TONING CRC1

5:30 - 6:30 a.m. FREE SPIN CRC7 8 a.m. TRX + CORE CRC7 10:30 a.m. WATER AEROBICS **ADULT POOL**

SCHOOL

SCHOOL SYSTEM EMAILS. KSS emails have changed. School email addresses now end with @kwajaleinschools.org. Ex: uhrenp@kwajaleinschools.org. The former email addresses will work through the summer. However, please begin using the new email addresses.

NEW KWAJ KID? New parents & students are invited to a school information meeting. New to GSES (K-6): Aug. 4, 6 - 7 p.m. at the elementary school Coconut Room. New To KHS (7 - 12): Aug. 5, 5 – 7 p.m. MP Room. Visit kwajaleinschools.org for more.

NEWCOMERS

ISLAND ORIENTATION and Newcomer's Briefings occur in the REB, behind the Island Memorial Chapel. To register, email KWAJ_ OSO_Ops@Vectrus.com or call 480-3511.

AUTOMOTIVE LICENSING. The Automotive Licensing Office has moved to Bldg. 808. Visit during regular hours of operation to complete license testing and documentation.



2023 All Star Game

Top Four Teams from A and B League choose three players for each team.

Visit the Grace Sherwood Library or call 480-4198 by close of business on July 22 with your selections.

PASSPORTS

Passport services are temporarily on hold until the U.S. State Department approves a new head of facility for Kwajalein. The community will be notified when services resume. Questions? Contact Mike Sakaio at 480-2103.

Complete the passport application at travel. state.gov. Print completed forms and ensure you have a copy of your existing passport and other documents, including parents' identification cards, and birth certificates. Photos must not be older than six months, taken without glasses. Free passport photos are available. Contact Host Nation Activities at 480-2103 for details.

PASSPORT FEES. Adult passport renewal: \$130; Adult passport (first application): \$165; Minor passport (15 and younger): \$135; Adult Passport Card: \$30; and Minor Passport Card: \$15. Only money orders and cashier's checks payable to "U.S. Department of State" are accepted and can be purchased from Community Bank or the post office.

POST OFFICE

PCS & VACATION TIPS. Customers must notify the post office before leaving for 30 days or PCS'ing. Per DOD 4525.6-M, mail is only allowed to be held for 30 days with or without prior notice. Mail is considered unclaimed on day 31 and will be returned to the sender. Email the post office to authorize pick up for your mail and packages. When PCS'ing, provide a forwarding address. Contact James Smith with questions at 480-3461 and james.e.smith2295@army.mil.

TO USE ICE. Step 1: Visit ICE Home at disa. mil. Step 2: Click "search." Step 3: Choose USAG-KA Post Office and select "general site comment." Step 4: Let your voice be heard. Then. click submit.

REGULATIONS

TOBACCO USE. USAG-KA Policy Memorandum 600-8 protects others from the negative impact of tobacco use. On USAG-KA, smoking is permitted in designated smoking areas only. Smoking and cigarette butt re-

ceptacles must be at least 50 feet from the entrance of facilities.

VEGETATION. Per USAG-KA Regulation 420-1, vegetation may not be planted in the ground without approved permits. Residents may be asked to remove items if planted without approval. Do not place sprouted coconuts in yards.

DON'T TAKE CULTURAL ARTIFACTS. It is illegal to remove cultural resources from the atoll. This includes any protected species, unexploded ordnance, WWII-era artifacts and ancient Marshallese artifacts. These resources are protected under U.S. federal and RMI law. Do not remove these pieces of atoll history from Kwajalein. Contact the Kwajalein Archaeology Office at 480-8867.

TOBACCO USE. USAG-KA Policy Memorandum 600-8 protects others from the negative impact of tobacco use. On USAG-KA, smoking is permitted in designated smoking areas only. Smoking and cigarette butt receptacles must be at least 50 feet from the entrance of facilities.

SAFETY

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT., If an emergency or disaster occurred, would you and your family be notified?

1) Visit the USAG-KA Emergency Management webpage, https://home.army.mil/kwaja-lein/index.php/my-fort/EM

2) Click on "Mass Notification"

3) Follow the registration instructions.

CANDLES and open flames are not permitted in BQ rooms. The Kwajalein Fire Department thanks you for keeping your neighbors safe.

