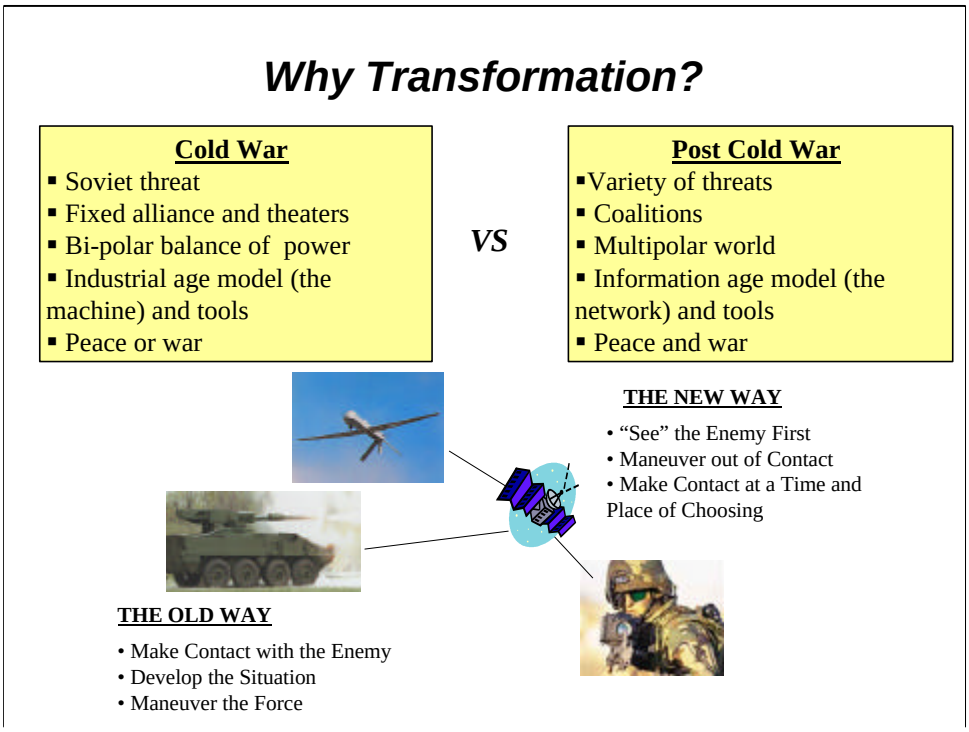
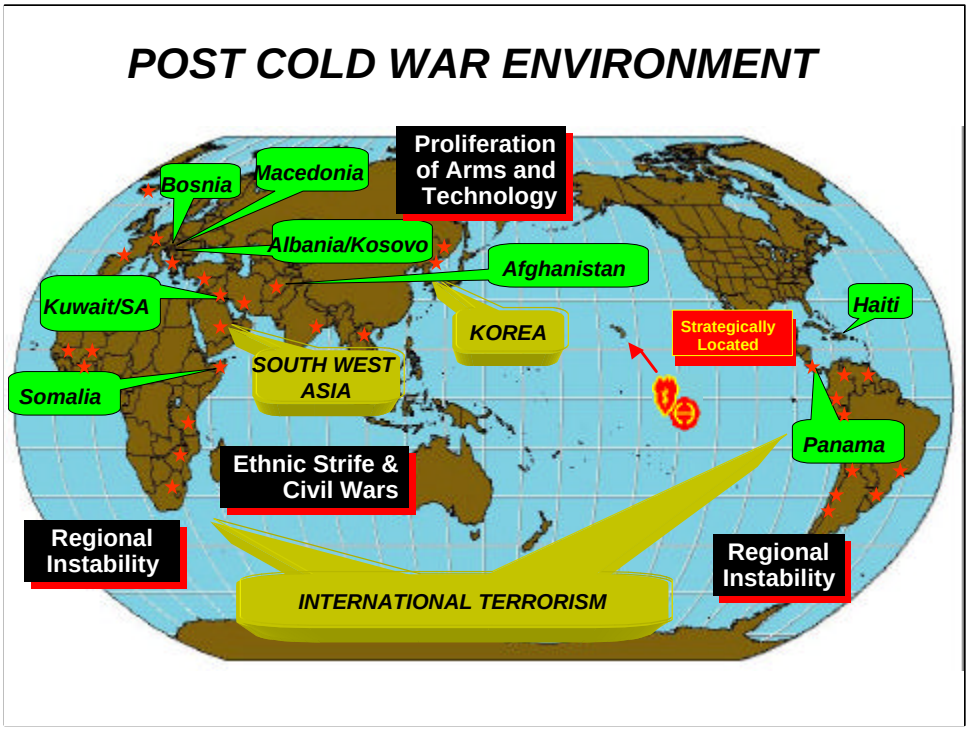
U.S. Army Hawaii Transformation

My name is Ron Borne, the Transformation Manager for US Army Hawaii and like COL Puttmann 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 making a change to the Army in Hawaii, and the proposed projects we would like to make, that may have an effect on our community.



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 over come 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 make up of coalitions, with some alliances forming right before or even during an military operation and our allies might share some common traits with our opposition. Information or intelligence has always been a important part of military operations, but the speed and accuracy has increased multifold by our modern information age and the internet. Now we can relay 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 then 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



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. I mean if you would have told me as a young Army officer in the 1970s that I would be marching with Polish, Hungarian and Romanian soldiers in a parade in a unified Germany before I retired, or if anyone would have tried to predict a US General would be commanding a multinational force which included a Russian Army Brigade in a former east block country by the end of the last century we would have been thought us insane. Accordingly in August of 2001 if someone would have told anyone here we would be fighting in Afghanistan with the help of a former soviet state, who would have thought? 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 is a flash point, and of course terrorism adds a whole new dimension as many times it know no borders . Also as our military down sizes the number and frequency of deployments strains the current Army force. Unfortunately as long as some of darker side of human traits such as greed, racism, hate and violence exist these possibilities for conflict remain real and the Army must remain ready. You can see how Hawaii is in an important location to many of the areas, as we are centrally located for strategic deployment.

