



INFORMATION PAPER

SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS), Various Pacific Areas

1. Purpose: To provide information on the subject program.

2. Points of Major Interest and Facts.

a. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District's area of responsibility under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program – Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) covers the State of Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and U.S. Pacific island possessions.

b. Currently there are 504 properties in the FUDS inventory and the breakdown is as follows: American Samoa, 30 properties; CNMI, 32 properties; Guam, 48 properties; State of Hawaii, 380 properties; and the Republic of Palau, 14 properties prior to 1 October 1994. Of that, 401 properties were determined to be eligible in FUDS; however, not all properties required any action.

c. Of the 401 FUDS-eligible properties, 147 require action and have been identified as projects with a breakdown as follows: Building Demolition/Debris Removal (BD/DR), 18 projects; Hazardous, Toxic, Radioactive Wastes (HTRW), 29 projects; Containerized HTRW (CON/HTRW), 31 projects; Military Munitions and Response Program (MMRP), 67 projects; and Chemical War Materiel (CWM), two projects.

d. DERP-FUDS funding for Honolulu District:

(1) Total cost to complete estimated to be \$1.37 billion as of July 2015.

(2) Honolulu District's average previous annual funding is approximately \$31.9 million. Based upon recent projection in funding for the next fiscal years, it will take approximately over 80 years to complete the program.

(3) Currently, funding for Honolulu District in FY15, \$37.4 million; and tentatively for FY16, \$10.3 million; FY17, \$9.3 million; FY18, \$10.8 million, and FY19, \$15.9 million, and FY20, \$18.7 million.

e. DERP -FUDS Progress:

(1) Major projects completed include chemical agent identification sets removal from Mongmong, Guam; removal of underground storage tanks (USTs) in Utulei, American Samoa; removal and treatment of petroleum contaminated soil from aboveground storage tanks in Aua, American Samoa; removal of 21 USTs from Tern Island; removal of 7 USTs in Palmyra, U.S.A; removal of buried drums at the Seventh Day Adventist Academy in Guam; removal of medical

glass vials from Chalan Kanoa Elementary School in CNMI; removal and treatment of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contamination from Tanapag Village, Saipan, CNMI; removal of ordnance from Opana Point, Maui; removal of a PCB contaminated soil in Puunene, Maui; removal of ordnance from Waikoloa area, and removal of ordnance from Papohaku Ranchlands, Molokai, Hawaii.

(2) Some examples of current projects underway include: removal and remedial action for ordnance of an area of about 100,000 plus acres in Waikoloa, Hawaii; Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the Marpi Point Field, Saipan, CNMI; an RI/FS for Heeia Combat Training Camp and Pali Training Camp, Kailua/Kaneohe, Hawaii; an RI/FS for Waikane Training Area; an RI/FS for Maui Bombing Target at Kanahena, Maui; an RI/FS for Makanalua Bombing Range in Kalaupapa, Molokai; an RI/FS for Oahu Island Targets; bioremediation treatment of petroleum contamination, Pago Pago Elementary School in American Samoa; and the remedial/removal design phase for Kilauea Radar Station and Kokee State Park.

(3) Three Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) were established for: (1) Waikoloa on the Island of Hawaii, (2) Heeia Kea/Pali Training Camp, Kaneohe, Hawaii, and (3) Waikane Training Area.

(4) The highest priority project in the Honolulu District is the Waikoloa Maneuver Area which has a cost-to-complete of over \$700 million. Munitions response is underway as well as ordnance safety construction support and institutional controls.

f. Major Challenges. Major execution challenges include remoteness of the some FUDS site, ensuring respect for cultural beliefs, ongoing limited funding, active local regulator involvement, and political considerations.