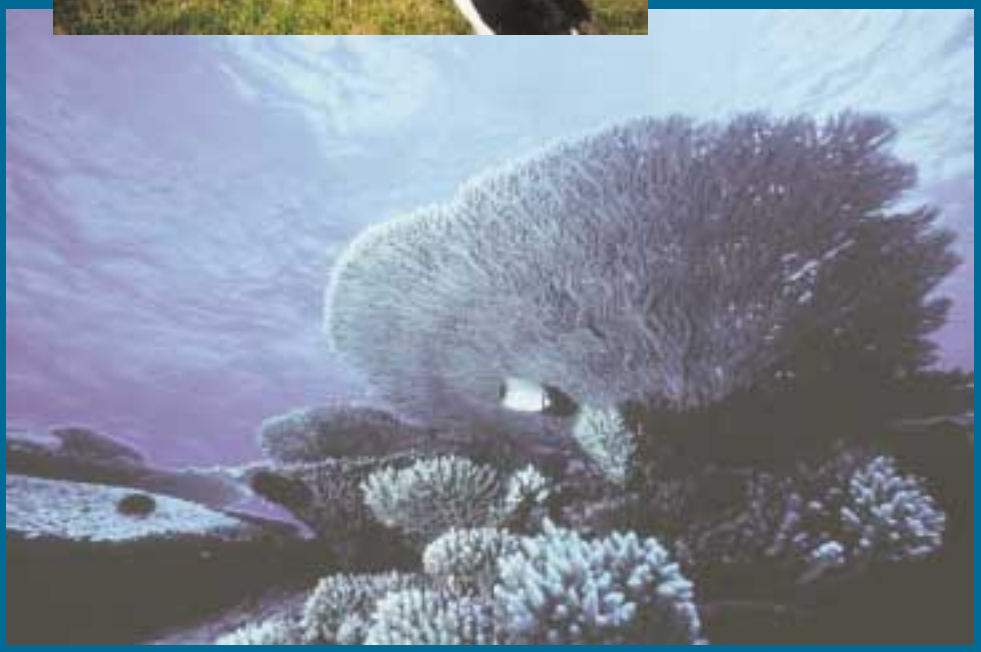
BRIEFING BOOK

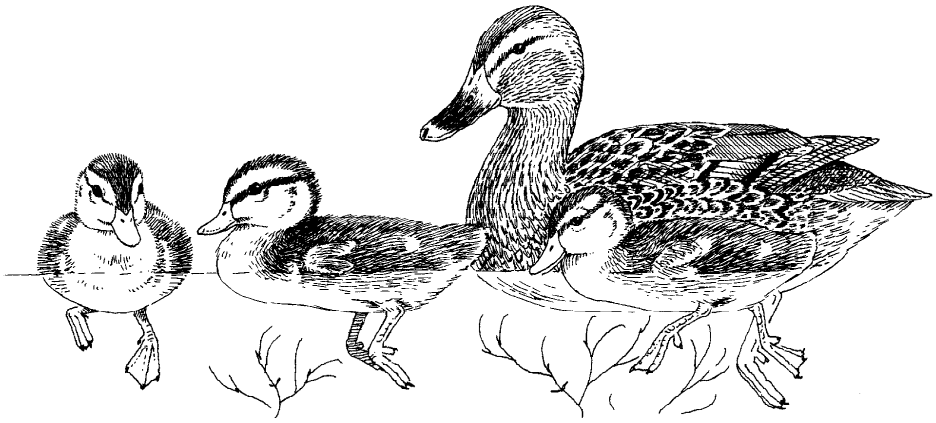
The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the

Pacific Islands



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Mission

to conserve, protect, and enhance the Nation's fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.



Washington, D.C. Office Organization Chart

http://www.fws.gov/~r9irmtsb/orglist.html

Jamie R. Clark
Director
202/208-4545

John Rogers
Deputy Director
202/208-4545

Tom Melius
Assistant Director
External Affairs
202/208-6541

Denise Sheehan
Assistant Director
Planing & Budget
202/208-3736

Paul Henne
Assistant Director
Administration
202/208-4888

Gary Frazier
Assistant Director
Ecological Services
202/208-4646

Cathy Short
Assistant Director
Fisheries
202/208-6394

Marshall P. Jones
Assistant Director
International Affairs
202/208-6393

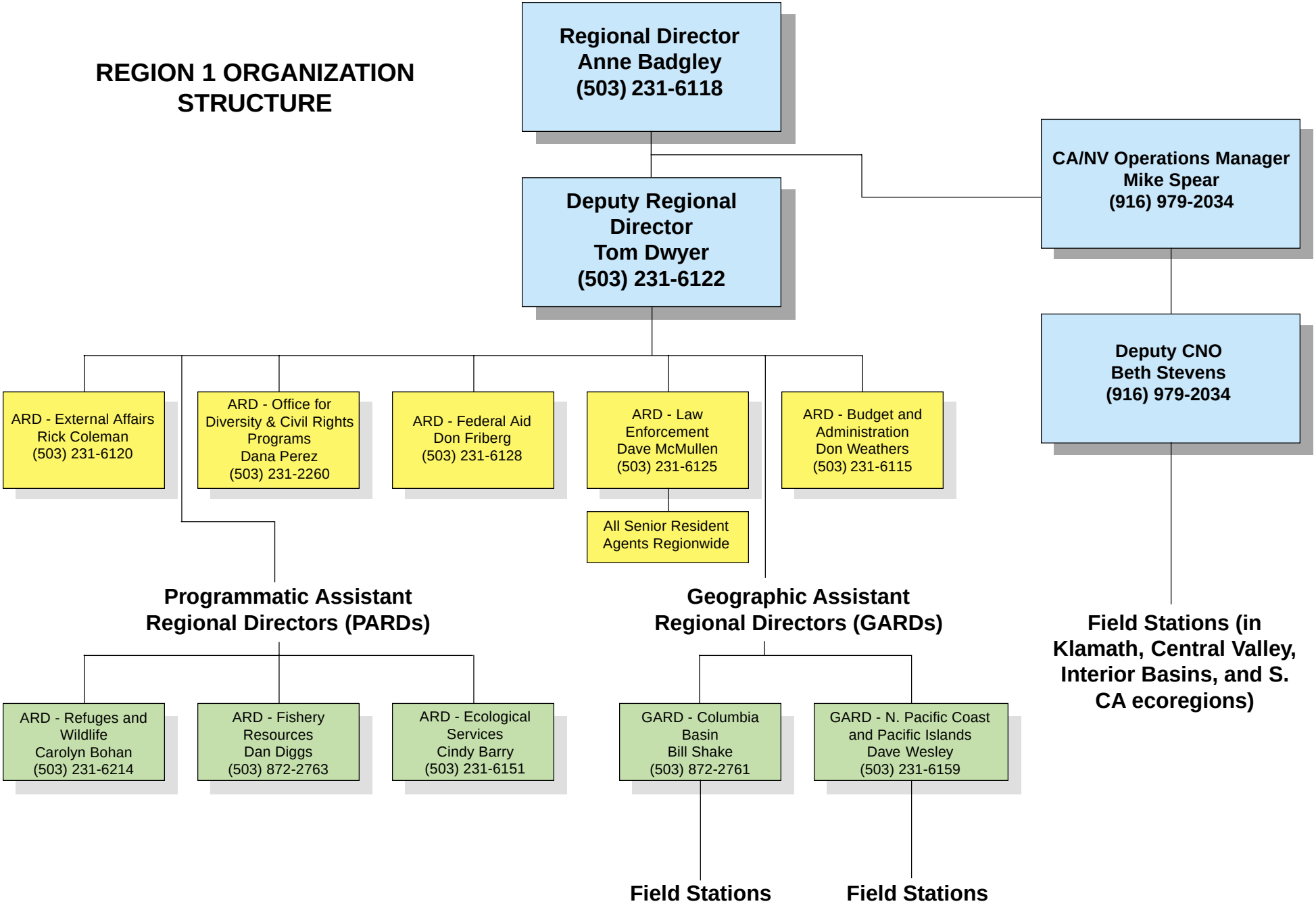
Dan Ashe
Assistant Director
Refuges and Wildlife
202/208-5333