There are 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:

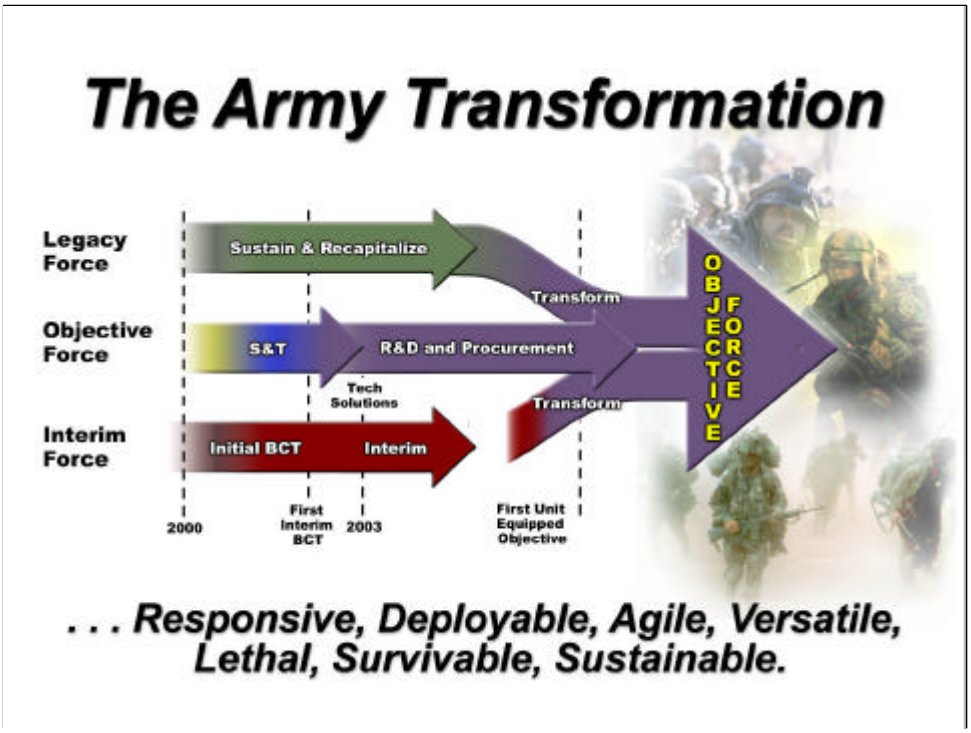
Variety. We do not know what the next response will be or to what level our participation is required. Our ability to respond must be flexible and coordinated. We no longer can depend on a built up infrastructure to support our deployment and operations.

Speed. Fortunately we are members of a country who 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 that determination has been made, the people expect a quick and accurate response. In the past our heavy forces deployment to world hot spots took a along 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 weights 70 tons. The number of class 70 bridges is limited around the world and many times non existent in third world countries. Many time just speed and timing can defuse a situation and deprive the opposition time to organize. One of these new units must be able deploy with in 96 hours and sustain itself for an indefinite period of time for a transformed unit.

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 situations, the public is intolerant of innocent casualties or collateral damages. Once force is necessary Lasers are used by all solders, night vision devices, intelligence

Force. Force of arms or the ability to do so is still a necessity of an Army. We are not the peace corps and precise force must be used or threatened to be used to get our point across.

We are no longer alone is 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.



Our focus an 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, it is unmatched heavy forces, responsive light forces, agile Special Operations Forces

- •We will recapitalize selected legacy formations 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
- •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 enhances the quality of the Objective Force, today's S&T requirement is an Army priority. We are challenging industry to assist us in designing the objective force. We are asking 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 balistic protection to lighten the vehilces. All to save, weight, costs, fuels, logisitics 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

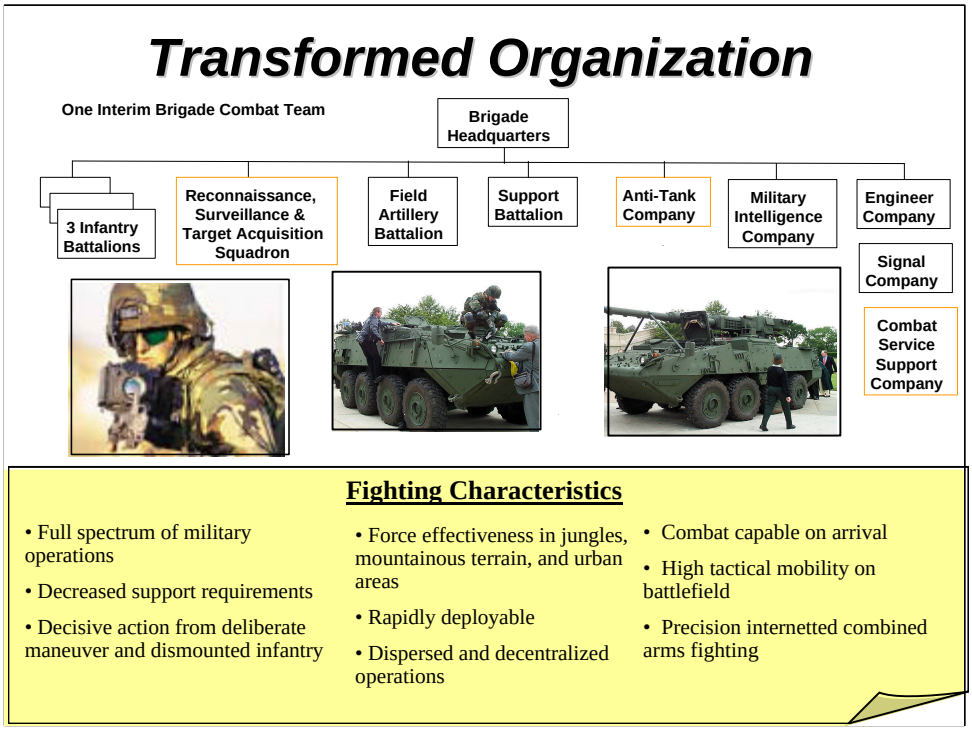
Proposed Interim Brigade Combat Team

- 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 just an over view 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 some what similar to the Army current structure in some the 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:

Mortars - Reconnaissance Troops (3) - Mounted Sensors - Embedded Human Intelligence Capabilities - Multi-Sensor Troop

- 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 have now.