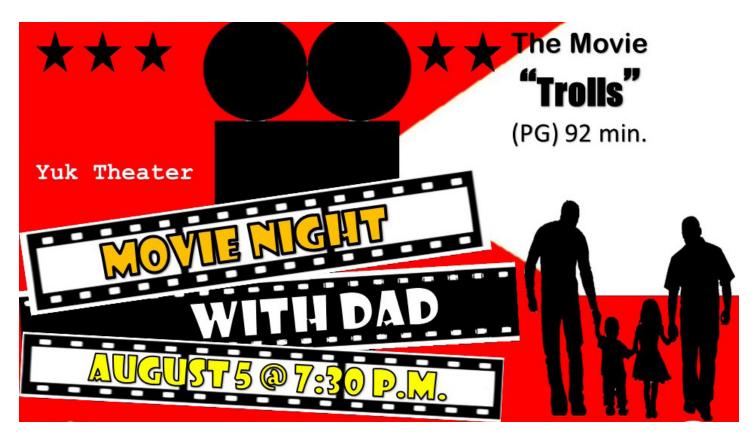
TAXI

CALL 480-TAXI (8294) or 3341 to book your ride at least 24 hours in advance of your check-in time for United Airlines and ATI flights.

TRAINING

DRIVER'S TRAINING & LICENSING. Kwajalein Classes: Every Wednesday, 9 – 11 a.m. (RMI) and 1 – 3 p.m. (U.S.) at Automotive Area, Bldg. 856, Rm. 103. Roi Classes: second Friday of the month, 9 a.m. – 11 a.m. and 1 – 3 p.m. (U.S.) in C-building. Please email wkaisha@rmi.qdyncorp.com or barnett@rmi.qdyncorp.com to register. Class size is limited. ***Note: Bring a valid US, International, or Marshall Islands License with you to class***







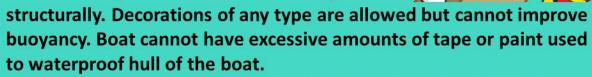
The regatta challenges participants to design and build boats made entirely from corrugated cardboard, duct tape and glue. The regatta is open to participation for teams up to two people of all ages.

We are excited to see your boats, so start crafting away and may the best boat win!

To register, stop by the Library before close of business Saturday August 26, or call (480-3331).

REGATTA RULES

Boat, paddles, sails, and engines must be made entirely of cardboard, tape and glue



At least 2 – 3 individuals must crew the vessel during the voyage. There is no limit to participation per vessel. Have fun!

Prizes:



Ship Shape Award (appearance)
Shipwreck Award (most dramatic sinking)
Cardboard Cup (boat traveling the furthest/fastest)







Teens, do you need service hours?



Trash Clean Up For Teens!

Sunday, August 20 1:45 P.M.

Do your part for our environment by meeting at the Youth Center to be part of a trash clean up crew.







Students are required to be registered at the Youth Center to attend.



The U.S. Army Garrison – Kwajalein Atoll (USAG-KA) is interested in bringing Starlink capability to our residents.

Currently, Starlink has NOT been approved on installation for commercial, private or official use. USAG-KA is currently in the process of assessing mission impacts. Please be patient while we study the problem.



If Starlink is approved for use on the installation, we will notify all residents.



ISLAND MEMORIAL CHAPEL **PRESENTS**

BUILDING STRONG &

HEALTHY TEAMS

Sign UN BY Relationship Intelligence for Couples

Aug. 7

9 A.M. 4 P.M.

FOLLOWED BY A FAMILY LUAU AT 5:30 P.M.

SPOTS ARE LIMITED. SO RESERVE YOUR SPOT TODAY! PICK UP YOUR FREE TICKETS AT THE **CHAPEL OFFICE OR EMAIL** KWAJCHAPEL@GMAIL.COM



NOW OPEN

MUSLIM PRAYER ROOM

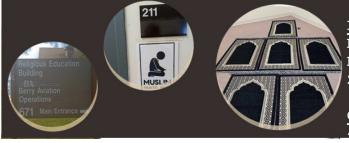
on Kwajalein!

Believe...

O Ye Who A dedicated, public Prayer Room is now ready for our Kwajalein community members who are practicing the religion of Al-Islam (alhamdulillah).

Please come enhance your deen and reap the full blessings & spiritual benefits that come with making salah in congregation with your fellow believers!

