



INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Mission, Population, Acreage, Geographic, and Community Setting – Marine Corps Base Hawaii (MCBH) encompasses 4,500 acres within five parcels on the Island of O’ahu, and a 12-acre parcel on Moloka’i. This includes: 220-acre Camp H. M. Smith; 162-acre Pu’uloa Range Facility; 27-acre Pearl City Warehouse Annex; 63-acre Manana Housing Area; 2,951-acre Mokapu Peninsula; 1,074-acre Marine Corps Training Area Bellows (MCTAB) in Waimanalo, and a 187-acre portion in Waikane Valley. Kane’ohe Bay (Kbay) and MCTAB parcels contain the highest concentration of natural resources under MCBH jurisdiction. Containing 11 threatened/endangered marine and terrestrial species these locations require focused management and attention. MCBH’s mission is to provide forward-based, sustainable training through operational facilities and services to support Operational Forces so that marines and sailors can accomplish their mission. We support over 20,000 personnel including Marines, Sailors, family members, civilian/contract employees, and veterans.

Hawai’i is the world’s most isolated land mass, with distinctive evolution and biological diversity, but has become imperiled by habitat loss, recreation, and introduced invasive species. More than 500 threatened and endangered species are found in Hawai’i.

MCBH Kane’ohe Bay/Mokapu Peninsula Context – Seventy five percent of Mokapu peninsula is flat and supporting the “built environment.” Twenty percent is coastal sand dunes, wetlands, and beaches. There are three volcanic features: Ku’au (Pyramid Rock), Pu’u Hawai’i’loa, and Ulupa’u Crater—whose 683-foot head is the highest point on Base. Weather is semitropical with 40in annual average rainfall. MCBH is bordered on the east by Kailua Bay, north by the Pacific, and southwest by KBay and the Nu’upia Ponds. Adjacent Kailua and Kane’ohe communities contain a combined population of 73,579 residents (2016 statistic). We enforce a 500-yard



Naval Defensive Sea Area (also known as the security buffer zone) around our 11-mile peninsular coastline. MCTAB is sandwiched between Waimanalo Bay and the town of Waimanalo. Amphibious Assault Vehicles (AAVs) from KBay utilize MCTAB’s critical beach for landing maneuvers, the only cost-effective Hawai’i training location. MCTAB supports non-live fire ground maneuvers, helicopter insertion/parachute and heavy equipment operators training, hosts visiting Marine Expeditionary Units (MEUs), civil defense exercises, law enforcement agencies, and a 48-acre tenant training facility run by Hawaii Army National Guard. Military trainers use MCTAB’s south shoreline on weekdays. Weekend public beach access is licensed by the City & County (C&C) of Honolulu. Many stunning and significant landscapes; seascapes, and shorelines are under this jurisdiction with valuable natural resources throughout. All are rich in Hawaiian culture, military history, and biological diversity.

Wetlands, Wildlife Management Areas, and Ulupa’u’s Natural History – Together, MCBH’s KBay and MCTAB properties support 133 acres of jurisdictional wetlands. About 112 of these acres are a component of the 517-acre Nu’upia Ponds Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in KBay. MCBH hosts an estimated 5% of the State’s endangered Hawaiian Stilt (stilt) population along with three other endangered waterbirds (Hawaiian Gallinule, Hawaiian Coot, and Hawaiian Duck). Over 50 species of native and migratory birds have been recorded here and/or at several other smaller coastal and inland freshwater base wetlands. KBay hosts about 12 acres of coastal wetlands along our Kane’ohe Bay-facing shoreline, and about 6 acres of inland, freshwater wetlands. They all perform valuable stormwater retention and biofiltration roles as well as provide bird, fish, and sea turtle habitat. MCTAB has 2.2 wetland acres located along Waimanalo stream, where waterbirds and native aquatic fish are found. The Nu’upia Ponds supports 16 native fish species. Wedge-tailed shearwater seabirds have colonized the eastern shoreline of Nu’upia Ponds WMA, with over 615 active burrows identified (2021 count).