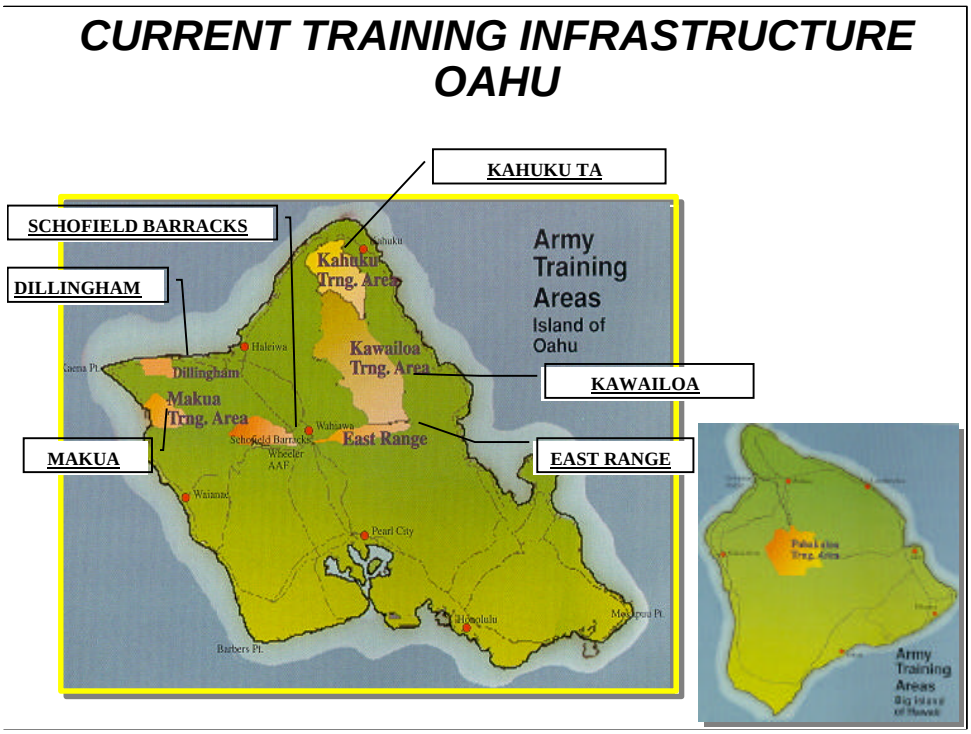
•A Support Battalion, to provide logistical support

•A Combat Service Support Company

•MI Company to augment the RSTA and to sort though 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



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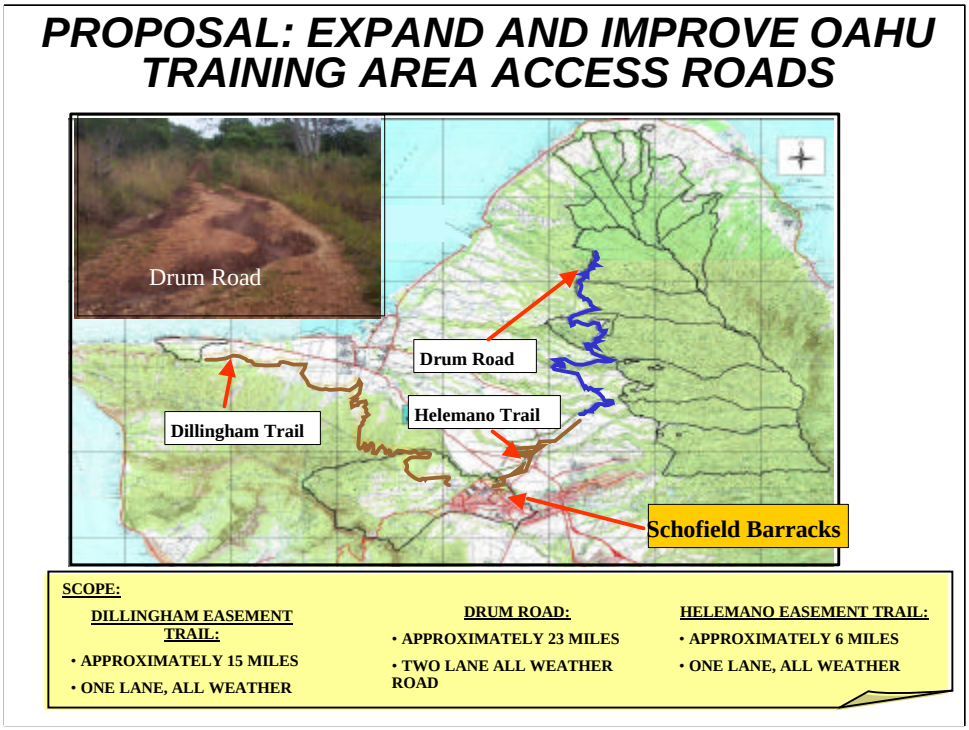
Unique environment of Hawaii provides for decentralized areas like we will find in today's military operations. It also has a wide variety of terrain; open, tropical, urban, desert