Open 24/7, the Muslim Prayer Room is ready for both the five obligatory prayers and all voluntary prayers.



LOCATION:

Religious Education Bldg (REB) 671; Room 211

CONTACTS:

480-0975 / 480-3505

ALLAH'S **NEIGHBORS**

Anas reported: The Messenger of Allah (pbuh) said,

"Allah will announce on the Dav of Resurrection: Where are my neighbors? Where are my neighbors? The angels will say: Our Lord, who is befitting to be your neighbor? Allah will say: Where are my servants who frequented the masjids?

~Musnad al-Ḥārith #126

WHAT IS THE REAL COST OF SKIN CANCER?

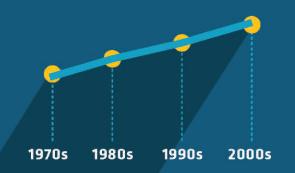
Skin cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in the United States, yet most cases can be prevented.

5 MILLION PEOPLE

are treated every year for skin cancer in the U.S.



Rates of skin cancer have been increasing every year over the last several decades.



1 OUT 3 young white women ages 16-25 indoor tan each year



ABOUT 37%

of U.S. adults report having been sunburned in the past year.



3,200 PEOPLE

a year in the United States seek care in emergency rooms with injuries from indoor tanning.



NEARLY 9,000 PEOPLE
DIE FROM MELANOMA
EACH YEAR.

\$8.1
BILLION

is the estimated annual cost of skin cancer treatment.



7/14

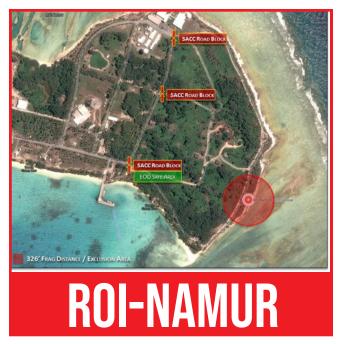
EVERYONE CAN PLAY A ROLE TO REDUCE SKIN CANCER

EOD OPERATIONS



Friday, Aug. 4, 2023 UXO Disposal Site Kwajalein

Kwajalein EOD will be conducting operations at UXO Disposal Site Kwajalein from 9:15 – 10:30 a.m. The area indicated in the map will be off-limits until the operation is complete.



Friday, Aug. 11, 2023 UXO Disposal Site Roi-Namur

Kwajalein EOD will be conducting operations at UXO Disposal Site Roi-Namur from approximately 9:30 – 10:30 a.m. The area indicated in the map will be off-limits until the operation is complete.

UXO SAFETY REMINDER

PUBLIC SAFETY ANNOUNCEMENT

Unexploded ordnance should be treated like dangerous sea creatures: Look, but do not touch.

You can play an important role in keeping Kwajalein safe by knowing what to do when you spot unexploded ordnance.

- Remember the three R's of UXO:
- Recognize an item as possible unexploded ordnance;
- Retreat from the area of the UXO;
- Report suspected UXO immediately.

If you discover an object that could be UXO, notify Kwajalein Explosive Ordnance Disposal immediately by calling 480-1433.

You can also call CPS at 480-4445.

Provide the following information about what you found:

- Location. Note helpful details like the building number, GPS coordinates and any prominent landmarks
- Size of the UXO as compared to common items like a football or scuba air cylinder

For a detailed refresher on UXO safety, attend the new island orientation or call Kwajalein EOD at 480-1433.

Kemejmej R ko 3:

- Recognize (kile) juon kwopej bajjok emaron Bokutan ak kein kabokkolok (UXO).
- Retreat (Jenliklik) bed ettolok im jab kepaak

 IXO eo
- Report (Ripoot e) boktun ak kein kabokklok eo ien eo emokajtata non EOD ilo nomba kein (480-1433) ak CPS (480-4445).

Ken melele kein: la 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.

WEATHER WATCH

RTS WEATHER STATION STAFF

WEATHER DISCUSSION

A slightly wetter weather pattern will begin to take shape over Kwajalein Atoll as we head toward the weekend.

The Intertropical Convergence Zone remains broken and disorganized to the south of the atoll area, but the subtropical ridge to our north will begin to weaken slightly, loosening its grip over the region these next few days.

This will invite ITCZ-like disturbances further north over the central RMI, which will yield more frequent bouts of showery weather for Kwajalein Atoll as we move into next week.

