

7.7. SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE (SBER)

7.7.1. General Description.

a. Location and Size. East Range is located in the central portion of Oahu, 3 miles north of Mililani and adjacent to the southern boundary of the Kawaihoa Training Area. It is bounded on the west by Wheeler Army Airfield. The installation consists of 2,086 cede hectares (5,154 acres).

b. Military Land Use. The western half of the training area is suitable for limited battalion and company level infantry ARTEP missions, fixed and rotary wing parachute drop operations. Terrain restrictions permit only squad level training in the eastern portion. East Range is the site of the Light Infantry Training Command (LITC). SBER provides training grounds for the infantry division stationed at the post and for the tactical field exercises of other units of the U.S. Army and the U.S. Marine Corps.

c. Training Capabilities. East Range is valuable for rappelling, jungle survival, and patrolling operations. Several open areas allow for Air Assault and Airborne operations. Use of blank ammunition, noise simulators, and limited use of pyrotechnics are permitted throughout the training area except near the training area boundary adjacent to the town of Wahiawa. No live-fire exercises are conducted at SBER.

d. Climate. Much of the following climate data comes from Schofield Barracks Military Reservation (SBMR).

(1) Rainfall. The annual average precipitation recorded at the Koolau Dam weather station, is 314cm (123.5 inches). Rainfall is closely related to elevation, so other areas of East Range can be expected to vary considerably from this measurement.

(2) Temperature. The annual average temperatures at SBMR range from 20.5° 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 SBER RAWS was 81%. Over the same period, RH ranged from a monthly average low of 76% in June to a high of 94% in April.

(4) Wind. Prevailing winds at SBMR are northeasterly trade winds from 4 to 12 mph in the warmer summer months. Lighter southeasterly winds prevail in winter months.

e. Topography. SBER extends from the central portion of Schofield Barracks eastward towards the crest line of the Koolau Mountains. Steep valleys incise the slopes of the Koolau volcanic range, which reach an elevation of approximately 971m (2,400 ft). The deeply dissected uplands of the leeward slopes make up the eastern portion of SBER. This sector of the installation, used primarily as a tactical training area for combat units, is typically rugged with steep terrain and dense vegetation. The western half of SBER contains several gently sloping grass, brush, and tree-covered areas separated by deep, steeply sloped watercourses.

7.7.2. Vegetation Fuels Classification.

The wildland fire fuel types found at DMR have been categorized into eight classes (Figure 15 and Table 7.7.1). 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 7.7.1
Fuel Types at SBER

<i>Fuel Type</i>	<i>Fuel Model</i>	<i>Vegetation Classifications Included (Genus only)</i>
Short Alien Grassland	NFFL 2	<i>Andropogon</i>
Tall Alien Grassland	Guinea Grass Custom	<i>Leucaena/Panicum, Melinis/Panicum, Panicum</i>
Eucalyptus Forest	NFFL 10	<i>Eucalyptus, Melaleuca</i>
Ironwood Forest	NFFL 9	<i>Casuarina</i>
Mixed Forest	NFFL 8	<i>Metrosideros/Acacia koa/Dicranopteris</i>
Christmas Berry	NFFL 5	<i>Schinus</i>
Shrublands		
Kukui Forest	Kukui Custom	<i>Aleurites</i>
Developed/Denuded	None	<i>Agriculture, Urban Development, Bog, Open Water, Roads</i>

7.7.3. Fire History for SBER. In the period 1994 to 1998 and 2000 to 2002, a total of 14 fires were reported at SBER. These ranged in size from hundredths of a hectare to 4 hectares and totaled 10 hectares (23 acres). The most common cause was pyrotechnics of various varieties. Not enough data is available for a full analysis, but there were no other apparent trends.

7.7.4 Resource Protection.

- a. Biological Sensitive Areas (BSA).

(1)BSAs have been delineated at East Range to assist in setting resource management priorities (See Figure SBER-2 in the SBER SOP, Appendix 1). BSAs depict areas with rare and/or endangered species. Training limitations are imposed on BSA-1 and BSA-2 areas, or those with the highest native natural resource value.

(2)One BSA-1, one BSA-2, and one BSA-3 have been identified at SBER. All three of these occur in ER-13, with the BSA-1 and 2 areas limited to the extreme eastern end of the installation1.

