

7.9. SOUTH RANGE ACQUISITION AREA (SRAA)

7.9.1. General Description.

a. Location and Size. The South Range Acquisition Area is located in the central portion of Oahu, and borders the southern portion of SBMR.

b. Military Land Use. The SRAA is not yet owned by the military, but is a planned acquisition to accommodate the SBCT Transformation to occur sometime in the near future. Training is expected to be limited to a fixed target range to be used for qualification training. Limited maneuver training may also be practiced.

c. Training Capabilities. A qualifying training range (QTR-2) is expected to be constructed to satisfy the Army's need for a range at which to qualify soldiers for marksmanship.

d. Climate. The climate is almost identical to SBMR. The following information is from SBMR.

(1) Rainfall. The average rainfall varies with elevation and exposure; the averages inland at higher elevations of SBMR are considered representative of the island averages and usually exceed 50 in annually, while the overall average for this subinstallation is 43.75 in. The spring/summer (April-October) monthly average is 4.2 to 9.6cm (1.63 to 3.78 in), and for fall/winter (November-March) months the range is 10.5 to 15.8cm (4.14 to 6.21 inches).

(2) Temperature. The annual average temperatures at Schofield Barracks Military Reservation range from 20.6° C (69° F) in January and February to 25° C (77.0° F) in August.

(3) Relative Humidity. Average RH from July 1999 to July 2002 measured by the SBMR RAWS was 81%. Over the same period, RH ranged from an average low of 75% in June to a high of 86% in December.

(4) Wind. Prevailing winds are northeasterly trade winds from 4 to 12 mph in the warmer summer months, and lighter southeasterly winds prevail in winter months.

e. Topography. SRP will sit on fields previously used for pineapple cultivation. These are gently sloping and are broken by gullies of varying depth.

7.9.2. Vegetation Fuels Classification.

The wildland fire fuel types found at SRAA have been categorized into five classes (Figure 20 and Table 7.2.1). These classes were derived from the National Forest Fire Laboratory (NFFL) fuel behavior models as defined by Anderson (1982). For a full description of Oahu fuel types and their derivation see Section 3.5.

Table 7.9.1
Fuel Types at SRAA

<i>Fuel Type</i>	<i>Fuel Model</i>	<i>Vegetation Classifications Included (Genus only)</i>
Tall Alien Grassland	Guinea Grass Custom	<i>Leucaena/Panicum, Melinis/Panicum, Panicum</i>
Eucalyptus Forest	NFFL 10	<i>Eucalyptus, Melaleuca</i>
Mixed Forest	NFFL 8	<i>Metrosideros/Acacia koa/Dicranopteris</i>
Kukui Forest	Kukui Custom	<i>Aleurites</i>
Developed/Denuded	None	<i>Agriculture, Urban Development, Bog, Open Water, Roads</i>

7.9.3. Fire History for SRAA. The SRAA is not owned by USARHAW, so no military ignited fires have occurred there. Agricultural burning has been practiced here in the past, but no fire records are available.