Our 25-acre Ulupa'u bird sanctuary located in the heart of the KBay Range Training Facility (KRTF), an active weapons firing range, hosts one of only three Red-footed Booby (RFBO) seabird colonies in the main Hawaiian Islands, supporting the residence and nesting of over 2,000 birds. Pleistocene lake deposits in Ulupa'u Crater contain the oldest fossil bird remains known from the Hawaiian Islands, approximately 400,000 years old. These fossils are important for documenting evolutionary history of a variety of land and water birds from the islands. Specimens collected from these deposits were curated and made accessible for public display at Hawai'i's Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC.

Diverse Coastal and Marine Flora & Fauna – Sea cliffs and coastal sand dunes at KBay support native strand vegetation treasured in Hawaiian folklore and traditions. MCBH is the only Marine Corps installation with coral reef resources. Mokapu's 500-yard Naval Defensive Sea Area, contains a dozen native coral species, native algae, reef fish, limpets, cowries, culturally important seaweeds, and native seagrass beds that support rare sea horses and various endangered/threatened sea turtles. Coastal waters support transiting spinner dolphins, federally-protected humpback whales, and critically endangered Hawaiian monk seals and sea turtles.

Organization and Staffing – The base Environmental Compliance and Protection Division (ECPD) exists to enhance overall mission readiness and is guided by MCBH's Commanding Officer's four lines of effort to enable the MCBH mission, known as the Four 'Ps' to Project Power, Produce Readiness, Promote Resiliency, and Protect Resources. In FY20, the MCBH Commanding Officer added the Protecting Resources line of effort which recognizes our responsibility to proactively preserve not only the natural resources of our environment. We are comprised of a Marine Corps Major (O-4) as Director, a GS-13 civilian Deputy Director, and over 40 military, civilian, and contracted environmental professionals dedicated to the mission. ECPD Natural Resources (NR) staff within the Conservation section consists of a GS-12 program manager/senior natural resources manager; GS-11 natural resource manager; and GS-9 biological science (wildlife) technician. The NR team works closely with other ECPD staff in overlapping program areas (conservation law enforcement, NEPA, clean air/water, solid/hazardous waste management, cultural resources, environmental management, spill response, recycling, pollution prevention, and geographic information system applications). Off-base assistance comes from US Fish & Wildlife (FWS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)-Fisheries, US Geological Survey (USGS), Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Wildlife Services, O'ahu Invasive Species Committee, University of Hawai'i (UH), Malama Na Honu, contractors, scientists, and volunteers.

MCBH's Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) – In 2001 MCBH completed the first INRMP in accordance with the Sikes Act. This has guided our ecosystem-based approach to natural resource management that supports quality of life and "no net loss" in military training options. There have been three succeeding 5-year updates since 2001. Currently we are updating the 2022-2026 iteration, which is scheduled to be completed in July 2022. During the past two years (2020-2021) of INRMP implementation, MCBH completed over \$1,606,000 worth of discrete management actions. Types of INRMP management actions covered are grouped under specific goals and objectives, within seven "courses of action" categories: wildlife, wetlands, watershed, coastal and marine resources, landscape maintenance and vegetation management, outdoor recreation/outreach/public access, and resource information management. Per Federal and military directives, MCBH follows criteria for developing INRMP actions, measuring INRMP implementation progress, and completing required regulatory reviews since 2001. MCBH uses the web-based Natural Resources Conservation Metrics to report annual INRMP implementation.

PROGRAM SUMMARY/OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS (FY20-FY21)

Our INRMP is a "living" document, continuously improving through adaptive management after completion of each action, stakeholder input, and environmental project evaluation. Highlighted below are key management actions and events that were completed, are on-going, or initiated during FY20 – FY21 and support INRMP course of action components. They are described in a broad array of areas to detail effective program management, technical merit, orientation to the mission, transferability, stakeholder interaction, and



outcome impacts. All actions were achieved through effective partnering with State agencies, cooperating agencies, non-government organizations, contractors, community volunteers and the public. Actions included expanding resource inventories, enforce natural resource laws, enhance wildlife habitats, and control invasive species while supporting “no net loss” in military training, and quality of life.

Coastal Resources and Marine life Management – MCBH is currently the only Marine Corps base with extensive coral resources and is promoting the use of coral-safe sunscreens per the Hawai‘i Revised Statute §342D-21 prohibition to sale and distribute sunscreen containing oxybenzone and/or octinoxate effective January 2021. Marine Corps Community Services retail stores removed and returned to the vendor all sun care products containing the banned chemicals.