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

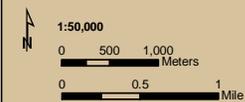
Schofield Barracks East Range Fuels

Figure 15

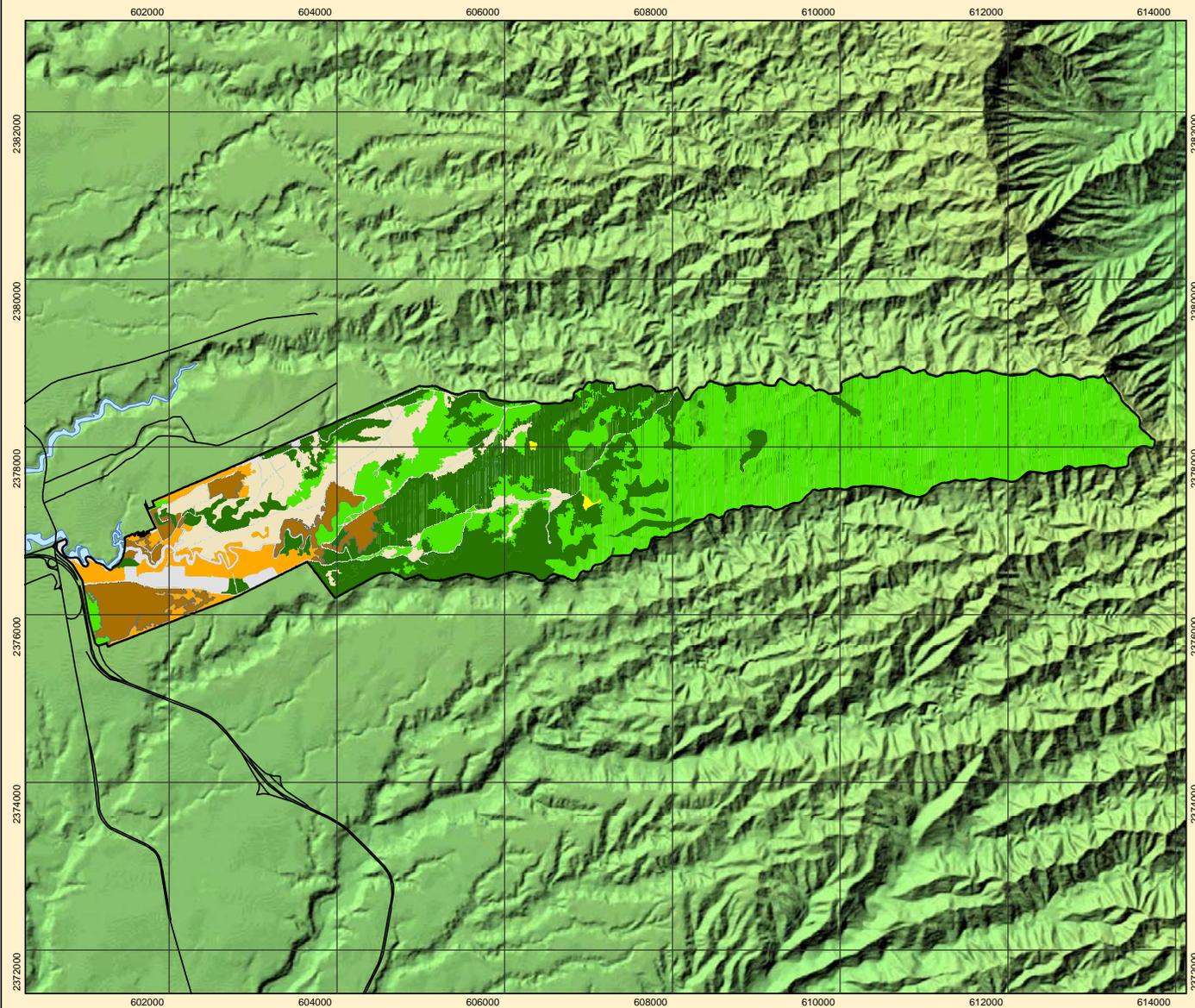
Legend

Fuels

-  Developed/Denuded
-  Eucalyptus
-  Ironwood Forest
-  Kukui Forest
-  Mixed Forest
-  Short Alien Grassland
-  Tall Alien Grassland
-  Installation Boundary
-  Surface Water Body
-  Primary Roads



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



CHAPTER 7 – FIRE MANAGEMENT AREAS – SBER

b. Protected Species.

