US Army Corps of Engineers ®

FINAL Proposed Plan

to Amend the Decision Document for

Waikoloa Maneuver Area, Project 02
Areas B, O, Q, and J-Cleared Munitions Response Site

FUDS PROJECT NO. H09HI035902
ISLAND OF HAWAI'I, HAWAI'I

November 2026

1 Introduction

This **Proposed Plan** is presented by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to allow the public the opportunity to review and comment on the Preferred Alternative for the Project 02 (also known as Areas B, O, Q, and J-Cleared) **Munitions Response Site (MRS)** located within the **Waikoloa Maneuver Area (WMA)** **Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS)** (*Figure 1*). The Preferred Alternative presented in this plan is a fundamental change to the previous remedy selected in the 2016 Decision Document (DD) for Project 02. Additional information and investigative actions that have occurred after the development of the 2016 DD have led to USACE's decision to amend the remedy for Project 02. Additionally, some areas within the neighboring Project 04 (Areas B, O, Q, and J-Remnants) have been moved into Project 02 due to proximity and a similar preferred alternative. This plan provides USACE's rationale for the decision that further munitions removal is not required, and **Land Use Controls (LUCs)** are protective of human health and the environment.

USACE is issuing this Proposed Plan as part of its public participation responsibilities under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)** and Section 300.430 (f)(3) of the **National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan** (NCP) (40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 300). This Proposed Plan summarizes information that can be found in greater detail in the 2026 Final **Remedial Design (RD)** Report and other documents contained in the **Administrative Record** file for Project 02. This Proposed Plan summarizes the following:

- Site Background (Section 2)
- Site Characteristics (Section 3)
- Scope and Role of Response (Section 4)
- Summary of Site Risks (Section 5)
- Remedial Action Objective (Section 6)
- Summary of Remedial Alternatives (Section 7)
- Evaluation of Alternatives (Section 8)
- Preferred Alternative (Section 9)
- Community Participation (Section 10)

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

November 23, 2026 to December 31, 2026

Written comments on this Proposed Plan may be submitted to USACE during the comment period. Comment letters must be postmarked no later than **December 31, 2026,** and may be sent to USACE Honolulu District WMA FUDS Project Manager at:

HonoluluDistrictFUDSinfo@usace.army.mil
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
ATTN: CEPOH-PPE
230 Otake St.
Fort Shafter, Hawai'i 96858-5440

PUBLIC MEETING

December 02, 2026 at 5:00pm

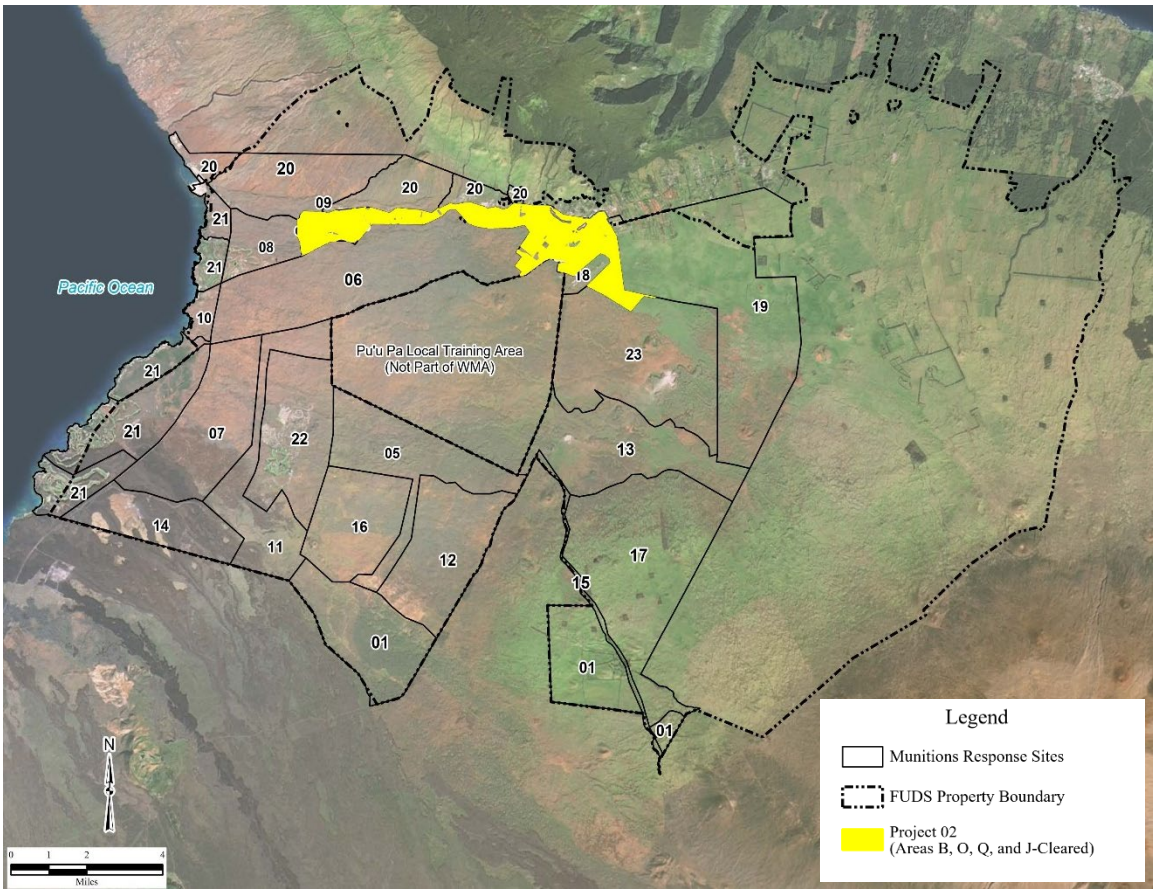
USACE will host a public information session at 5:00 pm at Mana Christian Ohana (67-1182 Lindsey Rd, Waimea, HI 96743) to provide information and answer questions in an informal setting. This meeting will include a summary of the project by USACE.

