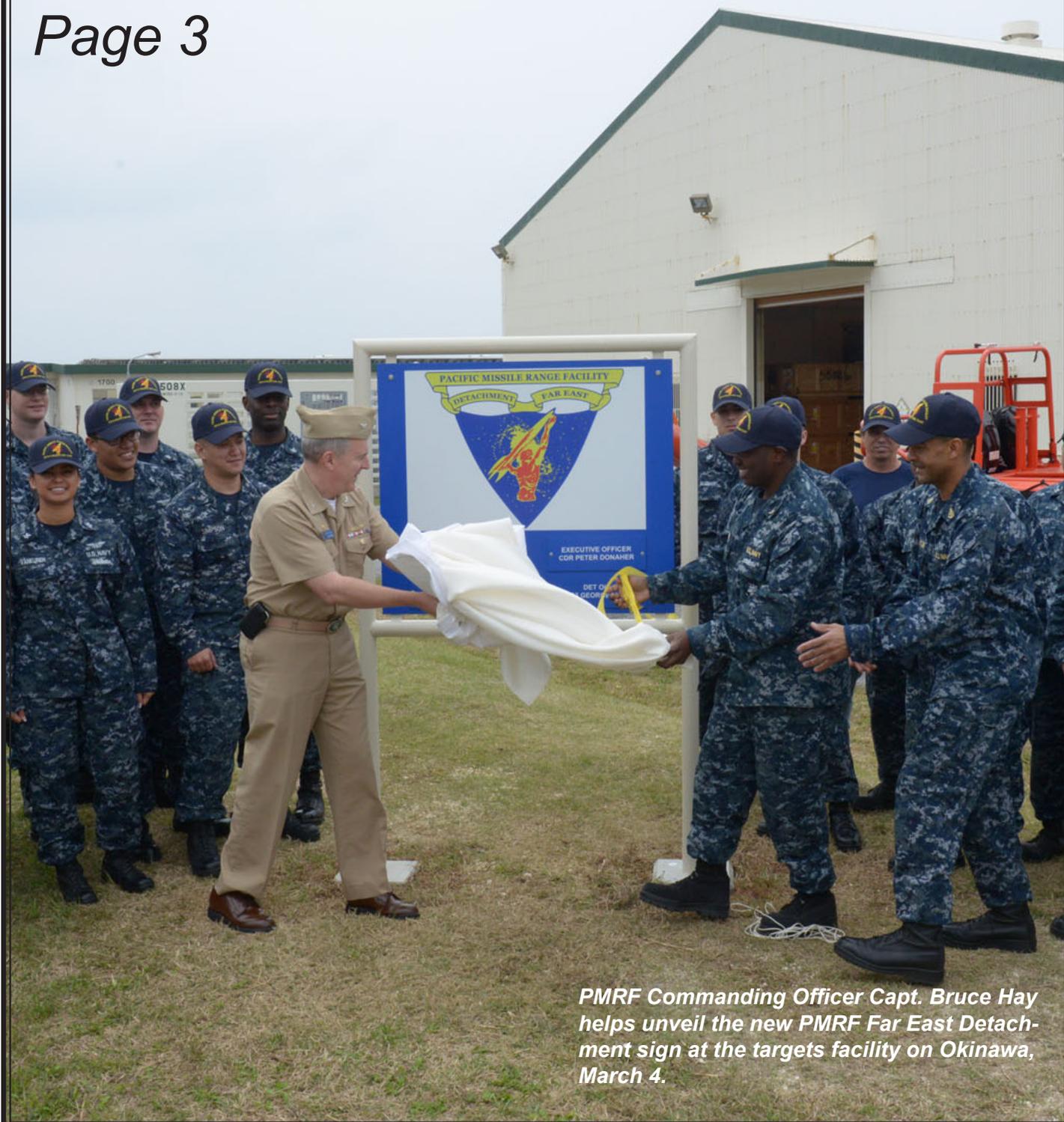


PMRF gains Okinawa detachment

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PMRF Commanding Officer Capt. Bruce Hay helps unveil the new PMRF Far East Detachment sign at the targets facility on Okinawa, March 4.

