



U.S. Army Hawaii Transformation

My name is Ron Borne, the Transformation Manager for US Army Hawaii and like COL Schisser I want to thank you for taking the time to join us here tonight. I will be briefing you on why we are looking at a change to the Army in Hawaii by Transforming the 2nd Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division, and the proposed projects we would like to make that may have an effect on our community. The proposed action is the transformation of Army forces in Hawaii as described in the Notice of Intent. This involves the conversion of the Second Brigade into an Interim Brigade Combat Team, a more rapidly deployable force. I will describe this more in a few minutes. The proposed action would result in various changes to military lands in Hawaii. Categories of proposed activities include: fielding of new or modified weapon systems, armored vehicles and equipment (2) construction activities including erecting buildings and infrastructure, (3) land transactions such as acquisition of certain lands adjacent to our current training ranges; (4) deployment of forces and specific training for deployment (5) training to achieve and maintain readiness. (6) Other actions necessary to support a net increase of approximately 480 soldiers and 400 vehicles assigned to the 2nd Brigade.



The Army recognizes that potential impacts related to these proposals include: Cultural and historic impacts, impacts to natural resources such as plants and animals.

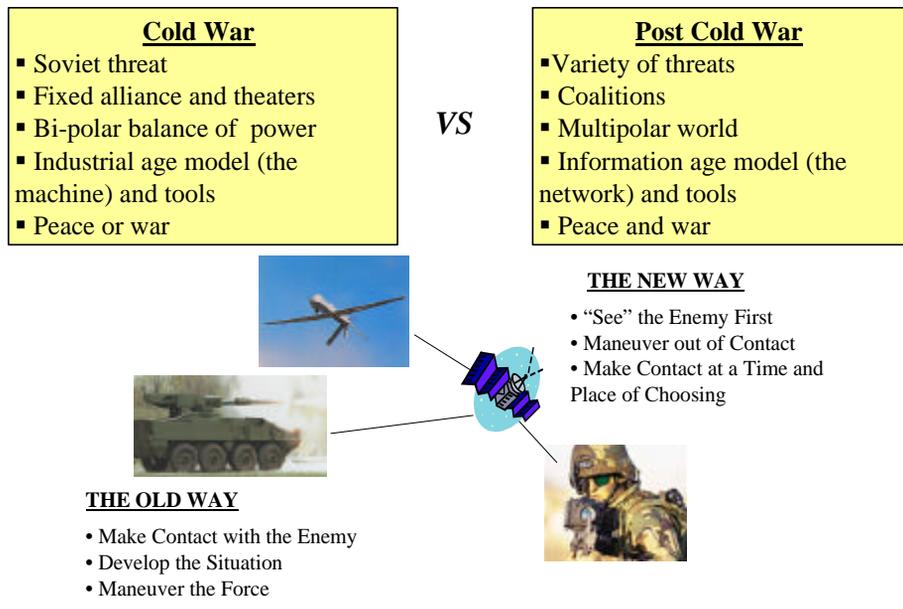
Impacts on water, air and noise as well as socio-economic impacts, as well as cumulative impacts.

We are here today to get your input on what impacts need to be analyzed in our EIS. Our EIS will look at alternatives to the proposed action. In our NOI we listed some proposed alternatives. A no action alternative-in which the Army will not transform in Hawaii and the alternative to transform using existing infrastructure and facilities as currently configured. We welcome your inputs to other alternatives for consideration.

Also, wanted to let you know that the Army is currently preparing an EIS for the return to live-fire training at Makua. Many of you might have attended the scoping meetings a couple of weeks back. That EIS is being prepared according to a settlement agreement entered by the Court. There was also a Makua Supplemental Environmental Assessment.

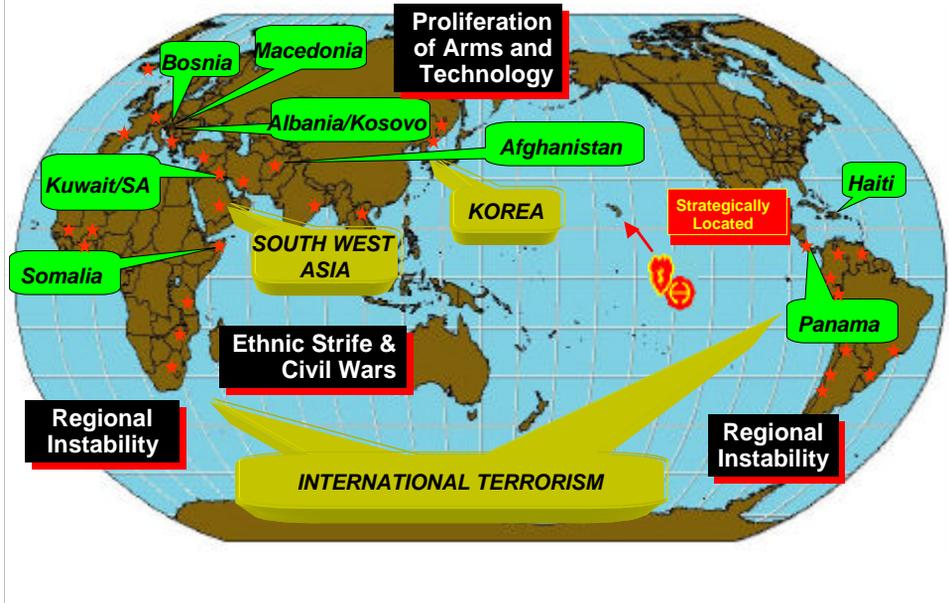
All Transformation related projects will be analyzed in this EIS. The Army may prepare some separate NEPA documents – EAs for Drum Road, South Land acquisition, and PTA land purchase. However, all Transformation projects will be wrapped into this EIS.