A glossary defining terms (identified by bold and underlined text) used in this document, as well as an acronym list and a document reference page, is included at the end of this Proposed Plan.

USACE is the lead agency for investigating, reporting, and implementing **remedial actions** on FUDS projects. Representatives from the State of Hawai'i Department of Health (HDOH), the regulatory agency for WMA, reviewed the RD Report and agreed with its conclusions and recommendations.

USACE will coordinate with HDOH and take into consideration their comments and the public comments received on the Proposed Plan. Information on how to participate in this decision-making process is presented in Section 11.

Figure 1. Project 02 Location within Waikoloa Maneuver Area



The Administrative Record file that supports this Proposed Plan is available for review at the USACE Honolulu District Office and the Information Repository located at:

- USACE Honolulu District
  Building 230
  Fort Shafter, Hawai‘i 96858-5440
  Telephone: 808-835-4089

- Thelma Parker Memorial Library
  67-1209 Mamalahoa Highway
  Kamuela, Hawai‘i 96743-8429
  Telephone: 808-887-6067

2 Site Background

Site Location

The WMA FUDS property, located in South Kohala on the Island of Hawai‘i, consists of approximately 185,309 acres including 22 MRSs. The Project 02 MRS is made up of 4,227.9 acres of noncontiguous areas interspersed by Project 04 (also known as Areas B, O, Q, and J-Remnants). Project 02 is located in the northern portion of WMA, stretching west from the town of Waimea along Kawaihae Road (***Figure 1***).

Site History

In December 1943, the U.S. Navy acquired 91,000 acres of the WMA property through a licensing agreement with Parker Ranch for use as a World War II military training area. Portions of the Project 02 MRS were included in this licensing agreement. Approximately 467 acres near Waimea were used for tents and Quonset huts as part of Camp Tarawa. The remaining acreage was used for maneuvers and military training exercises.

Although not included in the original licensing agreement with Parker Ranch, the WMA property also encompasses the former Lalamilo Firing Range (Project 06) and several contiguous areas. The U.S. Marine Corps used the Lalamilo Firing Range under a revocable permit issued by the State of Hawaii in January 1953. The Project 02 MRS adjoins the former firing range, indicating the possibility that historical military use resulted in munitions contamination within the project site.

In September 1946, the original 91,000 acres of WMA were transferred back to Parker Ranch. The remaining acreage was transferred at later dates. A revised **Findings and Determination of Eligibility** for WMA identified the FUDS property size as 185,309.012 acres (USACE, 2022).

Relevant Investigations and Removal Actions

A number of investigations and removal actions have been conducted by USACE within the Project 02 MRS. Information pertaining to these efforts can be found in the

reports summarized below, which are available as complete documents in the Administrative Record file.

Based on the findings of the previous investigations and removal actions, the following summarizes the risks at Project 02:

- *Non-Time Critical Removal Actions:*
  USACE conducted a total of 13 **Non-Time Critical Removal Actions (NTCRA)** for munitions within the Project 02 MRS between 2001 and 2013. A total of 644 munitions items were recovered on the surface and in the subsurface during 10 of the 13 removal actions in the MRS. The munitions items were disposed of by explosive demolition.

- *2016 Decision Document:*
  A Decision Document for Project 02 was signed August 2016 to select a remedy of surface and subsurface munition removal in uninvestigated-unobstructed areas (119.7 acres) and Land Use Controls in the entire MRS (previously 3,548.8 acres) (USACE, 2016c). The Decision Document determined that no further investigation would occur in portions of the MRS where removal actions had taken place. This Proposed Plan will be used to amend the Decision Document for Project 02 based on new information collected in the RD (see section "2026 Remedial Design" below).