Anne Badgley
Regional Director
Pacific Region
503/231-6118

Michael J. Spear
Manager
California/Nevada
Operations Office
916/979-2034

Regional Directors -
Alaska (R7)
Southwest (R2)
Central Mountain (R6)
Great Lakes (R3)
Southeast (R4)
Northeast (R5)

REGION 1 ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



Washington, D.C. Office

Jamie R. Clark
Director
Ph: 202/208 4545
Main Interior Building
Room 3259
3012 MIB
jamie_clark@fws.gov

John Rogers
Deputy Director
Ph: 202/208 4545
Main Interior Building
Room 3254
3254 MIB
john_rogers@fws.gov

Tom Melius
Assistant Director - External Affairs
Ph: 202/208 6541
Main Interior Building
Room 3253
3012 MIB
tom_melius@fws.gov

Gary Frazier
Assistant Director - Ecological Services
Ph: 202/208 4646
Main Interior Building
Room 3242
3242 MIB
gerry_jackson@fws.gov

Dan Ashe
Assistant Director - Refuges and Wildlife
Ph: 202/208 5333
Main Interior Building
Room 3246
3246 MIB
dan_ashe@fws.gov

Cathy Short
Assistant Director - Fisheries
Ph: 202/208 6394
Main Interior Building
Room 3243
3245 MIB
cathy_short@fws.gov

Denise Sheehan
Assistant Director - Planning & Budget
Ph: 202/208 3736
Main Interior Building
Room 3250
3250 MIB
denise_sheehan@fws.gov

Paul Henne
Assistant Director - Administration
Ph: 202/208 4888
Main Interior Building
3252 MIB
paul_henne@fws.gov

Marshall P. Jones
Assistant Director - International Affairs
Ph: 202/208 6393
Main Interior Building
Room 3245
3245 MIB
marshall_jones@fws.gov

The Fish & Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, part of the Department of the Interior, carries out the Federal Government's responsibilities for conserving fish and wildlife and their habitats. The Service's major responsibilities are for migratory birds, endangered species, some marine mammals, and nationally significant fisheries. The Service manages the National Wildlife Refuge System, the world's most outstanding network of lands dedicated to wildlife. Many national wildlife refuges offer opportunities for fishing, hunting, wildlife observation, and environmental education. To maintain and restore fisheries, national fish hatcheries raise and stock about 200 million fish annually. The Service helps identify and reduce damage to fish and wildlife from environmental contaminants. The Service also administers a Federal Aid program that provides millions of dollars each year to States for fish and wildlife restoration.

Region 1 of the Service, based in Portland, Oregon, covers a six-state area: Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, and Hawaii, plus many Pacific Island territories and possessions.

Pacific Regional Office

Anne Badgley
Regional Director
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
911 NE 11th Avenue
Portland, OR 97232-4181
Ph: 503/231 6118
anne_badgley@fws.gov

Thomas Dwyer
Deputy Regional Director
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
911 NE 11th Avenue
Portland, OR 97232-4181
Ph: 503/231 6122
thomas_dwyer@fws.gov

Dave Wesley
Geographic Assistant
Regional Director - Pacific Islands Ecoregion
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
911 N.E. 11th Avenue
Portland, OR 97232-4181
Ph: 503/231 6159
david_wesley@fws.gov

Legislative Affairs

Ben Bibb
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
911 N.E. 11th Avenue
Portland, OR 97232-4181
Ph: 503/231 6120
Fax: 503/872 2716
ben_bibb@fws.gov

State and Field Offices

Pacific Islands Ecoregion Office
Robert P. Smith, Pacific Islands Manager
300 Ala Moana Blvd.,
Suite 3-122
Box 50088
Honolulu, HI 98850
Ph: 808/541 2749
Fax: 808/541 2756
E-mail:
robert_p_smith@fws.gov

Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
Field Supervisor - Paul Henson
300 Ala Moana Blvd.,
Suite 3-122
Box 50088
Honolulu, HI 96850
Ph: 808/541 3441
Fax: 808/541 3470

Guam Fish and Wildlife Office
P.O. Box 8134 MOU-3
Dededo, GU 96912-8134
Ph: 671/355 4037
Fax: 671/355 4202

Rota Fish and Wildlife Office
P.O. Box 1251
Rota, MP 96951
Ph: 670/532 0489
Fax: 670/532 0489

Saipan Fish and Wildlife Office
PPP 171, Box 10000
Saipan, MP 96950-9504
Ph: 670/234 5432
Fax: 670/234 5432

National Wildlife Refuges

Hawaiian and Pacific Islands NWR Complex
Jerry F. Leinecke, Project Leader
300 Ala Moana Blvd.,
Suite 5-231
Box 50167
Honolulu, HI 96850
Ph: 808/541 1201
Fax: 808/541 1216
jerry_leinecke@fws.gov

Guam NWR
Roger DiRosa, Manager
P.O. Box 8134 MOU-3
Dededo, GU 96912-8134
Ph: 671/355 5096
Fax: 671/355 5098
roger_dirosa@fws.gov

Big Island NWR Complex
(includes Hakalau Forest and Kona Forest Units of Hakalau Forest NWR)
Richard C. Wass, Manager
32 Kinoole Street, Suite 101
Hilo, HI 96720
Ph: 808/933 6915
Fax: 808/933 6917
richard_wass@fws.gov

Hakalau Forest NWR, Kona Forest Unit
Dave Ledig, Manager
P.O. Box 244
Honaunau, HI 96726
Ph: 808/328 7366
Fax: 808/328 7428

Oahu NWR Complex
(includes James Campbell and Pearl Harbor NWRs)
Donna Stovall, Manager
66-590 Kamehameha Hwy.,
Room 2C/D
Haleiwa, HI 96812-1484
Ph: 808/637 6330
Fax: 808/637 3578
donna_stovall@fws.gov

Maui/Molokai NWR Complex
(includes Kealia Pond and Kakahaia NWRs)
Glynnis L. Nakai, Manager
P.O. Box 1042
Kihei, HI 96753-1042
Ph: 808/875 1582
Fax: 808/875 2945
glynnis_nakai@fws.gov

Kauai NWR Complex
(includes Kilauea Point, Hanalei, and Huleia NWRs)
Thomas R. Alexander, Manager
P.O. Box 1128
Kilauea, HI 96754-1128
Ph: 808/828 1413
Fax: 808/828 6634
tom_alexander@fws.gov

Midway Atoll NWR
Rob Shallenberger, Manager
P.O. Box 29460
Midway Island Station #4
Honolulu, HI 96820-1860
Ph: 808/599 3914
Fax: 808/599 3914
midwayrf@aloha.net

Pacific Remote Islands NWR Complex
(includes Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Rose Atoll, Johnston Atoll, and Hawaiian Islands NWRs)
David N. Johnson, Manager
300 Ala Moana Blvd.,
Suite 5-231
Box 50167
Honolulu, HI 96850
Ph: 808/541 1201
Fax: 808/541 1216
dave_n_johnson@fws.gov

Johnston Atoll NWR
Lindsey Hayes, Manager
Box 396
APO, AP 96558-0396
Ph: 808/621 3044
Fax: 808/422 6905
lindsey_hayes@fws.gov

Law Enforcement Offices

A. Eugene Hester,
Senior Resident Agent
300 Ala Moana Blvd.,
Suite 7324
Box 50223
Honolulu, HI 96850
Ph: 808/541 2681
Fax: 808/541 3062