Why Transformation?



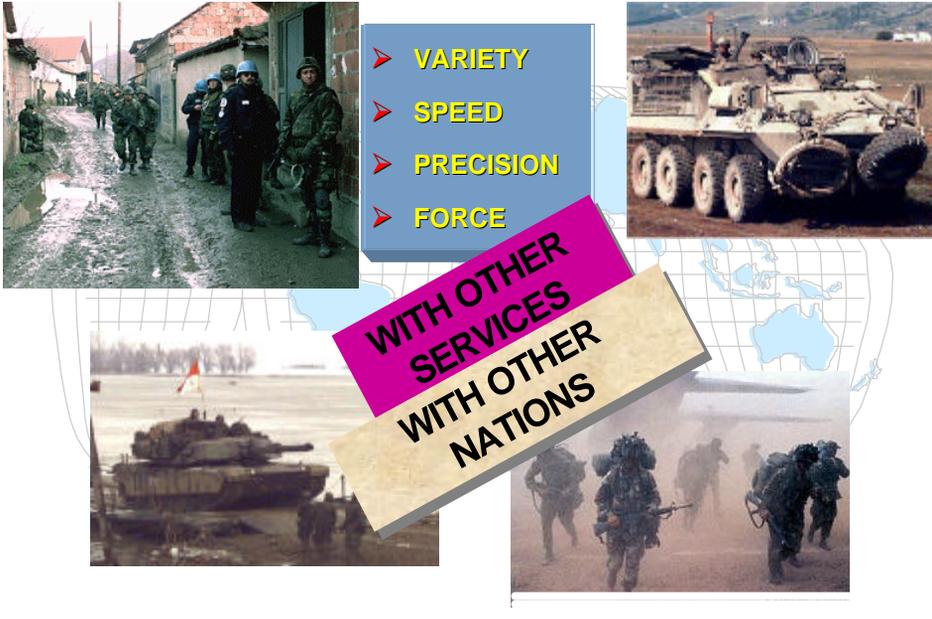
Why is the Army Transforming? Recently the world is a rapidly changing place and all the military services are changing to meet new challenges and missions around the globe. The Army as a whole is proposing to make changes that will effect the way it trains, equips, fights and interacts with civil populations in deployed areas. The term “Transformation” is chosen to describe how the Army will change to meet these new challenges. During our Cold War days we had the luxury of knowing our enemies, they had different uniforms and equipment, we had geographic lines to describe our differences such as the “Iron Curtain” or numbered “Parallels” that separated us and our ideologies. Our combat vehicles were designed to be heavy and powerful in order to meet an opposing Army similar to ourselves and what we had experienced in WWII. Thus we were always thinking “European” as the next battle front and planned accordingly. As an Army we would move against an opposition in mutually protected formations to find an enemy, figure out the strength and location of the opposition by firing weapons and then move against them to overcome this opposition with force. Today the tactics and our missions have changed. We may not be able to identify our enemies as easily as before and foes may change several times during a single operation. Our allies are now made up of coalitions, with some alliances forming right before or even during a military operation. Information or intelligence has always been an important part of military operations, but the speed and accuracy have increased multifold by our modern information age and the internet. Now we can rely on remote sensors, high technology and a wealth of intelligence to see a foe before he sees us and use our speed and maneuver to take advantage of his weakness and our strengths at a time and place of our choosing. Also not all military operations are declared wars or even open fighting conflicts, as Peacekeeping operations have become more a norm than the exception. We are not the only unit in the Army to begin Transformation; 2 Brigades at Ft Lewis WA, one each at Ft Wainright AK, Ft Polk LA, and the Pennsylvania National Guard.

POST COLD WAR ENVIRONMENT



As I have mentioned, in the past traditionally we have been able to predict potential areas of conflict and planned and prepared for such, and that is no longer the case. While we can still see areas of risk for conventional battles which have existed for years, we can no longer be able to predict where the next military necessity will be and to what level the military response is required. Just as the named areas shown are places we are at now or have been to recently, who may predict which of the other areas of concern will be the next “HOT” spot, and of course terrorism adds a whole new dimension as many times it knows no borders. As our military downsizes its numbers, the frequency of deployments strains the current Army force. Unfortunately possibilities for conflict remain real and the Army must remain ready. You can see how Hawaii is in an important location to many of these areas, as we are centrally located for strategic deployment.

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS



There are many operational factors which define our task as well, but variety, speed, precision and force are the most dynamic which face us today and describe the operational requirements of this new organization:

Variety. We do not know what the next response will be or to what level our participation is required. Our ability to respond must be flexible and coordinated. We no longer can depend on a built up infrastructure to support our deployment and operations.