7.9.4 Resource Protection.

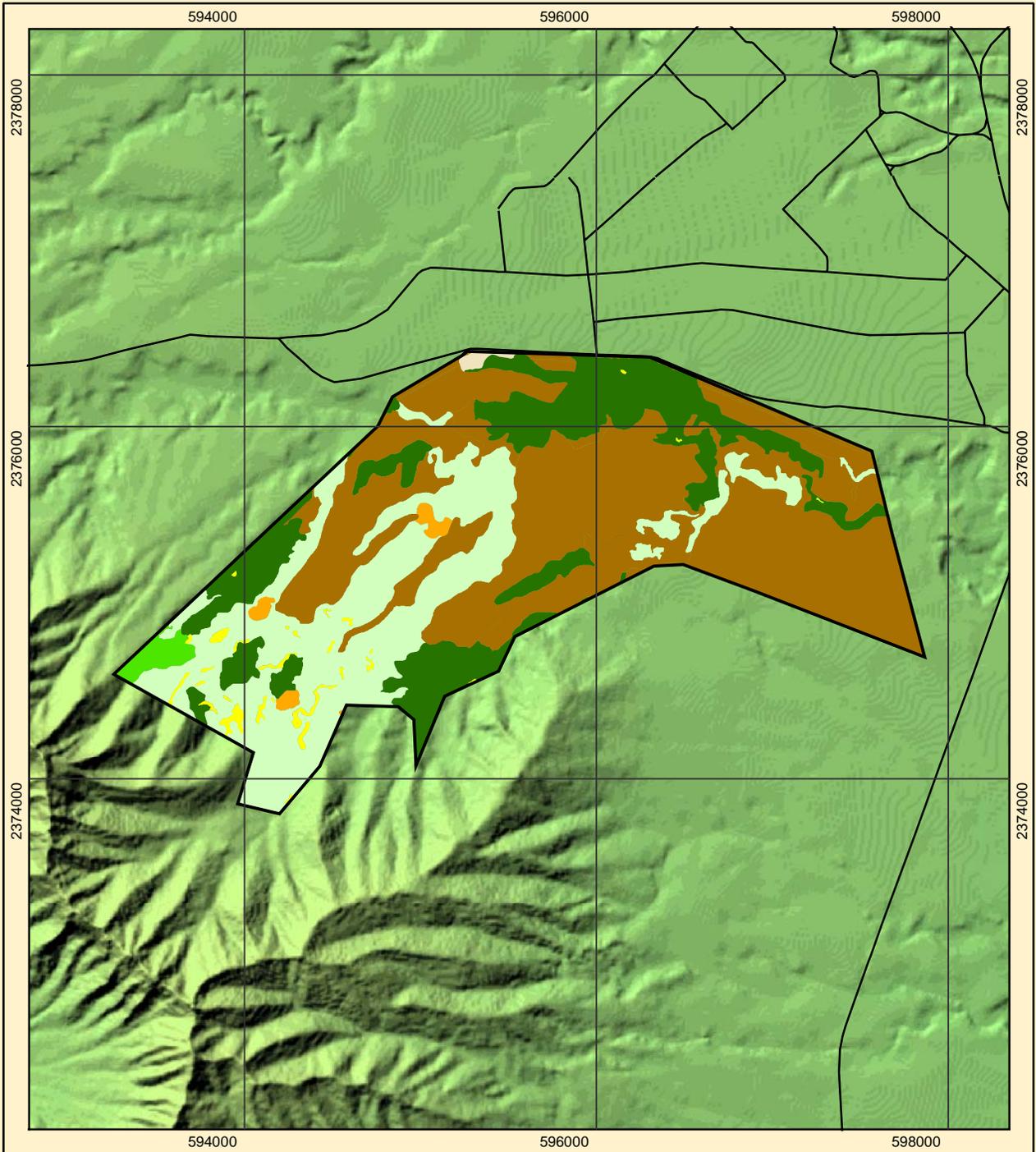
a. Biological Sensitive Areas (BSA). No BSA’s have been identified in SRAA

b. Protected Species. According to the Biological Assessment for Endangered Species Act, Section 7 Consultation on Routine Military Training and Transformation of the Second Brigade to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division (Light), U.S. Army Hawaii, no federally listed species will be affected by military training at SRAA.

c. Cultural Resources. Surveys by Garcia and Associates (GANDA) performed for USARHAW have documented 44 archeological or other sites of significance.

South Range Acquisition Area Fuels

Figure 20



1:35,000

0 500 1,000
Meters

0 0.5 1
Mile

Data Source: Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands 2003
IKONOS 4 meter Multispectral Imagery

