

4.13 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

This section is an analysis of the potential impacts on public services and public utilities. Public services include police, fire, and emergency medical. Public utilities include potable water, stormwater, wastewater, solid waste management, telephone, and electricity.

4.13.1 Impact Methodology

An impact is identified when the requirements of a project alternative increase demand on an existing public service or public utility. Analyzing a project alternative and its anticipated need for public safety and public utility services identifies potential impacts. When a project alternative requires additional resources of a public service or utility, the increase in demand is estimated. These estimates are compared to the capacity of the public utility to determine if the capacity would be exceeded.

4.13.2 Factors Considered for Determining Significance of Impacts

Factors considered in determining if an alternative would have a significant impact on public services or utilities include the extent or degree to which its implementation would result in the following:

- Disrupt a public service as a result of a programmatic demand beyond the capacity of the provider;
- Require a public utility service beyond the capacity of the provider to the point that substantial expansion, additional facilities, or increased staffing levels would be necessary; or
- Generate additional quantities of stormwater runoff that could not be disposed of by the existing drainage system.

4.13.3 Summary of Impacts

No Action Alternative

Less than Significant Impacts

Solid Waste Management. Less than significant impacts would be expected as a result of solid waste generation associated with ongoing air lasing target maintenance. Increasing the frequency of contracted solid waste management services could address any additional nonhazardous solid waste generated by increased activity at MMR.

No Impacts

Police, fire, and emergency medical service. No impacts on police, fire, and emergency medical services are expected because there would be no increase in the demand for service. MMR would remain under the jurisdiction of federal police and fire services. County ambulance and emergency medical services would remain available in the area.

Summary of Potential Public Services and Utilities Impacts

Impact Issues	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1 MMR (Reduced Capacity Use with Some Weapons Restrictions)	Alternative 2 MMR (Full Capacity Use with Some Weapons Restrictions)	Alternative 3 MMR (Full Capacity Use with Fewer Weapons Restrictions)	Alternative 4 PTA (Full Capacity Use with Fewer Weapons Restrictions)
Police, fire, and emergency medical service	○	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Potable water	○	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Wastewater	○	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Solid waste management	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Stormwater	○	○	○	○	⊙
Telephone	○	○	○	○	⊙
Electricity	○	○	○	○	⊙

LEGEND:

- ⊗ = Significant impact
- ⊙ = Significant impact mitigable to less than significant
- ⊙ = Less than significant impact
- = No impact
- + = Beneficial impact

Potable water and wastewater. No impacts are anticipated on the potable water and wastewater under No Action. The Army's presence at MMR would likely be reduced to minimal levels, involving maintenance and stewardship programs only.

Stormwater. No impact on the stormwater system is anticipated under No Action. No construction that could increase runoff is planned at MMR. Stormwater quality as it is affected by soil erosion is addressed in Section 4.8.

Telephone. No impact is expected on the telephone system under No Action. Telecommunication systems at MMR are being converted to the DoD HITS system, at which time MMR would receive a new phone number. The conversion would relieve demand on the commercial and residential telephone system operated by Verizon.

Electricity. No impacts on the electrical system are expected under No Action. Electrical consumption is expected to remain at or below present levels with the reduction of activities at MMR.

Alternative 1 (Reduced Capacity Use with Some Weapons Restrictions)***Less than Significant Impacts***

Police, fire, and emergency medical service. Less than significant impacts on police, fire, and emergency medical services are expected. MMR would remain under the jurisdiction of federal police and fire services. Emergency medical transport is typically provided by an available military vehicle or helicopter.

Potable water. The average daily consumption of water between September 2001 and February 2003 was approximately 6,700 gallons per day (25,400 liters per day), equivalent to 0.073 percent of the average Waianae Water District consumption for fiscal year 2001. An increase in employee consumption of potable water is not likely because staffing levels are not expected to increase.

Units training at MMR typically furnish their own 500-gallon (1,900-liter) water trucks, or “water buffaloes,” as a source of drinking water. A full water truck is capable of providing a day’s supply of water to a 150-soldier company. Potable water is drawn from the MMR freshwater tank to refill the water trucks when needed.

Proposed mitigation measures for wildfire management would increase the on-site storage capacity and would improve water distribution for fighting fires.

Compared to historic levels, the total quantity of water used at MMR is expected to remain approximately the same. Proposed improvements would eliminate the need to obtain water from an off-site county-owned fire hydrant. The increased storage and improved delivery systems are intended to allow trucks to be filled on-site and to eliminate the need for water trucks entirely.

Wastewater. Training under Alternative 1 would have a less than significant impact on the permanent wastewater system as staffing levels are expected to remain constant. Additional portable toilets would be supplied to meet the demand of the units training at MMR.

Solid waste management. Alternative 1 would not have a significant impact on solid waste management. Increasing the frequency of contracted solid waste management services could address any additional nonhazardous solid waste generated by increased activity at MMR.

No Impacts

Stormwater. No impact on the stormwater system is anticipated under Alternative 1. No construction that could significantly increase runoff is planned at MMR. Stormwater quality as it is affected by soil erosion is addressed in Section 4.8.

Telephone. No impact is expected on the telephone system under Alternative 1. Telecommunication systems at MMR are being converted to the DOD HITS system, at which time MMR would receive a new phone number. The conversion would relieve demand on the commercial and residential telephone system operated by Verizon.

Electricity. Impacts on the electrical system are not expected under Alternative 1. Units training at MMR typically supply their own power with portable generators. The sole exception is power for the tactical operations center, which is supplied by the administration building as a matter of convenience. The tactical operations center is capable of operating on generator power as well. Electrical consumption is expected to be similar to historic levels.

Alternative 2 (Full Capacity Use with Some Weapons Restrictions)

The public services and utility requirements and potential impacts are the same as those described under Alternative 1.

Alternative 3 (Full Capacity Use with Fewer Weapons Restrictions)

The public services and utility requirements and potential impacts are the same as those described under Alternative 1.

Alternative 4 (Full Capacity Use with Fewer Weapons Restrictions), Pōhakuloa Training Area**Less than Significant Impacts**

Police, fire, and emergency medical service. Less than significant adverse effects on law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency medical services would be expected. The increase in training activities could increase the demand for these services, but they should be adequate to accommodate such an increase. There would be no change in jurisdiction for any law enforcement agencies or fire departments (US Army and USACE. 2004).

Potable water. Increased training maneuvers could increase the demand for potable water at PTA, but this should not have a significant adverse effect on the potable water supply system. Water supplied to the Twin

Pu‘u range location would be brought in by truck, and no wells or distribution lines would be required.

Wastewater and Stormwater. The wastewater and stormwater collection and treatment systems at PTA are anticipated to have adequate capacity to handle increases in volume that could result from Alternative 4. New impervious surfaces would be limited to range control and maintenance facilities.

Solid waste management. The range to be constructed would generate construction and demolition waste that could reduce the useful life of the landfill, but this reduction should be negligible. This waste stream would be minimized by recycling. A minimal increase in solid waste would result from increases in training. These changes should be within the capacity of the existing waste collection and disposal system.

Telephone. Construction of the range maintenance and control facilities would include some additional telecommunications lines and fiber optic cabling. These cables would extend service from existing locations.

Electricity. The HELCO substation and distribution system is estimated to be adequate to supply the anticipated energy demands of the range facility. Secondary power lines from these primary overhead lines would be extended underground to pad-mounted transformers on the site, from which range targets, lights, maintenance, and control facilities would be powered.