Guam Law Enforcement Office
P.O. Box 23774-GMF
Asan, GU 96921
Ph: 671/472 7151
Fax: 671/472 7150

Federal Aid Office

Ernest F. Kosaka,
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
300 Ala Moana Blvd.,
Suite 3-214
Box 50167
Honolulu, HI 96850
Ph: 808/541 1222
Fax: 808/541 3419

Ecological Services Offices

Guam Fish and Wildlife Office
P.O. Box 8134, MOU-3
Dededo, GU 96912
Ph: 671/355 4037
Fax: 671/355 4202

Rota Fish and Wildlife Office
P.O. Box 1251
Rota, MP 96951
Ph: 670/532 0489
Fax: 670/532 0489

Saipan Fish and Wildlife Office
PPP 171, Box 10000
Saipan, MP 96950-9504
Ph: 670/234 5432
Fax: 670/234 5432

Refuge Accomplishments

• In addition to expanding public opportunities to visit James Campbell NWR, we have also expanded our **partnership with the Hawaii Nature Center to provide high quality environmental education.** The Hawaii Nature Center is a nonprofit organization that over the past 6 years has taught thousands of Hawaii's third graders about the importance of wetland ecosystems. This program hosted at the Pearl Harbor NWR has been so popular with Oahu schools that it has generated a waiting list of more than a thousand children. In coordination with the Fish and Wildlife Service, the program is now offered at the James Campbell NWR in addition to the Pearl Harbor NWR.

• Due to Senator Inouye's support and project funding through the TEA-21 program and the Challenge Cost Share program, the public will have an opportunity to visit the **Pearl Harbor NWR** for the first time. In cooperation with the State of Hawaii Department of Transportation—Airports Division, the U.S. Navy, and the City and County of Honolulu, **an overlook at the Honouliuli Unit** will be constructed that will enable visitors to observe and learn about Hawaii's four endangered waterbird species as well as our efforts to manage wetland habitats. This project also serves as a memorial to Betty Nagamine Bliss who as a local teacher and Audubon member lobbied very hard for mitigation due to impacts created by the Honolulu Airport's International Reef Runway project. It was mainly through her efforts that the Pearl Harbor NWR was created, proving that one person can make a difference.

• At **Hakalau Forest NWR**, a newly completed road project will allow staff, researchers, hunters, and visitors all-weather access on the Pua Akala Road. Significant TEA-21 funding in Fiscal Year 2000 will allow improvements along Keanakolu Road and initiate restoration of the historic Pua Akala koa wood cabin.

• **Removal of alien species** continues to be a major focus at **Hakalau Forest NWR**. About 300 out of 500 acres on the Refuge infested with the alien plant gorse have now been cut and treated with herbicides. Efforts to control banana poka also are underway, but funding has not be available to attack expanding blackberry vine infestations. A total of 140 feral pigs and 8 feral cattle were removed from fenced management units on the Refuge last year. All but two of the units are entirely cattle free, and only one or two head remain in the other units. Three management units are pig-free, and pig populations in another two units have been reduced by about 90 percent.

• Hakalau Forest NWR's **habitat restoration efforts** continued, resulting in the planting of 6,880 trees (of 12 common native species) and 340 endangered plants on the Refuge. These plants were all propagated in the Refuge's onsite greenhouse and planted by Service staff and volunteers.

• A **debris removal contract** allowed Hakalau Forest NWR to dispose of a variety of eyesores, including car bodies, drums, fence posts, water tanks, concrete foundations, and other metal debris.

• The infrastructure of **Midway Atoll NWR** is getting a much-needed boost with two significant projects. An electrical power

generator that suffered a major breakdown in 1998 is being replaced, thanks to a $1,008,000 Fiscal Year 1999 supplemental appropriation. Pacific Machinery Inc. will be installing a new and more efficient Caterpillar generator that will allow refuge management and public visitation to continue on this remote island refuge. Pacific Phoenix Construction Company is controlling rust and repainting the refuge water tanks and water tower, which are used to store rainwater pumped from the catchment basin.

• **Midway Atoll NWR** was one of three FWS facilities selected to receive a **matching grant award** under the Fiscal Year 2000 "Save America's Treasures" program. This "millennium" initiative, managed by the National Park Service, was developed to facilitate protection and restoration of important historical sites and structures on Federal lands. Midway received approximately $308,000 in grant funds, to be matched by funds, goods, and services from several private cooperators, to control termites, replace roofs, and otherwise stabilize or repair World War II-era structures and the 1905 Commercial Pacific Cable Company buildings.

• In early August, the Coast Guard responded to a distress call from a Chinese vessel about 300 miles north of Midway. The vessel was escorted to Midway by two Coast Guard cutters. More than 120 **Chinese refugees** were offloaded and housed in Midway's gymnasium until early October. Immigration and Naturalization Service and Public Health Service officials conducted the refugee processing operation.

• Along with our cooperators, we removed more than **29,000 pounds of marine debris** (nets, rope, and other materials) from the beaches and reefs at Midway Atoll NWR. Most of the material originates from trawl and drift nets, discarded or abandoned throughout the north Pacific. Drifting net material often entraps endangered monk seals, sea turtles, and seabirds, so this effort is an important part of an archipelago-wide initiative to conserve marine wildlife.

• The British Broadcasting Corporation completed **a one-hour documentary on Midway's marine and terrestrial wildlife** after nearly two years of fieldwork. The film, entitled "Midway - Islands of Life," will be released for public viewing by Discovery Communications in mid-2000.

• FWS participated in **a cooperative month-long project in the northwestern Hawaiian Islands** that succeeded in removing more than 25 tons of abandoned fishing nets, tangled ropes, and other marine debris. The National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Coast Guard, University of Hawaii, Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Sea Grant Hawaii, Hawaii Wildlife Fund, and Center for Marine Conservation joined with us to help protect the significant coral reef resources found within the Hawaiian Islands and Midway Atoll NWRs and the State's Kure Atoll Wildlife Sanctuary.

• On Kauai, **volunteers at the Kilauea Point, Hanalei, and Huleia NWRs** provided 6,500 hours of service as hike leaders, interpreters, and native plant nursery workers. They also played vital roles in such events as National Wildlife Refuge Week, a Family Ocean Fair held in cooperation with the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale Sanctuary, and Kilauea Point Lighthouse Day. Even more hours (6,720 hours) of service were provided through the refuge intern program to accomplish public

use, biological, and facilities maintenance goals of the three Refuges.

• More than **8,000 children on Kauai** were reached through the Kauai NWR Complex staff's environmental education program. This on- and off-site program introduces students to the wonders of native Hawaiian ecosystems and the importance of protecting them for their children and grandchildren.

• **New trails and road improvements at Kilauea Point NWR** are underway to provide even more reasons for the public to enjoy their refuge. The Sunset Trail will provide public access to the Crater Hill overlook as well as make it make it easier to restore native habitats along its path. A new loop has been added to the Crater Hill trail to allow visitors to get up close and personal with the red-footed booby colony. The entry road also has been repaved and modified to improve visitor access and safety.

About the National Wildlife Refuges

Hakalau Forest NWR
***Hakalau Forest Unit* - Acres:** 32,730
***Kona Forest Unit* - Acres:** 5,300
Description: Situated on the windward slope of Mauna Kea, the Hakalau Forest Unit contains some of the finest stands of koa and ohia forest remaining in the world. Management objectives emphasize restoration of native forest and elimination of grazing by feral cattle and pigs. The rainforest provides habitat for eight endangered bird species, including the ‘akepa, the ‘akiapola‘au, the Hawaii creeper, and the Hawaiian hawk, along with the endangered Hawaiian hoary bat, five endangered plant species, and numerous other native species.

The Kona Forest Unit on the western slope of Mauna Loa includes native rainforest, dryland, and lava cave communities. The last remaining wild population of the endangered Hawaiian crow or ‘alala uses this refuge, as do four other endangered forest birds and the endangered Hawaiian hoary bat.