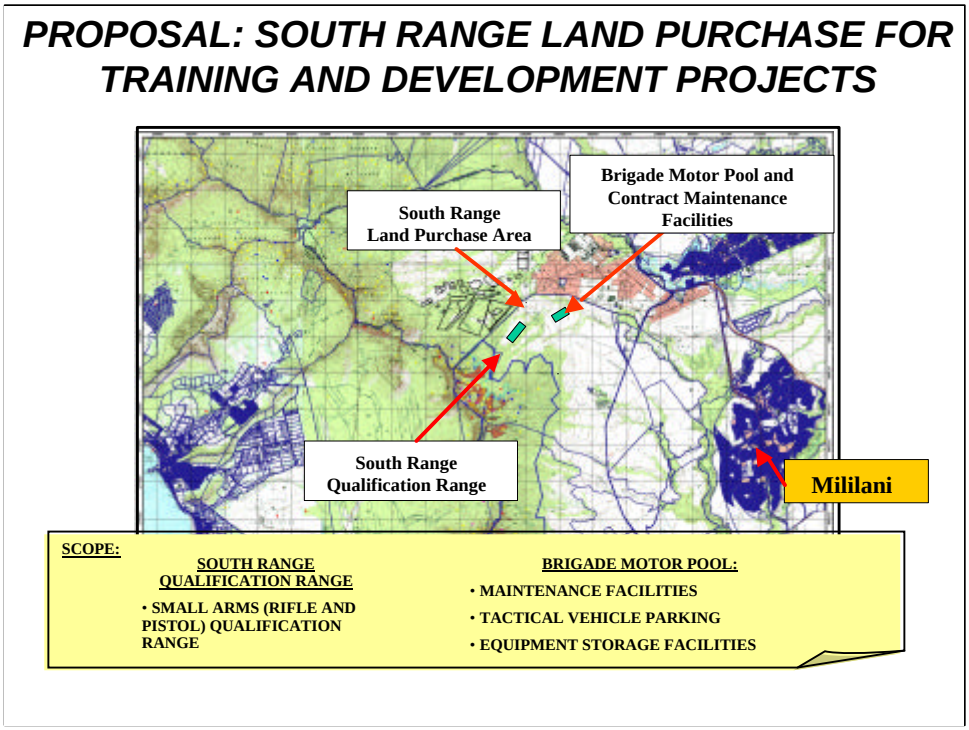
While the Transformation of the Army in Hawaii is a state wide issue we will address the islands with a present and proposed Army presents, starting with Oahu.

(Shows current Army areas focusing on the six Oahu Training Areas)

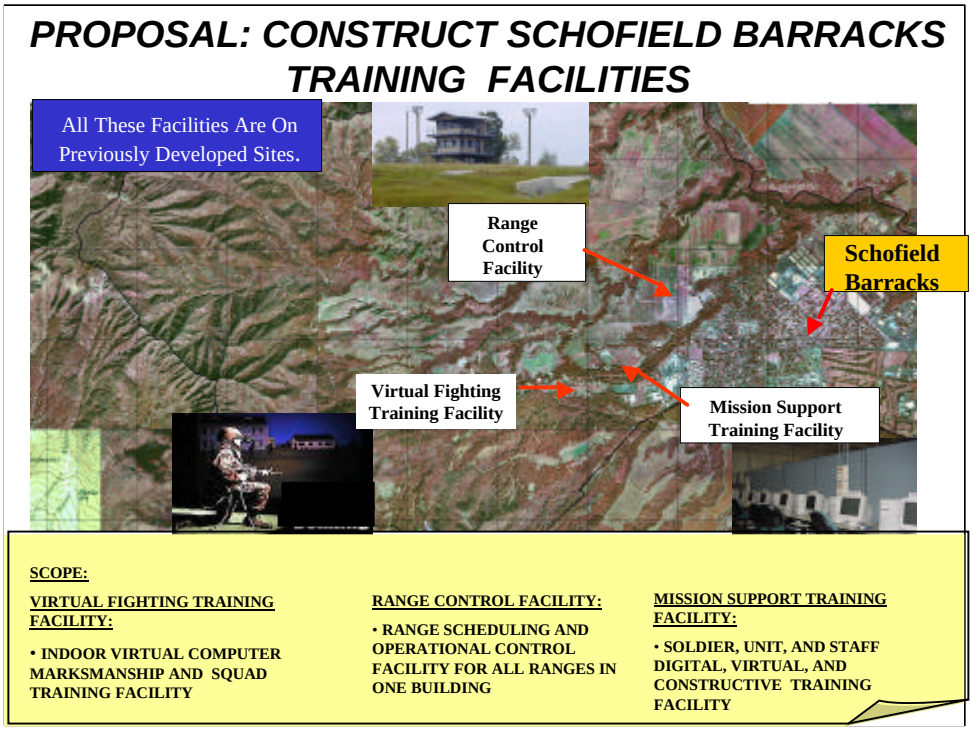


One of the concerns that will interest the community is the introduction of increased number of military vehicles and in traffic on public roads. Since we too are aware that the amount, type and timing of traffic on an island, which depends on a coastal road network, is a concern of everyone, we are 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 proposed 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 word training scenario for soldier since traffic on restricted roadway is many times a local concern.



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, coordination with neighbor land users will be made. The motor park would be built with the features to 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.