Fuels

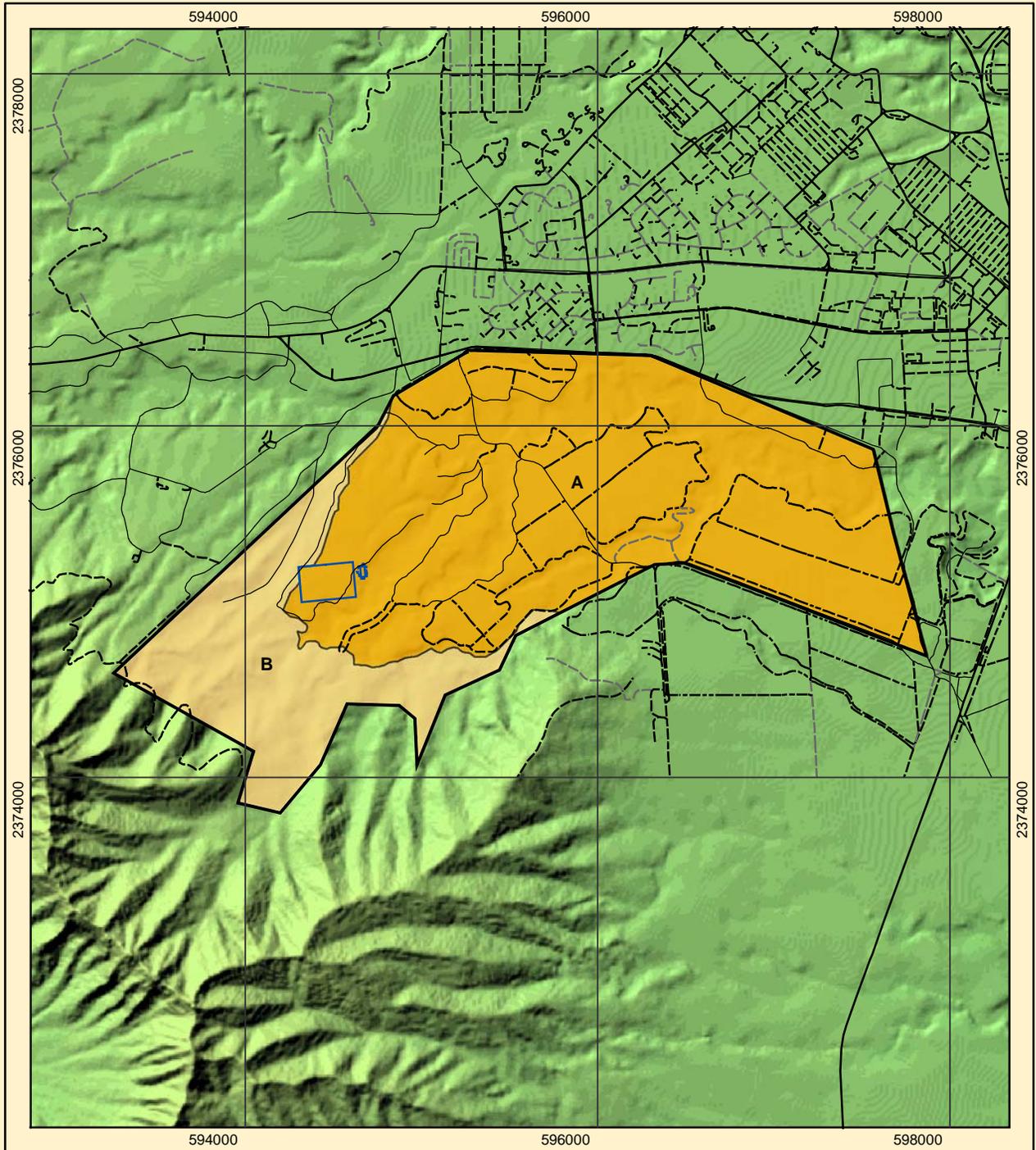
- Christmas Berry Shrublands
- Developed/Denuded
- Eucalyptus Forest
- Ironwood Forest
- Kukui Forest
- Mixed Forest
- Short Alien Grassland
- Tall Alien Grassland

Legend

- Installation Boundary
- Primary Roads

South Range Acquisition Area Pre-Suppression Priority

Figure 21



1:35,000

0 500 1,000
Meters

0 0.5 1
Mile

Data Source: Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands 2003

Pre-Suppression Priority

- None
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

- Installation Boundary
- QTR2 Range

Legend

Roads

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary
- Unimproved

CHAPTER 7 – FIRE MANAGEMENT AREAS – SRAA

7.9.5. Fire Protection.

a. Firebreak System. One firebreak is planned for SRAA that will contain all training planned (Figure 22). There are also a number of existing roads that will serve as firebreaks during fire suppression. They will not be kept at firebreak standards and will only be maintained to the extent necessary for vehicle access.

b. Fuels Modification. Fuel modifications by mechanical crushing, chemical herbicide, and prescribed burning techniques (where applicable) shall be utilized whenever possible and necessary. Where it is not possible to crush and/or prescribed burn, selective clearing and removal with hand labor will be considered. It is expected that the firing range and the immediate surrounding area will be mowed regularly, similar to the current fuels management on the CR ranges at SBMR.