- *2020 Remedial Action:*
  USACE prepared a Memorandum for Record, dated October 2020 and signed by the Pacific Ocean Division's Director of Programs, to authorize the investigation and treatment of approximately 160 contiguous acres within the Department of Hawaiian Homeland's (DHHL) Lalamilo Parcel located in Project 02. The area selected for remedial action was to support the development of housing units for waiting qualified DHHL beneficiaries. Munitions detection and identification was performed using advanced geophysical classification (AGC) technology and analog methods. A total of nine munitions items were recovered and properly disposed of (USACE, 2023).

- *2026 Remedial Design (Project 02 & 04):*
  Following the Decision Documents for Projects 02 and 04 and based on the results of the 2020 Remedial Action, USACE determined that a historical data review was necessary prior to planning and conducting fieldwork for the RD to confirm the effectiveness of the prior NTCRAs. Based on the results of this review, USACE determined that further investigation and fieldwork was warranted in NTCRA areas. (USACE, 2021). Field work was completed in May 2024 under the RD phase to address the known data gaps.

In addition to the investigation of previous NTCRA areas, the RD field activities completed 227.3 acres of full geophysical coverage and 44.5 acres of grids in previously uninvestigated areas. The results of this extensive sampling confirmed that previous removal actions were sufficient to be protective of human health and the environment when combined with LUCs. In addition, the Final RD Report determined that some previously identified uninvestigated-unobstructed areas do not require further surface and subsurface removal actions in order to be protective.

Conclusions from the Final RD Report identified a total of 3,946.8 acres to proceed with LUCs only and 281.1 acres to have **no further action** based on **No Evidence of Use (NEU)** (USACE, 2026).

Figure 2. Projects 02 and 04 Original Boundaries

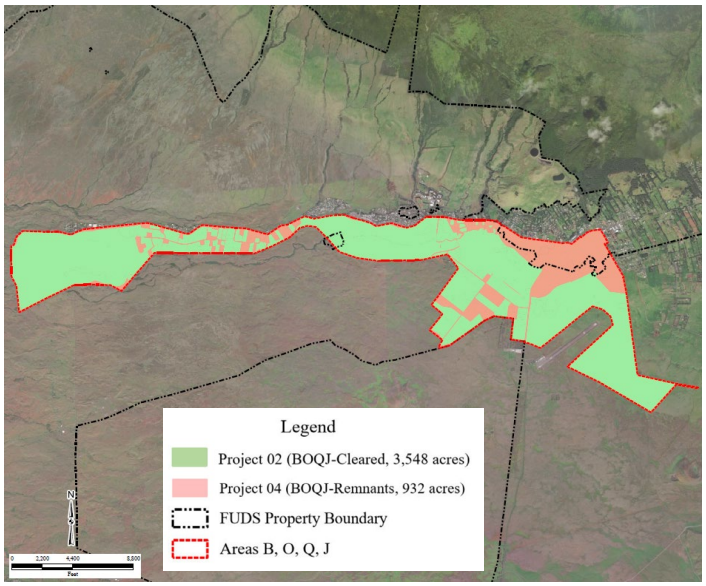
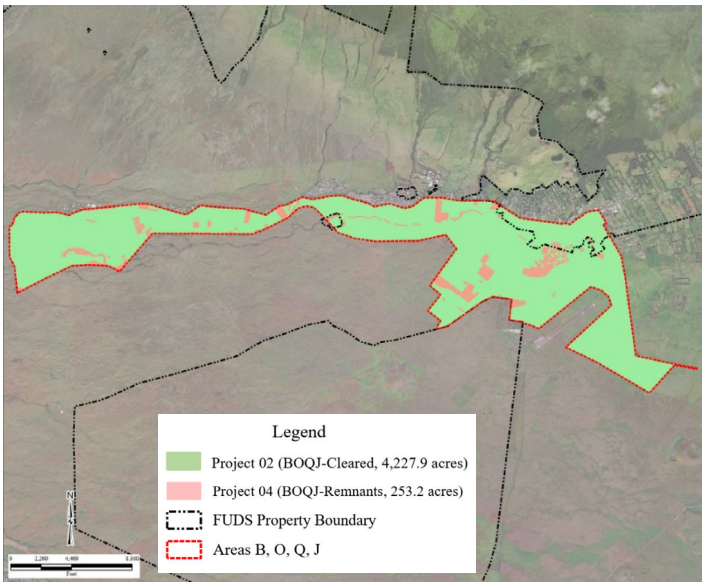


Figure 3. Projects 02 and 04 Revised Boundaries



3 Site Characteristics

Revised MRS Boundary

In 2026, an **Inventory Project Report (INPR)** amendment was finalized to revise the boundaries of Projects 02 and 04 based on data presented in the 2026 Final RD Report (Figures 2 and 3). The revised boundary of the Project 02 MRS contains all acres within Areas BOQJ that were previously included in removal actions or were found to have no evidence of munitions use. The remaining 253.2 acres of Areas BOQJ which require further munitions removal are delineated into the revised MRS of Project 04 (USACE, 2026a). Table 1 provides a summary of acreage moved between Projects 02 and 04.

