



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**

Huntington District

Formerly Used Defense Sites Newsletter

Summer 2004 Edition



USACE Begins Remedial Investigations at PBOW Burning Grounds

In the spring of 2004, USACE began a Remedial Investigation (RI) at the Reservoir No. 2 Burning Grounds located within the 6000 acre former Plum Brook Ordnance Works (PBOW) facility. The Reservoir No. 2 Burning Grounds is located at the northwest corner of Fox and Ransom Roads and were used to dispose of waste material during the decommissioning of the PBOW manufacturing activities at the close of WWII. The site was most recently used by Plum Brook Station (PBS) as a baseball field, until the mid-70s.

The RI is being performed by Jacobs Engineering (Oak Ridge, TN) under contract to USACE Nashville District. Jacobs Engineering began field work in May with exploratory trenching to delineate the boundary of the burn area and to characterize the nature of con-



Groundwater Monitor Well Installation at Reservoir No. 2 Burning Grounds

taminants in the burn layer. Further investigation activities included surface and subsurface soil sampling, sediment sampling and monitoring well installation.



Soil Samples Being Collected as Part of Remedial Investigation Activities

Investigation-related activities are expected to continue into late 2004 /early 2005 and will include several rounds of groundwater sampling. The data collected from the soil, sediment and surface and groundwater sampling will be used to determine the extent of contamination (both horizontally and vertically) and identify alternatives to restore the site.

Plum Brook Ordnance Works Restoration Advisory Board A Success Story

The Plum Brook Ordnance Works Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was formed in 1996. The original members continue to attend the meetings and remain actively involved in the environmental restoration process at the former ordnance manufacturing site.

The PBOW RAB members live and work in the Erie County area and are genuinely concerned with the future of the community and the environment. The membership includes individuals who are familiar with the impact of environmental contamination as well as individuals with minimal experience. The commonality within the group is the concern for and responsibility to our children.

The RAB members work closely with USACE Huntington and Nashville Districts, Ohio EPA, and NASA to ultimately achieve environmental restoration at the former ordnance works. The role of the RAB is to monitor the progression of

restoration activities, provide feedback on the decisions regarding the restoration activities and to be the mechanism for the transfer of information about the environmental restoration project into the community.

The PBOW RAB functions as a cohesive, well-bonded group due in part to the knowledge that they are active participants in the restoration project as well as preserving the heritage of the former PBOW. The relationship established between the RAB and USACE, OEPA, and NASA is built on honesty and trustworthiness. The RAB is confident they are getting the facts from USACE, which facilitates a positive communication process.

As the PBOW environmental restoration project moves forward, the hope is for continued involvement from the RAB and that we realize success through teamwork.

Wally the Woodchuck Aiding WVMA Public Awareness and Education

The Dolly Sods Region of the former West Virginia Maneuver Area (WVMA) is widely renowned as an outdoor paradise. Up to 76,000 anglers, hikers, hunters, mountain bikers, and other outdoor enthusiasts come to this pristine mountainous area annually to enjoy its solitude, natural beauty, and recreational opportunities. Due to the military exercises conducted in the area by the Army during World War II, there is the potential that visitors could come in contact with unexploded ordnance (UXO) in certain areas of the region which have not been cleared for ordnance. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and other state and federal agencies are committed to informing the public of the events that took place in the Dolly Sods region, and the inherent possible hazards in the region. Careful attention is being taken to ensure that the public is aware of the presence of UXO, but at the same time is not scared to the point that they will not use the land for its intended purposes.

Over the past year USACE's Huntington District has been conducting an Ordnance and Explosives (OE) Recurring Review study to determine the effectiveness of an implemented ordnance removal project that occurred during 1997-98. The purpose of the 1997-98 removal project was to minimize explosives risks and provide increased protection to human health and the environment. The removal project included clearing 55.79 miles of trails (the trail itself and 20' off center line to each side of the trail) and 178 campsites in the area of UXO. A new public awareness and education campaign had been developed through recent efforts by the project team. This campaign will implement new strategies to inform the public about past activities and possible regional hazards. Some of the new public awareness programs that have been recently initiated include the following:

- Passing out water bottles, key chains, and other merchandise which have key contact and UXO response information on them, to hikers and other visitors in the area.
- Posting UXO warning signs in locations with high visitor traffic, containing a warning, photograph of UXO found in the

area, and a phone number to call if UXO is encountered.

