

RECORD OF DECISION FOR ARMY GROWTH AND FORCE STRUCTURE REALIGNMENT TO SUPPORT OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC THEATER

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Executive Summary: As the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7, I have reviewed the Final Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (SPEIS) for Army Growth and Force Structure Realignment to Support Operations in the Pacific Theater. The SPEIS adequately evaluates the potential environmental and socio-economic effects associated with the alternatives for growing and realigning the Army's force structure. This Record of Decision (ROD) explains that the Army will proceed with the preferred alternatives identified in the final SPEIS.

The implementation of Alternative 2 is the Army's preferred alternative for implementing the proposed action within US Army Garrison Hawaii (USAG-HI). This action includes the stationing of approximately 1,680 Combat Support (CS) and Combat Service Support (CSS) Soldiers at Schofield Barracks and 300 additional Soldiers at Fort Shafter. Implementation of the preferred alternative involves construction of garrison facilities within the existing cantonment areas of Schofield Barracks and Wheeler Army Airfield (WAAF), and previously disturbed agricultural lands on Schofield Barracks South Range. Implementation of the preferred alternative does not include or require the construction of additional live-fire training infrastructure to support these units. Combat support units will be able to meet individual and crew served weapons qualification requirements on existing and previously planned ranges within USAG-HI. The total number of new Soldiers stationed in Hawaii as a result of implementing this decision will be approximately 1,980.

The implementation of Alternative 3 is the Army's preferred alternative for implementing the proposed action at Army stationing and training sites in Alaska. This alternative includes the stationing of approximately 1,775 CS and CSS Soldiers at Fort Richardson and an additional 425 Soldiers at Fort Wainwright. Growth and realignment stationing actions in Alaska include the stationing of a new Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (MEB) headquarters at Fort Richardson. Implementation of this action includes construction of

both cantonment facilities and training range projects at Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright. The total number of new Soldiers stationed in Alaska as a result of implementing this decision will be approximately 2,200.

The Army's decision to implement the preferred alternatives validates several previous stationing decisions which affect the disposition of forces in the Pacific Theater. These decisions include the stationing of a 254 Soldier Expeditionary Sustainment Command at Fort Lewis, Washington, and the decision to divert the stationing of a MEB from Schofield Barracks, Hawaii to Fort Drum, New York.

Taking these actions will allow the Army to field the appropriate capabilities for supporting operations in the Pacific Theater while adequately balancing time to sustain, train, and maintain its forces. Just as importantly, the stationing of these critical CS and CSS elements at these locations will ensure that the Army can adequately deploy and respond effectively to the broad spectrum of potential missions that may be required to support national security interests in the region.

This decision will result in a total growth of Army forces by approximately 4,200 Soldiers within the Pacific Theater from 2008 through 2013. This decision will realign forces to improve readiness and responsiveness to meet future national security challenges in the Pacific region.

As part of this decision, the Army has considered the environmental impacts and public comments received during the SPEIS environmental analysis process. By incorporating this information into the decision-making process the Army is electing to station a reduced number of Soldiers in Hawaii to implement the proposed action and is diverting the stationing of a MEB headquarters unit from Hawaii to Fort Drum, New York. The Army can best meet the intent of the proposed action while balancing environmental considerations with mission requirements through the implementation of these decisions.

1.0 Background

In January 2007, President Bush asked Congress for authority to increase the overall strength of the Army by 74,200 Soldiers over the next five years. In response to the President's request, Congress authorized the increase in force strength in the 2008 National Defense Authorization Act. This growth was requested to mitigate shortages in units, Soldiers, and time to train that would otherwise prevent the Army from meeting readiness goals and supporting strategic requirements. In September 2007, the Secretary of Defense approved the Army's proposal to accelerate growth for the Active component and Army National Guard. Army leadership determined that the Army must grow, adjust its force structure, and station its units and Soldiers to meet the strategic requirements of the contemporary global security environment.

To meet this need, the Army developed a plan to station and realign units to optimize training, leader development, and combat readiness. This stationing plan integrates BRAC, Global Defense Posture Realignment (GDPR), and Army Growth and is facilitated by military construction. In 2007 the Army completed a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) to evaluate environmental and socio-economic impacts of alternatives for Army growth and realignment within the Continental United States (CONUS). This document allowed Army force managers to make informed decisions and weigh the comparative environmental and socio-economic consequences of stationing new Army units at 17 different Army stationing sites that could feasibly accommodate new forces. In January 2008, the Army issued its ROD for implementing growth and realignment within CONUS. At that time the unique mission requirements and special needs of the Pacific Theater were still being assessed. The Army has carefully deliberated the structure of its forces available to support operations in the Pacific Theater, an active operational theater as well as a force provider to global mission requirements. The Pacific Theater area of responsibility (AOR) presents numerous challenges to Army logistics and operational planners. The AOR covers more than 50% of the earth's surface, stretches across the Pacific from Antarctica to the Arctic Ocean and includes 39 countries. The AOR includes numerous potential flashpoints for

potential conflict, strategic partnerships, alliances, and locations which currently receive or may in the future require U.S. humanitarian aid, counter-terrorism assistance, or peace support and stability intervention. Given the logistical challenges of the large AOR and a wide range of national security requirements, it is essential that the Army have the proper capabilities on-hand to support the operations of the Pacific Command (PACOM), and that these capabilities are positioned at locations which can effectively support national security requirements of the region.

The Army initiated an SPEIS shortly after completion of the PEIS in order to evaluate environmental and socio-economic impacts of alternatives for implementing growth and realignment to support operations in the Pacific Theater. Major training installations evaluated in the PEIS and installations considered within the SPEIS have been considered for the stationing of additional units to support the Proposed Action. These documents provide the appropriate level of detail and analysis to inform stationing decisions included in this ROD. Further site-specific environmental analysis and planning will be conducted at installations affected by the decisions contained in this ROD. The final SPEIS and this ROD comply with the requirements contained in the Council on Environmental Quality regulations that implement the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) and the Army NEPA implementing procedures (32 CFR Part 651).

The decisions made in this ROD are designed to ensure that the right capabilities are available to accomplish the wide range of theater mission requirements and uphold regional national security interests in the Pacific Theater.