(1) The USFWS has identified several threatened species that inhabit the area in and around the SBER. Table 7.7.3 lists these federally listed endangered species and their status.

(2) While there is very little maneuver training that takes place in the higher elevations of East Range where threatened species tend to occur, low-level helicopter training may disturb birds or adversely affect the endangered Oahu Tree Snail.

c. Cultural Resources.

(1) There are twelve cultural sites located within SBER. The majority of these sites are comprised of historic military features. These include numerous communication tunnels. Surveys of archaeological resources will continue to be conducted to identify areas of archaeological importance.

(2) Certain areas within SBER have undergone extensive ground disturbing activity. Assessments of the presence or absence of potential archaeological resources will be accomplished on a case-by-case basis to identify subsurface remains.

d. Wildfire Prevention Analysis

Two wildfire areas have been designated based on the location of the most commonly used training areas, and existing roads. Each area was assigned an ignition potential, hazard, and value based upon the best currently available information. The resulting Pre-Suppression Priority map (Figure 16) shows that the lower elevation areas of SBER are at highest risk.

Unit A - Western SBER

Ignition	- High	Significant military activity, no live-fire
Hazard	- High	Areas of heavy, flammable fuels, compartmentalized by roads
Value	- Low	Two listed species on edge of installation

Unit B - Eastern SBER

Ignition	- Low	Little military training, rarely dry enough to support fire
Hazard	- Low	Very little high flammability fuels, high fuel moisture, high decomposition rate
Value	- High	Many federally listed species

(2) By assigning values of 0, 1, and 2 to the low, moderate, and high designations respectively, and adding the values for ignition potential, hazard, and value, a priority level for each area has been determined.

Table 7.7.2
SBER Pre-Suppression Priority

<i>Map Label</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Pre-Suppression Priority</i>
Unit A	Western SBER	4
Unit B	Eastern SBER	2

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Schofield Barracks East Range Pre-Suppression Priority

Figure 16

Legend

Pre-Suppression Priority

-  None
-  Low
-  Moderate
-  High
-  Very High

 Installation Boundary

 Training Areas

 Surface Water Body

Roads

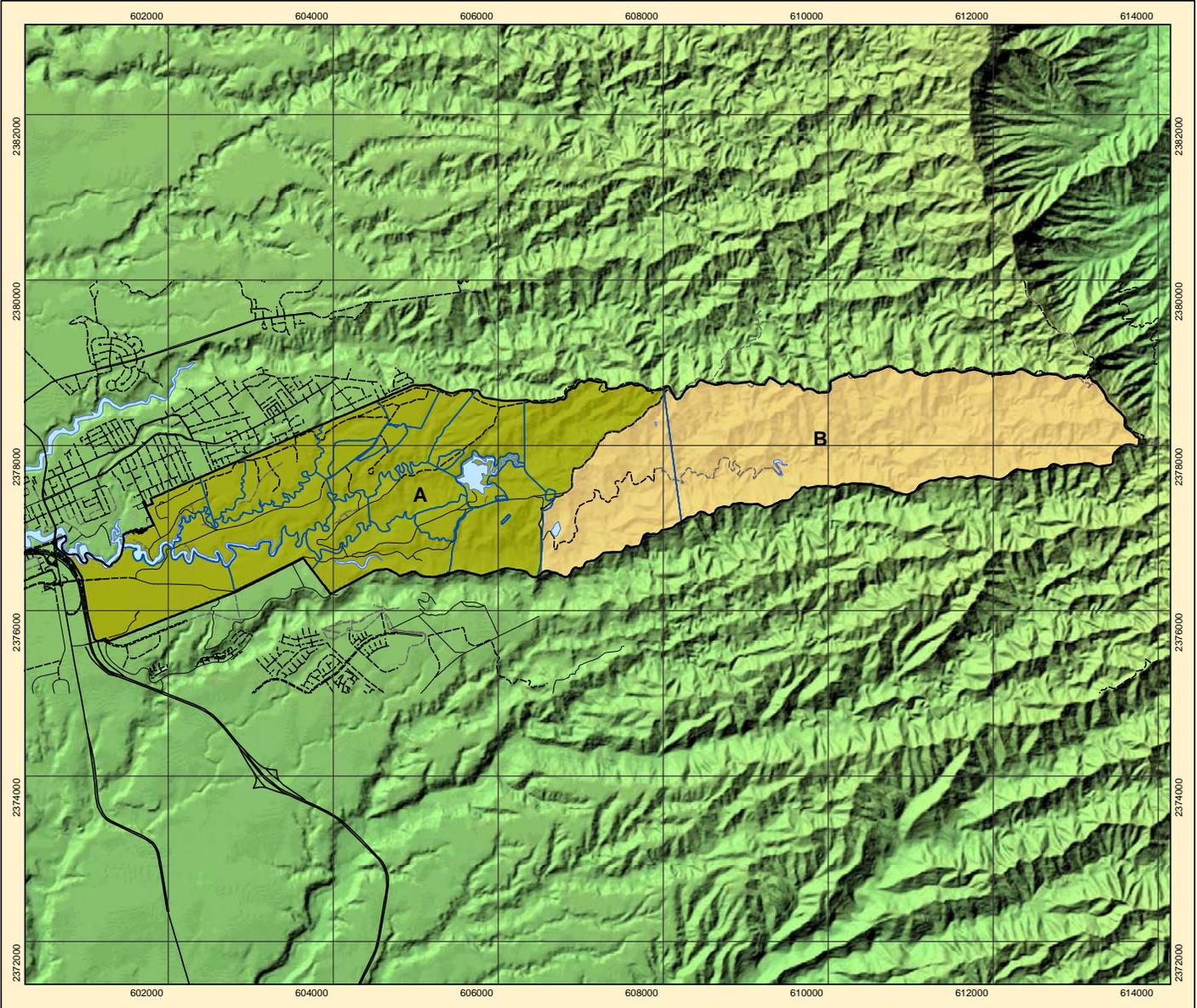
-  Primary
-  Secondary
-  Tertiary
-  Unimproved