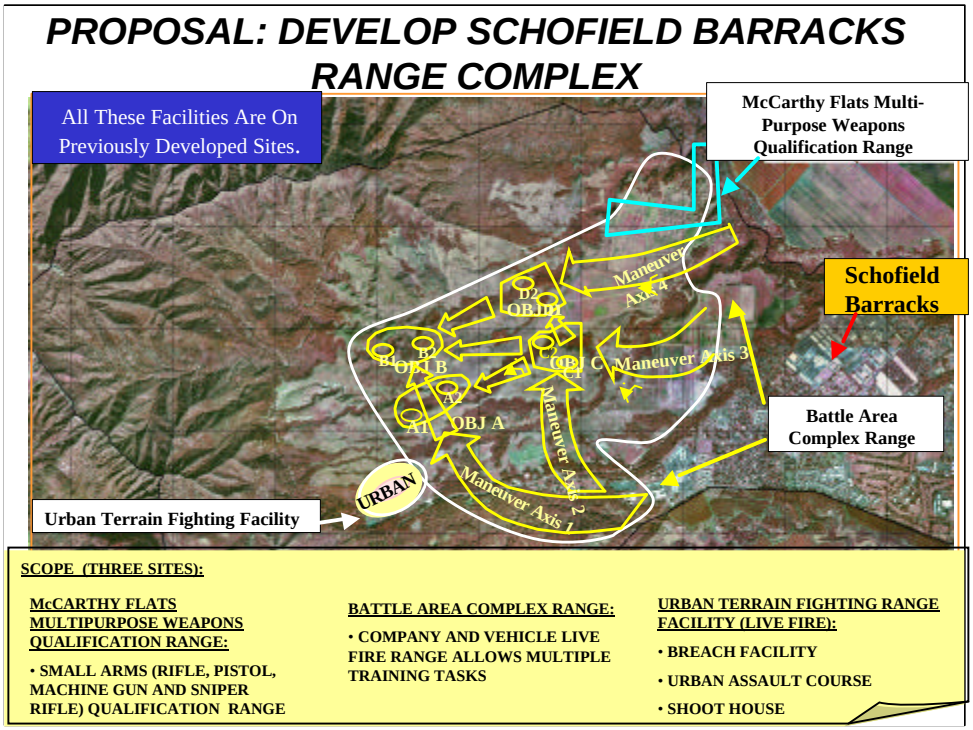


While not all training can be conducted by simulations some tasks can be taught in a virtual setting where precise tasks under controlled conditions can be monitored and controlled. We propose to build three new buildings on Schofield Barracks at already developed locations near the existing infrastructure.

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 using 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 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 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.

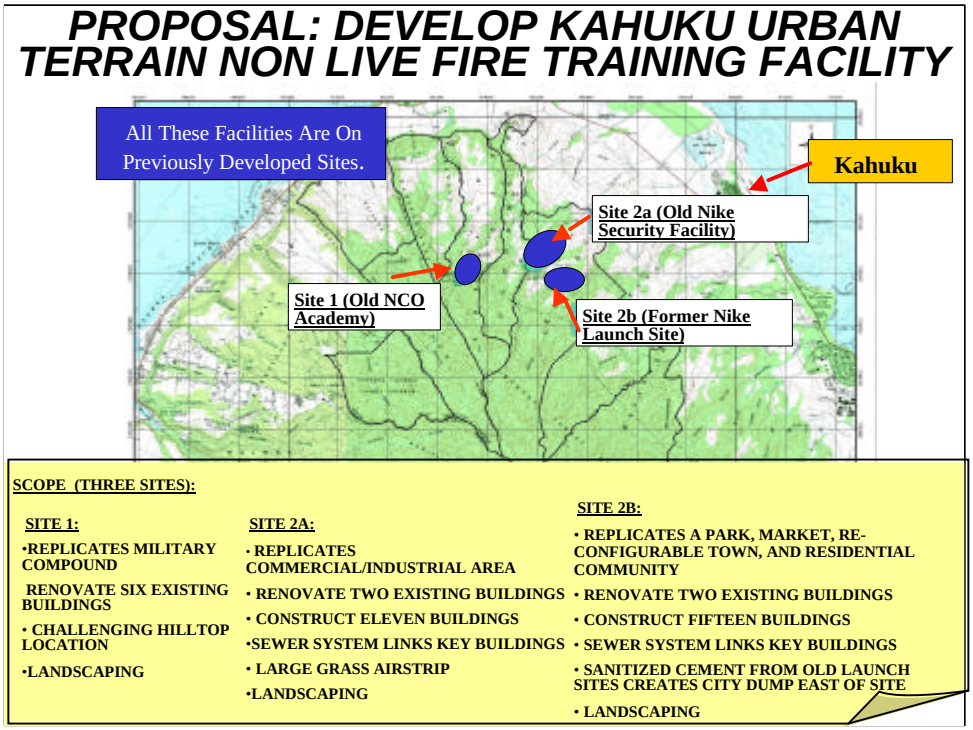


Three new range complexes will need to be built on Schofield. Gone are the days of single use ranges where a solider would have to accomplish one task like zero, or sight, a weapon in on one range and then move to another range to practice or score his or her marksmanship ability. The Army is building 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 of 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 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 facilities much like police training ranges or the “dodge city” events.