2.0 Proposed Action

The Army's proposed action is to increase its end-strength and realign its existing force structure from 2008 through 2013 to a size and composition that will meet Pacific Theater security and defense requirements; structure the force in accordance with Army Transformation and modularity; sustain unit equipment and training readiness; and

preserve Soldier and Family quality of life. To fully implement the Proposed Action, units must be stationed at locations that are able to accommodate unit training, garrison administrative and maintenance activities, and preserve Soldier and Family quality of life. In addition, final stationing locations must be able to support the strategic deployment and mobilization requirements of PACOM in support of regional defense and security objectives. The three major objectives of the proposed action and decisions to grow and realign Army forces to support operations in the Pacific include:

- **Matching Army Force Capabilities with Mission Requirements.** The Army must be able to meet National Defense Strategy (NDS) and National Security Strategy (NSS) objectives while implementing recommendations of the QDR and Army Campaign Plan (ACP). The Army will address existing shortfalls and provide capabilities needed to sustain operations in a global security environment of persistent conflict.
- **Sustaining Force Readiness.** Sustaining the force means ensuring the Army consists of enough Soldiers to support operational deployment requirements and home-station training and equipment maintenance activities. Achieving the proper balance of deployments with training and maintenance activities is critical to ensuring that a professional well-trained and well-equipped force can consistently meet unit readiness standards and successfully accomplish its national defense and security missions.
- **Preserving Soldier and Family Quality of Life and the All Volunteer Force.** The Army must maintain a long-term sustainable balance between operational requirements and Soldier and Family quality of life. A larger supply of available units and Soldiers will allow the Army to establish more sustainable ratios of home-station time versus time spent deployed abroad. This reduces stresses placed on Soldiers and their Families and supports a higher quality of life at home-station. Taking care of Soldiers and their Families is a non-negotiable Army commitment and is essential to the maintenance and preservation of today's high-quality all-volunteer force.

3.0 Alternatives

The final SPEIS evaluated four alternatives in detail including three action alternatives for implementing different levels of Army Growth and a no-action alternative.

Alternatives carried forward for analysis in this SPEIS include:

Alternative 1- Grow, transform, and realign forces to support operations in the Pacific Theater by implementing Army-wide modular force recommendations to modernize the force structure of existing units. Modularity-based recommendations as part of this alternative include adjustments in the number and type of existing CS, CSS, and headquarters units stationed in the Pacific Theater. As part of this alternative, Army installations would experience unit gains through stationing and transfer of units from other installations, and losses through deactivations and transfers of existing units to other installations. Some units deactivating would be reconstituted as new modular units. This alternative would serve to implement modular force recommendations at PACOM installations that are currently being implemented across the Army. This alternative includes the stationing of approximately 1050 new Soldiers in Hawaii and approximately 330 new Soldiers in Alaska. Appendix A provides specific unit stationing actions associated with Alternative 1.

Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative for Hawaii)- In addition to those stationing actions in Alternative 1, the Army would station additional units needed to meet the specific mission requirements of the Pacific Theater. As part of Alternative 2, the Army would implement growth to modularize the force under Alternative 1 and would also station additional forces to support the specific mission requirements of the Pacific Theater. Army units stationed under Alternative 2 providing critical capabilities to PACOM include a theater engineer command and supporting engineer units, a military police brigade and support units, and other high-demand CS units. An additional engineer brigade headquarters and engineer support units are required to support the theater's large disaster relief response requirement. Military police and engineer headquarters will provide command and control functions for new and existing engineer

and military police units which support operations in the Pacific Theater. Alternative 2 is the preferred alternative for implementing the proposed action in Hawaii which would receive approximately 1,980 Soldiers as part of this decision. This action includes the stationing of approximately 1,680 CS and CSS Soldiers at Schofield Barracks and 300 additional Soldiers at Fort Shafter. Appendix A provides specific unit stationing actions associated with Alternative 2.

Alternative 3 (Preferred Alternative for Alaska)- Take actions to grow, transform, and realign Army forces as discussed in Alternatives 1 and 2; in addition, grow the Army by stationing a new Maneuver Enhancement Brigade, a Fires Brigade, and a Combat Aviation Brigade to enhance PACOM operations and combat support capabilities in the Pacific Theater. Alternative 3 includes implementing the recommended stationing actions discussed above as part of Alternatives 1 and 2. In addition, the Army would station new multi-functional support brigades to support operations in the Pacific Theater. These brigades could include a Fires Brigade (approximately 1,600 Soldiers), a MEB (approximately 570 Soldiers), or a Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB) (approximately 2,500-2,900 Soldiers). These units add flexibility and depth to the available force pool and would provide the Pacific Theater with increased capabilities to respond to a wide array of contingencies. These units could be stationed in Hawai`i, Alaska, or other locations in CONUS that are capable of deploying forces to support Pacific Theater operations. Alternative 3 is the preferred alternative for implementing the proposed action in Alaska which would receive approximately 2,200 new Soldiers to include a new 570-Soldier MEB as part of this decision. Alternative 3 includes the stationing of approximately 1773 Soldiers at Fort Richardson and 425 at Fort Wainwright, Alaska. Appendix A provides specific unit stationing actions associated with Alternative 3.

No Action Alternative- The No Action Alternative is to take no stationing actions to support growth, realignment, and transformation of the Army to support operations in the Pacific. As part of the No-Action Alternative, stationing moves to support the proposed action would not occur. The No-Action Alternative assumes that

units will remain stationed where they are currently assigned. The No Action alternative includes those stationing decisions that have already been made to include stationing actions recommended by the BRAC Commission (BRAC 2005), Army GDPR decisions, Army Growth and Realignment decisions made in December 2007, and decisions for the stationing of the 2/25th SBCT (2008).

4.0 PEIS Methodology

Major training installations evaluated in the PEIS (2007) and installations considered within the SPEIS have been considered for the stationing of additional units to support the Proposed Action. The SPEIS and PEIS analysis have provided the senior Army leadership with information to evaluate support unit stationing alternatives as part of this decision. The senior Army leadership utilized this information along with their military judgment and knowledge of Army training and operational requirements to make final stationing selections. Installation locations carried forward for analysis in this PEIS and SPEIS are those sites that may receive more than 1,000 new Soldiers from FY 08-13 as part of Alternatives One, Two, or Three. A threshold of 1,000 Soldiers was used for the programmatic analysis as it represents a level of Soldier growth at which the Army would reasonably anticipate that significant impacts could occur.

This SPEIS analyzed the impacts to the human and natural environment attributable to four major activity groups associated with Army growth and realignment. These activity groups included:

- **Garrison Construction.** This activity involves all types of garrison construction activities, including new construction, repair and maintenance of existing facilities, and demolition of existing buildings and facilities.
- **Training Infrastructure Construction.** This activity involves training infrastructure construction activities needed to support unit training. Actions required at the installation include construction of firing ranges, simulations facilities, and training support infrastructure

- **Live-Fire Training.** This activity involves achieving and maintaining readiness to perform assigned missions through weapons qualification and coordinated live-fire activities.
- **Maneuver Training.** This activity involves conducting maneuver training events in accordance with Army doctrine for individual and collective (unit) training tasks. Army Doctrine and Unit Commanders define the tasks and frequencies for conducting maneuver training.