Commanding Officer's Hot Line: Ext. 4435

You can call the Captain with your question/concern. Dial 335-4435 any time, seven days a week! The purpose of the hot line (record-a-phone) is to provide all PMRF military members, families, civil service and contractor employees the opportunity to communicate directly with the CO. Some suggestions are:

- Safety suggestions/violations/unsafe practices, ideas to improve safety and promote safety awareness.
- Ways to improve morale, working or living conditions.
- Suggestions on how to save taxpayer dollars, cut costs, save energy, reduce labor man hours, etc.
- Security violations and/or recommendations for strengthening physical security and safeguarding classified information.
- Any positive things (events, programs, policies, benefits, etc.) that you feel are particularly good.
- Any negative things you feel should have the CO's attention.
- Suggestions for improving disaster preparedness (tsunamis, hurricanes, fires, etc.)

You need not identify yourself to leave a message, but if you would like a staffed response, please do so. If reporting a problem, please try to recommend a workable solution. Some of the questions or problems reported will be answered in the Within Range.

A good point of contact for issues involving Navy families is the PMRF Ombudsman, Victoria Diendorf who can be reached at: Cell 635-5364 or email at pnrfoombudsman@yahoo.com.

And, remember the chain of command. Your first step with a suggestion should be to try it out on those you work with or the personal responsible for the department.



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"Where is my food!!" A baby Laysan Albatross stares down environmental volunteers prior to feeding time at the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge on Oahu's north shore. Photo by MC1 Mathew J. Diendorf

Within Range is published monthly by the Pacific Missile Range Facility Public Affairs Office. Questions, concerns and comments can be directed to the Editor at stefan.alford@navy.mil or mathew.diendorf@navy.mil.

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Cover Photo by: MC2 Benjamin Stevens

Far East detachment realigns under PMRF

By Stefan Alford

U.S. Pacific Fleet recently consolidated its aerial and surface target fleet training capability by transferring command of the Okinawa Target Detachment from Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Japan to Pacific Missile Range Facility.

The realignment last month moved approximately 20 personnel and related equipment under the administrative command and control of PMRF's Range Operations.

As such, the unit located at White Beach Naval Facility, Okinawa, has been re-designated as the PMRF Far East Detachment with assets that include range support craft, high-speed maneuverable surface targets, ship deployable surface targets, towed targets, and BQM-74E aerial targets.

"The target detachment has been providing outstanding training support not only for the US Navy in the 7th fleet AOR (area of responsibility), but for our partners on the sea like Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Brunei, Philippines, Vietnam, and Malaysia," said PMRF Commanding Officer, Capt. Bruce Hay. "By realigning under PMRF, we take two organizations known for excellence in providing target presentations to the fleet and standardize operations, providing tremen-



Sailors assigned to the new PMRF Far East Detachment don their covers at the event at the targets facility on Okinawa, March 4. (US Navy photo by MC2 Benjamin Stevens)

dous benefit for ships and their crews."

"As part of an assessment for aerial target services provided by the Navy at the fleet concentration areas, it was determined there are efficiencies and training benefits by having the targets team in Japan reassigned to PMRF, which provides mobile range services in the Western Pacific for multiple mission areas," explained Bob Kay, PMRF Technical Director.

"This realignment consolidates all aerial and surface target support for PACFLT Western Pacific training under us," added PMRF Deputy Range Operations Officer Stuart Butts. "The Far East Det gains the support and expertise of PMRF, a command that understands their mission and

requirements. PMRF gains insight and access to Western Pacific aerial and surface target training requirements and operations complementing our Portable Underwater Training Range. The Navy gains unity of effort in support of PACFLT training."