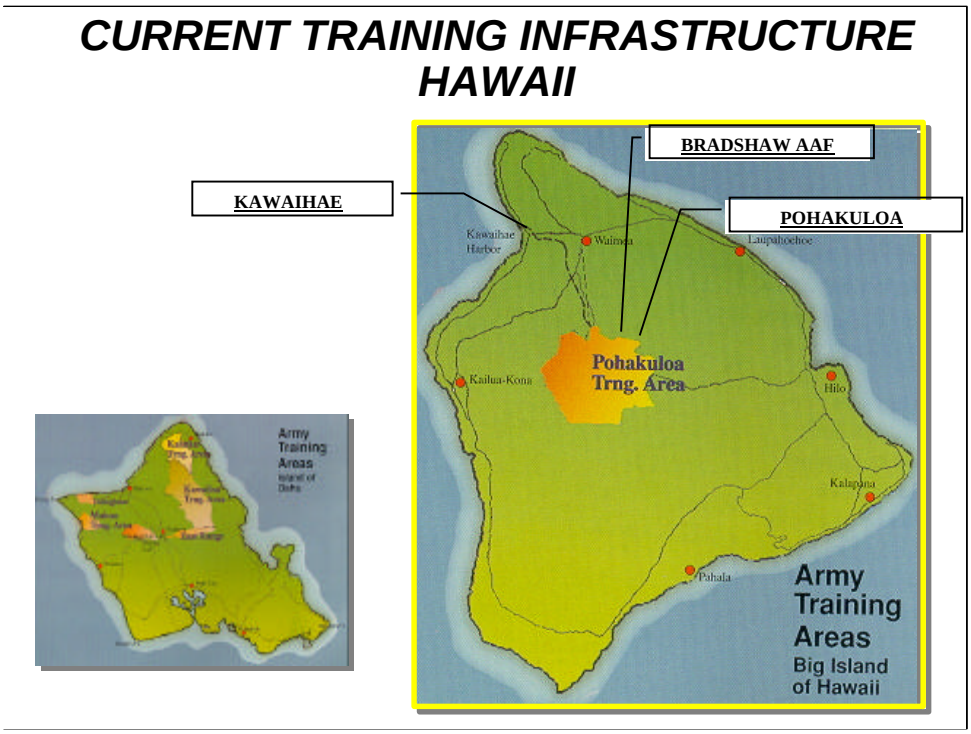


In conjunction with the urban live fire area at Schofield Barracks there are many other urban fighting tactics and peacekeeping tasks that can be trained without live ammunition. We would proposed to build a mock city at old disturbed sites in the Kahuku Training Area. This would be a Non Live fire urban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

Like the Law Enforcement agencies have these types of complexed computerized facilities that 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.



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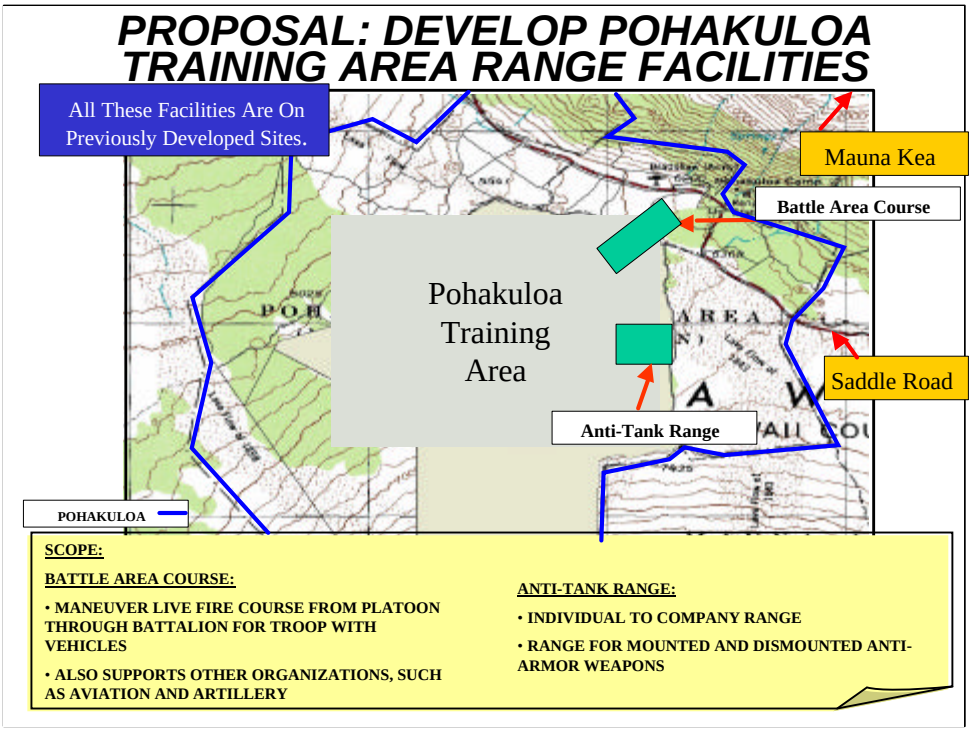
Now we will address the Big Island proposals.

Shows current Army areas focusing on the Big Island Training Area

Like on Oahu one of the concerns that will be 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, which remain 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.