The Army coordinated with installation environmental and engineering professionals at each potential stationing location and reviewed the most recent studies and information available to determine anticipated impacts from different stationing scenarios. The installation staff assessed the impacts of Army stationing actions for each of the Valued Environmental Components (VECs) listed below:

Valued Environmental Components

Air Quality	Air Space	Cultural Resources
Noise	Soil Erosion	Biological Resources
Wetlands	Water Resources	Facilities
Socio-economics	Energy	Land Use
Hazardous Waste & Materials	Traffic and Transportation	

Public Involvement. Under NEPA, the public is afforded the opportunity to participate in the process at various stages of the project. Public participation provides open communication between the Army and interested parties, ultimately resulting in better decision-making. In accordance with the CEQ (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) and Army regulations (32 CFR Part 651), the Army provided the federal and state agency stakeholders, the public and other interested parties the following notifications and opportunities for involvement during the preparation of this SPEIS:

- The Army published its Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare a SPEIS, in the Federal Register (*FR*) on March 13, 2008, announcing the intention to prepare this SPEIS

and desire to receive public comment. In addition, the NOI was published in multiple local newspapers in locations throughout the Pacific Theater.

- Public scoping comments were received from 13 March through 16 April, 2008; Public scoping comments were considered in the formulation of the draft SPEIS and are summarized in this section on page 12.
- Announcement of availability of the draft SPEIS was published in the Federal Register on 16 May, 2008, and announced in local papers of installations potentially affected by the implementation of Army alternatives.
- The draft SPEIS was placed on the US Army Environmental Command's publicly accessible website at www.aec.army.mil on 16 May, 2008. Hard copies of the draft SPEIS were placed at public libraries surrounding installations potentially affected by the implementation of Army Alternatives.
- Parties who expressed interest in past Army stationing actions were mailed individual letters to ensure their awareness of the Army's proposed action and to solicit public feedback and input.
- The Army contacted mainstream media sources to provide information for additional media coverage.
- The public comment period on the draft SPEIS remained open for 45 days following publication of its announcement in the Federal Register on 16 May, 2008.
- The Army announced the availability of the Final SPEIS in the Federal Register on 17 July, and placed paid announcements in local papers of installations potentially affected by implementation of Army alternatives.
- The final SPEIS was placed on the US Army Environmental Command's publicly accessible website (www.aec.army.mil) on 17 July, and hard copies of the document were placed at public libraries in areas surrounding installations potentially affected by the implementation of Army Alternatives.
- The Army contacted mainstream media sources to provide information to the public on the final SPEIS for additional media coverage.
- Parties who expressed interest in past Army stationing actions were mailed individual letters of notification of availability of the final SPEIS.

Scoping Comments. The Army received a number of scoping comments on the Army's proposed action expressing concern over a number of issues. The major concerns and

issues expressed during the scoping process that were determined to be within the scope of this EIS are as follows:

- The State of Hawaii Department of Education expressed concern about increases in student populations related to implementation of the proposed action and would like to review the Draft SPEIS
- Concerns over available facilities and lack of space in Hawaii
- Impacts to additional traffic and congestion in Hawaii and increased noise
- The Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association (AOPA) requests that the SPEIS include discussion of airspace and airspace impacts. AOPA requests that a similar rating methodology to the PEIS be used in the Supplement to the PEIS when determining Airspace impacts
- AOPA requests that any installation requiring additional Special Use Airspace (SUA) be dropped from further consideration
- Economic and social impacts to Hawaii from additional stationing of Soldiers and dependents
- Impacts to cultural resources in Hawaii
- Impacts to natural resources in Hawaii and increased detrimental impacts to Hawaii's threatened and endangered species
- Contamination of soil, air, water; depleted uranium issues
- Need to assess cumulative impacts at all sites that may be affected by Army stationing
- Need to ensure that this action is considered along with the considerable number of on-going military projects in Hawaii to include growth of the US Marine Corps at Kane'ohe Bay.
- Changes in Land Use as a result of implementation of the Proposed Action

The comments and concerns of the public and agencies were used to determine the focus of analysis. A summary of scoping comments received during the scoping process is included in the project record. Comments on the Draft SPEIS are

summarized and included as Appendix D of the final SPEIS and can be viewed at <http://aec.army.mil/usaec/nepa/topics04.html>.

Scope: The SPEIS analysis covers actions associated with Army Growth and Force Structure Realignment in the 2008-2013 timeframe. Decisions made as part of CONUS growth and realignment in December, 2007, are considered as part of the baseline condition for this decision. Installation locations carried forward for analysis in the SPEIS were those sites that could have received more than 1,000 new Soldiers between 2008-13 as part of alternatives to grow and realign the Army's force structure. Major Army training installations analyzed in the 2007 PEIS were considered as viable stationing locations for unit stationing and that analysis was incorporated into the Army stationing decision-making process. The 2007 PEIS and environmental analysis of the 2008 Final SPEIS are incorporated into this document by reference.

5.0 Decision for Army Growth and Force Structure Realignment

In the Final SPEIS, the Army identified Alternative 2 as the preferred alternative for Growth and Realignment decisions in Hawaii and Alternative 3 as the preferred alternative for growth in Alaska. Alternatives 1 and 2 included implementation of stationing actions needed to carry out Army-wide Modularity and added Soldiers to the Army in high-demand CS and CSS skills. Alternative 3 includes implementing the recommended stationing actions discussed above as part of Alternatives 1 and 2. In addition, the Army would station new multi-functional support brigades (MEB, CAB, or Fires Brigade) to support operations in the Pacific Theater.

I have considered the results of the analysis described in both the final SPEIS and PEIS, supporting studies, and comments provided during formal comment and review periods. Based on this review, I have determined Alternative 2 within USAG-HI and Alternative 3 at stationing sites in Alaska do in fact, reflect the proper balance between initiatives for the protection of the environment and socio-economic conditions, appropriate mitigation, and actions to achieve Army Growth and Force Structure Realignment to support

operations in the Pacific Theater. This alternative adds approximately 4,200 CS and CSS Soldiers to the Army's Active components in the Pacific Theater. This decision allows the Army to mitigate persistent Army shortfalls in manning and equipment in the Pacific Theater while realigning units to installations that best support training, operational readiness, and its Soldiers and Families.