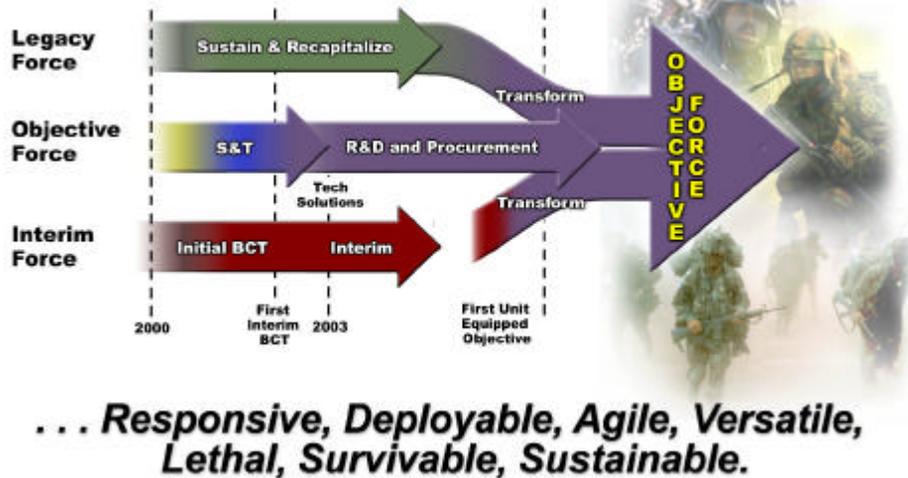
Speed. Fortunately, we are members of a country that takes a long time to determine if it wants to go to war or participate in a peace keeping operation. However, we also are a military in a society that once the determination has been made to deploy whether for peace or war, society expects a quick and accurate response. In the past our heavy forces that deployed to world hot spots took a a long time due to our weight and logistics requirement such as the Desert Storm deployment. The M1 Abrams tank, one of the best in the world weighs 70 tons. The number of class 70 bridges is limited around the world and many times non existent in third world countries. Many times just speed and timing can defuse a situation and deprive the opposition time to organize. One of these new units must be able to deploy within 96 hours and sustain itself for an indefinite period of time.

Precision. Accuracy in timing, movement and execution is a key part in convincing opposition you mean business. Along with public tolerance of aggressive action under certain situation, the public is intolerant of innocent casualties or collateral damages. Once force is necessary each of these soldiers will be equipped with lasers designators, night vision devices, intelligence information, and radios for communication.

Force. Force of arms or the ability to do so is still a necessity of an Army, and precise force must be used, or threatened to be used, to get our point across.

We are no longer alone in our missions and actions, as I spoke of coalitions earlier, we need to be able to operate in conjunction with other services and other nations in our operations.

The Army Transformation



Our focus is a future Objective Force, but to begin procuring and fielding the first Objective Force units it will take about 8 to 10 years

Even as we invest in the Objective Force we must maintain our current Legacy Force, which is unmatched heavy forces (M1/2), responsive light forces (Abn) , and agile Special Operations Forces

- For now we will recapitalize selected legacy units of our Abrams and Bradley and Apache weapons systems
 - To do so, we will invest in an Interim capability to do what we cannot do well today
 - Interim capability is a select number of brigades employing currently available, off-the-shelf equipment and technology
 - Interim forces will also allow us to train soldiers and grow leaders in the doctrine and organization of these new formations
- Every dollar we put in S&T now enhances the quality of the Objective Force. Today's the S&T requirement is an Army priority. We are challenging industry to assist us in designing the objective force. We are asking industry to get out of gun powder and into electro magnetic or electro chemical technology, we are also asking about fuel hybrid engines, to get our vehicles away from fossil fuels., we are also asking to see if we can use ceramics or alloys for ballistic protection to lighten the vehicles. All to save, weight, costs, fuels, logistics and lives.
- In the future the entire Army will Transform. The question is if the 25th Infantry Division transforms in Hawaii now as a part of an interim change, or later with the reminder of the Army.

Transformed Organization

Current Legacy Light Infantry Brigade Combat Team

- 3438 Officers and Enlisted
- 491 Light Wheeled Vehicles
- Current weapons
- Computers are only in command centers
- Voice over radio or telephone



Proposed Interim Brigade Combat Team

- 3918 Officers and Enlisted
- 891 Wheeled Vehicles
- Only new weapon introduced is in fact a older weapon (105MM Cannon)
- Computers in each vehicle
- Internet



**Increase of:
480 Soldiers
400 Vehicles**

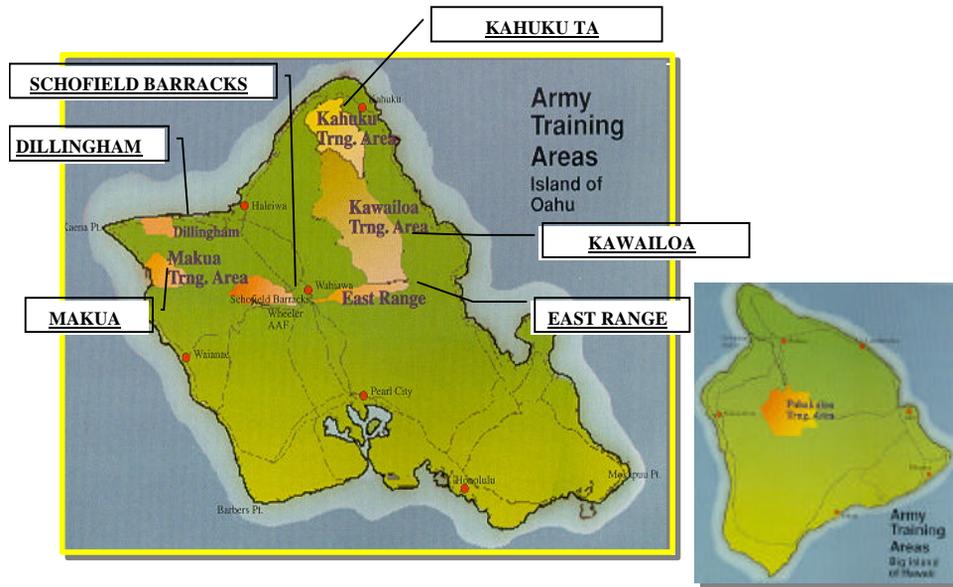
•For an example, to show an over view on the left shows some characteristics of a current light infantry brigade, as our 2nd Brigade is now, and the right shows some of the proposed traits of an Interim Brigade Combat Team.