- Brochures that contain a map of Dolly Sods Region trails that were cleared of UXO have been created and will soon be made available in local National Forest Service offices, local businesses, Huntington District website, etc.
- Project and UXO notification information has been listed on the Huntington District website. Included in this information are the WVMA Administrative Record, historical information, brochures, maps, and safety procedures.
- The Huntington District publishes an annual newsletter to interested parties to keep them up to date on the latest news and actions taking place in their community.
- Animations and videos, with Wally the Woodchuck, the newly developed project mascot, have been produced and will soon be distributed to teachers to help educate local school children regarding UXO safety and notification.

Public meetings have been and will continue to be held to keep the public informed of project phases and progress. All of the

programs are being implemented so citizens will have a better understanding of possible UXO hazards at Dolly Sods. It is the mission of the Dolly Sods Team that every person using this area has the knowledge to recognize, mark, and report a UXO if it is encountered.



Brightly colored signs like the one shown to the left have been placed at 13 Dolly Sods locations that receive high amounts of visitor traffic, including trailheads, informational displays, and the Red Creek campground, for reporting any ordnance-related incidents.

For additional information on ordnance reporting and project-related activities, contact the USACE Huntington District at 1-800-822-8413, or visit the USACE Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) website at: <http://www.lrh.usace.army.mil/projects/current/derp-fuds>.

Composting of Contaminated Soil Takes Place at PBOW

During the past year, environmental restoration activities at the former Plum Brook Ordnance Works (PBOW) took a few more steps toward completion. Although completion is not in the near future, progress continues to be made.

During the past year restoration activities focused on TNT Area B. This area was one of three manufacturing areas on the approximately 9000 acre site in WWII. TNT Manufacturing Area B consisted of numerous buildings used for storage of raw materials, manufacturing processes, and inventory storage or distribution to downstream processes.



The boundary of TNT Area B, the current Area of Concern (AOC), is depicted in the historical photo (above) by the road along the periphery of the area. North is to the upper right corner in the photo. Modern-day TNT Area B is only recognizable by the road which establishes the area. All of the buildings associated with the manufacturing of TNT were destroyed approximately 50 years ago. Although the buildings are gone, footprints of the buildings exist just under the surface. The foundations or basements of the buildings hindered the restoration process by requiring additional demolition of the foundation material.

Soil removed from TNT Area B was composted to reduce the levels of nitroaromatics. Composting was utilized on similar USACE projects with notable success. The composting process uses natural waste products such as manure from chickens, cows, or horses combined with water and straw to decompose the nitroaromatics. Different "recipes" are tested in the laboratory to determine the optimum recipe. Once defined, the waste material, in appropriate dosages, is applied to the contaminated soil and mixed with straw.

An area sufficient to conduct the composting was provided in a parking area where NASA stored transport trailers and tanks. The area was prepared by capping the surface with approximately 8 inches of clay and grading the slope to drain into a retention pond. Contaminated soil was piled in 4 rows, each row 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 10 feet high.

The recipe for the TNT Area B soil, based on laboratory testing, called for chicken manure and straw to be applied to the contaminated soil, which would provide optimum microbial activity. Once the waste material and soil were combined and mixed thoroughly, the rows are turned with the windrow composter to help maintain proper temperature between 100 and 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

Composting was chosen as a treatment alternative because the concentrations of nitroaromatics exceeded the limitations for hazardous waste landfill disposal. The microbial population which was introduced in the recipe of manure, straw, water and heat decomposed the nitroaromatics to concentrations that could be disposed of in a non-hazardous landfill.



View of Windrow Composting

The composting project began in October with the preparation of the capped area; soil was introduced onto the pad in late October /early November. Over 1600 tons of soil was composted and landfilled off-site. The water generated from the run-off and maintenance of the moisture levels in the composting material was collected in a retention pond.

Water from the retention ponds was accumulated on-site in frac tanks, tested and found to be at acceptable levels for disposal in the West Area Red Water Ponds, an existing area on the PBOW site.



View of Windrow Composter in Operation

By January 2004, all of the composted material was disposed. Presently, the clay cap on the composting pad remains in place until results of laboratory analysis (of the cap material) are received. If the laboratory results indicate acceptable concentrations of nitroaromatics, then the pad will be removed and disposed. The means of disposal is dependant upon the concentrations of nitroaromatics present in the pad material.

In summary, USACE has experienced positive results with the composting process. The technology has demonstrated it is a viable option in reducing the concentrations of nitroaromatics in soils. As the PBOW project progresses, composting will be a consideration in treatment of soils in future restoration at the site.