As part of Alternative 2, the Army would station approximately 1,980 Soldiers in Hawaii. This action includes the stationing of approximately 1,680 CS and CSS Soldiers at Schofield Barracks and 300 additional Soldiers at Fort Shafter. This decision will allow units in USAG-HI to implement modularity and modular force configurations that are being implemented across the Army, and will provide PACOM with critical Army units to meet theater mission requirements. These units include an engineer and military police brigade headquarters, additional engineer units, logistics support, and other high-demand CS units¹. Military police and engineer brigade headquarters units will be stationed in USAG-HI and will assist in providing command and control functions for new and existing engineer and military police units supporting operations in the Pacific Theater. New units will ensure that PACOM is capable of effectively responding to a wide array of contingencies and humanitarian crisis in the region while upholding obligations for theater security and regional partnerships and alliances.

As part of Alternative 3 the Army would implement stationing actions discussed in Alternatives 1 and 2 and, in addition, would station a new MEB headquarters consisting of approximately 570 Soldiers at Fort Richardson, Alaska. The total proposed number of new Soldiers stationed in Alaska would be approximately 2,200, with approximately 1773 Soldiers being stationed at Fort Richardson, AK and 425 at Fort Wainwright, AK. The MEB headquarters would provide PACOM with an additional headquarters element to plan, synchronize and execute the command and control functions for combat support units.

¹ The engineer and military police brigade are not brigade sized units. These units are headquarters units designed to provide command and control these types of units in the Pacific Theater and each consist of less than 200 Soldiers. Portions of each unit were constituted from existing headquarters units in Hawaii.

In addition to these stationing decisions, this decision validates previous decisions to station a 254 Soldier expeditionary sustainment command at Fort Lewis, Washington, and the decision to divert the stationing of an additional MEB from Schofield Barracks, Hawaii to Fort Drum, New York. The Army feels that it can meet Theater mission requirements in PACOM by implementing these decisions and maintaining a balance between operational requirements and environmental sensitivities. The Army is not proposing to station an aviation brigade, fires brigade, or new combat maneuver brigade (BCT) as part of this decision.

Table 5.1 below summarizes the net gains of CS and CSS Soldiers and combat support brigades resultant from this stationing decision. The stationing of these units will take place from 2008-2013. Decisions to station CS/CSS Soldiers at the installations will provide the Army with a balance of support and command and control functions needed to meet the Army's training and operational mission requirements. A complete list of units associated with this stationing action can be found in Appendix A.

Table 5-1. Unit Stationing Actions

INSTALLATION	Change in Total Number of Soldiers by Installation	Support Brigade Stationing Actions
Fort Shafter, HI	294	0
Schofield Barracks, HI	1682	1 Engineer and 1 Military Police Brigade Headquarters
Fort Richardson, AK	1,773	1 MEB
Fort Wainwright, AK	425	0
Fort Drum, NY	567*	1 MEB
Fort Lewis, WA	254*	1 New Expeditionary Support Command

**2007 Decisions Validated as Part of the Decision*

Army force management is a dynamic and evolving process. Changes and recommendations are made to adjust forces to current operational conditions and needs on a continuous basis. Minor adjustments to stationing decisions will occur through time as the Army continues to manage its forces to best meet mission requirements. Site-specific NEPA will be conducted for these stationing actions, as needed.

6.0 Rationale for the Decision

My decision is based on the fact that the U.S. has vital interests in the Pacific Theater. The National Military Strategy (NMS) is focused on providing additional capabilities to the region. Stationing actions being taken as part of this decision provide the Combatant Commander of the Pacific Command (PACOM) with the forces required to meet the numerous national security requirements within the PACOM AOR. My decisions better

match mission requirements of the Pacific Theater with the available forces needed to carry out these missions. Pacific Theater security requirements include:

- The U.S. commitment to the defense of Taiwan
- The U.S. commitment to Japan and South Korea in containment of North Korean aggression
- The U.S. commitment to deterring North Korean nuclear advancement
- The U.S. commitment to deterring sanctuary for terrorist organizations and preventing the growth of safe harbor for terrorist organizations and growing insurgency in Indonesia, the Philippines, and other areas of growing unrest in Southeast Asia
- The U.S. commitment to allaying ethnic conflict in Indonesia
- The U.S. commitment to supporting democracy in Southeast Asia

Decisions contained in this ROD will provide the PACOM Combatant Commander with a larger number of forces to achieve a sustainable balance of time spent training and maintaining equipment and time spent deployed abroad to support operations. Achieving the proper balance of deployments with training and maintenance activities is critical to ensuring that a professional well-trained and well-equipped force can consistently meet unit readiness standards and successfully accomplish its national defense and security missions.

In addition to supporting these needs, this decision will help the Army to achieve a higher quality of life for its Soldiers and Families stationed in the Pacific Theater and will help preserve the all volunteer force. The Army must maintain a long-term sustainable balance between operational requirements and Soldier and Family quality of life. A larger supply of available units and Soldiers to support theater operations will allow the Army to establish more sustainable ratios of home-station time versus time spent deployed abroad. This reduces stresses placed on Soldiers and their Families and supports a higher quality of life at home-station. Taking care of Soldiers and their Families is a non-negotiable Army commitment and is essential to the maintenance and preservation of the all-volunteer force. At no time is this truer than in this era of persistent conflict.

Previous decisions to implement Army modularity and better balance the Army's operational, training readiness, and force management requirements have already been made to grow and adjust Army force structure within CONUS. These decisions were issued in the ROD for Army Growth and Force Structure Realignment in January of 2008. These decisions did not address the Army's needs to implement these actions within the Pacific Theater nor did they implement Army modularity recommendations in Hawaii or Alaska. Therefore, my decisions are designed to address these needs in the Pacific Theater as well as uniformly implement modular forces recommendations for units stationed in Hawaii and Alaska to improve operating efficiencies across the Army.

My decisions contained in this ROD involve the stationing of additional CS and CSS units, primarily within the Pacific Theater. There are several reasons for stationing units at the locations chosen as part of these decisions. In addition to the implementation of modularity, the forward positioning of these CS and CSS elements within the Pacific Theater will allow these forces to rapidly deploy to support theater mission requirements. The stationing of additional units within the PACOM AOR also demonstrates the U.S. commitment to allies in the Pacific and allows the Army to respond more effectively to unique theater mission requirements. The stationing of these additional forces will augment the capabilities of the PACOM to respond to the theater's large humanitarian aid and disaster relief missions. For example, several of the unit stationing decisions provide the PACOM commander with more construction units, engineers, and military police to support the theaters large disaster relief and humanitarian aid missions.

