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## 4.14 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

### 4.14.1 Impact Methodology

The public services and utilities sections analyze potential impacts on police, fire, and emergency medical services and infrastructure for water, wastewater, solid waste management, telephone, electricity, and natural gas. Potential infrastructure shortfalls, inconsistencies, inadequacies, or deficiencies identified between the existing infrastructure and the requirements of a project alternative would be impacts.

Population changes projected for the proposed project were used for forecasting utility and public services demands, based on average per capita values whenever available. These utility forecasts were compared to existing levels of use and infrastructure capacities to determine if capacities would be exceeded.

### 4.14.2 Factors Considered for Impact Analysis

Factors considered in determining whether an alternative would have a significant impact on public services and utilities include the extent or degree to which its implementation would result in the following:

- Interrupt or disrupt any public utility service, as a result of physical displacement and subsequent relocation of public utility infrastructure, to the extent that the result would be a direct, long-term service interruption or permanent disruption of essential public utilities; or
- Require an increase in demand for public services or utilities beyond the capacity of the utility provider to the point that substantial expansion, additional facilities, or increased staffing levels would be necessary.

In addition to these factors, public concerns expressed during the scoping process were also considered in the impact analysis. These concerns included the impact of the Proposed Action on increased demand for water, collection and treatment of wastewater, and the disposal of solid waste.

### 4.14.3 Summary of Impacts

#### ***Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative)***

Less than significant long-term adverse effects are expected from implementing the Proposed Action, which would increase the number of personnel by 810 soldiers and would result in an overall potential increase of 2,365 individuals (which includes 502 spouses and 1,053 dependents). The additional population and the 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 are expected to have adequate capacity to provide for these changes. Beneficial impacts on public services and utilities would occur at DMR, KTA, and PTA.

**Table 4-16  
Summary of Potential Public Services and Utilities Impacts**

Impact Issues	SBMR			DMR			KTA/KLOA			PTA			Project-wide Impacts		
	PA	RLA	NA	PA	RLA	NA	PA	RLA	NA	PA	RLA	NA	PA	RLA	NA
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	⊗	⊗	○	⊗	⊗	○	⊗/○	⊗/○	⊗/○	⊗	⊗	○	⊗+	⊗+	○

This table summarizes project-wide impacts. For installation-specific impacts see Chapters 5 – 8. 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
- ⊗ = Significant but mitigable to less than significant
- ⊗ = Less than significant
- = No impact
- + = Beneficial impact
- N/A = Not applicable
- PA = Proposed Action
- RLA = Reduced Land Acquisition
- NA = No Action

Significant Impacts

There would be no significant and unmitigable impacts on public services or utilities under the Proposed Action.

Significant Impacts Mitigable to Less Than Significant

There would be no significant and mitigable impacts on public services or utilities under the Proposed Action.

Less than Significant Impacts

Police, fire, and emergency medical services. The Proposed Action would have minor long-term impacts on police, fire, and medical services at SBMR, DMR and PTA because of increased numbers of soldiers training on the installation. Moving military traffic to Dillingham Trail and PTA Trail would improve safety on public roads, which would be a beneficial effect.

Communications. Minor adverse impacts on telephone service would occur at SBMR because additional users would be added to existing lines, which are already in poor condition and scheduled for replacement. The road from SBMR to DMR would include provisions for new telecommunications lines for DMR, which would run along the side of Dillingham Trail, and would result in improved telephone service at DMR. Many of the projects proposed at PTA involve providing new telephone and data lines to support more technical training maneuvers and the use of additional buildings, and thus would create minor beneficial

impacts. Construction activities at SBMR, DMR, and PTA could result in service interruptions in order to connect new lines and extend service. This impact would be temporary, and the length of disruptions would be minimized to the greatest extent possible during this period. Service would be returned to normal after construction.

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

Water distribution. Minimal long-term adverse effects are expected from the Proposed Action because of increased demand for potable water at SBMR, DMR, and PTA. Additional potable water needed at KTA would continue to be trucked in as there is no water distribution system in operation.

Potable water demand would be somewhat greater at SBMR because of the increase in the residential population, but this impact would still be less than significant. Construction at SBMR, DMR, and PTA could result in service interruptions in order to connect new lines and extend service. This impact would be temporary, and the length of disruptions would be minimized to the greatest extent possible during this period. Service would be returned to normal after construction.

Electricity. The Proposed Action would result in minor adverse long-term effects because of increased electrical demands at SBMR, KTA, and PTA, but would also result in minor beneficial impacts on electrical service at KTA and PTA. Construction at SBMR, DMR, and PTA could result in service interruptions in order to connect new lines and extend service. This impact would be temporary, and the length of disruptions would be minimized to the greatest extent possible during this period. Service would be returned to normal after construction.

Wastewater and stormwater. No impacts would occur to wastewater and stormwater at DMR. No new staff would be added, and no additional training facilities would be constructed at DMR, and the road from SBMR to DMR would include drainage improvements, culverts at stream crossings, grass and concrete swales, and drainage structures and lines to manage stormwater runoff. Minor long-term adverse impacts would occur at SBMR and PTA because of new construction and facilities, and increased training volume and intensity. Impacts on wastewater would be somewhat greater at SBMR because of the increase in the residential population, but still less than significant. The wastewater and stormwater collection and treatment systems at SBMR and PTA are expected to have adequate capacity to handle increases in volume that could result from the Proposed Action.

Solid waste. Minor long-term adverse impacts on solid waste would occur at all installations as a result of demolition, construction, and increased intensity and frequency of training activities. Impacts on solid waste management would be somewhat greater at SBMR because of the increase in the residential population, but still less than significant.

***Reduced Land Acquisition Alternative***

The public services and utilities impacts for Reduced Land Acquisition would be similar to those described in detail under the Proposed Action, except that QTR2 would be constructed at PTA rather than SBMR, and the potential impacts associated with it would occur at PTA.

***No Action Alternative***

No Action is expected to have no long-term adverse impacts on public utilities because no new facilities would be constructed to add demands to utilities infrastructure. No changes to the provision of police, fire, and emergency services would occur.