•Overall it would be an increase in number of soldiers and vehicles assigned to Schofield and that would use the training areas in Hawaii.



- The new Brigade will look somewhat similar to the Army current structure in some of the traditional names.
- Three Infantry Battalions, which will have three infantry companies
 - Mortars - Infantry weapons - Mobile Gun - Sniper - Anti-Tank Missiles
- Recon, Surveillance, & Target Acquisition:
 - Reconnaissance Troops - Mounted Sensors - Embedded Human Intelligence Capabilities - Multi-Sensors - Electronic Warfare - Ground Radar - Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
- An Anti Armor Company
 - Mounted and dismounted Anti-Tank Missiles
- An Artillery Battalion, of towed artillery howitzers as we at Schofield have now.
- A Support Battalion, to provide logistical support
- A Combat Service Support Company
- MI Company to augment the RSTA and to sort through the intelligence from other sources
- Engineer Company, equipment as the engineers are on Schofield already to provide field support
- A Signal Company, to provide the communications need to keep the digital information flowing between the units and the command

CURRENT TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE OAHU



The unique environment of Hawaii provides for decentralized areas for operations like we will find in today's military operations. It also has a wide variety of terrain; open, tropical, urban, desert

While the Transformation of the Army in Hawaii is a state wide issue we will address the islands with a present and proposed Army starting with Oahu.

PROPOSAL: EXPAND AND IMPROVE OAHU TRAINING AREA ACCESS ROADS



SCOPE:

DILLINGHAM EASEMENT TRAIL:

- APPROXIMATELY 15 MILES
- ONE LANE, ALL WEATHER

DRUM ROAD:

- APPROXIMATELY 23 MILES
- TWO LANE ALL WEATHER ROAD

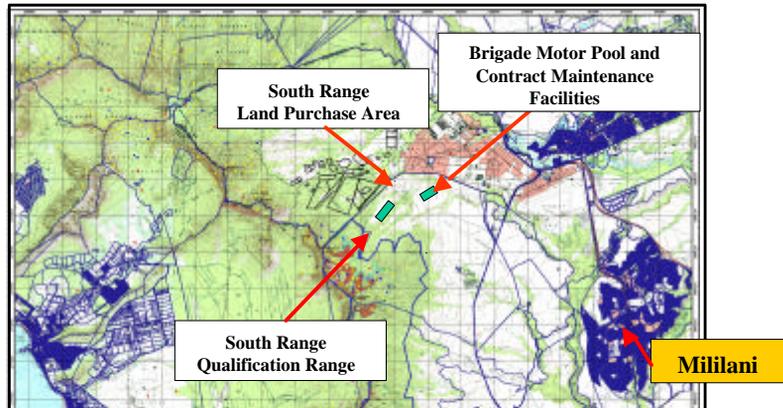
HELEMANO EASEMENT TRAIL:

- APPROXIMATELY 6 MILES
- ONE LANE, ALL WEATHER

As I've said before, the Army recognizes that there are many potential impacts. One of the concerns is the introduction of increased number of military vehicles and in traffic on public roads. Since we too are aware that the amount, type and timing of traffic on an island, which depends on a coastal road network, this is a concern of everyone. We are proposing to expand and improve the ability of the Army to access the current training areas while staying off public roadways.

We propose to establish a new vehicle trail from Schofield to Dillingham and one from Schofield to Helemano separating military vehicles destined to these areas with civil traffic. While these trails may still need to cross public roads they can do so at safe, controlled locations coordinate with the county and state. We also propose to improve the current military Drum Road to make it an all weather two lane road giving us year round access to the Kahuku training area. This coupled with timing of military movement will reduce potential traffic conflicts. This too is a real world training scenario for soldiers since traffic on restricted roadway is many times a local concern.

PROPOSAL: SOUTH RANGE LAND PURCHASE FOR TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS



SCOPE:

SOUTH RANGE QUALIFICATION RANGE

- SMALL ARMS (RIFLE AND PISTOL) QUALIFICATION RANGE

BRIGADE MOTOR POOL:

- MAINTENANCE FACILITIES
- TACTICAL VEHICLE PARKING
- EQUIPMENT STORAGE FACILITIES

Due to a shortage of training acres and the limited available space on Schofield proper we are proposing to purchase lands south of Schofield to build a motor pool for the new brigade to park the vehicles, and to develop a displaced rifle and pistol range from Schofield Barracks. While an exact acreage and location has not been defined, we are considering 1,500-2,100 acres. Coordination with neighbor land users is being made. Based on the concerns we have heard we have gone out with engineers who design ranges and we are proposing a design to remove the impacts from the Honouliuli Preserve, by reorienting the direction of the range. We have a proposed area but no specific boundaries, because we are still negotiating with land owners. We are also analyzing other alternatives.

The motor park would be built with the features to protect the environment, and the proposed range complex would use only standard ball ammunitions, like the types hunters use, and will not use tracers, to reduce wildfire possibilities, nor would any explosives be used in this area.

PROPOSAL: CONSTRUCT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS TRAINING FACILITIES

All These Facilities Are On Previously Developed Sites.