MCBH partnered with a non-profit organization, O‘ahu Waterkeepers, to reintroduce native Hawaiian oysters (*Dendostrea sandwichensis*) to the KBay Peninsula and had successful trials with the reproduction. Restoration trials are also being conducted at Pearl Harbor and Ala Wai canal; however, the trials at KBay has shown the greatest success in survival, reproduction, and growth.

Because MCBH KBay is a peninsula, it has a higher proportion of nearshore environments to manage than other parts of the island. MCBH is highly responsive to all sea life detected and works closely with Hawaii’s Marine Animal Response (HMAR) to identify, assess and protect marine life reported. This includes species in distress such as seabirds who fallout due to artificial lighting or species that are critically endangered such as the Hawaiian Monk Seal. In 2020, the NR staff responded to 128 protected birds and recorded 47 monk seals aboard MCBH. In 2021, NR staff responded to 131 protected birds and recorded 21 Hawaiian Monk seals MCBH. Being the second most endangered pinniped in the world, only ~1,400 remaining, it is very important that every individual monk seal aboard MCBH is identified and their health assessed. When a monk seal comes ashore, MCBH often responds first to collect data on HMAR’s behalf and set up signage informing beach goers a seal is present. Efforts to educate the base community of safe standoff distances from marine life and each species protection status occurs by posting signs, in person, in classes, and on social media platforms.



In June 2021, NOAA selected MCBH as the top choice for the relocation and release of an adolescent monk seal named Loli‘i that recently weaned from its mother on Waikiki beach. NR staff coordinated with NOAA on release of the pup on a MCBH shoreline and supported monitoring efforts and to ensure protection of the seal during its first few months away from its mother. MCBH aided NOAA in logistical planning, execution, and subsequent data collection. Loli‘i, was tagged then tracked in various locations around base after the release.

When Humpback Whales come to the Hawaiian Islands every spring to calve, MCBH collaborates with NOAA by hosting two observation sites to collect data during the annual whale counts. Whale counts play an important role in estimating populations and calving success. For the performance period, MCBH facilitated six counting events between 2020 and 2021.

MCBH has become a regular nesting habitat for Hawaiian sea turtles. In 2020, a total of 17 presumed nests were identified and protected aboard MCBH, equaling 14% of the islands’ sea turtle nesting. During the 2020 season, sea turtle nesting aboard MCBH was generally very successful with the average clutch size of 74 eggs per nest and an average hatching success of 86%. In 2021, MCBH had a hatching success rate of 76% from 18 confirmed nests which accounted for 28% of the islands’ nest. In total, 1,468 sea turtle hatchlings started their lives aboard MCBH during the performance period. Much success can be directly attributed to the protection afforded by NR staff. Every presumed nest is cordoned off with high





visibility rope and explicit signage. This allows protection of the resources while assuring minimal impacts to recreation and training operations. Additionally, NR staff has fostered a collaborative relationship with Malama Na Honu, a sea turtle conservation non-profit group based on O‘ahu. Malama Na Honu volunteers monitored sea turtle nests aboard MCBH and gave high resolution data on where and when nests were laid. Volunteers also participated in excavations and data collection. Protecting Hawaiian sea turtle species is an interagency mission, where NR staff worked closely with biologists from FWS and NOAA by assisting them in collecting valuable scientific data such as blood/tissue samples, nest characteristics, and nesting success to ensure data contributes to the conservation of the taxa as a whole. MCBH is seeking to fund a study on nest detection methods such as detection dogs and ground penetrating radar to increase nest detection rates and minimize conflict with training operations by reducing uncertainty when designating a nest.