The Far East Det will support training missions around Okinawa and Guam, to include the Marianas island Range Complex. The detachment will also support Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT), a series of annual bilateral military exercises between the Navy and Marine Corps and the armed forces of Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The beginnings of Barking Sands training and test range

Editor's note: The following is the first of a two-part series authored by PMRF Meteorologist Rich Cappellino entitled "The West-Westside Story: How World War II Transformed a Small Grassy Airstrip into the World's Largest Missile Test Complex."

By Richard Cappellino

Much of Hawaiian history is explained through legend, and the story of Barking Sands is no different. A long time ago, on the Westside of Kauai, lived an old Hawaiian fisherman. This fisherman owned nine dogs, and anytime he went to sea, the dogs were left behind secured on the beach. One day while the fisherman was out, the weather changed dramatically leaving him with an intense fight back to shore. Severely fatigued, the fisherman finally managed to paddle his canoe onto the shore whereupon he immediately collapsed. The next morning when the fisherman awoke, his dogs were nowhere to be seen. He scoured the beach, but all that was left were small piles in the sand where the animals had been tied the day before. As the old man stepped onto one of the piles, the sand resonated with the sound of a barking dog. Disheartened, he began to dig. With each handful, the sand echoed the same low bark, but his dogs were never found. Today, it is believed that when you walk across the coarse



Army Air Corps aircraft at Army Air Base Barking Sands during the 1940s. PMRF Archive Photo

sands of the Mānā Plain, you too can hear the bellow of the old fisherman's dogs.

Mānā, meaning scorched and dry in the Hawaiian language, is a suitable word to describe the region for which it is named. From the earliest years of inhabitation to the 1800's, the Mānā Plain was home to Hawaiian fishing communities living a Neolithic lifestyle. Small hut dwellings spread throughout the valleys and cliff bases that extended from Kekaha town to the Nā Pali Coast. At that time, the coastal plain consisted of several swamps created by the meeting of salty ocean water and mountain freshwater. In the mid-1800's, the arrival of early sugar pioneers like Valdemar Knudsen and Hans Peter Faye brought great physical change to the Mānā Plain. These once-settled wetlands were leased and then converted into cane fields. Using mostly

foreign labor, the swamps were drained and spring water from the mountains was diverted for irrigation. By the turn of the century, a prosperous sugar industry turned the once-quiet Westside into a blossoming metropolis of more than 400 people. Complete with a school, post office, commissary, and several stores, the Mānā Camp was home to the Kekaha Sugar Company's employees and the social center of Barking Sands. Today, a small cemetery lies next to the hangar at the Pacific Missile Range Facility, serving as a reminder of the Japanese and Chinese immigrant workforce that led the charge over a hundred years ago.

The dawn of aviation in the early 1900's ushered in a new era of purpose to Barking Sands. Previously, the

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PMRF earns cultural resources award

By Stefan Alford

The Pacific Missile Range Facility continued its streak of being recognized as a leader in the environmental arena with the March 3 release of winners in the Chief of Naval Operations Environmental Awards program.

PMRF won in the category of Cultural Resources Management, Small Installation.

“PMRF is the world’s largest instrumented multi-environment training and test range, but also encompasses some of the most sacred cultural sites on the Island of Kaua’i,” said John Nelson, PMRF Installation Environmental Program Manager. “This combination of ‘ancient’ and ‘modern’ to harmoniously merge mission requirements of the base’s Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan, has relied heavily on the use of innovative management tools such as resource probability mapping, as well as a large emphasis on cultural engagement and outreach.”

The base was recognized for a number of programs and initiatives, to include:

- Design and installation of interpretive and educational signage throughout the base to highlight the Navy’s commitment to the stewardship of cultural resources and to preserve these resources via education of guests, visitors, and those assigned here.
- Development and implementation of physical site protection measures for cultural



Interpretive storyboards located at the PMRF beach cottages. PMRF has five storyboard locations around the base, Shenanigan’s, Major’s Bay, beach cottages (pictured above), Range Operations Building and Nohili Dunes. Note: access to Nohili dunes is restricted to specific tours and essential personnel only. Photo by John Burger.

deposits eroding from sand dunes along the coast. Geotechnical webbing was used to act as an interface that would continue to allow security vehicles and pedestrians to traverse the ground surface without disturbing cultural deposits beneath the dunes. Research on sand stabilization projects completed in the Middle East led to the inclusion of geo-webbing technology as a site protection measure at PMRF.