Hanalei NWR
Acres: 917
Description: Located upstream of the Hanalei River mouth, this refuge is comprised of river bottom land, taro farms, and wooded slopes. Seasonally flooded plots and taro patches provide habitat for a diverse wildlife that includes four endangered species: the Hawaiian stilt, coot, moorhen, and duck.

Hawaiian Islands NWR
Acres: 611,914
Description: This leeward chain of eight islands, reefs, and atolls extends about 800 miles and consists of 1,766 emergent acres and 610,148 submerged acres. Primarily managed as a breeding ground for native birds, the refuge supports almost the entire population of endangered Hawaiian monk seals and provides nesting beaches for the entire Hawaiian population of threatened green sea turtles.

Huleia NWR
Acres: 241
Description: This refuge consists of river bottomland, taro patches, and wooded slopes in Huleia Valley and provides habitat for Hawaii’s four endangered waterbird species: the Hawaiian moorhen, coot, stilt, and duck.

James Campbell NWR
Acres: 164
Description: Managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service under a 55-year lease from the James A. Campbell Estate, refuge habitat consists of a naturally occurring, spring-fed marsh and man-made ponds formerly used as sugar cane wastewater settling basins. The refuge provides habitat for nine native species, including the endangered Hawaiian moorhen, coot, and stilt, for which the refuge was established.

Kakahaia NWR
Acres: 45
Description: Part of a series of coastal ponds and wetlands on the southern edge of Molokai, this refuge was established to provide habitat for the endangered Hawaiian coot. Its brackish waters now also support the endangered Hawaiian stilt and migratory waterfowl. The scenic area is a remnant of an old rice paddy, and old maps show an ancient Hawaiian fish pond called Kakahaia was nearby.

Kealia Pond NWR
Acres: 692
Description: This refuge consists of a shallow water pond with marsh fringes and adjoining upland areas. The pond provides a home for up to 25 percent of the world's population of Hawaiian stilt and for about 10 percent of the world's population of Hawaiian coot. Construction of an interpretive boardwalk along its southern edge will begin soon.

Kilauea Point NWR
Acres: 200
Description: An eroded remnant of an ancient volcanic vent, this refuge is an expanse of cliff and shoreline vegetated with native and exotic species of shrubs, grasses, and low-growing succulents. Habitat is provided for the highest concentration of seabirds in the inhabited Hawaiian Islands. More than 14 species have been observed, four of which breed here: the burrow-nesting wedge-tailed shearwater, the red-footed booby, and the ledge-nesting red-tailed and white-tailed tropicbirds. The largest colony of Laysan albatross in the main islands is recolonizing here and roosting is also provided for brown boobies as well as great frigatebirds.

Pearl Harbor NWR
Acres: 61
Description: The manmade wetland habitat consists of 61 acres in two separate units on the shore of Oahu within the Pearl Harbor Naval Base. Like the other Hawaiian wetland refuges, it provides habitat for four endangered Hawaiian waterbirds. Habitat is also provided for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds, including the native black-crowned night heron.

Baker Island NWR
Acres: 30,909
Description: This refuge is one of the U.S. Insular possessions located in the Pacific. Baker Island contains about 405 acres of land and 30,504 acres of submerged land and water. The island is uninhabited and is vegetated only by grasses, prostrate vines, and low-growing shrubs due to scant rainfall and intense sun. The island is managed primarily as nesting and roosting habitat for about 20 species of seabirds and shorebirds.

Guam NWR
Acres: 772 fee title (401 submerged); 22,456 overlay
Description: Steep limestone cliffs, native limestone forests, cave habitats, wetlands, sweeping beaches, and nearshore marine environments are all found within Guam NWR, as well as the last remaining colonies of the island swiftlet, Mariana fruit bat, and Mariana crow found on Guam. Overlay portions of the Refuge are managed in cooperation with the Department of Defense. The 371-acre Ritidian Point unit includes the refuge headquarters, 4 miles of beach front backed by high limestone cliffs and limestone and coconut forests. Much of the beach area is managed as a public beach park, although portions have been set aside to protect nesting grounds for threatened green sea turtles. The refuge offers an active environmental education program that includes not only natural resource programs but the cultural history of the area as well.

Howland Island NWR
Acres: 32,529
Description: Howland Island NWR is another mid-Pacific insular possession of the United States. It contains 455 acres of land

and 32,074 acres of submerged land and water. The island is uninhabited and is vegetated only by grasses, prostrate vines, and low-growing shrubs due to scant rainfall and intense sun. The island is managed primarily as nesting and roosting habitat for about 20 species of seabirds and shorebirds.

Jarvis Island NWR
Acres: 36,483
Description: The refuge is a Pacific insular possession of the United States, containing 1,086 acres of land and 35,397 acres of submerged land and water. The island is uninhabited and is vegetated only by grasses, prostrate vines, and low-growing shrubs due to scant rainfall and intense sun. The island is managed primarily as nesting and roosting habitat for about 20 species of seabirds and shorebirds.

Johnston Atoll NWR
Acres: 100
Description: This refuge is also an insular possession of the United States in the Pacific. The area is home for seabirds, sea turtles, and the endangered Hawaiian monk seal, as well as 32 species of coral and about 300 species of reef fishes. The world's largest military weapons disposal facility is located at Johnston Atoll.

Midway Atoll NWR
Acres: 298,369
Description: Midway Atoll and its associated reefs and waters recently were transferred from the U.S. Navy to the Fish and Wildlife Service. A public/private partnership enhances the management of significant historic resources and unsurpassed wildlife resources, including 17 species of migratory seabirds, endangered Hawaiian monk seals, threatened green sea turtles, migratory shorebirds, and more than 130 species of reef fishes. A new public use program allows visitors to experience and learn about these remote island resources for the first time.

Rose Atoll NWR
Acres: 39,251
Description: This 39,251-acre refuge (of which only 15 acres are emergent) is located in American Samoa in the Pacific. It provides important habitat for seabirds and marine life, including threatened green sea turtles and giant clams.

Ecological Services Program Accomplishments

Habitat Conservation Program

• The Hawaii Community-based **Endangered Species Conservation Initiative** of the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program funded three high-priority habitat restoration projects during Fiscal Year 1999. These projects, along with seven others funded by the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, are working to restore habitat in the following ecosystems: lava tube caves, lowland and subalpine dry forest, montane mesic forest, subalpine shrub, rainforest, and coastal dunes. These projects will benefit a total of 89 federal trust species.

• In Fiscal Year 1999, the **Hawaii Biodiversity Joint Venture program** supported two multi-party habitat restoration and management efforts involving State, private and Federal partners; a high school alien species outreach program; deer control research; and protection of sea turtle nesting beaches.

• The Fiscal Year 2000 budget includes funds for the establishment of a **Coastal Program** for Hawaii and the Pacific Islands. Nationally, the Coastal Program identifies important coastal resource problems and solutions, seeks partnerships to carry out on-the-ground conservation projects, and encourages public action.

• The Service was instrumental in the establishment of the **East Molokai Watershed Partnership**. This is a multi-party watershed restoration effort to benefit native ecosystems and water resources. The first project under the umbrella of the partnership is funded in part by the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program and aims to restore approximately 1,000 acres of native upland forest and shrub ecosystems by removing feral ungulates, controlling alien plants, and reducing soil erosion.

• The Pacific Islands Office expended considerable effort working with the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Environmental Protection Agency, and Natural Resources Conservation Service on **the proposed revision of the Corps' Nationwide Permit program** under the section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Specific best management practices and other considerations relevant to the unique aquatic systems, species, and habitats found in the Pacific Islands were identified and appropriate regional permit conditions to avoid or minimize impacts to these resources were developed. Due to changes in the Corps' schedule, completion of the revision is a continuing the effort.