Table 1: 2026 Delineation

Previous Project 02 MRS Total Acreage	3,548.4
Acres Added to Project 02 from Project 04	750.5
Acres Moved to Project 04 from Project 02	71
Revised Project 02 MRS Total Acreage	4,227.9

Current and Future Land Use

The Project 02 MRS encompasses the town of Waimea and all supporting infrastructure to include residences, schools, daycare centers, churches, and commercial development. The land is currently used for a mixture of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and recreational purposes. Future use of the land is expected to remain relatively similar, with some urban development anticipated in the central portion of the MRS.

Topography and Vegetation

The topography of Project 02 is generally flat and slopes from east to west toward the coastline, with elevations ranging from 860 feet to 2,800 feet above mean sea level.

Numerous ravines and gullies run through the site. Soil types within the project area are largely shallow, dry, and/or stony. These soil conditions, along with the semiarid climate, are conducive to large expanses of grassland along with sparse stands of vegetation.

Surface Water and Wetlands

The Project 02 MRS contains one intermittent stream, Wai'ula'ula, and its two tributary streams, Waikoloa and Keanuimoano. The streams tend to flood after large rain events; however, because of modern diversion, they consist of isolated ponds with standing water most of the year. Sheet wash is known to occur in down-slope areas throughout the MRS and is considered a high-energy event that causes soil and rock movement that can potentially expose subsurface ordnance that lies close to the surface.

Natural and Cultural Resources

Biological surveying was conducted prior to and during field activities to identify potential Threatened and Endangered species. There is no federally designated Critical Habitat present within the MRS and no federally protected species have been observed during surveys.

Archaeological surveying, conducted prior to and during field activities, has identified numerous cultural sites within the MRS. During field work, archaeologists and ordnance removal personnel maintained open communication in order to consult and direct procedures if archaeological artifacts were encountered. Post-field inspections confirmed that there were no disturbances to surface archaeology from clearance activities.

4 Scope and Role of Response

There is no change to the role of the response action outlined in the 2016 DD for Project 02; however, additional acres that were formerly part of Project 04 were administratively moved into Project 02. The proposed remedial strategy will mitigate unacceptable risks to residents, site workers, and recreational users due to the potential presence of surface and subsurface munitions within the Project 02 MRS.

5 Summary of Site Risks

Munitions and Explosives of Concern

The 2016 Decision Document identified a low risk for potential presence of military munitions in areas where removal actions had been conducted. Data from the RD field activities supports this risk assessment, with limited amounts of Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) encountered in areas where NTCRAs had been performed. The MEC items were recovered and properly disposed. No chemical warfare materiel were found.

The previous DD also identified a moderate risk for potential presence of military munitions in areas where removal actions had not been conducted. Following the 2026 INPR delineation, all remaining uninvestigated areas have been moved out of the Project 02 MRS to continue remedial action under Project 04 to reduce associated risk.

Previous removal actions within Project 02, when combined with LUCs, were sufficient in reducing the risk of munitions exposure to human and ecological receptors; however, there still exists a residual risk that an explosive hazard remains within the MRS. Due to limitations of current technology, the high iron content of the soil, and the irregular interface of the relatively young lava and the overlying soil, there is no way of eliminating all risk of encountering a munition.

Munitions Constituents

Samples were collected from the Project 02 MRS to determine if metals or explosives in the soil were above the Hawai‘i Department of Health’s screening levels. No chemicals of potential concern were detected in the MRS. There is no evidence that an unacceptable risk from **Munitions Constituents (MC)** exists for humans or the environment; therefore, MC is not addressed in this Proposed Plan.

6 Remedial Action Objectives

The remedial action objective for Project 02 is to reduce the explosive hazard to human health and the environment due to the presence of munitions that may remain such that future exposures of receptors to the explosive hazard can be determined as negligible.

7 Summary of Remedial Alternatives

The following remedial alternatives were evaluated for Project 02:

Alternative 1 – No Action

“No Action” involves no active response or controls to locate, remove, dispose of or limit the exposure to any munitions present within the MRS. USACE would assume no responsibility for public awareness or education concerning the potential for the presence of munitions within the MRS. USACE would not inform future landowners or users of the hazard present on the MRS. This alternative is used in the evaluation of other alternatives to provide a baseline for comparison.