SCOPE:

<p><u>VIRTUAL FIGHTING TRAINING FACILITY:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INDOOR VIRTUAL COMPUTER MARKSMANSHIP AND SQUAD TRAINING FACILITY 	<p><u>RANGE CONTROL FACILITY:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RANGE SCHEDULING AND OPERATIONAL CONTROL FACILITY FOR ALL RANGES IN ONE BUILDING 	<p><u>MISSION SUPPORT TRAINING FACILITY:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOLDIER, UNIT, AND STAFF DIGITAL, VIRTUAL, AND CONSTRUCTIVE TRAINING FACILITY
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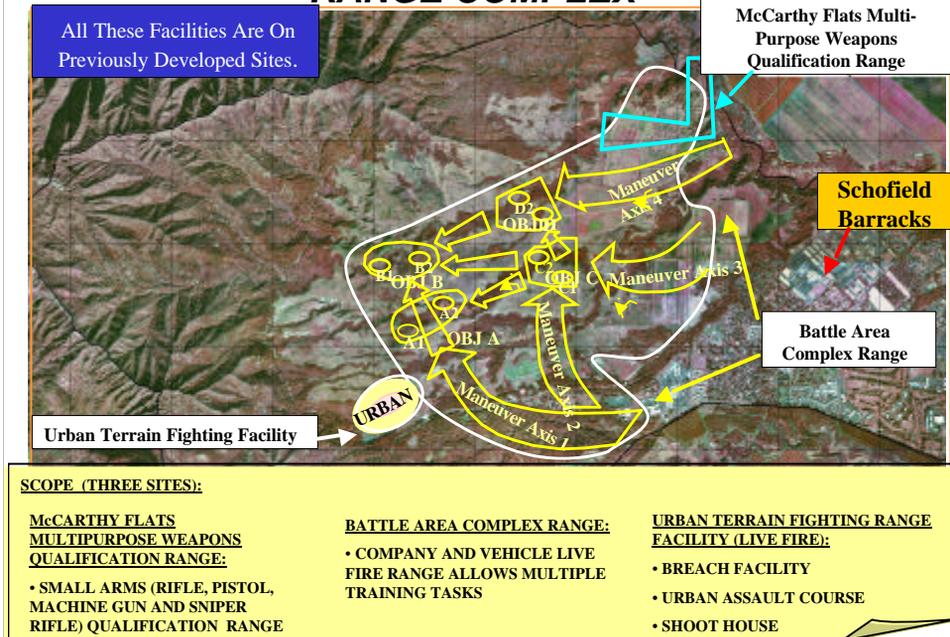
While not all training can be conducted by simulations some tasks can be taught in a virtual setting where precise tasks under controlled conditions can be monitored and controlled. We propose to build three new buildings on Schofield Barracks at already developed locations near the existing infrastructure.

One will be a building containing an individual through small unit virtual trainer not unlike what many police forces have that use computers to grade marksmanship and small team tasks. This system will use computers and laser technology much like you see for sale at many computer game stores, abide a little more complicated.

Another building will house a centralized facility for the control, safety, scheduling and maintenance of the training facilities on Oahu from one building housing Range Control.

The last is a building which will house a digital university to train the soldier on the equipment, task and tactics of the new unit. It will be a simulations center for unit staff training and battle tactics and also allow the linking of soldiers and leaders in Hawaii with other training facilities, data bases and like units around the world.

PROPOSAL: DEVELOP SCHOFIELD BARRACKS RANGE COMPLEX



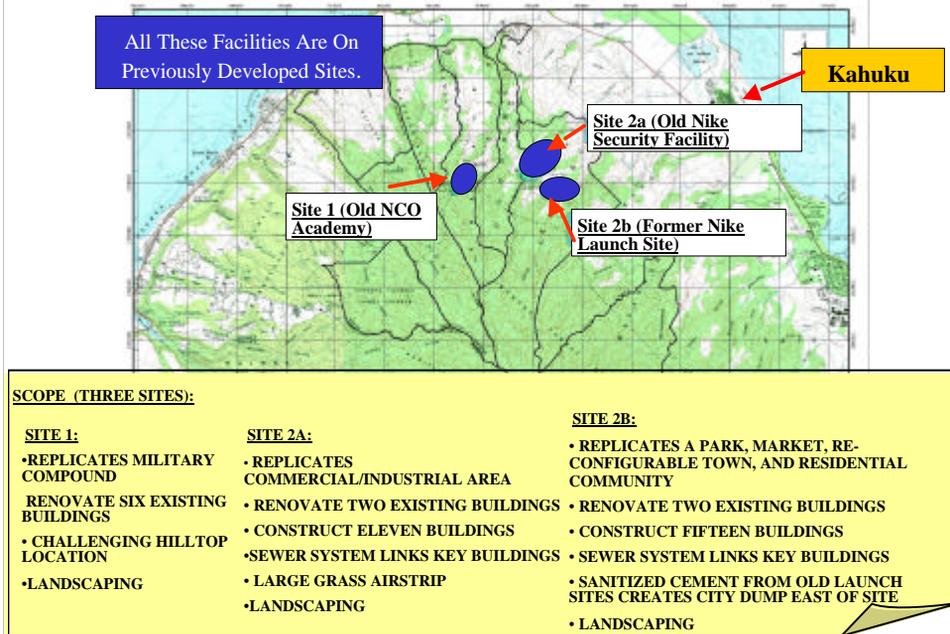
Three new range complexes will need to be built on Schofield. Gone are the days of single use ranges where a soldier would have to accomplish one task like zero, or sight a weapon in on one range and then move to another range to practice or score his or her marksmanship ability. The Army is building multi use ranges to reduce costs, maintenance and impacts to the environment and promoting facilities that do multiple tasks over a much smaller area.