Demolition and Restoration of Former Radio Receiver and Transmitter Stations Complete, Jefferson County, West Virginia

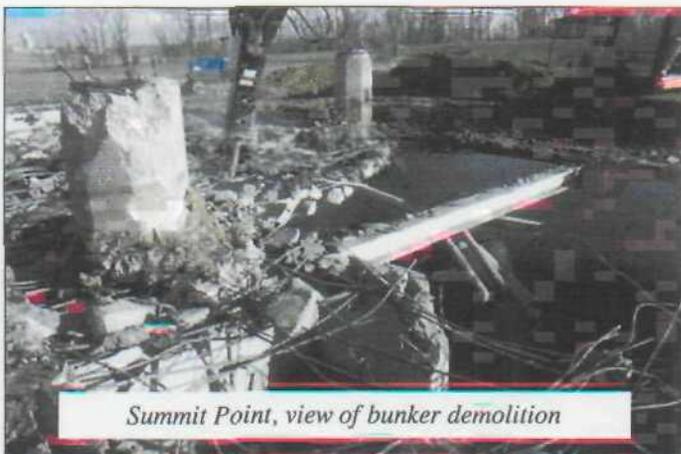
Former Department of Defense (DoD) owned Radio Receiver and Transmitter Stations are located in Jefferson County in the eastern panhandle of West Virginia, in the towns of Bardane and Summit Point. The properties were purchased by the DoD in 1960 for use as radio receiver and transmitter stations. The DoD constructed reinforced concrete underground bunkers at both sites, equipped with radio antennas, air filtration and air conditioning units, air/exhaust vents, diesel generators, water supply wells, power transformers, and underground fuel storage tanks (USTs).

The General Services Administration declared the sites excess in 1974 and they were sold to numerous buyers over the years. Both sites are currently owned by the Jefferson County Commission. The Bardane Receiver Station is located near an industrial park and is maintained by the Jefferson County Development Authority, while the Summit Point transmitter station is located at the South Jefferson (recreation) Park and is maintained by the Jefferson County Department of Parks and Recreation.



Summit Point, bunker view prior to demolition

The sites are included in the Huntington District, inventory of formerly used defense sites; eligible for environmental restoration under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS). The sites were declared eligible of the DERP-FUDS program in April 1991, and Building Demolition/Debris Removal (BD/DR) projects were recommended because the bunkers posed potential fall-in, drowning, and/or climbing hazards to the public. Due to higher program priorities at the time, the BD/DR projects were not



Summit Point, view of bunker demolition

approved. The Nashville District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) located and removed a 7,000-gallon UST at the Summit Point site in 1991; however, no UST was located at the Bardane site.

In early September 2003, end-of-year funds became available from USACE headquarters for the Jefferson County projects. The Huntington District conducted a site visit on September 11, 2003 to assess current site conditions at both sites, and begin preparation of the scope of work and cost estimate for the bunker demolition and site restoration projects. The scope of work was provided to the contractor on September 18, and on September 26, 2003, the project was awarded.

Both bunkers contained asbestos materials that had to be removed prior to any site work; however, upon opening of the bunkers, workers discovered that they had several feet of groundwater that had to be removed prior to any work. The water was sampled and analyzed, found to be non-hazardous, and was pumped out onto the ground, under control to prevent erosion of ditches or water ponding on the site. Workers then accessed the bunkers and removed the asbestos pipe wrap from the exhaust lines for the diesel-powered generators that had been located inside each bunker, and some wall and ceiling asbestos containing materials prior to bunker demolition. Following asbestos removal, the bunkers' surface areas were cleared of trees and brush that had overgrown the sites, and the several feet of soil that covered each bunker was removed and stockpiled adjacent to the bunkers for later use during final site restoration.



Summit Point, site view after bunker demolition

Each bunker contained a water well that supplied water to the workers inside. In accordance with state regulations, the wells were abandoned by a licensed well driller. Following well abandonment, the bunkers' roofs were collapsed, and the foundation walls were demolished at least three feet below grade. Metallic and other recyclable items were placed in roll-off bins for offsite recycling. All concrete materials were crushed and placed into the bunker pit and tracked in with construction equipment. Additional aggregate fill material was brought from offsite sources to complete backfilling of the bunkers. Following backfill material compaction, stockpiled soil was placed over the backfill, to a minimum depth of 2 feet, the sites were seeded and mulched. These potential safety hazards have now been removed from the public.