The “No Action” alternative assumes continued use of the MRS in its present state. If the potential exposure hazards associated with the MRS are compatible with current and future developments in the area, then “No Action” may be warranted. Under this alternative, no action would be taken to reduce the known munitions hazard.

Alternative 2 – Modify Previously Selected Remedy

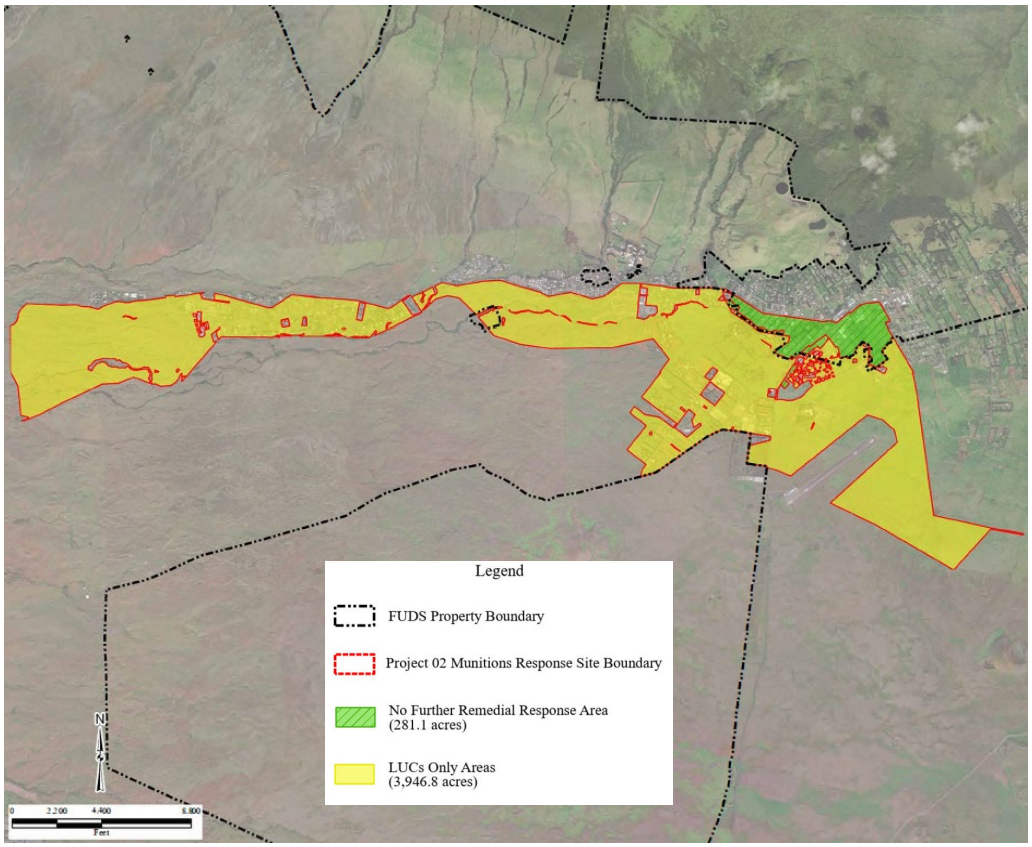
This alternative proposes to increase the acreage outlined in the 2016 DD that receives Land Use Controls to 3,946.8 acres of the Project 02 MRS (Figure 4). Surface and subsurface removals have been completed in the Project 02 MRS previously, so Land Use Controls will be the only remedial activity moving forward. Table 2 provides a comparison of the proposed remedy to the previous remedies outlined in the Decision Documents for Projects 02 and 04.

Land Use Controls are physical, legal, administrative and other mechanisms that restrict access or property use and inform landowners and users of hazards present. Land Use Controls are coordinated with landowners, regulatory agencies, and local authorities. Additional information pertaining to Land Use Controls associated with Project 02 can be found in the Final Land Use Control Implementation Plan (LUCIP) contained in the Administrative Record file (USACE, 2025).

Physical Land Use Controls for Project 02 would consist of signage in areas requested by landowners. Signs would increase public awareness of the explosive hazard present and procedures to follow should munitions be encountered.

Educational controls for Project 02 would continue to include the following:

Figure 4. Project 02 Remedial Alternative 2



- Fact sheets and a public website aimed at making residents within the MRS aware of the potential explosives hazard in their neighborhoods.
- Annual meetings with large landowners within the MRS to inform them of the potential explosives hazard and provide procedures to follow should munitions be encountered.
- Annual presentations to K-12 students at schools located within the MRS focused on the 3Rs (Recognize, Retreat, Report) of Explosives Safety.
- Annual meetings with individuals working within the MRS to provide on-site munitions identification training and procedures.

Although not considered part of the alternative, Five-Year Reviews are required by the National Contingency Plan when a remedial action is selected that results in hazards remaining above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. The purpose of these reviews is to ensure that the implemented remedy remains protective of human health, safety, and the environment.