Lastly, much of the artificial light on the installation has direct impacts on nesting sea turtles and hatchlings. Artificial light such as streetlights, porch lights, and headlights that are present on shorelines have the potential to draw hatchlings away from the open water and discourage nesting females. Lessons learned in 2020, led to light mitigations measures in 2021. Each known nest believed to be impacted by artificial light sources had light barriers placed around the landward side of the nest to mitigate artificial light and guide the hatchlings to the ocean after emergence. During the reporting period NR staff worked with Facilities, Private Public Venture (PPV) Housing, Training, Physical Security, Military Police, and residents to address specific light sources that were documented to impact sea turtles in 2020. This effort resulted in having multiple streetlights in housing and athletic fields turned off. Additionally, NR adopted techniques from other coastal installations (U.S. Navy, Pacific Missile Range Facility) to address bollard walking path lights, and worked with military units to shut off and replace non-compliant wall-pack lighting. NR staff produced 4,000 pamphlets with information about sea turtles and lighting impacts, which was distributed to PPV residents. With these efforts, MCBH NR Office was recognized by FWS on Hawaii Public Radio as a “success story” and a model installation by working with partners and addressing artificial light impacts through adaptive management.

Wildlife Management – WMAs in KBay would be unable to support the protected bird diversity without regular control of both invasive plants and predators. Due to the year-round growing season that supports non-native invasive plants and the fecundity of the introduced vertebrate species (cats, rats, mongoose), constant and on-going management actions are required.

To suppress invasive vegetation, annual supervised AAV “Mud Ops” training has been conducted in MCBH’s coastal wetlands, just before endangered stilt nesting season, since the 1970s. The “Mud Ops” involving AAV training maneuvers in Nu‘upia Ponds and other KBay wetlands is conducted annually during the performance period. In addition to providing unique and valuable training to young Marines, this mutually beneficial action helps control the invasive, non-native pickleweed and reshapes the mudflat substrate into a more attractive foraging and nesting habitat for the endangered stilt. This enduring partnership supports enhancing combat readiness, while also contributing to the continual survival of the stilt. During the 2020 and 2021 “Mud Ops”, in areas of the Nu‘upia Ponds WMA where known coot and gallinule nesting occurred, AAV actions were avoided.



A contract with USDA Wildlife Services is a vital component to our predator management program. Feral swine and invasive predators such as rats, cats, and mongoose, are a top threat to native wildlife biodiversity, human health/safety, and environmental quality. These species not only depredate protected species but also harbor zoonotic diseases that could potentially pass to people, contaminate water systems, and act as vectors for invasive weed dispersal. Controlling feral swine and invasive predators supports mission readiness by reducing predation, offering opportunities for surveilling zoonotic diseases, and limits human wildlife conflict allowing



2022 SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL AWARD
 Natural Resource Conservation – Small Installation, MCB Hawaii



for a safer training environment. During the award period, 77 cats, 238 mongoose, and 523 rats were removed from the two WMAs, wetlands, and peripheral areas. Thirty-nine feral pigs were removed from MCBH properties.

Funding has been awarded to conduct a two-year study to gain a better understanding of the coot’s daily and seasonal movements, its breeding biology and life history, nesting range, and population structure. The study will also include gathering as much information on the endangered Hawaiian Gallinule. In 2017, a 5-year seabird social attraction study was initiated on the KBay Range Training Facility (RTF), home to over 2,000 RFBO, with the assistance of FWS. In 2018, 150 decoys were installed on supports and trees in two areas of the bird sanctuary safe from bullets and fire (outside of the ordnance impact area). Recorded audio calls accompanied the decoys to entice boobies roosting and nesting close to the impact area, to move to safer locations on the range. At the same time, some roosting trees located in the most hazardous areas were removed under the auspices of FWS. Because of this, 30 seabirds utilizing the trees were banded to track their movements. In 2020, FWS agreed to extend the study for two additional years at no cost.



During the reporting period, FWS biologists visited the colony monthly to conduct band re-sighting, monitoring, maintenance, and data collection. This continued interagency collaboration has established live image data cameras within a decoy location, where RFBO were documented and displayed nesting activity. Encouraging results from camera images have captured young boobies actively roosting near the trees with the decoys, with one RFBO roosting for 13 consecutive nights.

The Hawaiian hoary bat (HHB) is the only terrestrial mammal native to Hawai‘i. In 2021, working with USGS, a two-year study of acoustic audio surveys for all MCBH properties was completed. A total of 11,117 recording nights at 17 monitoring stations across MCBH properties. Echolocation calls of HHB were detected at 12 of 17 (70.5%) stations across MCBH properties. Because the potential exists for bats to forage and roost in trees within our training areas, we follow best management practices and consulted with the USFWS on tree removal as needed. This two-year study has improved granularity on bat presence, with the expectation to reduce unnecessary Section 7 consultations and better define our management requirements.