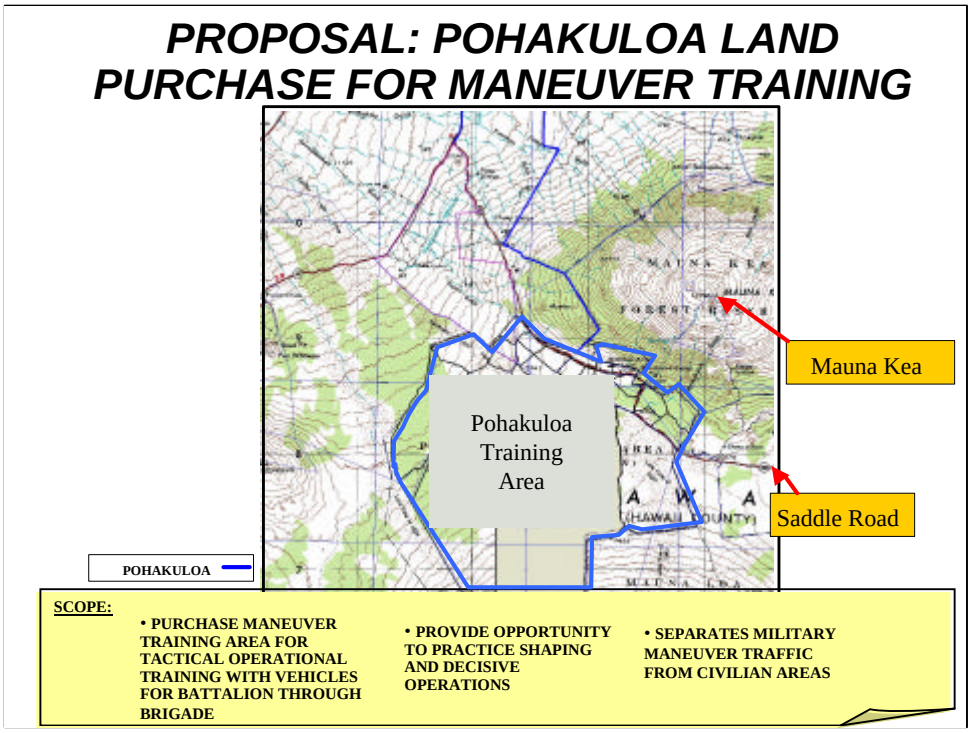


Two new range complexes will need to be built at Pohakuloa. These also will be multi use ranges to reduce costs, maintenance and impacts to the environment and promoting facilities that do multiple tasks over a much smaller area.

An other 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.

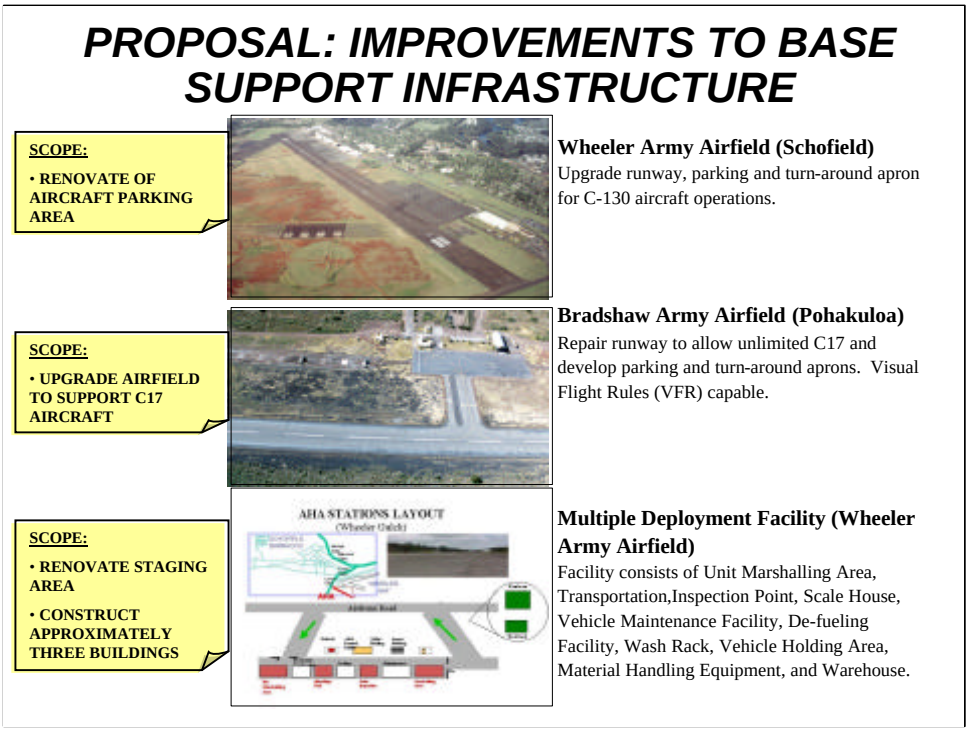
The Anti-Armor range will be needed to train the new anti-armor company on mounted and dismounted gunnery

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



We are also proposing to purchase land west of Pohakuloa for maneuver training where soldiers can operate vehicles in training and in unit organizations using tactics of mutually supporting each other in non live fire training maneuvers. Vehicles will operate as an organized operation. There will be no ranges built in this area.

Open and rolling terrain in Pohakuloa provides a variety of physical conditions to increase soldier, unit, and leader experience base.



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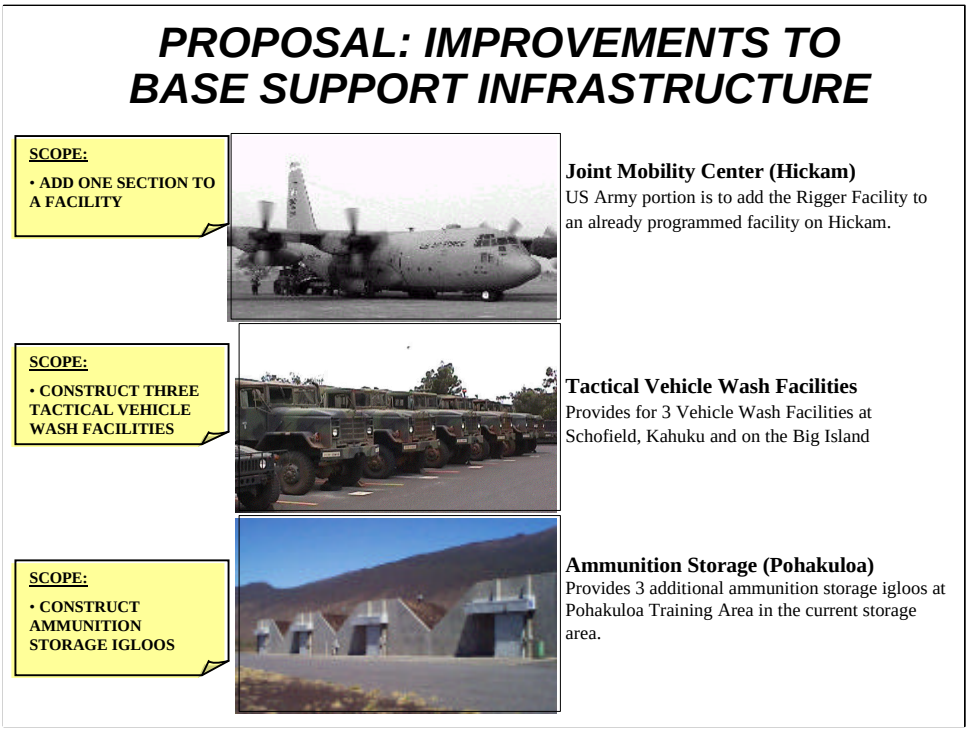
Now we will talk about other changes need in the base infrastructure:

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

Bradshaw 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 and deployment facility at Wheeler to prepare a unit for loading on ships or aircraft.