In addition to these reasons, the stationing of additional CS units at the selected locations will allow the Army to most effectively conduct integrated training events and maintain peak training readiness. Consolidating the stationing unit headquarters, support units, and the combat units they support at proximate locations allows the units to conduct integrated training events and develop habitual working relationships. These operational efficiencies were also considered as part of this decision.

Decisions to station additional Soldiers have taken into account the availability of training infrastructure and maneuver space to support unit training requirements. Army-wide land use requirements studies show that almost all U.S. Army installations have a shortfall in training land. The Army's recent stationing decisions assigned many units to installations that had training land shortfalls. Despite these shortfalls, the Army has determined that enough training space is available to support unit training readiness.

This issue of training space is one that has concerned the Army's leadership for some time. Troops returning to U.S. territory from overseas under a global repositioning program, combined with the extra troops being added under "grow the force," are creating a need for more training space. At the same time, Army doctrine is shifting toward new weapons and tactics that require larger training spaces.

My decision has taken into account that there are environmental trade-offs between various alternatives evaluated in the SPEIS. These trade-offs are balanced with Army mission requirements and the elements of the Army's need for action presented in Chapter 1. As part of this decision the Army is not stationing a CAB in Hawaii. In addition, the Army has validated previous decisions to divert the stationing of a 570-Soldier MEB from Hawaii to Fort Drum and to station a 254-Soldier ESC at Fort Lewis, Washington. The stationing decisions for the CAB, MEB, and ESC should result in less intensive direct and indirect environmental impacts to soils, air quality, air space, biological resources, and cultural resources.

The environmentally preferred alternative is the No Action alternative. This alternative does not meet the Army's purpose and need, however.

7.0 Environmental Consequences

Implementation of the Army's Decisions to grow and realign its forces to support operations in the Pacific Theater is expected to result in direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts at those stationing locations which will receive new Army units. Environmental

and socio-economic impacts of all stationing scenarios, to include cumulative impacts, are discussed in more detail in Section 4 of the SPEIS.

Impacts to the installation and surrounding community are anticipated to result from i) cantonment construction, ii) training infrastructure construction, iii) live-fire training, and iv) maneuver training associated with each of the stationing scenarios. Impact rating symbology is provided in table 7-1 below.

Table 7-1. Description of VEC Impact Ratings

○	No impact, minimal or minor impacts are anticipated
◉	Less than Significant
◐	Significant but Mitigable
⊗	Significant Adverse impacts
+	Beneficial Impact
N/A	Not Applicable

The predicted direct and indirect environmental and socio-economic impacts are summarized in Table 7-2 below. Further elaboration is provided for each Valued Environmental Component (VEC), and mitigation commitments are provided in Section 8.0.

7.1 Air Quality

Environmental Consequences of Implementing the Decision:

Air Quality. Significant impacts may occur at Fort Wainwright, Alaska (FWA). FWA is within the boundary of the former carbon monoxide (CO) non-attainment area. FWA is also classified as a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Major Facility; and is currently classified as a major stationary source under Title I (Part D) and Title I (Part C) of the Clean Air Act (CAA); Section 112 air toxics program; and the Title V Operating Permit program. The use of boiler units and generators used in new facilities as a result of stationing new units, and the use of transportable generators during training operations, may require FWA to apply for a major or minor air quality permit.

Fort Richardson is currently in attainment with all criteria air pollutants. Stationing actions connected with this decision will increase CO emissions and other air pollutant emissions at Fort Richardson, but are expected to have less than significant impacts.

Donnelly training area is anticipated to experience minor impacts and increases in particulate matter from increased maneuver training.

Schofield Barracks Military Reservation (SBMR) and Oahu training sites are anticipated to experience significant but mitigable impacts as a result of implementing the decision. The island of Oahu is in compliance with federal ambient air quality standards. The stationing action would result in an increase in carbon and sulfur oxide emissions and an increase in particulate matter on the island. Most particulate matter would remain on training areas on Oahu and is not projected to affect civilian populations.

Fort Shafter is predicted to experience less than significant impacts to air quality resulting from the stationing of approximately 300 additional Soldiers as part of this decision.

Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) would not experience a perceptible increase in the frequency or intensity of training, nor would there be any construction on PTA connected with this stationing decision. The Army projects a less than one percent increase in the total training at PTA as result of implementation of the preferred alternative. However, significant but mitigable impacts are expected as a result from on-going activities being implemented to support other decisions.

7.2 Air Space

Environmental Consequences of Implementing the Decision:

Air Space. Less than significant to minor impacts to airspace would occur as a result of stationing units at all locations as a result of this decision. Additional unit firing activities would result in a greater amount of time where airspace above firing ranges is utilized for Controlled Firing Areas (CFA's). The stationing of an unmanned aerial systems unit will also require an increase use of airspace around WAAF and other Oahu training areas. Minor increases in use of airspace would result from the implementation of this decision and these changes would not require changes in airspace designations.

7.3 Cultural Resources

Environmental Consequences of Implementing the Decision:

Cultural Resources. Significant impacts may occur at SBMR and PTA. Archaeological sites are known to occur in the recently acquired South Range area. Construction supporting new facilities at South Range may uncover unknown/ undocumented archaeological sites. If an undocumented archaeological resource is uncovered during construction at South Range, disturbance of it should be avoided, and it should be avoided and protected if possible. A Section 106 consultation would be initiated if necessary. The likelihood of this will depend on the final scope, design, and siting of the projects. At PTA, live-fire and maneuver training from prior decisions included as part of the No-Action alternative will continue to pose potential significant impacts to undocumented cultural resources even though this decision will not result in perceptible

increases or changes in the use of PTA from existing baseline conditions. Continued adherence to Section 106 and the NHPA (National Historic Preservation Act) should minimize potential impacts to newly discovered sites.

At Fort Richardson the construction footprint required to support additional Soldiers could potentially disturb or impact undocumented cultural resources, though surveys would be constructed prior to construction. At Fort Wainwright cantonment construction in the existing cantonment area would pose a minimal threat to cultural resources. Range construction could result in potential disturbance of documented or undocumented resources in Alaska. Impacts to cultural resources at Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright could be significant but are expected to be mitigable to less than significant through site-design mitigation during range planning and archaeological surveys.

7.4 Noise

Environmental Consequences of Implementing the Decision:

Noise. Noise associated with live-fire activities and weapons qualifications of CS and CSS units may impact residential communities or other noise receptors surrounding Army installations. Changes to existing noise contours would be minor, and should not affect new residential areas.