Additionally, there are 281.1 acres in the northeast portion of the Project 02 MRS that require no further action based on no evidence of munitions use (Figure 4). Data collected during the RD phase, along with review of historical documents, supported the determination that these acres are located outside of the revised WMA FUDS boundary and were used for housing and other non-military related structures during training (USACE, 2026). The 281.1 acres requiring no further action are included in the Project 02 MRS for administrative management.

Table 2: Project 02 Remedy Comparison

Previous Decision Documents (Acres)	Selected Remedy Components	2026 Proposed Plan (Acres)
3,428.7[a]	Land Use Controls (LUCs) Only	3,946.8
247.6[b]		
119.7 [a]	Surface and subsurface MEC removal plus LUCs	N/A
685.1[b]		
N/A	No Evidence of Use	281.1

[a] 2016 Decision Document for Project 02. [b] 2018 Decision Document for Project 04.

8 Evaluation of Alternatives

Evaluation Criteria

Seven criteria and two additional modifying criteria (nine total) were used to evaluate each of the munitions response alternatives, individually and against each other, to select a remedy. Evaluation by these nine criteria are required by the National Contingency Plan. The nine evaluation criteria are:

- *Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment* – Determines whether an alternative eliminates or sufficiently reduces and controls threats to humans and the environment.
- *Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)* – Determines if the alternatives meet the criteria, standards, or other requirements from other federal or state environmental statutes or regulations that have been determined to be applicable or relevant and appropriate to this site and the proposed alternative, or whether a waiver is justified.

  Two ARARs were identified during the Feasibility Study for Project 02. The Archeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC 470ee) prohibits excavation, removal, damaging, or otherwise altering or defacing any archaeological resource located on public lands or Indian lands. 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 264.601 Subpart X requires miscellaneous units for the management of hazardous waste, such as open burning/open detonation units, to be located, designed, constructed, operated, maintained, and closed in a manner that will ensure protection of human health and the environment.
- *Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence* – Considers the ability of an alternative to protect humans and the environment over time.
- *Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment* – Evaluates if an alternative reduces the harmful effects of contaminants, their ability to move in the environment, and the amount of contamination present.
- *Short-Term Effectiveness* – Considers the length of time needed to implement an alternative and the risks the alternative poses to workers, residents and the environment during implementation.
- *Implementability* – Considers the technical and administrative feasibility of implementing the alternative, including factors such as the relative availability of goods and services.
- *Costs* – Includes estimated capital and annual operations and maintenance costs, as well as present worth cost. Present worth cost is the total cost of an alternative over time in terms of today's dollar value. Cost estimates are expected to be accurate within a range of +50 to -30 percent.
- *Modifying Criteria (State/Community Acceptance)* – Public comments received during the comment period will be considered when selecting the best alternative. In the final selection process, these modifying criteria (comments from state officials and the public) are of equal importance as the balancing criteria. No evaluation or prediction of acceptability by the public or the state is evaluated until comments are received

Evaluation Results

The following conclusions were made based on the evaluation criteria:

- *Alternative 1, No Action* – Requires no proactive management of potential risk at Project 02. This alternative is not protective and has no long-term permanence. No ARARs would apply to this alternative. This alternative has no cost.
- *Alternative 2, Modify Previously Selected Remedy* – This alternative is protective of human health and reduces the potential risk of encountering a munition by continuing implementation of Land

Table 3. Summary Comparison of Remedial Alternatives with CERCLA criteria

Alternative	Overall Protection of Human Health & Environment	Compliance with ARARs	Long-Term Effectiveness	Reduction of Mobility, Toxicity, or Volume	Short-Term Effectiveness	Implementability	Cost	Overall Rating
1 – No Action	Not Protective	N/A	P	P	P	E	E	P
2 – Land Use Controls	Protective	N/A	G	P	E	E	E	G

Note: N/A = Not Applicable; E = Excellent; G = Good; P = Poor

Use Controls to inform the site users of the hazards and procedures if they are encountered. No ARARs would apply to this alternative. It balances the factors of long-term effectiveness and permanence with short-term effectiveness and implementability. The estimated total cost to implement Alternative 2 is $3,579,453.63 over a 30-year period. Although not considered part of an alternative, the cost of Five-Year Reviews ($107,034.53) is included in the total cost for Alternative 2. There are no capital costs, as Land Use Controls have already been established for Project 02; therefore, remaining costs are for annual operations & maintenance based on the Land Use Control Implementation Plan.

A summary of the evaluation is shown in Table 3.

9 Preferred Alternative

Based on evaluation against the criteria, Alternative 2 - Land Use Controls, was determined to be most favorable and would best satisfy the Remedial Action Objective for Project 02.

