INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. 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 Molokai. Three parcels compose 90% of MCBH's acreage on "windward" O'ahu: MCBH-Kaneohe Bay (KB), Marine Corps Training Area – Bellows (MCTAB), and a portion of Waikane Valley. MCBH-KB and MCTAB contain significant natural resources focused in this report. MCBH-KB includes the 2,951-acre Mokapu peninsula and MCTAB contains 1,078 acres. MCBH's mission is to sustain combat readiness for its operating forces and tenants and provide for well-being, morale, and safety of military and civilian personnel. We support 25,000 personnel (Marines, Sailors, family members, civilian employees), and 10,000 military retirees using base service facilities.
- Hawai'i is the most isolated land mass in the world, with distinctive evolution and biological species diversity, now imperiled by habitat loss and invasive species. 25% of U.S. endangered species are found here and strong advocates for their preservation. MCBH's windward parcels are located within the eleven-watershed Ko'olaupoko District. This region is a dramatic tropical landscape, with steeply-contoured drainage basins from Ko'olau mountain peaks to off-shore fringing reefs of Kane'ohe, Kailua, and Waimanalo Bays. Public concerns about flooding and non-point pollution caused the State to rank this region Category One for watershed restoration under the National Clean Water Action Plan. A significant component of O'ahu's remaining wetland habitat for Hawaii's 4 listed endangered waterbirds is in this region (1600 acres). US Fish and Wildlife (FWS)'s Waterbird Recovery Plan (2005) notes MCBH's key role as wetland managers here.
- 75% of Mokapu peninsula is flat, supporting the "built environment" —about 5,000 buildings and 80 miles of road valued at over $1.8 billion. 25% is fringing sand dunes, coastal wetlands, beaches, and three volcanic features: Ku'au (Pyramid Rock), Pu'u Hawai'i Loa, and Ulupa'u Crater—whose 683-foot head is the highest. Weather is semitropical, temperatures 70's-80's, with 40 inches annual average rainfall. Mokapu is bordered east by Kailua Bay, north by the Pacific, and south/southwest by Kane'ohe Bay and Nu'upia Ponds. Adjacent Kailua and Kane'ohe communities contain a combined total population of 120,000 residents. We enforce a 500-yard seaward security buffer zone around our 11-mile peninsular coastline. Adjacent bays host live corals, threatened green turtles, endangered marine mammals, state seabird island sanctuaries, and public recreation. MCTAB is "downstream" of Waimanalo, a rural community of small farm lots, Native Hawaiian homesteads, and parks along O'ahu's largest white sand beach. Stormwater runoff from this agricultural, flood-prone watershed contributes heavy non-point pollution to streams flowing through MCTAB into Waimanalo Bay. Amphibious Assault Vehicles (AAVs) travel several miles from Mokapu via open ocean for critical beach landing maneuvers here - the only convenient and cost effective Hawaii training location. AAVs safely transit en route around coral reefs, subsistence and recreation activities. MCTAB also supports non-live fire, small-scale ground maneuvers, helicopter training, visiting Marine Expeditionary Units (MEUs), civil defense exercises, 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 jointly managed with City/County of Honolulu. Adjacent Bellows Air Force Station supports military recreation.

2. Significant Natural/Cultural Features

- Wildlife Management/Wetland Areas – MCBH-KB and MCTAB support 130 acres of jurisdictional wetlands. Mokapu's 482-acre Nu'upia Ponds Wildlife Management Area (WMA) contains wetland habitat that is prime breeding ground for endangered Hawaiian stilt, hosting 10% of the State's remaining population. Three other endangered Hawaiian waterbirds are also here and at least 50 species of native and migratory shorebirds and seabirds. There are three acres of coastal wetlands along our Kane'ohe bay-facing shoreline and 3 half-acre freshwater isolated wetland ponds on Klipper Golf Course. MCTAB's wetland acreage is located along Waimanalo stream, where native waterbirds and some rare aquatic species are found. Sixteen native fish species also populate Nu'upia ponds. MCBH's 23-acre Ulupa'u Crater Head WMA above an active weapons firing range is one of only two red-footed booby seabird colonies in the main Hawaiian Islands, with over 2,500 birds