Significant impacts from noise may be anticipated from stationing 1,000 Soldiers at SBMR or Fort Shafter, Hawaii. At SBMR, noise levels from live-fire activities and ordnance detonations would contribute to already significant noise impacts from live-fire activities occurring at SBMR and the Oahu training sites. At Fort Shafter, construction activities in the cantonment area may exceed the 8-hour OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) noise exposure limits, potentially impacting nearby housing units and a child development center. The installation may require a noise permit from the Hawaii Department of Health. PTA is not anticipated to experience perceptible increases in noise generating activities as a result of implementing this decision.

Less than significant impacts are anticipated at all locations in Alaska from this decision given the centralized location of firing areas and distance to known noise receptors and communities.

7.5 Soil Erosion

Environmental Consequences of Implementing the Decision:

Soil Erosion. Soil Erosion from maneuver and live-fire training activities on SBMR and Oahu training sites is predicted to result in significant but mitigable impacts. The increased mounted and dismounted traffic on ranges may damage or remove vegetation and disturb soils. Training activities at these locations could increase soil erosion rates and alter drainage patterns in the training areas, which could lead to gullying and downstream sedimentation, particularly when the vehicles travel off-road. It should be noted that off-road travel by CSS units is rare; these units are much more likely to use trails or roads and leading to a less than significant impact. The total number of Maneuver Impact Miles (MIMs) executed at SBMR and Oahu training maneuver areas would represent a 5.0% -7.5% increase as a result of this decision. Maneuver use by CS/CSS units would occur in existing maneuver areas and would not be qualitatively different from the training that currently occurs at these sites. CSS units transporting armored vehicles, fuel and logistics would speed the wear of existing trail infrastructure as well as sedimentation, gullying and erosion which can be associated with high use road and trail infrastructure. Significant impacts at Fort Shafter and PTA are not expected as a result from the implementation of this decision as these locations would not experience a perceptible increase in the frequency or intensity of training activities resultant from these stationing decisions.

At both Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright, soil erosion would occur as a result of training range construction in addition to cantonment construction, maneuver training, and live fire training. As a result of this decision, MIMs and maneuver activities would be projected to increase by up to 15% within Alaska training sites, including local training

maneuver areas at Fort Richardson (20% increase) and Fort Wainwright (5% increase). Soil impacts would also result from range construction, though a majority of range construction projects are being conducted within existing disturbed range footprints. Impacts to soils at Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright are predicted to be less than significant with impacts from maneuver activities at DTA, Tanana Flats Training Area, and Yukon Training Area predicted to be minor.

7.6 Biological Resources

Environmental Consequences of Implementing the Decision:

Biological Resources. Impacts to biological resources from maneuver and live-fire training activities on SBMR and Oahu training sites are predicted to result in significant but mitigable impacts. The added small arms fire and weapons qualifications could increase risk of fires and elevate risks to fire intolerant biological resources. This decision does not involve introducing new types of weapons systems to Hawaii nor would it involve an increase in live-fire training over the capacity thresholds that the Army has discussed with the US Fish and Wildlife service as part of the 2003 Biological Opinion. The type of live-fire activities are not anticipated to change; however, the frequency of live fire training, particularly on QTRs 1 and 2, and select live fire zero ranges would increase by between approximately 10% (1,500,000 munitions rounds) on existing SBMR ranges. 96% of the munitions fired on Oahu ranges would be blanks, small arms, and machine gun munitions fired in accordance with existing range area usage policies. Despite the limited nature of changes in live-fire training activities, the potential increase in wildfires resultant is predicted to be significant though mitigable through the implementation of mitigation measures. An increase in fires could result in direct mortality of sensitive species and could also result in an increase in the spread of noxious weeds, loss of vegetative cover, and potential loss of soils from exposure to wind and water erosion. In addition, increased noise from training activity could result in impacts to sensitive species.

Significant impacts at Fort Shafter and PTA are not expected as a result from the implementation of this decision as these locations would not experience perceptible increases in the frequency or intensity of training activities resultant from this stationing decision. Cantonment construction on footprints within Fort Shafter's existing disturbed cantonment area is not predicted to result in significant impacts.

At Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright, increased-live fire activities are expected to result in significant but mitigable impacts to biological resources. It is anticipated that live-fire activities would increase by up to 25% at Fort Richardson's range complex and by approximately 5% at Fort Wainwright as a result of this decision. This increase could lead to a potential increase in wildfires though impacts are predicted to be mitigable through the implementation of mitigation measures. An increase in fires could result in direct mortality of sensitive species and could also result in an increase in the spread of noxious weeds, loss of vegetative cover, and potential loss of soils from exposure to wind and water erosion. In addition, increased noise from training activity could result in impacts to sensitive species. As a result of this decision, MIMs and maneuver activities would be projected to increase by up to 15% at training sites in Alaska, particularly local training maneuver areas at Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright. These maneuvers could damage the soil surface and lead to a disruption of the permafrost layer below in some cases.

7.7 Wetlands

Environmental Consequences of Implementing the Decision:

Wetlands.

Impacts to wetlands in Hawaii are not anticipated as a result of implementing this decision.

In Alaska, wetlands represent significant percentages of the overall landscape and are present at Fort Richardson, Fort Wainwright, and are found across Alaska's maneuver training areas. The implementation of this decision is anticipated to have minor impacts

to wetlands at Fort Richardson. At Fort Wainwright and US Army Garrison Alaska's (USAG-AK) maneuver training areas, impacts are anticipated to be significant but mitigable and less than significant, respectively. Impacts to wetlands are anticipated to be primarily from maneuver training activities. These activities could lead to additional compaction of soils and wetlands sedimentation, decreasing the beneficial biological and chemical functions of the wetlands. USAG-AK limits maneuver training in wetlands areas and maintains summer and winter maps to delineate trainable acreages thus mitigating impacts to wetlands in maneuver training areas in Alaska.

7.8 Water Resources

Environmental Consequences of Implementing the Decision:

Water Resources. Significant but mitigable impacts to water resources predicted to occur at Schofield Barracks and Oahu training sites. These impacts are primarily related to water demand and distribution, and not degradation of surface water quality. Water lines from SBMR existing water distribution system would need to be extended to the South Range and upgrades to water lines, sewer lines, and water pressure would need to be made to accommodate unit stationing as a result of this decision. Impacts to surface water quality at SBMR and other sites analyzed in the SPEIS are anticipated to be less than significant from maneuver and live-fire training activities. Impacts to water resources at other sites in Hawaii and installations in Alaska are anticipated to be less than significant.

The Army continues to improve conservation and protection of its water resources at Army installations in conjunction with INRMPs and Environmental Management Systems (EMSs), or other sustainability practices. These programs are ongoing and would continue to be implemented in the absence of this decision.