Alternative 2 presents a remedy that would keep the public informed of the potential presence of munitions in the Project 02 MRS. USACE, with concurrence from HDOH, determined that this alternative would be protective of humans and the environment and would achieve the Remedial Action Objective of minimizing risk from explosive hazard. USACE may modify the Preferred Alternative in response to public comments or new information.

USACE determined that the Preferred Alternative meets the threshold criteria and provides the best balance of tradeoffs among the other alternatives with respect to the evaluation criteria. The Preferred Alternative satisfies the following statutory requirements of CERCLA §121 (b):

1. Protects humans and the environment.
2. Complies with ARARs.
3. Cost-effective.
4. Utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable.
5. Satisfies the preference for treatment as a principal element (the treatment for Project 02, including removal of munitions, has already been performed).

10 Community Participation

USACE is requesting public comments on the Preferred Alternative presented in this Proposed Plan for Project 02. Written and verbal comments will be accepted at a public meeting scheduled for December 02, 2026. Written and verbal comments will also be accepted via phone or email during the public comment period, ending December 31, 2026. Comments received during the public meeting and **public comment period** will be considered when preparing the **Decision Document** Amendment. USACE responses to public comments will be documented in the "Responsiveness Summary" section of the Decision Document Amendment.

USACE encourages the public to visit the WMA Administrative Record to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the project and the activities that have been conducted. Detailed information can be found in the reports and documents at the USACE Honolulu District office and the Thelma Parker Memorial Library located at:

- USACE Honolulu District
  Building 230
  Fort Shafter, Hawai'i 96858-5440
  Telephone: 808-835-4089
- Thelma Parker Memorial Library
  67-1209 Mamalahoa Highway
  Kamuela, Hawai'i 96743-8429
  Telephone: 808-887-6067

This Proposed Plan fulfills the public participation requirements of CERCLA Section 117(a), which specifies that the lead agency (i.e., USACE) must publish a plan outlining any remedial alternatives evaluated for the site and identifying the proposed decision.

The comment form attached to the end of this document may be used to provide comments to USACE, although the use of this form is not required. On the basis of comments or new information, USACE may modify the Preferred Alternative, if appropriate. USACE will summarize and respond to comments in a responsiveness summary, which will become part of the official Decision Document Amendment. The final Decision Document Amendment will be signed by USACE and placed in the Administrative Record.

Submit Comments

USACE will accept written and verbal comments on the Proposed Plan during the public comment period of November 23, 2026 to December 31, 2026. Comments may be submitted via email, phone or in-person at the public meeting.

Attend the Public Meeting

USACE will hold a public meeting on December 02, 2026 to present the Proposed Plan. All members of the public are welcome.

PUBLIC MEETING

December 02, 2026 at 5:00pm

Location:
Mana Christian Ohana
67-1182 Lindsey Rd
Waimea, HI 96743

For further information on the Proposed Plan or the public meeting, please contact:

HonoluluDistrictFUDSinfo@usace.army.mil
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
ATTN: CEPOH-PPE
230 Otake St.
Fort Shafter, Hawai‘i 96858-5440

Glossary

Administrative Record: The body of documents that "forms the basis" for the selection of a particular response at a site that is compiled and maintained by the lead agency. Documents that are included are relevant documents that were relied upon in selecting the response action as well as relevant documents that were considered but were ultimately rejected.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): A Federal law enacted in 1980 and amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, which concerns investigation and response actions regarding hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants.

Decision Document (Record of Decision): The Record of Decision is a public document that reflects the decision of the authorized agency official selecting a remedial action to respond to a CERCLA release that requires a remedy at a CERCLA site.

Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP): The Department of War environmental restoration program that authorizes and governs the evaluation and cleanup of contamination and other environmental conditions at Department of War installations and Formerly Used Defense Sites.

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA): An EE/CA is prepared for all non-time critical actions as required by Section 300.415(b)(4)(i) of the National Contingency Plan. The goals of the EE/CA Analysis are to identify the extent of a hazard, to identify the objectives of the removal action, and to analyze the various alternatives that may be used to satisfy these objectives for cost, effectiveness, and implementability.

Findings and Determination of Eligibility: Research results regarding the military history of a site that recommends whether property is eligible under the FUDS Program and authorizes expenditure of DERP funds for FUDS eligible properties.

Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS): A FUDS is defined as real property that was owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary that was transferred from DoW control prior to 17 October 1986 (SARA Section 211 as codified in 10 USC § 2701(c)(1)(B)). The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of War and the Secretaries of each of the Military Departments, as well as the Secretaries of any predecessor departments or agencies of DoW. FUDS Properties can be located within the 50 States, District of Columbia, Territories, Commonwealths, and possessions under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Inventory Project Report (INPR): The INPR formally documents a FUDS property and project eligibility or ineligibility. Simplified INPR amendments are used to subdivide a previously approved project within the original scope, and are considered administrative in nature.

