



25 May 2012

INFORMATION PAPER

SUBJECT: Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS), Pacific Jungle Combat Training Center, Oahu, Hawaii

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

2. Major Points of Interest and Facts.

a. Background:

- Pacific Jungle Combat Training Center (CTC) is located on the northeastern side of the island of Oahu, Hawaii at Kahana and Punaluu Valleys in the district of Koolauloa. Pacific Jungle CTC was also known as Unit Jungle Training Center, Unit Combat Training Center, Pacific Combat Training Center, Jungle Training, Punaluu Training Camp and Green Valley Jungle Training Camp.

- Congress established the FUDS Program in the mid-1980s to clean up properties formerly owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is responsible for implementing this program. The Corps will be conducting a remedial investigation/feasibility study associated with munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) and munitions constituents (MC) (chemical components of munitions) at the former Pacific Jungle CTC.

b. Site History:

- Between 1943 and 1947, the Army acquired several noncontiguous parcels in adjacent Kahana and Punaluu Valleys totaling an estimated 2,545 acres. These parcels are currently referred to as the former Pacific Jungle CTC.

- Beginning in September 1943, Pacific Jungle CTC was used as a unit level jungle combat center to supplement Department of the Army Ranger and Combat School Training. The Center was divided into three courses: Red, Blue, and Green. Basic warfare training was conducted at the Red and Blue courses while advanced warfare training and Instructor Jungle Training School were conducted at the Green course.

- Training included jungle first aid and evacuation, hand-to-hand combat training, construction and passage of wire entanglements, booby traps, patrolling and ambushing, assault of Japanese fortified areas, combat reaction proficiency, and jungle living. Over 300,000 Army, Marine, and Navy troops received basic, advanced, or instructor jungle training at the Pacific Jungle CTC.

- Munitions known to have been used or recovered at the site include: 75mm armor piercing (AP) rounds, 105mm high explosive (HE) rounds, 81mm HE and practice mortar rounds, and small arms.

- Parcels in Kahana Valley were returned to the landowner in 1946, while leases and licenses for parcels in Punaluu Valley were officially terminated from April 1945 to November 1950. De-dudging efforts were conducted in Punaluu Valley by a clearance team in 1949.



c. Previous Investigations:

- An Inventory Project Report (INPR) was completed in 1993 that established the Pacific Jungle CTC as a FUDS, established the preliminary site boundary, and recommended an investigation to evaluate the presence of MEC. The Findings and Determination of Eligibility (FDE) for the site concluded that the Pacific Jungle CTC was utilized as a training/maneuver area.
- Three site surveys conducted in support of the INPR reported the presence of MEC and munitions debris (MD) in the form of an expended 105mm AP round, unexpended .30 caliber bullets, expended M1 and M2 cartridges, a 75mm HE or AP round, and a live 81mm mortar round.
- Site Inspection (SI) activities were conducted in 2008 collecting MC multi-incremental surface soil sampling, surface water sampling, sediment sampling, and conducting qualitative reconnaissance.
- SI qualitative reconnaissance found MEC in the form of an unexpended smoke grenade and MD consisting of .30 caliber casings found in Kahana Valley.
- No MC (2,4-dinitrotoluene, antimony, copper, lead, or zinc) were detected in soil, surface water or sediment at levels that exceeded their respective screening levels for human health or the ecosystem. Therefore, no unacceptable risks from MC to either human or ecological receptors are expected at the site.

d. Project Description

- A Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) will be conducted at Pacific Jungle CTC to determine what types of cleanup actions are needed to reduce risks from MEC comprised of unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions, or MC remaining from past training activities. Transects and grids will be placed throughout CTC, and there will be intrusive investigations to determine the nature and extent of MEC contamination.
- After completion of the RI/FS, it will be determined if clean-up of this investigated area will be required. Follow-on projects will be planned as required.

e. Public Involvement

- Public involvement is an important part of the Corps' FUDS Program. The Corps may host public meetings, distribute news releases, print public notices, host a website and mail fact sheets, and other information to interested citizens.