An Endangered Waterbird Study was completed during the performance period. The study identified seasonality in nest survival of the stilt at KBay and provided detailed analysis of breeding and nesting success, population size, distribution, movement, habitat/site condition, and threats of MCBH’s endangered waterbirds, primarily the stilt. The study provides MCBH with management recommendations and improve waterbird reproductive success for endangered waterbird species, including predator control, habitat management, waterbird monitoring, outreach and education, capacity building, and future research.



For the last two years, we have partnered with the UH as part of a study on the secretive State-listed Hawaiian short-eared owl, known as the Pueo. MCBH entered into a cooperative agreement in 2019 with UH to do a more in-depth two-year study. UH has obtained all FWS and State permits, and provides post-doctoral field researchers and student interns to determine population size, distribution, and habitat use. UH already identified at least two nesting pairs that utilize the Nu‘upia Ponds WMA with a total population of 8-10 Pueo. Gaining advance knowledge of this raptor species, will position MCBH to already have a management plan should the Pueo become federally listed.

MCBH’s Wedge-tailed Shearwater colony continues to thrive along the eastern shoreline of the base within the Nu‘upia Ponds WMA. Since 2009, FWS, UH and the State of Hawai‘i O‘ahu Invasive Species Committee field crews have voluntarily supported annual burrow counts of the colony. From a low of less than 150 active burrows a decade ago, the colony has grown to over 1,296 burrows with 615 active (2021 count).



MCBH also collaborates with UH to band hatchlings from our colony before they fledge to sea. This method of capture, band, and recapture (live or dead) provide valuable scientific data and helps to answer questions regarding seabird fallout. In 2021, 280 birds were banded. However, no birds were banded in 2020 due to the pandemic.

The MCBH Wildland Fire Management Plan (WFMP) was finalized in 2021. The KBay RTF has incurred most of the wildland fires over the years. Ignitions during training evolutions threatened the colony of over 2,000 federally-protected seabirds. The most critical component for combatting fires on the range are four wireless remotely operated water cannons strategically installed in the RFBO colony within the designated bird sanctuary, located in the northern section of the range.



The water cannons are the heart of a robust defense strategy, which includes low-profile fire hydrants, fuel and firebreaks, and a concrete road to support firetrucks. The water cannons are strategically placed near vulnerable roosting/nesting trees where vegetation, terrain and winds would push fires.

To ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), NR staff developed standard operating protocol for monitoring biological resources (Biomonitor). This requirement helps protect ESA and MBTA listed species from potential impacts while in project action areas on base.

In December 2020, construction began on three 30 ft. tall wildlife observations towers that will facilitate monitoring the habitat of four endangered waterbirds. The towers will support research, bird counts, and enforcement by the Conservation Law Enforcement Officers (CLEO) by giving them greater visibility of the WMA. The towers are anticipated to be completed by mid-March 2022.

In 2016, the FWS added seven Hawaiian bee species to the endangered species list, a first for bees. Native to Hawai‘i, Yellow-faced bees (YFB) are facing extinction due to loss of shoreline vegetation and invasive species. YFB species were discovered along the entire north and east shorelines of the Mokapu peninsula, where they inhabit coastal strand vegetation along KBay’s beaches. During the performance period, UH continued research and maintenance of “bee hotels” along the shoreline. The bee hotels were redesigned and installed at the sites in 2021. Nesting has been relatively successful in the blocks when they are used, but their net effects on bee populations are still under investigation. Bee numbers and floral resources were monitored throughout the year, as flower abundance has been found to correlate strongly with bee population size from year to year. The continued analysis of these nest provisions should help guide native coastal plant community restoration strategies. In addition, in a collaborative effort between the Operations and Training staff and the NR Office, pathways were demarcated through YFB habitat near Pyramid Rock to support amphibious landings and assaults of the new MOUT (military operations urban terrain) being constructed inland. The sensitive habitat conservation area was delineated with a post and orange rope barrier with informational signs attached.