• The Pacific Islands Office made a significant contribution toward improving U.S. stewardship and conservation of coral reef ecosystems by working closely with the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force in implementing **Executive Order 13089 on Coral Reef Protection.** Service issues and mandates associated with coral reef conservation in the Pacific are being fully considered by the task force. A large number of action items to protect and restore Pacific coral reefs were suggested to the task force for inclusion in the draft National Action Plan to Conserve Coral Reefs.

• **Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act technical assistance** was provided to the Army Corps of Engineers on several water-resource development and restoration projects

in the State of Hawaii, Territory of Guam, and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). These projects include Wailele Stream Flood Damage Reduction on Oahu, Kaumalapau Harbor Improvements on Lanai, and Kaunakakai Stream Restoration on Molokai in Hawaii; Commercial Port Road Storm Damage Reduction in Guam; and Rota East Harbor Improvements in the CNMI. An amended final report was provided for the Guam project, and the other projects are ongoing at various stages.

• The Pacific Islands Office continued working with cooperators on a major U.S. Highway project administered by the Department of the Interior in the Republic of Palau. Legislation to establish in perpetuity the **Ngardok and Ngeremeduu Conservation Areas** as compensatory project mitigation was passed and management plans for each area were drafted. Considerable effort was spent on the project contractor's late request to conduct coastal dredge and fill operations and construct work camps at several sites, none of which was assessed in the FEIS. One of the proposed dredge sites and one of the proposed work camps are inside the Ngeremeduu Conservation Area. Agency coordination focused on resolving this issue is continuing.

• Technical assistance also was provided to the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command on numerous fish and wildlife resource protection issues at the **U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA) in the Republic of the Marshall Islands.** A major USAKA action involves developing adequate environmental controls to bring more than 50 point-source discharges at the installation into compliance with the USAKA Environmental Standards (UES), which we helped draft as part of a multiagency team that was given the task in order to fulfill a U.S. treaty obligation. Our role in implementing the UES is ongoing.

Endangered Species Program

• The Pacific Islands Office has contacted more than 160 landowners on the islands of Kauai and Niihau, and 120 landowners on the islands of Maui and Kahoolawe regarding one or more of **245 Hawaiian plant species** that were the subject of a Court order to prepare proposed critical habitat designations or non-designations. The Pacific Islands Office also held public informational open houses on critical habitat on Kauai and Maui in October 1999 and January 2000, respectively. Additional open houses are planned for Molokai in March 2000, Hawaii in May 2000, and Oahu in July 2001.

• In September 1999, **10 plants from the Maui Nui group of islands** (Maui, Lanai, Molokai, and Kahoolawe) were federally listed as endangered. These plants are threatened by one or more of the following: competition, predation or habitat degradation from alien species, natural disasters, and random environmental events (e.g., landslides, flooding, and hurricanes).

• Hawaii's first invertebrates to achieve Federal protection, **the Kauai cave wolf spider and the Kauai cave amphipod**, were listed as endangered in January 2000. Two other Hawaiian invertebrates – Newcomb's snail, a freshwater snail found only in streams on Kauai, and Blackburn's sphinx moth, currently found on Maui, Kahoolawe, and Hawaii – also were listed in January 2000.

• The Hawaii and Pacific Plants Recovery Coordinating Committee, a group composed of botanical experts from Federal, State, and private agencies, is developing **an integrated plan for the conservation of Hawaii's unique plants** and the ecosystems upon which they depend. While several Federal, State, private agencies and organizations, and individuals are involved in plant conservation efforts in Hawaii, there is no overall strategy and integration of these efforts that brings together all of the participants in plant conservation. This plant conservation strategy will fulfill the need for an integrated conservation strategy that crosses agency, organizational, and landowner boundaries and involves the public. It will be vital to a successful conservation effort. The strategy may include components such as ex situ and in situ actions, including tissue culture; collection of propagules; seed storage; network of mid-elevation rare plant nurseries; spot fencing and large-scale strategic fencing; alien species control; management and restoration of native plant communities; plant propagation and reintroduction; monitoring; field surveys; data management; and, research.

• The Pacific Islands Office and the State of Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife are working with the owner of **Puu O Hoku Ranch**, a large tract of land on the island of Molokai, to develop a Safe Harbor Agreement that will allow for the reintroduction of the endangered nene (Hawaiian goose) on the island of Molokai.

• The Pacific Islands Office and the State of Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife are working with **Kamehameha Schools** to develop Safe Harbor Agreements for a large portion of their undeveloped land throughout the State of Hawaii. A draft Safe Harbor Agreement to reintroduce the endangered 'alala (Hawaiian crow) to portions of their land on the island of Hawaii has been written.

• With money obtained through the Private Landowner Incentive Program, the Pacific Islands Office contracted **Ducks Unlimited** to develop two Safe Harbor Agreements for creation of habitat and reintroduction of the endangered nene and koloa (Hawaiian duck) on privately owned ranches on the islands of Maui and Hawaii.

• The Pacific Islands Office is providing technical support to **Zond-Pacific** in development of a Habitat Conservation Plan for a windmill farm on Maui. The proposed windmill farm may incidentally take endangered dark-rumped petrels and nene. However, Zond-Pacific has incorporated several measures into the project to minimize and mitigate harm to these species.

• The Pacific Islands Office continues to provide technical assistance to **Cyanotech**, an aquaculture facility on the Kona coast of Hawaii in development of a Habitat Conservation Plan for the endangered Hawaiian stilt. The facility has attracted the Hawaiian stilts, which forage and nest at the facility. Foraging adults are not at risk. However, the ponds are hazardous to chicks. As part of the proposed Habitat Conservation Plan, Cyanotech has created nesting habitat on the project site.

Environmental Contaminants Program

• In May 1996, a **Chevron pipeline rupture** in Pearl City, Oahu, discharged approximately 39,000 gallons of bunker fuel oil into Waiau Marsh, Waiau Stream, and ultimately Pearl

Harbor. The discharge resulted in injury to freshwater marsh, intertidal, subtidal, and water column habitats and associated species. Natural resource trustees include the State of Hawaii, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, U.S. Navy, and the National Marine Fisheries Service. The case is nearing settlement, pending (1) the finalization of the restoration plan and its associated environmental assessment, and (2) completion and signature of the consent decree.

• In April 1998, the Service completed the first round of sampling for the **Tern Island marine debris removal study**. Tern Island is located in French Frigate Shoals within the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge. From 1952 to 1979, the U.S. Coast Guard operated a Long Range Aid to Navigation station on Tern Island, and large quantities of uncharacterized debris were landfilled on the island or pushed directly into the ocean. The Coast Guard has voluntarily agreed to remove the marine debris and to conduct additional investigations to characterize the debris still buried behind the seawall. The Service's study will determine pre- and post-removal contaminant concentration in marine biota and sediments. Results will be used to assess the success of the cleanup and the need for additional removal actions.

• Work continues on the **Laysan dead zone study** being conducted on Laysan Island within the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge. For about the last 10 years, invertebrates within the 10 square meter area have been dying at unprecedented rates. The prevailing theory is that about 10 years ago, a container was washed ashore, spilling its contents on the beach. Sampling conducted in 1994 and 1997 identified the carbamate insecticide carbofuran as the probable causative agent. Two studies currently underway will (1) confirm if the compound is carbofuran and determine if it is contained in nodules buried in the sand and (2) determine if the microbial communities needed to degrade the contaminant are present.

• The Service has completed its study of potential contamination of the He‘eia Stream wetland caused by the former **U.S. Coast Guard Omega Station** on Oahu. The Omega Station had a long history of burning contaminated fuel to control vegetation under its antenna array. The study included sampling sediments and biota from He‘eia Wetland and a reference wetland, sediment toxicity testing, bioaccumulation testing, and an ecological risk assessment. Although five contaminants were found, no acute or short-term chronic effects on ecological receptors were predicted, although long-term chronic impacts are possible.