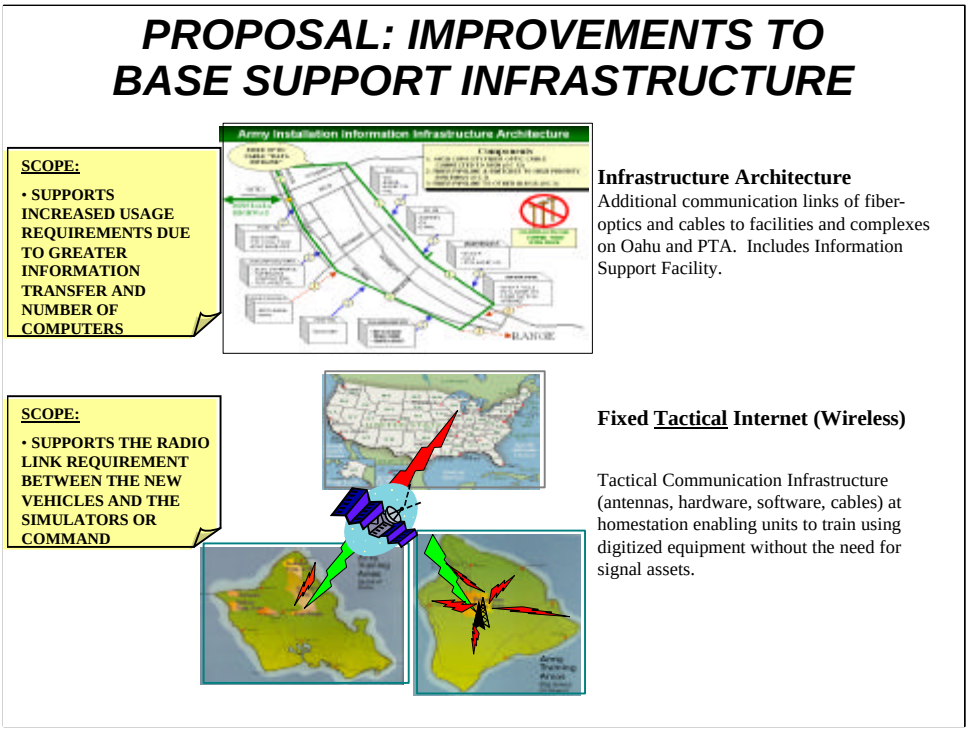
To be able to prepare cargo for air loading or parachuting a rigger section to the Air Force Joint Mobility Center at Hickam

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 p1ark, on in the Kahuku and one on the Big Island for Pohakuloa.

Add three new ammunition storage facilities to the existing storage area at Pohakuloa

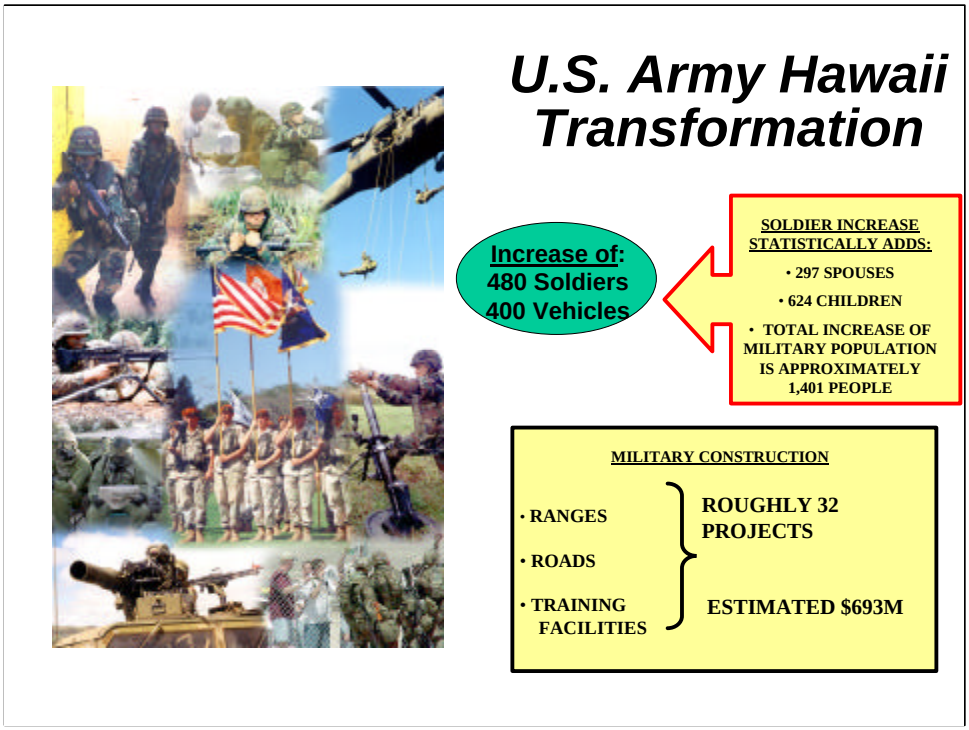
The current Fuel storage and distribution facility at Schofield will be improved to handle the increased vehicles.

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



The Local Area net work 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 in existing areas.

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



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 2th Infantry Division.

And that concludes my briefing Mahalo for your time.