

7.14 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

7.14.1 Affected Environment

Police, Fire, and Emergency Medical Services

Military police from Schofield Barracks respond to emergency military situations. Response times are approximately 15 minutes. Civilian police emergencies are covered by the Honolulu Police Department in Kahuku. City and county fire departments respond to fire emergencies at KTA and KLOA. Responses are coordinated among these agencies and the federal fire station at SBMR cantonment. There are no standing medical facilities at KTA or KLOA; units that come to train at KTA/KLOA bring their own “combat lifesavers”, who are medical technicians. In cases of medical emergency, Soldiers can be airlifted to Triplet Medical Center, which is only ten minutes by air from KTA/ KLOA (Garro 2002b).

Water Distribution

Water used to be supplied to KTA through a system of wells, pumps, and pipelines; however, use of this system was discontinued in the mid-1990s after it was condemned. Water is now trucked in for training exercises, and range staff working at KTA/ KLOA use bottled water (Garro 2003).

Wastewater and Stormwater

The storm water system at KTA is shown on a general storm drainage map dated December 1985. The system is relatively simple. Nearly all storm water runoff is conveyed via natural slopes and drainages. Runoff from hill slopes above roadways is directed under the roadways via corrugated metal pipes. Stream crossings of roadways are via concrete culverts or corrugated metal pipe.

According to the most recent map of the sanitary sewer system at KTA, dated December 1985, there are four separate sanitary wastewater systems at KTA, including two at the Control Area, one at the Administrative Area, and one at the former Launcher Area (now abandoned). Each of these systems is similar, being comprised of a collection system with 6-inch (15.2-centimeter) pipelines that discharges via a distribution box to one or more open ponds (cesspools). The Control Area and the Administrative Area both include a mess hall, and each of the associated wastewater systems includes a grease interceptor. The generator building at the Control Area has a separate cesspool from the administration building, mess hall and barracks in the Control Area. Due to a revision in USEPA regulations, cesspools serving more than 20 people per day must be closed by April 5, 2005 (C. H. Guernsey & Company 2001).

Solid Waste Management

Based on the waste and recycling streams generated during the third quarter of 2002, an estimated four tons of industrial solid waste is generated by KTA annually, which represents about 0.1 percent of the total estimated annual industrial waste stream generated by Army installations in Hawai'i (USARHAW 2002a). KTA has no recycling services (Ching 2002a).

Communications

Verizon Hawai'i provides commercial telephone service to the housing areas, 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 KTA via 0.4 mile (0.64 kilometer) of overhead primary distribution lines. Approximately eight electrical service connections and six 100-kVA pole-mounted transformers are within the KTA service area; three of the transformers feed Army loads. The condition of the overhead line has been classified as marginal to fair, with 20 to 40 percent of its useful life remaining. The condition of the six Army pole transformers was rated as good to very good, with 60 to 80 percent of their useful life remaining (C. H. Guernsey & Company 2001).

7.14.2 Environmental Consequences**Summary of Impacts**

Less than significant long-term adverse effects are expected from the Proposed Action. The additional building space and facilities to be constructed, as well as any increases in training at new and existing facilities, would increase demand on utilities and services. Additional utilities would be provided for the projects that would require increased capacity; otherwise the existing systems would be expected to have adequate capacity to provide for these changes. The Proposed Action could have beneficial effects on the telecommunications and electrical systems at KTA because it would provide telecommunications and electrical infrastructure. No substantial increase in demand on these systems is expected at KTA because no new staff would be added.

No Action is expected to have no impacts on most public utilities and less than significant impacts on stormwater systems. No changes to the provision of police, fire, and emergency services would occur. The demand for water, wastewater collection and treatment, solid waste collection and disposal, telephone systems, and electricity would not change because no additional training would occur and no new personnel would be added. The potential public services impacts at KTA are summarized in Table 7-31.

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 could increase the demand for these services, but the current services should be adequate to accommodate such an increase. There would be no change in jurisdiction for any law enforcement agencies or fire departments.

Table 7-31
Summary of Potential Public Services Impacts at KTA

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 communications	○	○	○
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	

Water distribution. Less than significant long-term adverse effects are expected from the Proposed Action because no new staff would be added. Training exercises at the new CACTF would require minimal water use, all of which would be trucked to the site. Increased training maneuvers could increase the demand for potable water at KTA, but water at the new training facilities would be trucked in. The tactical vehicle wash would have a wash station using reclaimed water to minimize overall water usage, and the station would recycle water.

Wastewater and stormwater. Minor long-term adverse effects are expected from the Proposed Action. The new CACTF would create impervious surfaces covered by buildings and paving. Drainage from these surfaces would be controlled using curbs and gutters and other standard construction practices to minimize stormwater pollution and runoff. All sewage on the site would be collected in the aerated vault latrine that would be constructed on the CACTF site. Sewage would be removed by pumper truck, and no new sewage lines or septic field would be required. The tactical vehicle wash would have a wash station using reclaimed water to minimize overall water usage, and the station would recycle water to minimize wastewater disposal. Concrete curbing and a trench drain would control the flow of wastewater. The facility would be covered to limit rain infiltration and disposal of excess wastewater.

Solid waste management. Minor long-term adverse effects are expected from the Proposed Action. The building space and facilities 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 is expected as a result of increases in training at new and existing facilities. These changes should be within the capacity of the existing waste collection and disposal system.

Electricity. The Proposed Action would have beneficial effects on the electrical system and minor long-term adverse effects at KTA. A new 12.47-kV, three-phase primary line would be constructed to bring electrical power to the CACTF and would replace the power at the old Nike Command Site. At the CACTF, primary power would extend underground to two transformers that would bring the 120- or 240-volt secondary power underground to the appropriate CACTF buildings. Minimal increases in the demand for electrical service would result from the construction and operation of the tactical vehicle wash.

No Impacts

Communications. No adverse effects on telephone service are expected as a result of the Proposed Action at KTA. Telephone service would be provided as part of the CACTF by connecting to existing service within 3.7 miles (5.95 kilometers) of the site and extending to the CACTF site through overhead lines. Underground cables would extend telephone service between buildings. No changes to telephone service would result from the construction and operation of the tactical vehicle wash.

In an electromagnetic compatibility study for the Proposed Action, Army staff considered over 65,500 frequency records from the civil sector and other federal government agencies. The results indicate no significant interference problems should be encountered on O'ahu or the island of Hawai'i from the operation of the FTI system (US Army Development Test Command 2003).

Reduced Land Acquisition Alternative

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

No Action Alternative

No Impacts

The existing baseline for utilities would continue under the No Action Alternative. Under the status quo of No Action, no changes would occur to the jurisdiction 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, communications 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.