• In early 1998, biologists from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Pacific Islands Office participated in a CERCLA site inspection at **Baker Island National Wildlife Refuge** conducted by the consulting firm Foster Wheeler Environmental. Baker Island is located approximately 1,600 miles southwest of Hawaii and 12 miles north of the equator. The purpose of the inspection was to ensure that no imminent threat to the environment exists due to a 1986 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers cleanup in which World War II military drums were piled in trenches and burned. Based on the results of the investigation and assessment, the Service is requesting that the Environmental Protection Agency require no further action under CERCLA.

Law Enforcement Accomplishments

The Division of Law Enforcement continues to monitor **trade in wildlife and wildlife products** in the Pacific Islands through its wildlife inspection program. Four wildlife inspectors are assigned to the Honolulu, Hawaii, port, which is designated by regulations as the clearance site for import and export of wildlife and wildlife products. One wildlife inspector is assigned to the special port in Agana, Guam, for clearance of wildlife and wildlife products originating in Guam or having a final destination in Guam. This wildlife inspector also periodically staffs the nondesignated port in Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, where wildlife and wildlife products may be imported and exported by permit only. Three Special Agents, two in Hawaii and one in Guam, are assigned to the Pacific Islands to conduct investigations involving primarily illegal commercialization in wildlife and wildlife products.

Federal Aid Program Accomplishments

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service administers **Federal Aid grants to states** for fish and wildlife restoration and management, coastal wetland acquisition, endangered species recovery, and to provide sanitary pumpout facilities for recreational boaters. With the exception of the Endangered Species and Partnerships for Wildlife programs which receive general funds, the money for these grants come from Federal excise taxes (user taxes) paid by hunters and anglers on hunting and fishing equipment, import duties on fishing tackle and pleasure boats, and from a portion of the Federal fuels tax attributable to motorboats and small engines. In 1998, approximately 9,613 Hawaii licensed hunters, 6,693 licensed anglers, and 23,296 registered boat owners directly contributed to, and benefited from these programs.

In 1999, Hawaii received over $4.1 million in Federal Aid funds under the following U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service grants programs:

- Wildlife Restoration Act $961,369
- Sport Fish Restoration Act $2,124,291
- Endangered Species, Section 6 $1,062,392
- Partnerships for Wildlife $ 43,000

Federally Listed Animals and Plants

Animals—37 species

‘Akepa, Hawaii (honeycreeper)
Loxops coccineus coccineus
‘Akepa, Maui (honeycreeper)
Loxops coccineus ochraceus
‘Akialoa, Kauai (honeycreeper)
Hemignathus procerus
‘Akiapola‘au (honeycreeper)
Hemignathus munroi
Bat, Hawaiian hoary
Lasiurus cinereus semotus
Coot, Hawaiian (=‘alae-ke‘oke‘o)
Fulica americana alai
Creeper, Hawaii
Oreomystis mana
Creeper, Molokai (=kakawahie)
Paroreomyza flammea
Creeper, Oahu (=alauwahio)
Paroreomyza maculata
Crow, Hawaiian (=‘alala)
Corvus hawaiiensis
Duck, Hawaiian (=koloa)
Anas wyvilliana
Duck, Laysan
Anas laysanensis
Finch, Laysan (honeycreeper)
Telespyza cantans
Finch, Nihoa (honeycreeper)
Telespyza ultima
Goose, Hawaiian (=nene)
Branta (=Nesochen) sandvicensis
Hawk, Hawaiian (=io)
Buteo solitarius
Honeycreeper, crested (=‘akohekohe)
Palmeria dolei
Millerbird, Nihoa (old world warbler)
Acrocephalus familiaris kingi
Moorhen (=gallinule), Hawaiian common
Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis
Nukupu‘u (honeycreeper)
Hemignathus lucidus
‘O‘o, Kauai (=‘o‘o ‘a‘a) (honeyeater)
Moho braccatus
‘O‘u (honeycreeper)
Psittirostra psittacea
Palila (honeycreeper)
Loxioides bailleui
Parrotbill, Maui (honeycreeper)
Pseudonestor xanthophrys
Petrel, Hawaiian dark-rumped
Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis
Po‘ouli (honeycreeper)
Melamprosops phaeosoma
Shearwater, Newell’s Townsend’s (formerly Manx) (=‘a‘o)
Puffinus auricularis newelli
Snails, Oahu tree
Achatinella spp.
Stilt, Hawaiian (=ae‘o)
Himantopus mexicanus knudseni
Thrush, Molokai (=oloma‘o)
Myadestes lanaiensis rutha
Thrush, large Kauai
Myadestes myadestinus
Thrush, small Kauai (=puaiohi)
Myadestes palmeri
Turtle, green sea
Chelonia mydas
Turtle, hawksbill sea
Eretmochelys imbricata
Turtle, leatherback sea
Dermochelys coriacea
Turtle, loggerhead sea
Caretta caretta
Turtle, olive (=Pacific) ridley sea
Lepidochelys olivacea
Whale, humpback (kohola)
Megaptera novaeangliae
Whale, sperm (palaoa)
Physeter macrocephalus

Plants—264 species

A‘e
Zanthoxylum dipetalum var. tomentosum
A‘e
Zanthoxylum hawaiiense
Abutilon eremitopetalum (no common name)
Abutilon sandwicense (no common name)
Achyranthes mutica (no common name)
Alani
Melicope adscendens
Alani
Melicope balloui

Alani
Melicope haupuensis
Alani
Melicope knudsenii
Alani
Melicope lydgatei
Alani
Melicope mucronulata
Alani
Melicope ovalis
Alani
Melicope pallida
Alani
Melicope quadrangularis
Alani
Melicope reflexa
Alani
Melicope saint-johnii
Alani
Melicope zahlbruckneri
Alsinidendron obovatum (no common name)
Alsinidendron trinerve (no common name)
Alsinodendron viscosum (no common name)
Amaranthus brownii (no common name)
Aupaka
Isodendrion hosakae
Aupaka
Isodendrion laurifolium
Aupaka
Isodendrion longifolium
Bonamia menziesii (no common name)
Carter's panicgrass
Panicum fauriei var. carteri
Chamaesyce halemanui (no common name)
Clay's hibiscus
Hibiscus clayi
Cooke's koki‘o
Kokia cookei
Cyanea macrostegia ssp. gibsonii (Haha)
Cyanea superba (Haha)
Cyanea undulata (Haha)
Delissea rhytidosperma (no common name)
Delissea undulata (no common name)
Diamond Head schiedea
Schiedea adamantis
Dubautia latifolia (Koholapehu)
Dubautia pauciflorula (Plant, no common name)
Dwarf iliau
Wilkesia hobdyi
Dwarf naupaka
Scaevola coriacea
Eragrostis fosbergii (no common name)
Gahnia lanaiensis (no common name)
Gouania hillebrandii (no common name)
Gouania meyenii (no common name)
Gouania vitifolia (no common name)
Ha‘iwale
Cyrtandra crenata
Ha‘iwale
Cyrtandra dentata
Ha‘iwale
Cyrtandra giffardii
Ha‘iwale
Cyrtandra limahuliensis
Ha‘iwale
Cyrtandra munroi
Ha‘iwale
Cyrtandra polyantha
Ha‘iwale
Cyrtandra subumbellata
Ha‘iwale
Cyrtandra tintinnabula
Ha‘iwale
Cyrtandra viridiflora
Haha
Cyanea (=Rollandia) humboldtiana
Haha
Cyanea (=Rollandia) st-johnii
Haha
Cyanea acuminata
Haha
Cyanea asarifolia
Haha
Cyanea copelandii ssp. copelandii
Haha
Cyanea dunbarii
Haha
Cyanea grimesiana ssp. grimesiana
Haha
Cyanea grimesiana ssp. obatae
Haha
Cyanea hamatiflora ssp. carlsonii
Haha
Cyanea koolauensis
Haha
Cyanea lobata
Haha
Cyanea longiflora
Haha
Cyanea mannii