- Diverse Coastal and Marine, Living and Fossil Flora and Fauna - Sea cliffs and coastal sand dunes at MCBH-KB and MCTAB support native strand vegetation treasured in Hawaiian folklore and gathering traditions recorded by MCBH in oral histories, and recently converted from cassette tape to archival quality electronic formats for sharing in State libraries (2004). Mokapu's 500-yard seaward security buffer zone contains diverse organisms (e.g., coral colonies, sponges, bryozoans, sabellid worms, tunicates, native fish species, culturally important seaweeds, and a newly-discovered

native seagrass meadow not previously known in Kane'ohe Bay—supporting rare sea horses and threatened green sea turtles. MCBH waters also support transiting dolphins, endangered humpback whales and Hawaiian monk seals. A US FWS biologist leading MCBH's on-going marine resource inventory reported that our waters rival "some of the best sites within the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands," the most pristine part of the Hawaiian Island chain. Fossil shells on reef ledges along Ulupa'u Crater's coastline are of an extinct marine gastropod (*Conus kahiko*) and 120,000 years old. A fossil bird bone deposit here is Hawaii's oldest, dating 400,000 years before-present as verified in a 2005 publication by a team of scientists whose research access was supported by MCBH, and whose study collections were properly curated for public access at Hawaii's Bishop Museum and the National Smithsonian Institute. A FY05 MCBH-supported cave invertebrate survey discovered an endemic moth species new to science at the cave entrance on slopes of Pu'u Hawai'i Loa.

3. Organization and Staffing - The base Environmental Compliance and Protection Department (ECPD) comprises a USMC Lieutenant Colonel, as director, and 30 military and civilian environmental professionals. Base natural resources are managed by the conservation team within ECPD, composed of a GS-12 team leader/senior natural resources manager; a GS-11 natural resource manager; a GS-9 wildlife technician/conservation law enforcement officer; a GS-11 archaeologist/cultural resources manager; and a GS-11 environmental protection specialist. The conservation team works closely with other ECPD teams in overlapping areas (e.g., stormwater and erosion management, outreach, spill response, recycling, pollution prevention, development and use of geographic information systems applications). On-base staff assistance comes from planners, engineers, shop laborers, military police, military operators, legal staff; and the base environmental impact review board. Off-base assistance comes from US FWS, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS); Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Wildlife Services; contractors, scientists, volunteers, Native Hawaiian groups, and *kupuna* (ie., elders with traditional knowledge). For most of the award period, our GS-11 natural resources manager has been serving the nation on active Marine Reserve duty. We are ably assisted in his absence by interagency partnering and contractor help.

4. MCBH's Integrated Resources Management Plan (INRMP) – Since November 2001, when it was completed as required by the Sikes Act, our INRMP - a combined plan and environmental assessment - guides MCBH's ecosystem-based approach to natural resource management, while supporting quality of life and "no net loss" in training options. Required regulator concurrence was received from US FWS, NMFS, and Hawaii DLNR. An $8-million budget for the first five years of INRMP implementation supports completion of over 300 discrete management actions across 5 years of plan implementation. These actions are grouped under specific goals and objectives, within seven "course of action" categories: wildlife, wetland, watershed, coastal and marine resources, grounds maintenance and landscape, quality of life/outdoor recreation, and resource information management. Following DoD and USMC directives, criteria for measuring successful INRMP implementation are adopted: presence/absence of any violations; extent to which critical "must fund" INRMP projects are executed; nature of and responsiveness to stakeholder feedback; sufficiency in numbers/professional qualifications of INRMP staff; and documentation of specific INRMP action accomplishments each year as compared to those that were planned (i.e., rate of successful execution). Systematic tracking of INRMP implementation progress has contributed to MCBH's being the first USMC installation to successfully meet EPA's requirement that federal agencies implement principles-based environmental management systems (EMS) with performance measures for tracking progress.

PROGRAM SUMMARY/OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS (FY04-FY05)

1. INRMP Program/Progress Summary

- In the four years since MCBH's INRMP/EA was completed, steady progress has been made to implement the plan. Most of the management actions planned at time of INRMP inception (2001) have been addressed, and all "must fund" projects within the action list in the original INRMP (2001) are either completed, started, or in-progress by the end of FY05. Some actions were implemented ahead of schedule and some optional action opportunities were exploited (e.g., regional partnering and conferencing initiatives) that were unforeseen in 2001. Some less critical management actions were deferred in order to address emergent priorities. In addition, FY05 $150K have been obligated and work began to complete a mandated, once-every-five-years comprehensive INRMP review and update (if needed) by November CY06. While emergent priorities (e.g., increased tempo of war-fighter training since "9-11") and changing environmental conditions (e.g., prolonged drought) caused shifts in project implementation sequence, our overall INRMP is being implemented on time and