7.9 Facilities

Environmental Consequences of Implementing the Decision:

Facilities. There may be significant impacts at Fort Shafter due to limited available cantonment space and capacity to accommodate new construction. The installation does not currently have large amounts of vacant space to support the required facilities for up to 1,000 CS or CSS Soldiers without deconstructing/demolishing existing aging facilities. It is anticipated that construction to support growth may require the use of modular facilities until construction is complete. Flood control measures may also be required to proximity to waterbodies. The decision to station a limited number (less than 300) new Soldiers at Fort Shafter should minimize the exacerbation of facility shortfalls.

Fort Richardson will need to plan for considerable growth of new facilities including headquarters buildings, motorpools and maintenance, new utility (power, water, wastewater) distribution and collection lines, and telecommunication. Due to the amount of construction that would be required, additional coordination with commercial contractors, planners, and state and federal agencies will be needed for permitting and consultation.

The Army will continue to expend funds for acquisition of real property assets, for repair and maintenance of facilities, and for management of its real property and infrastructure. The Army will continue to engage in the central management of its real property assets to promote more efficient planning and management while upholding national security and defense interests.

7.10 Energy Demand/ Generation

Environmental Consequences of Implementing the Decision:

There are predicted to be significant but mitigable impacts at Fort Shafter resulting from energy demand and generation issues connected with the implementation of this decision. Fort Shafter's power distribution system lacks redundancy to service Fort Shafter's resident population during peak energy hours if one of its two substations is not producing electricity because of mechanical faults or if it is down for maintenance.

Other locations analyzed in the SPEIS are projected to encounter less than significant or minor impacts as a result of increased energy demand and utilization from stationing.

7.11 Land Use Conflict/ Compatibility

Environmental Consequences of Implementing the Decision:

Land Use Conflict/Compatibility. There may be significant impacts at Fort Shafter. Housing on the installation is near full occupancy capacity. The land available for construction outside the main post is primarily mountainous with little topographic relief, which poses a challenge to construction planning. Other parcels of land that are available for construction are located within the main post at Shafter Flats and may require construction of a flood control structures to limit impacts of tsunami / flooding.

Facilities planned as part of previous decisions for Army Transformation and Modularity, when completed, would help to alleviate land-use conflicts. Decisions to station less than 300 new Soldiers at Fort Shafter as part of this decision should also help limit the exacerbation of land use compatibility issues. The Army would is not proposing to construct additional housing on Fort Shafter as part of this action.

Impacts to land use compatibility at other sites in Hawaii are anticipated to be less than significant.

In Alaska, additional live-fire and maneuver activities at Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright could reduce existing availability of hunting and recreational use of Army lands. The Army would work with the local community to mitigate these impacts and ensure that local community concerns regarding land-use are understood and if possible, addressed.

7.12 Hazardous Materials/ Hazardous Waste

Environmental Consequences of Implementing the Decision:

Hazardous Materials and Waste. The impacts of implementing the stationing decision at Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright are anticipated to be significant but mitigable due to the volume of deconstruction / demolition that may be needed and the increase in the number of vehicles and the number of new equipment maintenance facilities that will be required to support the decision. These facilities will generate POL products, solvents and other hazardous waste, significantly increasing the amount of hazardous waste produced as a result of the implementation of GTA stationing decisions. The Army will continue to execute its hazardous waste management programs and seek efficiencies through the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Environmental Management Systems, and other sustainability or waste reduction initiatives.

Less than significant impacts are anticipated in USAG-HI, which has extensive programs in place to manage hazardous waste and is not going to realize as significant a proportional increase in the volume of hazardous wastes produced as a result of this decision.

7.13 Traffic and Transportation

Environmental Consequences of Implementing the Decision:

Traffic impacts at Fort Richardson are anticipated to range from significant to significant but mitigable as a result of implementing this stationing decision. The large proportional increase in Soldier and Family population (approximately 30% over existing conditions) is predicted to exacerbate traffic flow issues at the main gate and potentially effect inbound traffic patterns from the highway if mitigations are not implemented. Current measures to accommodate long traffic lines at the entrance gate have precluded major traffic problems from affecting the local highway, but will require mitigation to continue to prevent disruption of this thoroughfare.

Traffic impacts at SBMR and Fort Shafter are predicted to be significant but mitigable. Traffic conditions at both installations have a Level of Service (LOS) rated as D and F

during peak hours respectively. Stationing actions connected with this decision are not anticipated to result in a change of Level of Service, though additional traffic studies are required. The limited stationing of less than 300 Soldiers at Fort Shafter should not significantly impact H1 (Lunalilo Freeway) or H201 (Moanalua Freeway) traffic and mitigation is planned to improve service and speed of processing at security gates.

7.14 Socioeconomics

Environmental Consequences of Implementing the Decision:

Socio-economics.

Significant but mitigable socio-economic impacts are predicted as a result of implementing stationing decisions at SBMR. The stationing action will require that some Soldiers and their Families live off-post and this could add to shortfalls in existing housing on the island of Oahu. School capacity is not projected to be significantly impacted by this decision. The approximate predicted increase of 500 school-aged children would attend schools across grade levels and in many different Oahu school districts as a result of this decision. Of 172 schools in operation on Oahu less than 10 percent are operating above enrollment capacity. The implementation of this action at SBMR and on Fort Shafter is anticipated to have less than significant impacts to Hawaii's school system. No socio-economic impacts are anticipated at PTA.

The implementation of the decision would be anticipated to have significant but mitigable effects in Alaska. Fort Richardson, in particular, will experience a shortfall of available housing on the installation with a predicted 30% increase in the number of Soldiers and Families stationed there as a result of this decision. Most schools in the area are operating below capacity and the ability of the community to absorb 450-500 additional school-aged children (grade K-12) in the Fort Richardson area and approximately 100 additional students in the Fairbanks area is not projected to have a significant impact to schools.

Cantonment construction at SBMR, Fort Shafter, Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright is anticipated to have beneficial effects for construction and the service economies around these locations.

7.15 Cumulative Effects

Environmental Consequences of Implementing the Decision:

Implementation of this decision will result in incremental increases of impacts to resources from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable military and civilian projects in locations proposed for implementing the decision.

In Hawaii, significant cumulative impacts to air quality, cultural resources, noise, biological resources, land-use compatibility, and facilities are predicted as a result of implementation of this decision in concert with other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future military and civilian projects.

In Alaska, significant cumulative impacts to air quality, facilities, and traffic (Fort Richardson) are predicted to occur as a result of implementation of this decision in concert with other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future military and civilian projects.

A fuller discussion of cumulative impacts can be found in Sections 4.5 and 4.9 of the SPEIS.