- A National Historic Preservation Act survey of more than 300 acres in the southern portion of the installation. This comprehensive pedestrian and subsurface survey was conducted to acquire data on historic properties for preservation planning and resource management. Over forty trenches were excavated. Results will assist

in providing a sharper picture of traditional Hawaiian and historic activities that occurred in the area.

- Research and development of historic and cultural information for posting on the PMRF public website in a format that shares the extensive library of information obtained from various archives and contained in the PMRF Cultural Landscape Report in a collection of picture-story postings from the Prehistoric Period through WWII and the Cold War.

- A Cultural Awareness and Diversity Outreach Program that focuses on local, national, and international cultural diversity with continued outreach to civic clubs, school groups and Native Hawaiian organizations

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PMRF History, continued from Page 4

grassy southern portion of the Mānā Plain was used primarily for grazing, but as commercial aviation became increasingly common, this section was converted into a landing strip for aircraft.

In 1928, by order of the Hawaii Governor, it was officially recognized as Mānā Airport and funding was allocated to level out a dirt runway. Shortly thereafter, the airstrip gained national prominence when aviator Charles Kingsford-Smith landed upon and refueled his aircraft, the “Southern Cross,” during his historic trans-pacific flight from the United States to Australia. It was, however, the promise of conflict in the late 1930’s that historically transformed the small airfield at Barking Sands into a conventional military facility.

In 1939, the global situation forced President Franklin Roosevelt to prepare the nation for war. What followed was a substantial buildup of American armed forces and an increase in military bases and airfields. With this, the Hawaii Governor ordered Mānā Airport over to the Army Air Corps, whereupon construction on the runway and facilities began.

The initial effort was complete by mid-1941, at which point the facility was designated “Barking Sands Army Air Base” and placed under command of Headquarters, Hawaiian Air Force. Additionally, the neighboring Port Allen Airport was closed and all commer-



Undated PMRF Archive Photo.

cial air traffic was routed to Mānā. From June 1941 until the completion of Lihue Airport in 1949, Barking Sands Army Air Base served as Kauai’s airport for Hawaiian and Pan American Airlines.

Following the events of Dec. 7, 1941, Barking Sands Army Air Base underwent further modification. In early 1942, teams of soldiers were dispatched to the region to fabricate defensive structures throughout the base. This included anti-aircraft bunkers armed with 37 and 40 mm launchers near the runway and concrete pillboxes fitted with .30 caliber machine guns dispersed along the perimeters.

These provisions were completed by May 1942, upon which Company A of the 165th Army Infantry was stationed at Barking Sands to assume responsibility of security. Over the course of the war, other

facilities were incorporated into the infrastructure to accommodate the rising military compliment. This included a chapel, theater, exchange, and marine-style barracks.

The base also supported combat aircraft components such as B-24 “Liberators” (Army Air Force’s 494th Bomb Group), FM-2 “Wildcats” (Navy’s VC-66 Squadron), and B-26 “Marauders” (Marine VMJ-1). On one notable occasion, several B-17 “Flying Fortresses” (42nd Bombardment Squadron) enroute to Midway Atoll and the later ensuing battle used Barking Sands Army Air Base to refuel and re-supply. By mid-war, a second runway, combined with parking aprons and fuel stanchions was constructed because of the increased air traffic.

World War II brought thou-

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Anti-aircraft pillbox. Photo by Denise Orme

sands of men to the island of Kauai and turned Barking Sands into a military town.

The Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Marines stationed here not only lived and worked on base, but also became the community. The men spent money in local establishments, learned to fish, hunted the valleys, and even fell in love.

The transition of Kauai's Westside was one that many local residents never expected, but remained optimistic in its livelihood. This was not the case, after war ended in Europe and Japan surrendered, the government's requirement for Barking Sands Army Air Base declined abruptly. The men were withdrawn, the aircraft sent elsewhere, and the base was converted into a storage depot. By 1948, it was absorbed by the newly-established U.S. Air Force and renamed "Barking Sands Air Force Base."

For the first time in almost a decade, Kauai's Westside was back to running on island-time.

(To be continued in the next issue of Within Range).



PMRF employee, Kunane Aipoalani, talks to Japanese Hula students at Nohili Dunes about the significance and rich history of the area. Photo by MC1 Mathew Diendorf.

CNO Award, continued from Page 5

for cultural experiences and traditional protocol to ensure PMRF is aligned with the community's interests.

In addition to PMRF receiving accolades, other Hawaii-based commands were also recognized as Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam won in the category of Natural Resources, Large Installation; Jeff Pantaleo of Joint Base (NAVFAC HI) for Cultural Resources Management, Individual or Team, and the Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing Environmental Impact Statement Team, Pearl Harbor, for Environmental Planning, Team.

All CNO winners will advance to the Secretary of the Navy level of competition.

"I'm very pleased to see recognition of the commitment from our Navy ohana here in preserving and protecting the resources that are so important in this special place where we

live and work," said Rear Adm. Rick Williams, commander of Navy Region Hawaii and Naval Surface Group Middle Pacific. "I expect good news in the coming announcement from the next level of competition."

The CNO Environmental Awards program recognizes Navy ships, installations, individuals and teams for their outstanding accomplishments and contributions to improving the environmental performance of our Navy.

For the fiscal year 2014 competition, 53 nominations from commands around the world were received in 10 award categories. Environmental subject matter experts and representatives from Navy and non-government organizations reviewed the nominations and selected winners for each of the award categories.

(Tom Clements, CNRH Public Affairs, contributed to this story)

PMRF Guidance for National Anthem and Retreat

By Cmdr. Pete Donaher

PMRF Team, Family, & Friends,

You may have noted the recent change around 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. each day. Giant Voice has provided us with the capability to honor our country each day with the National Anthem and close out the day with Retreat. Please be aware, with this new capability comes a responsibility you are probably familiar with, but has not been in practice at PMRF due to lack of capability.

At 7:55 a.m., you will hear "First Call," which is simply preparatory notification. At 8 a.m., the National Anthem will play. All vehicles (save EMS) should stop moving. Those outside should face the Colors (flag) or music if the flag cannot be seen. Military will come to attention and salute. As a sign of respect, civilians should stop moving, men should remove their hats and all should place their hand over their heart. A few seconds after the Nation Anthem is completed, you will hear a bugle call to "carry on" at which time you may continue on walking / driving.

A similar evolution takes place in the evening. At 4:55 p.m., you will hear a preparatory bugle call making you aware "Retreat" will play in 5 minutes. At 5 p.m., Retreat is played - all movement stops and the same actions (discussed above) are completed



Electronics Technician 2nd Class Greg Fraser and Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Mathew Diendorf raise the National flag and Hawaii state flag during morning colors. Photo by Stefan Alford.

in regards to the personal requirements.

Not everyone is aware a change took place in 2008. The amendment allows military out of uniform and Vets to salute during the playing of the National

Anthem. The amendment states "...may render..." and therefore is not a requirement. You may have seen this more often during sporting events, signifying those that serve or have served in the past.

PMRF in the Community



(From left) Boatswain's Mate 1st Class Said Esparza, Logistics Specialist 1st Class Jared Hiniker, Chief Master-at-Arms Sean Douglas, and Chief Fire Controlman Ray VonDissen help remove invasive species plants away from native plants during a Chief and First Class Petty Officer volunteer event at the National Tropical Botanical Gardens. Photos by MC1 Mathew Diendorf.