within budget. Favorable regulator review is reflected in MCBH's nomination by the US FWS's Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office for the Service's 2004 Military Installation Conservation Partner Award, citing that MCBH "completed, funded, and implemented its INRMP on time, including timely review and submission to the Service for Section 7 (Endangered Specie Act) consultation and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance." In May '05, MCBH was honored as a national FWS award finalist. In the 2004 Department of Defense (DoD) Environmental Awards Ceremony, MCBH was recognized as winner of the FY03 Secretary of the Navy Natural Resources Conservation Award for Small Installations. MCBH was recognized in 2004 by the Hawaii State Legislature and Honolulu City Council.

- Our INRMP is a "living" document, continuously improving with completion of each action, stakeholder input, and environmental response evaluation. The paragraphs below highlight key INRMP prescribed management actions completed or initiated in each of the seven component areas of the INRMP over FY04 –FY05. They summarize a broad array of improvements, innovative staffing, design, and partnering among base military operators, cooperating agencies, and the public to expand resource inventories, enforce natural resources laws, enhance wildlife habitats, control invasive species, while supporting civil works, "no net loss" in military training, quality of life, and community involvement.

2. Outstanding Highlights - Integrated Natural Resources Management Program

a. Sustainable Range/Bird Habitat Management/Erosion Control Partnering--MCBH Ulupa'u Crater supports vital combat weapons training and 2,500 federally-protected red-footed boobies. A primary risk to both is brushfires in invasive grasses within the impact area that could result in wildlife and training time loss, and after-fire erosion damage. In the late 1990s, $5M-worth of improvements to range operations, fire response, and bird habitat substantially reduced fire risk. In early CY03, risk was raised again by a prolonged drought, making conditions dry and fire-prone, and by a new USMC safety rule prohibiting firefighting crews in impact areas. MCBH proactively mitigated this added risk by:

- implementing recommendations from a CY02 Brushfire Management Study and a CY03 Crater Erosion Assessment Study. Thus, $350K were secured to install: (a) gravel-anchored geotextile matting around the perimeter of bird habitat tree clusters, to repress weed growth, hold down the soil, and create a secondary "fire break;" and (b) remote-controlled, solar-powered water cannons at 4 strategic locations near nesting trees to "wet down" the area in case of fire. To date, the matting project is complete and has already repelled advances of an August 2005 brushfire. The water cannons should be fully tested and operational by January 2006. Together, these projects provide defense in depth against fire risk and landscape degradation, while sustaining booby bird habitat and weapons training. Army resources managers have expressed interest in the potential transferability of these innovative fire-suppression techniques to their Ranges.
- investing another $350K in phased erosion studies and follow-on designs for $1.2M-worth of erosion control projects to be constructed in the FY06/08 timeframe. As a result, Ulupa'u Crater's use as a training platform will be extended and erosion mitigated. Project progress required close collaboration among natural resources, military operators, facilities engineers, contractors, and regulators. Unusual challenges were overcome to include the need to install structures and disturb soil in a corrosive, flammable environment and within an impact area containing sensitive wildlife habitat, invasive species, live firing, and unexploded ordnance.

b. Invasive Species Control, Cooperators, Lesson Sharing - MCBH is a recognized leader for invasive species removal resulting in significant wildlife benefits. The State's CY03 Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan cites MCBH's early and extensive efforts and is posted on the Hawaii Dept. of Land and Natural Resources website. MCBH is also recognized for turning invasive species control actions into partnering opportunities that provide training to military operators and enhanced public trust among community volunteers involved. Recent examples:

- Annual, supervised assault amphibious vehicle (AAV) "mud ops" training hosted just before endangered Hawaiian stilt nesting season removes weeds from their habitat while enhancing AAV operator skills. In 2004, MCBH hosted a community-attended unveiling of a new national poster celebrating this partnership in the US FWS/USMC "Saving a Few Good Species" poster series, accessible to the public at US FWS's internet website and at MCBH's outreach events.
- State-funded O'ahu Island Invasive Species Committee technicians regularly help MCBH staff monitor and remove incipient outcrops of invasive Ft. Grass (a "most wanted" flammable noxious weed) from MCTAB training lands.
- Marine combat service support unit engineers helped stretch limited maintenance dollars by removing invasive vegetation along MCTAB's Waimanalo stream corridor overseen by permits and MCBH natural resources staff, to reduce flood risk while enhancing operator skills in deploying BMPS to minimize erosion effects.

