

6.14 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

6.14.1 Affected Environment

Police, Fire, and Emergency Medical Services

DMR has no standing medical facilities; units that come to train at DMR bring their own “combat lifesavers,” who are medical technicians. In cases of medical emergency, soldiers can be airlifted to Tripler Army Medical Center, which is only fifteen minutes by air from DMR (Garo 2002b).

DMR has no police facilities. Military police respond from SBMR, and City and County of Honolulu respond from Wahiawā, as needed. Where fire services are needed, the federal multi-agency fire response team at SBMR is called upon. For both fire and police services, there is extensive coordination with Honolulu City and County fire and police departments (Garo 2003).

Water Distribution

The State of Hawai‘i is responsible for maintaining the water supply at DMR through a leased contract, although the Army owns the land and infrastructure for the system. A 100,000-gallon (378,541-liter) reservoir on Kuaokalā Ridge provides water to DMR through a 6-inch (15.2-centimeter) cast iron line, assisted by a booster pump. A 4-inch (10.2-centimeter) galvanized iron line distributes potable water, and a 12-inch (30.5-centimeter) cast iron line distributes water for fire fighting. The distribution system is made up of approximately 46,325 linear feet (14,120 linear meters) of pipeline, two pumps, one well, and 10 valves. Nine fire hydrants serve the fire suppression needs of the installation. Water from the DMR system supplies operations within the base, Camp Erdman, and Air Force Ka‘ena Point Satellite Tracking Station. The condition of the infrastructure for this system was rated as good to very good (C. H. Guernsey & Company 2001).

Wastewater and Stormwater

The most recent map of the stormwater and wastewater systems at DMR is dated January 30, 1958. It shows that the stormwater system at DMR consists of a network of open drainage ditches that convey surface drainage from intermittent stream channels at the foot of the slopes south of DMR and from the south side of the runway area to three underground concrete pipelines beneath the east, center, and west ends of the runway. The concrete pipelines discharge to outfalls at the shoreline of the Pacific Ocean north of DMR.

Sanitary wastewater generated at facilities at the southwest end of the runway, and south of the taxiway, is conveyed to each of two septic tanks that serve the two clusters of buildings. Sanitary wastewater from the cluster of buildings adjacent to the south side of the central portion of the runway is conveyed to a septic tank on the opposite (north) side of the runway, just north of Mokulē‘ia Road. Effluent from this septic tank is discharged via a 10-inch (25.4-centimeter) pipeline to an underwater offshore outfall.

Solid Waste Management

Based on the waste and recycling streams generated during the third quarter of 2002, an estimated 4.0 tons of industrial solid waste is generated annually by the Ka'ena Point Satellite Tracking Station, representing about 0.1 percent of the total estimated annual industrial waste stream generated by Army installations in Hawai'i (USARHAW 2002a). DMR has no recycling services (Ching 2002a).

Telephone

Verizon Hawai'i provides commercial telephone service, mainly from direct buried lines, which are deteriorated and have virtually no useful life remaining. ATT-HITS provides official phone service to the Army in duct lines. The Army is responsible for repairing and maintaining the official lines and for providing underground ducts for the commercial phone lines (C. H. Guernsey & Company 2001).

Electricity and Natural Gas

A 12.47-kV distribution circuit receives power from HECO and distributes it to DMR via 0.2 mile (0.32 km) of overhead primary distribution lines, owned by the Army. Within the DMR service area, there is 0.2 mile (0.32 km) of secondary overhead distribution lines and 0.2 mile (0.32 km) of underground secondary distribution lines. Approximately 12 electrical service connections, owned by the State of Hawai'i, and six 25-kVA pole-mounted transformers are within the DMR service area; three of these transformers feed Army loads. The condition of both the overhead and underground lines has been classified as poor to marginal, with less than 20 percent of their useful life remaining. The condition of the three Army pole transformers was rated as fair to good, with 40 to 60 percent of their useful life remaining (C. H. Guernsey & Company 2001).

A pump providing water to Ka'ena Point is powered by a DMR line, and the State of Hawai'i is powering its field operations and hangars from a connection to the Army's secondary line (C. H. Guernsey & Company 2001).