1:50,000

0 500 1,000 Meters

0 0.5 1 Mile

Data Source: Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands 2003



CHAPTER 7 – FIRE MANAGEMENT AREAS – SBER

7.7.5. Fire Protection.

a. Firebreak System. There are no existing firebreaks at SBER, though there are a number of existing roads that will serve as fire control lines 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. No fuels management is planned at this time.

7.7.6 Project Budget FY 03 to 05*

PROJ/FEWR NO.	PROJECT TITLE	EST COST (x \$1000)	FUNDED BY	FY
TA100163J	Fire Access Road Maintenance SBER	25	DPW TCCC	O4
TA100173J	Fuel Modification/Vegetation Control SBER	15	DPW ENV	O4
	Total	40		

*See Annex I for the sustainment budget

Table 7.7.3
 Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Species
 At Schofield Barracks East Range*

Status	Hawaiian / Common Name	Scientific Name
PLANTS:		
Endangered	Akoko, koko, kokomalei	<i>Chamaesyce rockii</i>
Endangered	haha, 'ohawai	<i>Cyanea koolauensis</i>
Endangered	Ha`iwale, kanawao, ke'oke'o	<i>Cyrtandra subumbellata</i>
Endangered	None	<i>Cyrtandra viridiflora</i>
Endangered	Nanu, nau	<i>Gardenia mannii</i>
Endangered	None	<i>Hesperomannia arborescens</i>
Threatened	Aupaka	<i>Isodendrion longifolium</i>
Endangered	'Oha, haha, 'oha wai	<i>Lobelia gaudichaudii ssp. Koolauensis</i>
Endangered	Wawae'iole	<i>Phelgmariarus nutans (Lycopodium nutans)</i>
Endangered	None	<i>Phyllostegia hirsuta</i>
Endangered	None	<i>Pteris lidgatei</i>
Endangered	None	<i>Sanicula purpurea</i>
Endangered	`Ohe`ohe	<i>Tetraplasandra gymnocarpa</i>
Endangered	None	<i>Viola oahusensis</i>
ANIMALS:		
Endangered	Pupu kaniioe, pupu kuahiwi, kahuli	<i>Achatinella byronii</i>
Endangered	Pupu kaniioe, pupu kuahiwi, kahuli	<i>Achatinella leucorraphe</i>

*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.