- MCBH contractors helped map invasive vegetation coverages at MCTAB and are assisting in development of a phased plan to replace these weeds with less flammable, more sustainable, indigenous vegetation where possible.
- MCBH waterfront operators helped State of Hawaii remove invasive *Salvinea molesta* clogging an important inland water reservoir, with recognition from the Governor's office.
- Over the past 23+ years, implementation of MCBH actions that combine military maneuvers, agency partnering, and community volunteers toward a common goal has resulted in over 25 acres of invasive mangrove cleared from MCBH wetlands; endangered stilt numbers at MCBH increased from 60 to 160 over 20 years; and increased community confidence in MCBH as conscientious conservation stewards. Transferable lessons learned are shared in media, websites, publications, and conferences at local, national, and international levels--most recently at the August 2005 invitation-only White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation, attended by MCBH natural resources and military operator staff and partner representatives from Hawai'i Sierra Club, Hawai'i Audubon Society, and Hawai'i State DLNR. A 2005 DoD-National Wildlife Federation (NWF) report--"Under Siege: Invasive Species on Military Bases"--includes MCBH successes, and is posted at NWF's website. Sierra Club's Hawai'i chapter newsletter (2003) and national magazine (2005) applaud their MCBH partnership; as does Hawaii Audubon Society's *'Elepaio* newsletter (2005). MCBH's successes are scientifically documented and recently shared in an International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) publication co-authored by MCBH's Senior Natural Resources Manager; at her presentation to an internationally-attended Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies Conference (Nov. '02); and by Center staff who continue to share her paper in training classes.

c. Collaborative, Community-Based, Wetland/Watershed Restoration and Native Plant Landscape Enhancements– In 2005, MCBH is realizing a vision created by earlier staff investments in: watershed education workshops; a watershed manual posted on DoD's denix and Hawai'i community-based websites; installation of native plant garden demonstration projects along MCBH stream corridors (involving 1,000 military and civilian volunteers); and completion of concept and detailed project designs for wetland/watershed improvements in several MCBH locations. Thus:

- A FY04-awarded $507K project began replacement of a dysfunctional, weed-choked drainage ditch with a constructed wetland, lined with native plants, in an area draining surface stormwater runoff from a combat vehicle maintenance compound toward Nu'upia Ponds. This implements EPA-recommended BMPs for stormwater management.
- A report for a CY04-completed $266K project documented successful renovation of three half-acre Klipper Golf Course pond/wetlands, to include sediment/weed removal, installation of native plants, solar-powered aerators, an interpretive sign, and pre/during/post construction monitoring of endangered bird activity and native plant establishment progress. Delightfully unexpected increased waterbird use was noted right away and continues to present. Reduced pond flooding and maintenance are noted by the Course's "greens" managers. Lessons learned are documented in a University of Hawaii natural resources student Master's thesis and shared on a 2005 Navy calendar distributed nationwide.
- In FY05, a detailed design and in-house EA were completed, permits secured, and a $596K watershed restoration project awarded to "naturalize" a portion of the straightened stream corridor along MCBH-KB's central drainage canal connected to sensitive Nu'upia Ponds and Kane'ohe Bay. This project will replace 3 acres of invasive weed-choked "fill" land along the stream corridor with a meandering, terraced, native plant-lined "pocket" wetland to better contain floodwaters, filter stormwater runoff, restore historic habitat for native avian and aquatic life, enhance scenery and a Hawaiian "sense of place." This project replaces a more conventional flood control approach that would have "hardened" streambanks and further degraded the stream corridor's scenic, wildlife, and water quality values.
- Elsewhere on MCBH, $1.5M worth of native plant landscaping has been installed around family and barracks housing, administrative buildings and static displays, following MCBH's CY02 Master INRMP landscaping guide. This guide requires use of not less than 50% native plants from a preferred plant list in compliance with federal guidelines to prefer native plants in landscape schemes. Successes are shared among landscaping practitioners and published in *Hawaii Landscape News* (Oct. '02), the trade journal of Hawaii's landscaping industry.

d. Community and Partner Recognition of MCBH Natural Resources Professional Staff