Saturday will stay on the drier side after morning showers taper off before additional showers move in during the evening.

A few periods of widely scattered showers can be expected on Sunday and Monday, mainly during the late night and early morning hours.

This on-and-off pattern of sporadic shower activity will continue into next week, with drier conditions anticipated for the early half of the week, characterized by stray to isolated shower coverage and partly to mostly sunny skies.

Throughout the period, expect gentle to moderate trade winds out of the east-northeast, veering toward the east-southeast at times due to the influence of passing ITCZ disturbances.

The upper levels will remain neutral to marginally supportive, and a stray thunderstorm or two will be possible with stronger areas of shower development, with the best chances anticipated for Sunday. Combined seas on the open ocean will remain at around 3-5 feet.

SATURDAY

Mostly cloudy to partly sunny with isolated showers. Winds will be ENE-ESE at 12-17 knots with higher gusts near showers.

SUNDAY

Mostly cloudy to partly sunny with widely scattered showers and a possible stray thunderstorm early, decreasing to isolated showers. Winds ENE-ESE at 12-17 knots with higher gusts near showers.

MONDAY

Partly sunny with isolated showers. Winds ENE-ESE at 13-18 knots with higher gusts near showers.

TUESDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

A few ITCZ disturbances will cross the central Marshall Islands during the week, staying mostly south of Kwajalein early in the week before gradually shifting overhead come Friday.

Expect mostly quiet conditions for Tuesday and Wednesday with stray to isolated showers and partly

sunny skies, followed by increasing shower and thunderstorm activity on Thursday and Friday, with up to scattered shower coverage possible on Friday.

Showers will be heavy at times. Trade winds will be ENE-ESE in the low to midteens on Tuesday, coming down to the upper single digits to low teens for Wednesday through Friday.

SUN-MOON-TIDE SUNRISE MOONRISE HIGH TIDE LOW TIDE MOONSET SUNDAY 6:39 a.m. 10:36 a.m. 7:04 a.m. 3.9' 12:50 a.m. 0.3' 10:59 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 3.2' 1:28 p.m. 0.2' 7:12 p.m. MONDAY 6:39 a.m. 11:20 a.m. 7:36 a.m. 3.6' 1:24 a.m. 0.5 8:08 p.m. 3.2' 7:12 p.m. 11:35 p.m. 1:59 p.m. 0.4' TUESDAY 6:39 a.m. 12:04 p.m. 8:11 a.m. 3.3' 2:05 a.m. 0.8' 7:12 p.m. 8:54 p.m. 3.1' 2:34 p.m. 0.6' 12:51 p.m. WEDNESDAY 6:40 a.m. 8:58 a.m. 2.8' 2:59 a.m. 1.0' 12:19 a.m. 9:59 p.m. 3.0' 3:21 p.m. 0.8' 7:12 p.m. THURSDAY 6:40 a.m. 1:42 p.m. 10:13 a.m. 2.5' 4:21 a.m. 1.2' 7:11 p.m. 12:54 a.m. 11:27 p.m. 3.0' 4:30 p.m. 1.0' 6:40 a.m. 2:37 p.m. 6:17 a.m. 1.2' FRIDAY 12:06 p.m. 2.3' 7:11 p.m. 1:40 a.m. 6:03 p.m. 1.0' JULY 29 6:40 a.m. 3:37 p.m. 12:57 a.m. 3.3' 7:52 a.m. 0.7' 7:11 p.m. 2:31 a.m. 1:45 p.m. 2.5' 7:28 p.m. 0.7'

2022 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Available at Kwajalein and Roi-Namur:

- Post Offices
- Libraries
- Air Terminals
- Dock Security Check Points

PUBLISHED BY VECTRUS FOR U.S. ARMY GARRISON-KWAJALEIN ATOLL. JUNE 2023. 2022 Water Quality Report ebojak non aolep armij ro ilo USA-KA lale ej kwalok kin melele ko raurok kin dren in idrak eo ion USAG-KA.

Ebojak ilo Kwajalein im Roi-Namur:

- Post Offices
- Libraries
- Air Terminals
- Dock Security Check Points

Contact Environmental at 480-0722 for information.

The 2022 Water Quality Report is now available to all USAKA residents with important information about drinking water at USAG-KA.