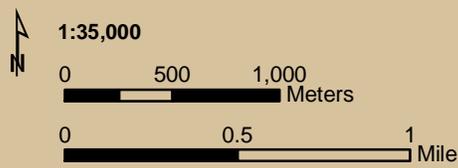
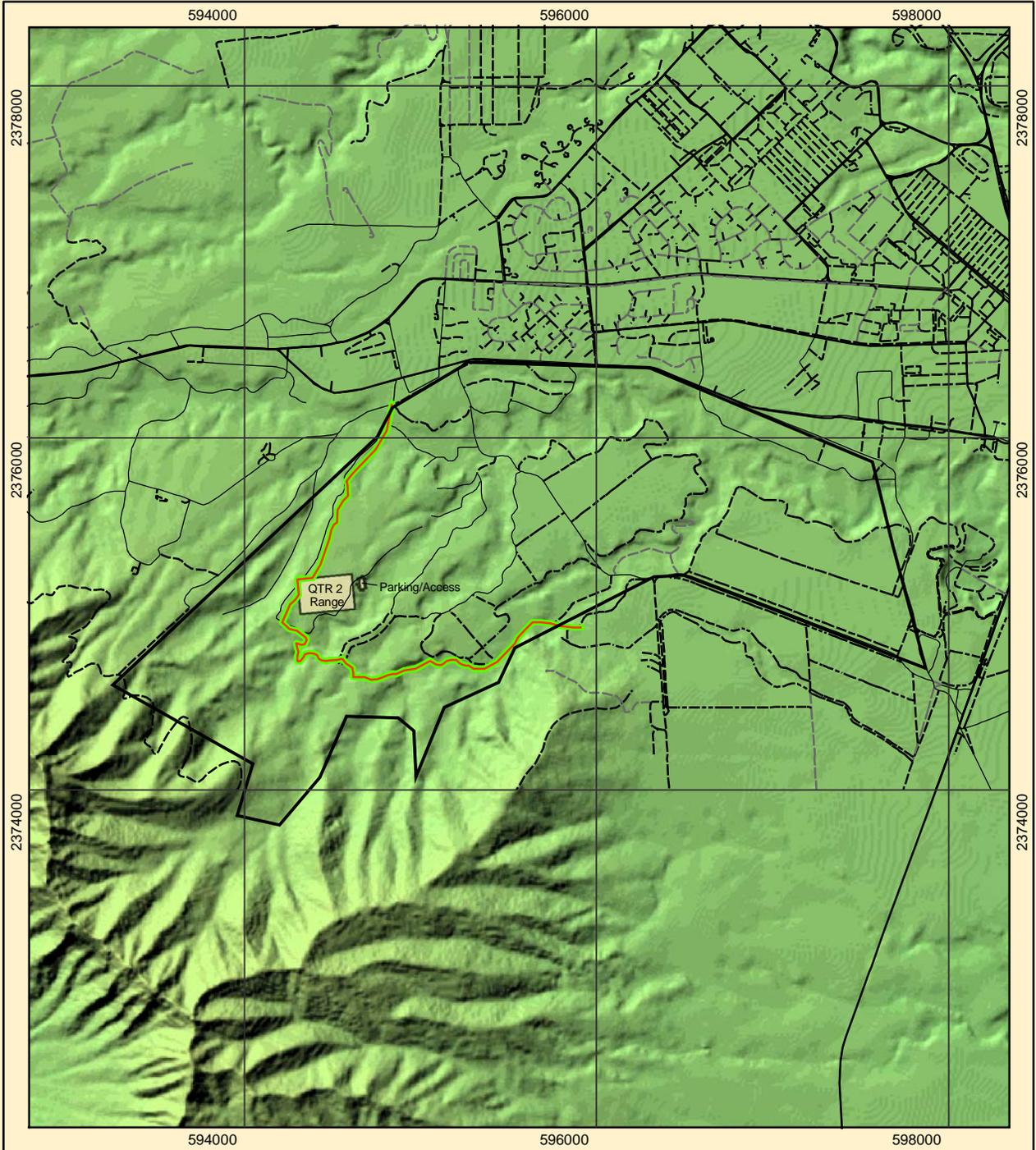
7.9.6 Project Budget FY 03 to 05

PROJ/FEWR NO.	PROJECT TITLE	EST COST (x \$1000)	FUNDED BY	FY
TA100123J	Construct New SRAA Firebreak QTR2	125	DPW ENV	O5
TA100133J	Construct New Dip Pond South Range	75	DPW TCCC	O5
TA100143J	Fuel Modification/Vegetation Control South Range	25	DPW ENV	O5
TA100153J	Install New RAWS Unit South Range	18	DPW ENV	O4
	Sub Total	243		

*See Annex I for the sustainment budget

South Range Acquisition Area Firebreaks and Fuels Management

Figure 22



Data Source: Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands 2003
USARHAW IFSO

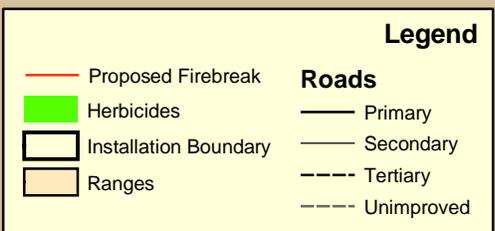


Table 7.9.2
Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Species
At South Range Acquisition Area*

Status	Hawaiian / Common Name	Scientific Name
PLANTS:	None	
ANIMALS:	None	

*According to Biological Assessment for Endangered Species Act, Section 7 Consultation on Routine Military Training and Transformation of the Second Brigade to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division (Light), U.S. Army Hawaii. Various Sites, Island of Oahu. 21 March, 2003.