Haha
Cyanea mceldowneyi
Haha
Cyanea pinnatifida
Haha
Cyanea platyphylla
Haha
Cyanea procera
Haha
Cyanea recta
Haha
Cyanea remyi
Haha
Cyanea shipmannii
Haha
Cyanea stictophylla
Haha
Cyanea truncata
Hala pepe
Pleomele hawaiiensis
Haplostachys haplostachya (no common name)
Hau kuahiwi
Hibiscadelphus giffardianus
Hau kuahiwi
Hibiscadelphus hualalaiensis
Hau kuahiwi
Hibiscadelphus woodii
Poa sandvicensis (no common name)
Nohoanu
Geranium arboreum
Hawaiian vetch
Vicia menziesii
Heau
Exocarpos luteolus
Hedyotis degeneri (no common name)
Hedyotis parvula (no common name)
Hesperomannia arborescens (no common name)
Hesperomannia arbuscula (no common name)
Hesperomannia lydgatei (no common name)
Hilo ischaemum
Ischaemum byrone
Holei
Ochrosia kilaueaensis
`Ahinahina, Ka‘u silversword
Argyroxiphium kauense
Kamakahala
Labordia cyrtandrae
Kamakahala
Labordia lydgatei
Kamakahala
Labordia tinifolia var. wahiawaensis
Kamanomano
Cenchrus agrimonioides
Kaua‘i Koki‘o
Kokia kauaiensis
Kauai hau kuahiwi
Hibiscadelphus distans
Kauila
Colubrina oppositifolia
Kaulu
Pteralyxia kauaiensis
Kio‘ele
Hedyotis coriacea
Kiponapona
Phyllostegia racemosa
Ko‘oko‘olau
Bidens micrantha ssp. kalealaha
Ko‘oko‘olau
Bidens wiebkei
Ko‘oloa‘ula
Abutilon menziesii
Koki‘o (=hau-hele‘ula or Hawaii tree cotton)
Kokia drynarioides
Koki‘o ke‘oke‘o
Hibiscus arnottianus ssp. immaculatus
Koki‘o ke‘oke‘o
Hibiscus waimeae ssp. hannerae
Kolea
Myrsine juddii
Kuawawaenohu
Alsinidendron lychnoides
Kulu‘i
Nototrichium humile
Lanai sandalwood or ‘iliahi
Santalum freycinetianum var. lanaiense

Lau ‘ehu
Panicum niihauense
Ale, Laukahi kuahiwi
Plantago hawaiensis
Laukahi kuahiwi
Plantago princeps
Laulihilihi
Schiedea stellarioides
Liliwai
Acaena exigua
Nene Lipochaeta venosa (Kolea)
Loulu
Pritchardia remota
Lobelia gaudichaudii ssp. koolauensis,
(no common name)
Lobelia monostachya (no common name)
Lobelia niihauensis (no common name)
Lobelia oahuensis (no common name)
Loulu
Pritchardia affinis
Loulu
Pritchardia kaalae
Loulu
Pritchardia munroi
Loulu
Pritchardia napaliensis
Loulu
Pritchardia schattaueri
Loulu
Pritchardia viscosa
Lysimachia filifolia (no common name)
Lysimachia lydgatei (no common name)
Lysimachia maxima (=tenrnifolia) (no common name)
Ma`o hau hele
Hibiscus brackenridgei
Schiedea apokremnos (no common name)
Schiedea kealiae (no common name)
Mahoe
Alectryon macrococcus
Makou
Peucedanum sandwicense
Poa mannii (no common name)
Mapele
Cyrtandra cyaneoides
Mariscus fauriei (no common name)
Mariscus pennatiformis (no common name)
Remya mauiensis (no common name)
Mehamehame
Flueggea neowawraea
Munroidendron racemosum (no common name)
Myrsine linearifolia
Na Pali beach hedyotis
Hedyotis st.-johnii
Na‘ena‘e
Dubautia herbstobatae
Na‘u or Hawaiian gardenia
Gardenia brighamii
Nani wai‘ale‘ale,
Viola kauaiensis var. wahiawaensis
Nanu
Gardenia mannii
Nehe
Lipochaeta fauriei
Nehe
Lipochaeta kamolensis
Nehe
Lipochaeta lobata var. leptophylla
Nehe
Lipochaeta micrantha
Nehe
Lipochaeta tenuifolia
Nehe
Lipochaeta waimeaensis
Neraudia angulata (no common name)
Neraudia ovata (no common name)
Neraudia sericea (no common name)
Nioi
Eugenia koolauensis
Nohoanu
Geranium multiflorum
Opuhe
Urera kaalae
Pamakani
Tetramolopium capillare
Pamakani
Viola chamissoniana chamissoniana
Ulini Phyllostegia glabra var. lanaiensis
Phyllostegia hirsuta (no common name)
Phyllostegia kaalaensis (no common name)
Phyllostegia knudsenii, (no common name)
Phyllostegia mannii (no common name)
Phyllostegia mollis (no common name)
Phyllostegia parviflora (no common name)
Phyllostegia velutina (no common name)
Phyllostegia waimeae (no common name)
Phyllostegia warshaueri (no common name)
Phyllostegia wawrana, (no common name)
Pilo

Hedyotis mannii
Platanthera holochila (no common name)
Po‘e
Portulaca sclerocarpa
Poa siphonoglossa (no common name)
Popolo ku mai
Solanum incompletum
Pu‘uka‘a
Cyperus trachysanthos
Pua ‘ala
Brighamia rockii
Remya kauaiensis (no common name)
Remya montgomeryi (no common name)
Haha Cyanea (=Rollandia) crispa (no common name)
Achyranthes splendens var. rotundata
(no common name)
Sanicula mariversa (no common name)
Sanicula purpurea (no common name)
Schiedea haleakalensis (no common name)
Schiedea helleri, (no common name)
Schiedea hookeri (no common name)
Schiedea kaalae (no common name)
Schiedea kauaiensis (no common name)
Schiedea lydgatei (no common name)
Schiedea membranacea, (no common name)
Schiedea nuttallii (no common name) Schiedea sarmentosa (no common name)
Schiedea spergulina var. leiopoda (no common name)
Schiedea spergulina var. spergulina (no common name)
Schiedea verticillata (no common name)
Silene alexandri (no common name)
Silene hawaiiensis (no common name)
Silene lanceolata (no common name)
Silene perlmanii (no common name)
Spermolepis hawaiiensis (no common name)
Stenogyne angustifolia (no common name)
Stenogyne bifida (no common name)
Stenogyne campanulata (no common name)
Stenogyne kanehoana (no common name)
Tetramolopium arenarium (no common name)
Tetramolopium filiforme (no common name)
Tetramolopium lepidotum ssp. lepidotum (no common name)
Tetramolopium remyi (no common name)
Tetramolopium rockii (no common name)
Trematolobelia singularis (no common name)
Uhiuhi
Caesalpinia kavaiense
Vigna o-wahuensis (no common name)
Viola helenae (no common name)
Viola lanaiensis (no common name)
Viola oahuensis (no common name)
Wahane (=Hawane or lo‘ulu)
Pritchardia aylmer-robinsonii
Wahine noho kula, aupaka
Isodendrion pyrifolium
Xylosma crenatum (no common name)
`Ahinahina (=Haleakala silversword)
Argyroxiphium sandwicense ssp. Macrocephalum
`Ahinahina (=Mauna Kea silversword)
Argyroxiphium sandwicense ssp. sandwicense
Popolo, `aiakeakua
Solanum sandwicense
`Aiea
Nothocestrum breviflorum
`Aiea
Nothocestrum peltatum
`Akoko
Chamaesyce celastroides var. kaenana
`Akoko
Chamaesyce deppeana (=Euphorbia d.)
`Akoko
Chamaesyce herbstii
`Akoko
Chamaesyce kuwaleana
`Akoko
Chamaesyce rockii
`Akoko
Euphorbia haeleeleana
`Anaunau
Lepidium arbuscula