Military Munitions: All ammunition products and components produced for or used by the armed forces for national defense and security, including ammunition products or components under the control of the DoW, US Coast Guard, US Department of Energy, and National Guard. The term includes confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries, including bulk explosives, and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components of any item specified herein.

The term does not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, devices, or nuclear components, other than nonnuclear components of nuclear devices that are managed under the nuclear weapons program of the Department of Energy after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) have been completed.

Munitions Constituents: Any materials originating from unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or other military munitions, including explosive and non-explosive materials, and emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of such ordnance or munitions.

Munitions Response Site (MRS): A specific area on a defense site that is known or suspected to contain unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituents, and is known to require a munitions response.

No Evidence of Use: An area within a MRS where the weight of evidence indicates that no munitions were used or disposed of. All available and relevant lines of evidence supporting this delineation (e.g., historical records review, historical photo interpretation, visual observations, interviews, and field investigations) must be documented in the conceptual site model and considered.

No Further Action: The lead agency has determined that No Further Action is necessary to protect public health or

welfare or the environment because the site poses no unacceptable risks to human health or the environment.

Non-Time Critical Removal Action (NTCRA): NTCRA is an action initiated in response to a release or threat of a release that poses an unacceptable risk to human health and welfare or the environment and meets the criteria established in the National Contingency Plan to be considered in determining if a removal action is necessary. A time-critical removal action may be appropriate if the release requires initiation of removal action in less than six-months, otherwise a NTCRA may be considered if a removal action is necessary.

Proposed Plan: In the first step in the remedy selection process, the lead agency identifies the remedial action alternative that best meets the requirements in NCP 300.430(f)(1) and (f)(2) and presents that preferred alternative to the public in a proposed plan. The purpose of the Proposed Plan is to supplement the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) and provide the public with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the preferred alternative for remedial action, as well as alternative plans under consideration, and to participate in the selection of remedial action at a site.

Public Comment Period: The time allowed for the members of an affected community to express views and concerns regarding an action proposed to be taken by USACE.

Remedial Action: Under CERCLA, those actions consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of or in addition to removal actions in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health or welfare or the environment. The term includes, but is not limited to, such actions at the location of the release as storage, confinement, perimeter protection using dikes, trenches, or ditches, clay cover, neutralization, cleanup of released hazardous substances and associated contaminated materials, recycling or reuse, diversion, destruction, segregation of reactive wastes, dredging or excavations, repair or replacement of leaking containers, collection of leachate and runoff, onsite treatment or incineration, provision of alternative water supplies, and any monitoring reasonably required to assure that such actions protect the public health and welfare and the environment.

Remedial Investigation (RI): A process undertaken by the lead agency to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by the release. The RI emphasizes data collection and site characterization and is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the feasibility study. The RI includes sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and includes the gathering of sufficient information to determine the necessity for remedial action and to support the evaluation of remedial alternatives.

Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA): Removal actions where, based on the site evaluation, a determination is made that a removal is appropriate, and that less than 6 months exists before on-site removal activity must begin.

Waikoloa Maneuver Area (WMA): Waikoloa Maneuver Area is a Formerly Used Defense Site located on the Island of Hawai'i that was used for training troops during the World War II era.

Acronyms

AGC	Advanced Geophysical Classification
ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DHHL	Department of Hawaiian Homelands
DoW	U.S. Department of War
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Site
HDOH	Hawai‘i Department of Health
INPR	Inventory Project Report
LUCs	Land Use Controls
LUCIP	Land Use Control Implementation Plan
MC	Munitions constituents
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
mm	Millimeter
MRS	Munitions Response Site
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NTCRA	Non Time Critical Removal Actions
RI	Remedial Investigation
RD	Remedial Design
ROD	Record of Decision
RRD	Range-related debris
SAA	Small Arms Ammunitions
TCRA	Time Critical Removal Action
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WMA	Waikoloa Maneuver Area

References

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USACE, 2016a. *Final Remedial Investigation Report, Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area, Areas B, O, Q, and J-Cleared MRS, FUDS Project No. H09HI035902, Island of Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i*. Contract No. W9128A-12-C-0006). March.

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USACE, 2016c. *Decision Document Areas B, O, Q, and J – Cleared Munitions Response Site, Former Waikoloa Maneuver Area, Island of Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i*. FUDS Project No. H09HI035902, signed August.

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Please Provide Your Comments Below

Your input on the Proposed Plan for WMA Project 02 is important to USACE. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping USACE select a final remedy for the site.

You may use the space below to write your comments, then fold and mail to the **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District ATTN: CEPOH-PPE 230 Otake Street, Fort Shafter, Hawai'i 96858-5440**.

Comments must be postmarked by **December 31, 2026**.

Comments may also be emailed to WMAUXOinfo@usace.army.mil.
Emails must be sent by **December 31, 2026**.