As many of the weapons qualification requirements, which include fixed firing points and fixed targets, would be moved on to an single complex on the current McCarthy flats area of Schofield. Old ranges would be replaced with a multiuse range using the same target areas.

A Battle Area Complex would be built to allow the soldiers to train as groups and chose target areas and firing points as they would do in combat situation. It would also allow the soldier to train with the new vehicles in live fire training tasks and with other weapons and units.

As more of the worlds populated areas becomes built up, an urban fighting facility would be needed to train soldier with weapons and live ammunition in a controlled setting with the difficult tasks of fighting in urban areas. These facilities would be replicate a few simple buildings much like police training facilities or the “dodge city” scenario.

PROPOSAL: DEVELOP KAHUKU URBAN TERRAIN NON LIVE FIRE TRAINING FACILITY



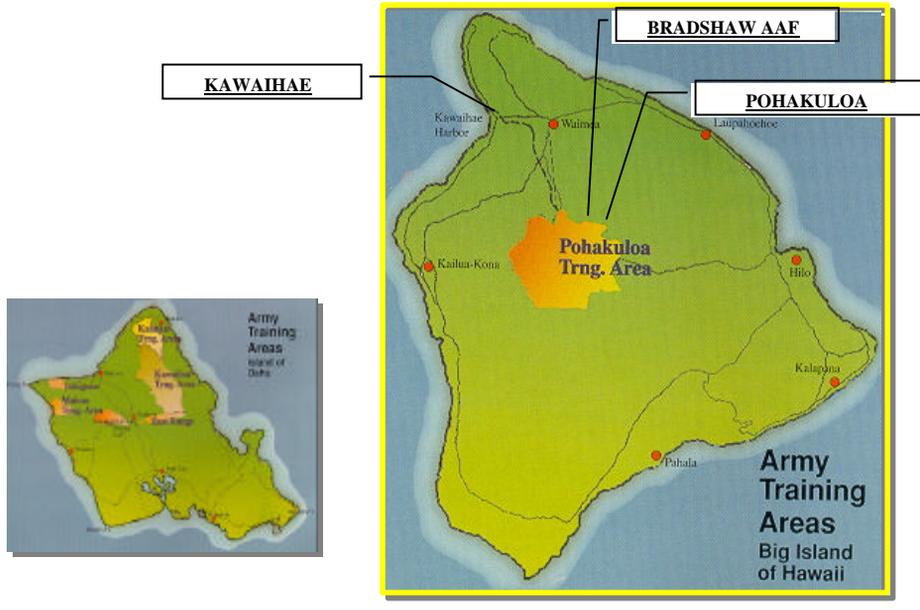
In conjunction with the urban live fire area at Schofield Barracks there are many other urban fighting tactics and peacekeeping tasks that can be trained without live ammunition. We would proposed to build a mock city at old disturbed sites in the Kahuku Training Area. This would be a Non Live fire urban fighting training facility that would replicate multiple situations across a wide area, simultaneously.

Many Law Enforcement agencies have these types of complexed computerized facilities that can simulate anything from simple law enforcement to conventional military operations.

There will be no live firing of weapons in this proposal. Only blanks.

The facilities would renovate current unused buildings at al three sites and construct several more at two of the three sites.

CURRENT TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE HAWAII

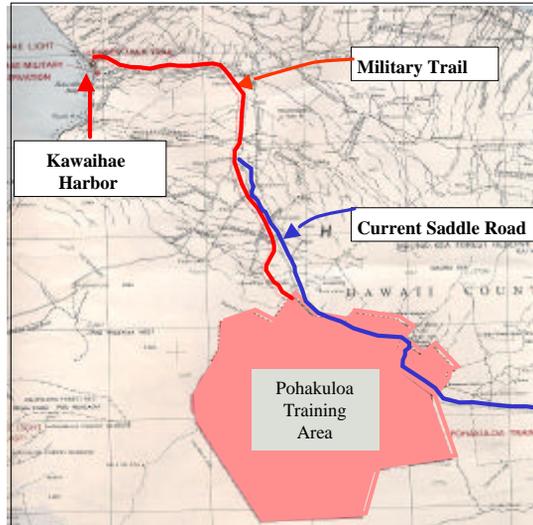


Now we will address the Big Island proposals.