6.14.2 Environmental Consequences***Summary of Impacts***

As illustrated in Table 6-30, less than significant long-term adverse effects are expected from the Proposed Action. The increases in the number of soldiers training at DMR would increase demand on utilities and services. Additional utilities would be provided for the projects requiring increased capacity; otherwise, the existing systems have adequate capacity to provide for these changes. No substantial increase in demand on these systems is expected at DMR because no new staff would be added and no additional training facilities would be constructed.

Table 6-30
Summary of Potential Public Services and Utilities Impacts at DMR

Impact Issues	Proposed Action	Reduced Land	
		Acquisition	No Action
Impacts on police, fire, and emergency medical services	⊕+	⊕+	○
Impacts on water distribution	⊙	⊙	○
Wastewater and stormwater impacts	○	○	○
Solid waste management	⊙	⊙	○
Impacts on telephone service	○+	○+	○
Impacts on electricity and natural gas	⊙	⊙	○

In cases when there would be both beneficial and adverse impacts, both are shown on this table. Mitigation measures would only apply to adverse impacts.

LEGEND:

⊗ = Significant	+ = Beneficial impact
⊙ = Significant but mitigable to less than significant	N/A = Not applicable
⊕ = Less than significant	
○ = No impact	

Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative)

Less Than Significant Impacts

Police, fire, and emergency medical services. Minor long-term adverse effects on law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency medical services are expected. The increase in training activities and the number of soldiers involved in training could increase the demand for these services, but they should be adequate to accommodate such an increase. Jurisdiction would not change for any law enforcement agencies or fire departments. Moving most military traffic to Dillingham Trail would improve safety on public roads, which would be a beneficial effect.

Water distribution. Minimal long-term adverse effects are expected from the Proposed Action. Increased training maneuvers could increase the demand for potable water at DMR; however, no new staff would be added and no additional training facilities would be constructed. Construction of Dillingham Trail should not place an increased demand on the potable water system. Therefore, this increase should not have a significant adverse effect on the potable water supply system.

Solid waste management. Minimal long-term adverse effects are expected from the Proposed Action. Construction of Dillingham Trail would generate construction and demolition waste that could reduce the useful life of the landfill; however, this reduction should be negligible and this waste stream could be minimized by recycling. Increased training maneuvers could increase solid waste generation at DMR, but this increase should be within the capacity of the existing waste collection and disposal system. No new staff would be added and no additional training facilities would be constructed; therefore, this increase should not have a significant adverse effect on the solid waste disposal system.

Electricity. Minimal long-term adverse effects are expected from the Proposed Action because no new staff would be added and no additional training facilities would be constructed. The new Stryker training maneuvers would not be expected to place an increased demand on the electrical distribution system.

No Impacts

Wastewater and stormwater. Long-term adverse effects would not occur under the Proposed Action because no new staff would be added and no additional training facilities would be constructed. Construction of Dillingham Trail would include drainage improvements, culverts at stream crossings, grass and concrete swales, and drainage structures and lines to manage stormwater runoff. New training maneuvers would not generate increased wastewater or create additional impervious surfaces and is not expected to significantly increase the rate or volume of stormwater runoff.

Telephone. The Proposed Action could have beneficial effects on the telephone system at DMR. The construction of Dillingham Trail would include placing new telecommunications lines along the side of the new paved road. The Proposed Action is expected to have no long-term adverse effects on the telephone system because no new staff would be added, no additional training facilities would be constructed, and new training maneuvers would not place additional demand on existing systems.

Reduced Land Acquisition Alternative

The impacts associated with Reduced Land Acquisition would be identical to those described for the Proposed Action.

No Action Alternative

No Impacts

Under No Action, existing conditions would continue. Jurisdiction would not change for any law enforcement agencies or fire departments, nor would there be increased demands on existing services. The demand for water, wastewater collection and treatment, solid waste collection and disposal, telephone systems, and electricity would not change because no new facilities would be constructed, no additional training would occur, and no new personnel would be added.