- MCBH's Wildlife Technician, in FY03, became the first USMC student to complete rigorous 3-month Federal law enforcement training to become a commissioned federal conservation law enforcement officer and help launch USMC's conservation resource enforcement program detailed in a new Marine Corps Order (MCO 5090.4). For years, he has already served as a State-commissioned fish and wildlife law enforcement officer in Hawaii's Department of Conservation

and Enforcement (DOCARE) program. In 2005, USMC recognized his outstanding help to "stand up" and design training classes for the new USMC program based on his extensive experience. As a USMC combat veteran and dual-commissioned state and federal enforcement officer, he mentors many young Marines, state and federal law enforcement personnel, and successfully prosecutes numerous natural resources violations in both state and federal courts. Prior to this initiative, there was no venue on MCBH to directly research, investigate, and process conservation law enforcement violations on Marine Corp property. Cases were "handed off" to overloaded state and federal fish and wildlife law enforcement personnel to finalize the investigations. Now, due to the vigor with which he pursues his commissions and dedication to service, there is dramatic increase in awareness, training, and case load manageable by MCBH in partnership with state and federal FWS enforcement personnel. No other military service to date has "stood up" such a program.

- MCBH's Senior Natural Resources Manager was recently recognized at local, state, and national levels for her 23+ years partnering with war fighters, regulators, and the public to steward MCBH natural resources while sustaining combat readiness. Thus, in December 2003, she received the "Citizen of the Year" award from the elected Kane'ohe Neighborhood Board and follow-on 2004 Honolulu City Council recognition. She received 2004 Certificates of Recognition from the Hawaii State Legislature, Hawaii Audubon Society, and Native Hawaiian Civic Clubs Association. She was also recognized by the Partnership for Public Service for being a finalist in their 2004 "Service to America Medal Competition," a national contest honoring the nation's top civil servants. In 2005, she was MCBH's professional category nominee for Federal Employee of the Year and also received a cash award from USMC military operators for expediting interagency concurrence to test the next generation AAV prototype in sensitive MCBH marine waters. In 2005, US Fish and Wildlife Service also recognized her for "*thoughtful and creative approaches that have been built into INRMP project planning and execution at MCBH…resulting in..tangible benefits to Federal trust resources."* She serves as a pro-bono, appointed affiliate graduate faculty member at University of Hawaii (UH) in ways that also benefit MCBH's programs (e.g., she mentored a UH natural resources graduate student's Master's degree thesis documenting MCBH's success installing native plant vegetation strips around Klipper Golf Course ponds as a Best Management Practice). She is DoD's technical representative to the 2004-created Hawaii-Pacific Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit, based at UH, comprising a dozen federal, university, and research partner institutions spanning Hawaii and the Pacific. Through this recognition, community partnering and service, she personifies MCBH's exemplary conservation leadership.
- MCBH's waterfront operations active-duty Navy staff assist MCBH, state and federal conservation enforcement officers to apprehend illegal fishing, net laying, and reef diving activities within surrounding bays, and help retrieve abandoned fish nets that would otherwise harm marine life. Throughout FY04 – FY05, they teamed with MCBH natural resources and US FWS staff to provide boat support for divers from cooperating agencies doing a systematic rapid biological assessment within MCBH's 500-yard seaward security buffer zone. Now, FWS and State conservation enforcement vessels are moored at MCBH waterfront operations under a cooperative agreement. This partnering to share staff, equipment, and access has enabled MCBH to stretch limited dollars to expand interagency data sharing and conservation enforcement benefits on behalf of the rich public trust marine resources under MCBH's stewardship.

e. Conservation Education/Community Relations/Outreach (FY04-05)

- Over 1,000 individuals participated in environmental service and educational tours led by natural resources staff for civic clubs, schools, businesses, agencies, environmental and Native Hawaiian groups to improve wildlife habitat, repair bird nesting structures, remove invasive plants, install native plants, count birds, clean beaches and/or carry out field research;
- Through base briefs, booths, and brochures, 3,330 individual military units, other tenants and/or family members were reached about MCBH's natural resource assets and sensitivities, conservation programs, and opportunities to participate in environmental tours or volunteer projects;
- MCBH's Senior Natural Resources Manager presented briefs to hundreds in local, national, and international audiences at schools, universities, military and professional conferences, and civic groups. She also serves in academic appointments and publishes as detailed above;
- MCBH's conservation law enforcement officer regularly assists in military, state, and federal FWS law enforcement training sessions, both on- and off-duty hours, as detailed above.