PROPOSAL: RENOVATE MILITARY TRAIL KAWAIHAE HARBOR - POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA

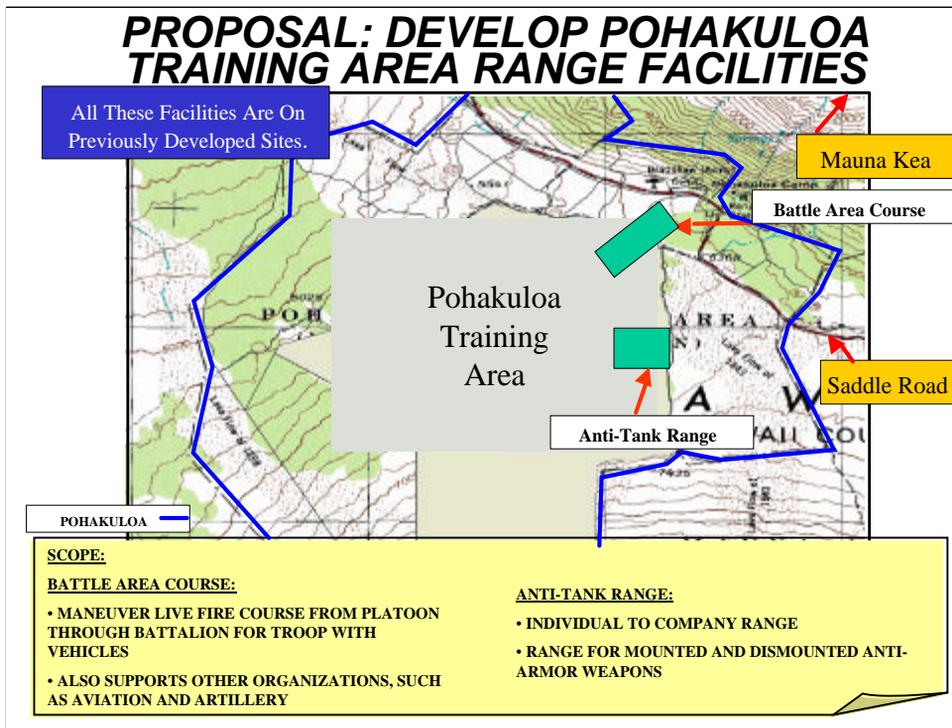


- SCOPE:**
- APPROXIMATELY 29 MILES
 - ALL WEATHER ROAD



Like on Oahu one of the concerns is the introduction of increased number of military vehicles and interest in traffic on public roads and again we are proposing to expand and improve the ability of the Army to access the current training area at Pohakuloa while staying off public road ways.

We propose to renovate the vehicle trail from Kawaihae docks, which remains our primary port for entering the Big Island, to the training area. This will maintain separation of military traffic destined to Pohakuloa and civil traffic. The exact route of the trail may not follow the current route as we will look at many options to decide where the trail we be placed.



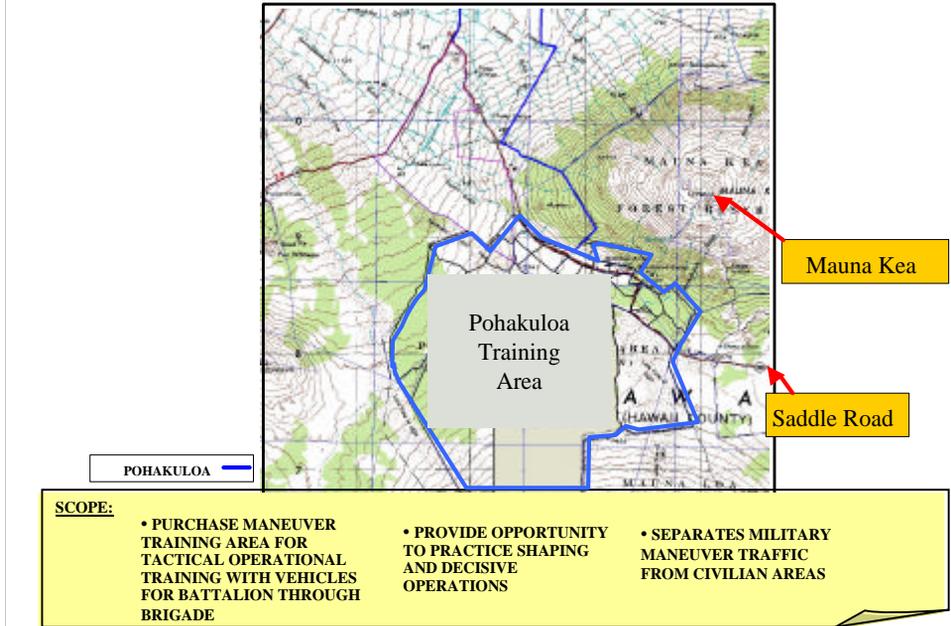
Two new range complexes will need to be built at Pohakuloa. These also will be multi use ranges to reduce costs, maintenance and impacts to the environment and promoting facilities that do multiple tasks over a much smaller area.

Another larger Battle Area Complex would be built to allow the soldiers to train as a part of larger units - Battalion size and larger, allowing them to chose target areas and firing points as they would do in combat situation. It would also allow the soldier to train with the new vehicles in live fire training tasks and with other weapons and units. This range will allow for the use of all the weapons systems available to the IBCT commander, Artillery Attack Helicopters and Fixed Wing close air support aircraft.

The Anti-Armor range will be needed to train the new anti-armor company on mounted and dismounted anti-tank gunnery tasks.

Old ranges would be replaced with a multiuse range using the same target and impact areas and not create a new impact area.

PROPOSAL: POHAKULOA LAND PURCHASE FOR MANEUVER TRAINING



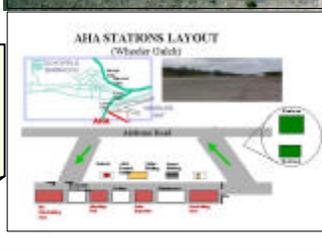
We have looked to minimize additional land requirements. However, we are proposing to purchase land west of Pohakuloa for maneuver training where soldiers can operate the new vehicles in training with unit organizations and formations using tactics of mutually supporting movement in non live fire training maneuvers. Vehicles will operate in an organized controlled operation.

While an exact acreage and location have not been defined we are considering 15,000-2,3000 acres. Coordination with neighbor land users is being made. We have a proposed area but no specific boundaries, because we are still negotiating with land owners. We are also trying to analyze other alternative areas.