Awards



Chief Aviation Support Equipment Technician Ryan Gillig is awarded his fourth Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal. Engineman 1st Class Nicholas Milos is awarded his second Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal. Naval Aircrewman (Helicopter) 1st Class Johnathan Weiss is awarded a flag letter of commendation from Rear Adm. Richard Williams for being named Navy Region Hawaii Sailor of the Quarter for 4th Quarter 2014.



Boatswain's Mate 1st Class Said Esparza is named PMRF's Sailor of the Quarter for 1st quarter 2015. Boatswain's Mate 2nd Class Christian Cruz is named PMRF's Junior Sailor of the Quarter for 1st quarter 2015. Master-at-Arms Seaman Nicholai David-Diaz is named PMRF's Bluejacket of the Quarter for 1st Quarter 2015.



Electronic's Technician 2nd Class Greg Fraser is awarded his third Good Conduct Medal. Aviation Support Equipment Technician 2nd Class Michael Koenig is awarded his second Good Conduct Medal. Electricians Mate 2nd Class Michelle Ramiro is authorized to wear the Small Craft Insignia. Photos by MC1 Mathew Diendorf.



About 20 students with the Kamehameha Schools Hawaiian Culture-Based Education Program participated in an environmental partnership spring break project at PMRF, March 17 and 18. The students conducted Opihi Surveys under supervision of PMRF Public Works to get a better understanding of natural resources along the Nohili shoreline. (Photo by John Nelson).

PMRF in the Community *Continued from page 9*



(Left) PMRF Commanding Officer, Capt. Bruce Hay speaks to Boy Scout troops from Kapaa and Lihue during a model rocket launch at PMRF, Feb. 28. (Left, Below) Boy Scout troops from Kapaa and Lihue launch model rockets at PMRF. (Below) PMRF Sailors and civilians volunteer at Kawaie Wetland to remove invasive species and replant areas with native species. (Bottom) Eric VanderWerf from the Pacific Rim Conservation on Oahu's north shore, left, and Tom Savre, PMRF Environmental Biologist, look at a fenced area equipped with albatross decoys and solar-powered sound system that transmits albatross calls, where albatross chicks, originally from PMRF, will eventually be placed. Photos by MC1 Mathew Diendorf



Wish you were here - Photos from the Fleet

BUSAN, Republic of Korea (March 12, 2015) Capt. Mark Benjamin, right, commanding officer of the submarine tender USS Frank Cable (AS 40), presents a ship coin to a child during a welcoming ceremony hosted by members of the Republic of Korea navy. Frank Cable, forward deployed to the island of Guam, conducts maintenance and support of submarines and surface vessels deployed to the U.S. 7th Fleet area of responsibility and is on a scheduled underway period. (U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Jonathan T. Erickson/Released)



WASHINGTON (March 13, 2015) Ima Black speaks during a ceremony naming the Guided-Missile Destroyer (DDG 119), after her late husband, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON) Delbert D. Black. Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) Ray Mabus officially released the name of DDG 119 as the future USS Delbert D. Black, which is the first U.S Navy ship to be named after a Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, and honors the legacy of service of the Navy's first MCPON, Delbert D. Black. Also in attendance at the United States Navy Memorial was Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON) Mike Stevens. (U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Martin L. Carey/Released)

Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam (Mar 10, 2015) Navy Safe Harbor Wounded Warrior Brett Parks observes Redmond Ramos as he participates in Pacific Trials swimming practice at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam. The trials allow wounded, ill and injured Sailors and Coast Guardsmen from across the country to compete in cycling, seated volleyball, swimming, track and field, and wheelchair basketball at JBPHH and other locations throughout the island. The top 40 athletes will be awarded a spot on Team Navy and advance to a competition among all branches of the military. (U.S. Navy photo by Chief Mass Communication Specialist John M. Hageman/Released)