`Anunu
Sicyos alba
`Awikiwiki
Canavalia molokaiensis
`Awiwi
Centaurium sebaeoides
`Awiwi
Hedyotis cookiana
`Akoko
Chamaesyce skottsbergii var. skottsbergii
`Oha
Delissea rivularis
`Oha
Delissea subcordata
`Oha wai
Clermontia drepanomorpha
`Oha wai
Clermontia lindseyana
`Oha wai
Clermontia oblongifolia ssp. brevipes
`Oha wai
Clermontia oblongifolia ssp. mauiensis
`Oha wai
Clermontia peleana
`Oha wai
Clermontia pyrularia
`Ohai
Sesbania tomentosa
`Ohe‘ohe
Tetraplasandra gymnocarpa
`Olulu
Brighamia insignis
Kihi
Adenophorus periens
Asplenium fragile var. insulare (Fern, no common name)
Pauoa
Ctenitis squamigera
Diellia erecta (no common name)
Diellia falcata (no common name)
Diellia pallida (no common name)
Diellia unisora (no common name)
Diplazium molokaiense (no common name)
Wawae`iole
Phlegmariurus(=Huperzia) mannii
Wawae‘iole
Phlegmariurus(=Lycopodium) nutans
`Ihi`ihi
Marsilea villosa
Pteris lidgatei (no common name)

American Samoa

Animals—5 species

Turtle, green sea
Chelonia mydas
Turtle, hawksbill sea
Eretmochelys imbricata
Turtle, leatherback sea
Dermochelys coriacea
Turtle, loggerhead sea
Caretta caretta
Turtle, olive (=Pacific) ridley sea
Lepidochelys olivacea
Whale, humpback
megaptera novaeangliae

Guam

Animals—15 species

Bat, Mariana fruit
Pteropus mariannus mariannus
Bat, little Mariana fruit
Pteropus tokudae
Broadbill, Guam
Myiagra freycineti
Crow, Mariana
Corvus kubaryi
Kingfisher, Guam Micronesia
Halcyon cinnamomina cinnamomina
Mallard, Mariana
Anas platyrhynchos oustaleti
Megapode, Micronesian
Megapodius laperouse
Moorhen (=gallinule), Mariana common
Gallinula chloropus guami
Rail, Guam
Rallus owstoni
Swiftlet, Mariana gray (=vanikoro)
Collecalia (=Aerodramus vanikorensis) bartschi
Turtle, green sea
Chelonia mydas
Turtle, hawksbill sea
Eretmochelys imbricata
Turtle, leatherback sea
Dermochelys coriacea

Turtle, loggerhead sea
Caretta caretta
Turtle, olive (=Pacific) ridley sea
Lepidochelys olivacea
Warbler, nightingale reed
Acrocephalus luscinia
White-eye, bridled
Zosterops conspicillatus conspicillatus

Plants—1 species

Hayun lagu
Serianthes nelsonii

Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands

Animals—12 species

Crow, Mariana
Corvus kubaryi
Mallard, Mariana
Anas platyrhynchos oustaleti
Megapode, Micronesian (=La Perouse's)
Megapodius laperouse
Monarch, Tinian
Monarcha takatsukasae
Moorhen (=gallinule), Mariana common
Gallinula chloropus guami
Swiftlet, Mariana gray (=vanikoro)
Collecalia(=Aerodramus vanikorensis) bartschi
Turtle, green sea
Chelonia mydas
Turtle, hawksbill sea
Eretmochelys imbricata
Turtle, leatherback sea
Dermochelys coriacea
Turtle, loggerhead sea
Caretta caretta
Turtle, olive (=Pacific) ridley sea
Lepidochelys olivacea
Warbler, nightingale reed
Acrocephalus luscinia

Plants—1 species

Tronkon guafi (Rota)
Serianthes nelsonii

Current Hot Issues

• Continuing disregard of refuge rules and regulations by former landowner families at **Guam NWR** are of major concern to the Fish and Wildlife Service. We have been working with the U.S. Attorney's Office on Guam and the Department of Justice to resolve this situation, which has resulted in physical and verbal attacks on two Refuge officers.

• National Wildlife Refuges in the Pacific continue to experience a significant – $1 million a year – **shortfall in operational funding**. These funds are needed to provide the basic support (e.g., salaries, gasoline for vehicles, electricity, communications, administrative costs) that allows us to control invasive plant and animal species, restore native habitats, develop comprehensive conservation plans, provide opportunities for public education and enjoyment, protect historic resources, maintain and improve infrastructure, and all the other activities required to protect the threatened and endangered species for which these Refuges were established.

• The **Hawaiian Islands NWR** contains most of the coral reef resources within the United States. We are actively working with our partners to find ways to provide better protection for these reefs and their inhabitants. One option currently being explored is to expand and more clearly define the marine boundaries of the Refuge.

• The acquisition of additional lands adjacent to the **James Campbell NWR** is critical for restoration of wetland habitat for four species of endangered waterbirds as well as migratory species. This land purchase will also connect two disjunct refuge units, increase badly needed wetland habitat, protect coastal dune habitat, and enable us to conduct compatible public environmental education programs on Oahu that could benefit millions of visitors annually with minimal disturbance to wildlife on the Refuge. Currently the seller is interested in negotiating with us and the Preliminary Project Proposal has been approved.

• Language in the Fiscal Year 2000 Interior Appropriations bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to undertake the steps necessary to designate Midway Atoll as a **National Memorial to the Battle of Midway.** We are working with the National Park Service and several private organizations with a long-standing interest in Midway to pursue such a designation, perhaps in time for a dedication during the June 4-6 Battle of Midway anniversary.

• Hakalau Forest NWR is initiating efforts with the Department of Hawaiian Homelands that will create wildlife corridors to the Puu Kanakaleonui area through grazing land on **Parker Ranch**. Through fencing and habitat restoration efforts, these wildlife corridors will connect two important foraging areas on Mauna Kea for Hawaii's native forest birds.

• With the recognition by the U.S. Air Force that **Johnston Atoll NWR** will "automatically reassert itself as the primary use" of the atoll when Department of Defense agencies depart, we are working closely with the military to coordinate Refuge needs for contaminant cleanup and for the destruction and removal of unnecessary infrastructure.

• In the mid-1990s, **Hakalau Forest NWR** began construction of a **residence for work crews.** Because the Refuge is so far from the

Hilo area, its maintenance crew lives on the Refuge during the week rather than waste time commuting at least 5 hours a day. The residence is still incomplete due to funding shortfalls. An additional $300,000 is needed in construction funds to complete the project and provide a safe, functional residence for the Hakalau staff.

• After completing a Biological Opinion for military activities at Makua Military Reservation on Oahu in 1999, we are now in preliminary discussions with the U.S. Army regarding formal consultation for routine military training activities at **Pohakuloa Training Area on Hawaii**. The area provides habitat for about 20 rare, threatened, and endangered species of plants, birds, invertebrates, and the Hawaiian hoary bat.

• We are working diligently to comply with the U.S. District Court order that we reconsider **critical habitat designation for 245 Hawaiian plant species**. An additional 10 plant species have been added to the schedule. This workload is not fully funded and is impacting the Service's ability to provide Endangered Species Act protection to other worthy candidate species.

• With our partners in the State of Hawaii's Department of Land and Natural Resources, we recently released for public review and comment a draft environmental assessment examining alternative reintroduction sites for **the critically endangered 'alala**. Private landowner cooperation will be essential for most of these alternatives, and the availability of Safe Harbor Agreements for these landowners will be crucial.