There will be no ranges built in this area.

This area offers open and rolling terrain and provides a variety of physical conditions to increase soldier, unit, and leader experience base.

PROPOSAL: IMPROVEMENTS TO BASE SUPPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

<p>SCOPE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RENOVATE OF AIRCRAFT PARKING AREA 		<p>Wheeler Army Airfield (Schofield) Upgrade runway, parking and turn-around apron for C-130 aircraft operations.</p>
<p>SCOPE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPGRADE AIRFIELD TO SUPPORT C17 AIRCRAFT 		<p>Bradshaw Army Airfield (Pohakuloa) Repair runway to allow unlimited C17 and develop parking and turn-around aprons. Visual Flight Rules (VFR) capable.</p>
<p>SCOPE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RENOVATE STAGING AREA • CONSTRUCT APPROXIMATELY THREE BUILDINGS 		<p>Multiple Deployment Facility (Wheeler Army Airfield) Facility consists of Unit Marshalling Area, Transportation, Inspection Point, Scale House, Vehicle Maintenance Facility, De-fueling Facility, Wash Rack, Vehicle Holding Area, Material Handling Equipment, and Warehouse.</p>

Now we will talk about other changes need in the base infrastructure to support this change:

We will need to improve Wheeler AAF to allow for use by C130 turbo prop aircraft for training deployment of the IBCT by strengthening the runway and parking areas.

Bradshaw AAF will need strengthening of the existing runway and improved parking for cargo aircraft such as the new C17, so that options exist to deploy to Pohakuloa for realistic training.

In order to met the requirements of deployment for real world missions and training we will need to build a deployment facility at Wheeler to prepare a unit for loading on ships or aircraft.

PROPOSAL: IMPROVEMENTS TO BASE SUPPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

SCOPE:

- ADD ONE SECTION TO A FACILITY



Joint Mobility Center (Hickam)

US Army portion is to add the Rigger Facility to an already programmed facility on Hickam.

SCOPE:

- CONSTRUCT THREE TACTICAL VEHICLE WASH FACILITIES



Tactical Vehicle Wash Facilities

Provides for 3 Vehicle Wash Facilities at Schofield, Kahuku and on the Big Island

SCOPE:

- CONSTRUCT AMMUNITION STORAGE IGLOOS



Ammunition Storage (Pohakuloa)

Provides 3 additional ammunition storage igloos at Pohakuloa Training Area in the current storage area.

To be able to prepare cargo for air loading or parachuting, a rigger section to the Air Force's Joint Mobility Center at Hickam is required.

To clean vehicles, prepare equipment for deployment and prevent the spread of weeds three vehicle wash facilities are required. One at Schofield by the motor park, one in the Kahuku and one on the Big Island for Pohakuloa.

Three new ammunition storage facilities will need to be added to the existing storage area at Pohakuloa.

PROPOSAL: IMPROVEMENTS TO BASE SUPPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

SCOPE:

- SUPPORTS INCREASED USAGE REQUIREMENTS DUE TO INCREASED VEHICLE DENSITIES



Fuel Storage (Schofield)

60,000 gallon capacity. Increase to 120,000 gal. cap.

SCOPE:

- IMPROVES THE WELL BEING OF OUR SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS



Barracks (Schofield)

Ongoing - Provides 1+1 Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing for 3,172 Spaces and Company/Battalion/Brigade Headquarters.



Family Housing (Schofield)

Ongoing - Provides 70 Dwelling Units.

The current fuel storage and distribution facility at Schofield will be improved to handle the increased number of vehicles.

Barracks and family housing will be improved to meet the increased number of soldier and families assigned to a the Brigade.

PROPOSAL: IMPROVEMENTS TO BASE SUPPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

SCOPE:

- SUPPORTS INCREASED USAGE REQUIREMENTS DUE TO GREATER INFORMATION TRANSFER AND NUMBER OF COMPUTERS



Infrastructure Architecture

Additional communication links of fiber-optics and cables to facilities and complexes on Oahu and PTA. Includes Information Support Facility.

SCOPE:

- SUPPORTS THE RADIO LINK REQUIREMENT BETWEEN THE NEW VEHICLES AND THE SIMULATORS OR COMMAND



Fixed Tactical Internet (Wireless)

Tactical Communication Infrastructure (antennas, hardware, software, cables) at homestation enabling units to train using digitized equipment without the need for signal assets.

The Local Area network for computer data connection will need to be improved on Schofield and at Pohakuloa to handle the increased data transmission load. Fiber Optics lines will be replaced or augmented in existing areas and to the new facilities.

We will propose to install communications towers on Army land to provide the necessary data link between the vehicles the internet and the command structures. These towers will resemble small Cellular phone towers.

U.S. Army Hawaii Transformation



**Increase of:
480 Soldiers
400 Vehicles**

SOLDIER INCREASE STATISTICALLY ADDS:

- 297 SPOUSES
- 624 CHILDREN
- TOTAL INCREASE OF MILITARY POPULATION IS APPROXIMATELY 1,401 PEOPLE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

- RANGES
 - ROADS
 - TRAINING FACILITIES
- ROUGHLY 32 PROJECTS
- ESTIMATED \$693M

In all the proposals will increase the size of one Army unit in Hawaii and require 32 projects to support the Interim Transformation of the 2nd Brigade 25th Infantry Division.

One point of clarification, the Department of Army revised it's NEPA Army Regulation on March 29, 2002. The Army scoping process will comply with revised regulations.

And that concludes my briefing Mahalo for your time.