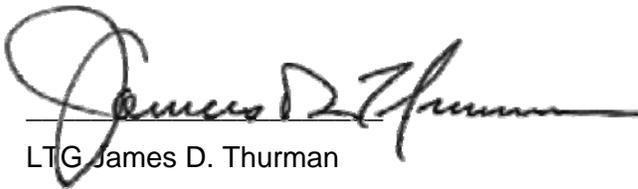
8.0 Mitigation Commitments

All practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm have been adopted as part of this decision. The Army will implement all of the mitigation measures proposed in the section 4 of the SPEIS to include appropriate monitoring and enforcement programs. Critical mitigations identified in the SPEIS include:

- Continued implementation of the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program to support sustainable training land management, soil erosion prevention, revegetation, and dust control
- Project redesign to avoid cultural resources, development and implementation of cultural resource site protection plans for construction and UXO clearance, monitoring earth disturbing activities when appropriate, and developing long-term site protection measures
- Consultation and implementation of measures to protect cultural resources as part of the Section 106 process
- Management of training activities to reduce noise impacts by moving or scheduling certain training activities to more compatible training areas or times
- Continued implementation of installation natural resource management programs, plans to protect sensitive species and natural resources, control of pest species and noxious weeds, wildfire management, and education of Soldiers
- Avoidance of impacts to wetlands by redesigning projects and implementing best management practices during construction activities
- Limiting training impacts to wetlands by limiting maneuver training in wetlands areas during certain times of year and avoiding areas delineated off-limits because of wetlands
- Continued implementation of storm water management programs and ITAM to limit sedimentation and impacts to surface waters
- Adjustment of gate operations and implementation of projects and measures to improve traffic flow

The list of mitigations above is not an all-inclusive list of mitigations that will be implemented as part of this decision. The complete list of mitigations can be found in section 4 of the SPEIS. Additional mitigation measures will be developed by affected installations as more information becomes available through site-specific NEPA efforts.

My decision is based on national security requirements, strategic factors, mission related considerations, and environmental/socioeconomic factors listed in the SPEIS. The installations designated to receive new and realigned elements under this decision will perform appropriate site-specific NEPA analysis.



LTG James D. Thurman

10 Sep 08
Date

James D. Thurman
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

Appendix A. Unit Stationing Decisions by Alternative.

Alternative 1 (Alaska):

FT RICHARDSON

UNIT NAME	SOLDIER AUTHORIZATION
4/25th IBCT Modular Force Changes	16
716th Explosive Ordnance Det.	21
95th Chemical Company	2
Aerial Support Detachment	4
486 Transportation Detachment	21
Medical Forward Surgical Team	10
23 rd Engineer Company	100
84 th Engineer Support Company (Airborne)	124
Combat Sustainment Support Battalion (CSSB)	78
Realignment of C 84th EN CO	-143
	TOTAL
	233

FT WAINWRIGHT

UNIT NAME	SOLDIER AUTHORIZATION
1/25th SBCT Modular Force Changes (Drivers & Deputy Cmd.)	16
1/25th MP Platoon Augmentation	42
65th Explosive Ordnance Company	44
Deactivation of 20th PA	-8
	TOTAL
	94

Appendix A (Cont.)
 Alternative 1 (Hawaii):

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS

UNIT NAME	SOLDIER AUTHORIZATION
74th Ordnance	44
Headquarters 30th Ordnance	36
71st Chemical Company	6
Theater District Element	26
Transition Theater Opening Elem.	54
500 th Military Intelligence (select units)	130
706th Ordnance	44
BCTs (1/25 & 2/25 th) Additional Authorizations	99
34 th Engineer Clearance	100
95 th Engineer Company (Clearance)	191
249 th Engineer Company (Prime Power Augmentation)	54
Medical Forward Surgical Team	6
	TOTAL
	790

FORT SHAFTER

500 th Military Intelligence Brigade Headquarters	65
Forward Support Team (FEST A)	2
Signal Command - Theater	36
8th Sustainment CMD HQ (HHC)	154
	TOTAL
	257

Appendix A (Cont.)

Alternative 2: New Growth in Alaska which would occur as part of Alternative 2 in Addition to Growth in Alaska Under Alternative 1

FT RICHARDSON

UNIT NAME	SOLDIER AUTHORIZATION
6 th Engineer Battalion Headquarters (Construction Effects)	175
56 th Vertical Construction Engineer Company (6 th Engineer BN)	162
Horizontal Construction Engineer Company (6 th Engineer BN)	161
525 th Engineer Concrete Section (6 th Engineer Battalion)	12
240 th Engineer Survey Team (6 th Engineer Battalion)	14
545th Military Police Company	170
Ordnance Company (Ammunition Handling)	47
74 th Signal Company	41
558 th Quartermaster Company	117
793 rd MP Battalion Headquarters Company (HHD)	73
	TOTAL
	972

FT WAINWRIGHT

472nd MP CO	170
559th Horizontal Engineer Company (6 th Engineer Battalion)	161
	TOTAL
	331

** Not inclusive of Alternative 1 stationing*

Appendix A (Cont.)

Alternative 2 Growth in Hawaii: New Growth in Hawaii which would occur in Addition to Growth in Hawaii Discussed as Part of Alternative 1.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS (ALTERNATIVE 2 GROWTH)

UNIT NAME	SOLDIER AUTHORIZATION
130th Engineer Brigade	124
Construction Management Team (130 th Engineer BDE)	9
15 th Engineer Detachment	6
69 th Engineer Company (Combat)	100
307 th Signal Battalion	118
558th Military Police Company	170
Military Police Detachment (19 th Criminal Investigation Division)	42
Warrior Unmanned Aerial Surveillance Unit	126
Wounded Warrior Transition Unit	164
Army Material Command	33
	TOTAL
	892
FORT SHAFTER	TOTAL
402 nd Army Field Support Battalion (AMC)	37

** Not inclusive of Alternative 1 stationing*

SUMMARY OF TOTAL SOLDIER NUMBERS TO BE STATIONED UNDER ALTERNATIVES 2 (inclusive of Alternative 1):

FORT RICHARDSON:	1,205 ADDITIONAL SOLDIERS
FORT WAINWRIGHT:	425 ADDITIONAL SOLDIERS
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS:	1,682 ADDITIONAL SOLDIERS
FORT SHAFTER:	294 ADDITIONAL SOLDIERS

Appendix A (Cont.)

Alternative 3: Growth in Alaska Under Alternative 3



Alternative 3:

FORT RICHARDSON: 1,773 ADDITIONAL SOLDIERS
(Includes 1 MEB Headquarters)

FORT WAINWRIGHT: 425 ADDITIONAL SOLDIERS