3. Other Land Use and Resource Compliance Management

- Pest Management – Continuing since FY02, we expanded USDA Wildlife Services' ongoing contract for Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) management at MCBH-KB runways and nuisance animal trapping at Camp Smith, Puuloa, and MCTAB, to include trapping of predators that threaten wildlife at Nu'upia Ponds. They installed more cost effective, labor-saving pest bait stations to supplement MCBH's on-going live-trap predator control near endangered bird habitat;
- Water Quality/Conservation – (1) A $1.6M FY03-funded project was completed to improve stormwater runoff at a maintenance compound by resurfacing the area, installing permeable perimeter cover, and grease rack containment; (2) Over 30 years, the State has permitted MCBH to irrigate base grounds with recycled treated effluent from our Water Reclamation Facility (WRF). Recent cleanout of the WRF polishing pond led to doubling daily effluent use for water-conserving irrigation (350K to 750K gallons). An endangered Hawaiian stilt chick was discovered in the vegetation build up at the bottom of the near-drained polishing pond during the prolonged maintenance clean out period. It was guarded vociferously by its parents, and with vigilance by WRF personnel who tracked its growth into a successful fledgling, and named him "Wilt the Stilt" before he successfully flew off into the wild wetlands beyond the fence! (All this was smoothly coordinated in consultation with MCBH natural resources staff, WRF managers, and US FWS biologists).
- Natural Resources Damage Assessment - MCBH continues as the only military associate member of a unique interagency/industry spill response cooperative in Hawaii—The Clean Islands Council--enabling our access to their response center, specialist personnel, and the state's largest spill response equipment inventory. MCBH hosts US Coast Guard-coordinated spill drills, oiled bird/mammal recovery training, and natural resources damage assessment exercises with US FWS, NMFS, and DLNR personnel. Wherever there is an oil spill in Hawaiian waters, wildlife scientists track whether sea-foraging boobies are oiled before returning to their home roosts at MCBH's Ulupa'u Crater seabird rookery as one indicator of extent island-wide natural resources damage. We also host on-base, secure facilities for a non-profit, University of Hawaii marine mammal rehab program to increase chances of stranded dolphins, endangered whales and Hawaiian monk seals being rehabilitated. In the past three years, eight such incidents were treated here.
- Recreational Resource Management - (1*) Shoreline Access*--MCBH provides public access to ocean/coastal resources within operational, environmental, and security constraints. The public can be sponsored on Mokapu's beaches by families and for special events (e.g., surfing competitions) and enjoys regular weekend access at MCTAB's Bellows Beach. Marathon running/biking contests include access to scenic coastlines without disturbing native vegetation, wildlife nesting, or Native Hawaiian burial grounds. An annual "Bay Fest" attracts 32,000 people, raising funds for family support activities. A popular marina and a dive club are active, where 500 scuba certificates are issued a year. Annually, the marina sponsors a "Day on the Docks" event with a fishing derby for kids and education booths from partner resource agencies; (2) *Hunting/Fishing Access* - Lack of sufficient acreage, safety concerns, and presence of protected species preclude on-base hunting. Public fishing access is permitted at designated locations and off-base civilian access is allowed within enforceable numbers. 200 permits per quarter are issued on a first-come, first-serve, no fee basis. Permittees are monitored by conservation enforcement staff; (3) *Nu'upia Ponds Recreational Run Trail Access* – Since 2003, after in-house completion of an EA and consultations with FWS to devise routes to avoid impacts on sensitive wildlife, recreational running is enjoyed around the ponds' outer perimeter by hundreds of joggers and controlled unit formations. A popular annual MCBH "Swamp Romp" attracts over 1,000 on- and off-base entrants whose route overlaps a portion of the ponds perimeter, designed to avoid impacts on resident wildlife, and in consultation with MCBH and US FWS biologists.

4. Overall Natural Resources Compliance Program

- Interaction with Regulators, Stakeholders – Numerous certificates of recognition from outside agencies; posting of MCBH accomplishments in outside publications and websites, successful partnering with agencies and public groups testify to our positive interaction with regulators and stakeholders. Our ability to obtain permits to haze protected birds from runways; perform limited military maneuvers and recreational activities near sensitive wildlife habitats; dredge sensitive wetlands as part of environmental restoration projects; sustain amphibious training in sensitive MCBH waters, and obtain concurrence from historic preservation and Native Hawaiian groups also indicate good relations.
- Budget Data to Illustrate Adequate Funding – An $8M programmed investment over five years to implement MCBH's first edition MCBH INRMP is on track for timely completion and on schedule for full funding obligation in this fourth year of INRMP implementation, including $150K already invested to support the five-year INRMP update (in progress) by Sep. '06. All "must fund" projects have been completed or programmed, showing consistent, steadfast Command support.