Wetland Management – MCBH KBay has nine wetlands in the Nu‘upia Ponds complex and eight smaller wetland pockets located on historical estuarine of marshlands. The smaller wetlands were either created for storm water retention or are located in low-lying fill areas along the Mokapu shoreline where wetland conditions have evolved. Due to Hawai‘i’s year-round growing season and the introduction of non-native invasive plant species, many of the wetlands are degraded to a point they no longer adequately support endangered species habitat and their flood control capabilities have been compromised. We have embarked on a multi-year plan to reinvigorate and restore these wetlands.

NR staff contracted a Biodiversity Characterization Baseline & Water Quality Monitoring Study with UH Department of Oceanography and Hawai‘i Institute of Marine Biology. This study will provide updated information on the ecological status and condition to inform science-based management actions. The results from these studies will provide a baseline of current conditions and allow MCBH to evaluate the effects of



future modifications and activities in the ponds on the status and condition of natural resources and protected species in the Nu‘upia fishponds. Further, identifying the presence of native and invasive species, and species that are indicators for pollution or pose a hazard to human health and safety.

Natural Resources Access/Educational Outreach/Outdoor Recreation Management/Volunteers –

Access/Outreach: Providing public access to and outreach about base natural resources is a Sikes Act requirement to be accomplished so as to not compromise security, military training, or resource conservation. In 2020, three service projects were executed despite the pandemic. In 2021, staff coordinated eight service projects, 14 briefs, and three wildlife management tours, all while following COVID19 guidelines.

Additionally, in collaboration with Community Plans Liaison Officer, NOAA, FWS, and Malama Na Honu, six outreach events were executed in 2021, alongside sea turtle nest excavations to give an up close look at sea turtle science in real time. Overall, 92 participants across all age classes including MCBH leadership, local elected officials, elementary students and their families witnessed and learned about sea turtle conservation. MCBH used these events to showcase its efforts and strides in sea turtle conservation culminating in an article published in the January-February 2022 edition of Hana Hou magazine, with a readership of approximately 2 million and is included on every Hawaiian Airlines flight. MCBH has hosted the Hawai‘i chapter Audubon Society bird counts for over 6 decades. Furthermore, collaborative bi-annual State waterbird counts have been conducted each year for over 25 years. Data from these different counts feed into large datasets that inform us on the condition and trend of our protected birds. For the last 10 years, we have partnered with UH for wildlife and marine surveys. These enduring partnerships testify to sustained program bonds with the community.

Volunteers: Volunteers are one of the most cost-effective staff supplementation solutions. During 2020 and 2021 sea turtle nesting season, volunteers collectively logged over 1,300 hours each year. That equates to over 2,600 hours or one full time position for 65 weeks during the performance period. Malama Na Honu, responsible for the vast majority of hours, assisted with monitoring shorelines, collecting data, documenting changes, and excavating presumed nests. This time and effort given by volunteers ensured sea turtle success aboard the installation. MCBH takes pride in sustaining these partnerships and helping volunteers reach their professional goals all while benefiting from the valuable work done and insightful data collected. A Lieutenant Colonel with the Army has supported MCBH by assessing the use load on our beaches and knowledge of beachgoers. Another volunteer, a high school graduate, spent the summer of 2021 collecting additional waterbird counts and removing invasive vegetation. In both cases, the volunteer gained the experience to help them advance professionally while simultaneously benefiting natural resource management actions.

Traversing volunteers and recreational resource management, MCBH initiated a reserved access fishing program in 2020. The program continues to allow individuals affiliated with MCBH to fish in reserved areas after performing volunteer work with the NR Office implementing restoration and invasive plant removal. In 2020, eight participants completed over 68 hours of restoration and in 2021, 17 participants completed over 136 hours of volunteer work. This program was especially impactful during the early phases of the pandemic because group sizes were often limited. The reserved access fishing permit program provided unique fishing access and assisted the NR program with invasive species management.

CONCLUSION

MCBH shares the public’s goal of long-term sustainability of our natural resources and environment. MCBH also recognizes that protecting natural and cultural resources is an important part of our responsibilities while simultaneously ensuring mission readiness by enabling Marines and other servicemen and women to conduct realistic training now and into the future.

The Marine Corps Base Hawai‘i Environmental Compliance & Protection Division is dedicated to meeting and exceeding expectations of our community; *Continual Improvement in Pursuit of Excellence is Our Goal*. We appreciate the opportunity to share our team’s accomplishments with you. Mahalo.