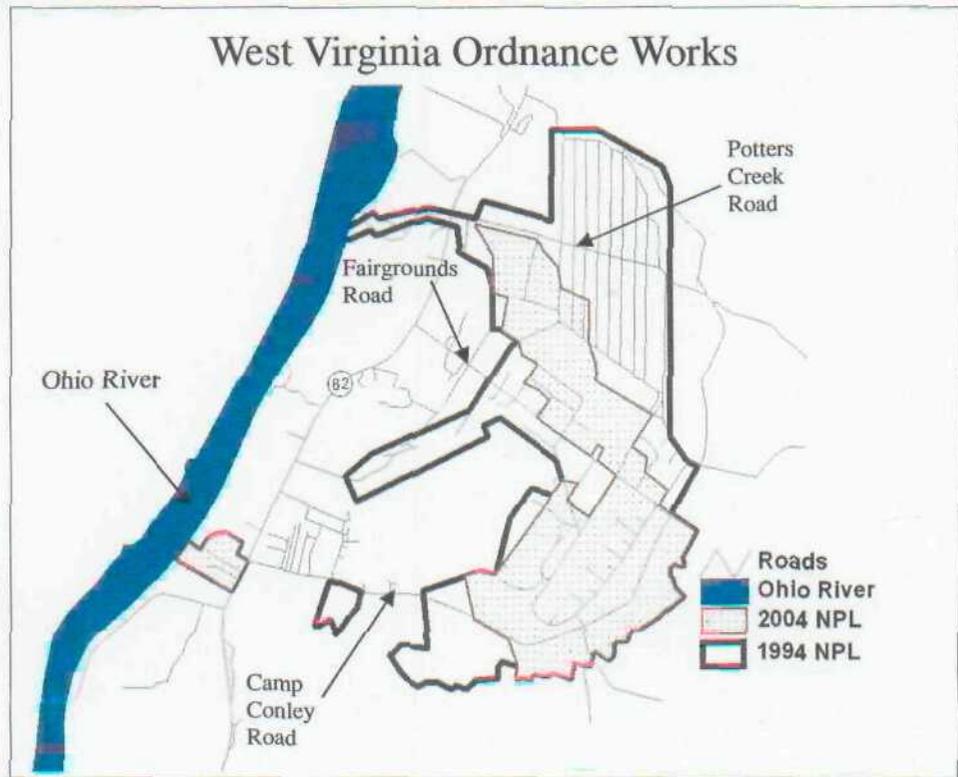
NPL Boundary Continues To Be Reduced at WVOW

The National Priorities List (NPL) was established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to clean up the most environmentally contaminated sites in the country. Although the hazard ranking system alone did not earn West Virginia Ordnance Works (WVOW) a high ranking, it was nominated by the state for inclusion on the NPL in 1983. The original WVOW NPL site covered about 8,300 acres. In 1994, the area was reduced to about 2,700 acres, excluding all areas where contamination would likely be present. Sections of the site have been removed from the NPL as assessments and required clean ups have been completed, resulting in no further actions necessary. In 2002, six areas were removed from the NPL boundary, including: ENV-6 Wetlands Mitigation, OU-11 Sellite Plant, OU-12 North and South Powerhouses, ESI-3 Tract 21, ESI-5 Refueling Depot, ESI-9 Classification Yards.

In 2004, the following areas were de-listed: OU-10 South Acids, Cooling Tower, Toluene Storage, ESI-1 Magazine Area, ESI-4 Red Water Outfall Sewer, ESI-6 Motorpool / Maintenance Area, and ESI-7 Former Sewage Treatment Plant. These delistings have reduced the NPL boundary to approximately 1,184 acres.

The accompanying WVOW site map illustrates the approximate location of the

1994, 2002, and current 2004 NPL area, showing the extensive boundary reductions that have occurred. Remedial actions are ongoing on remaining sections of the NPL. As restoration efforts are completed, steps will be taken to de-list these additional areas.



USACE Prepares for Additional Investigations at PBOW

USACE Huntington and Nashville Districts are preparing for expanded investigations in TNT Area B and initiating a Remedial Investigation in two of the three Acids Areas at the former Plum Brook Ordnance Works located in Sandusky, Ohio.

The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was completed in TNT Area B in 2001. The RI/FS identified several areas of contamination within TNT Area B. USACE excavated the areas of contamination and composted the soil to reduce the nitroaromatic concentrations. Some of the excavations required expanding the boundaries until clean soil was located. Samples have been collected and submitted to the laboratory for confirmation analysis, USACE is awaiting the results. If the confirmation analysis indicates the nitroaromatic concentrations are below established levels, the excavation will be backfilled. However, if the analysis indicates high concentrations of nitroaromatics, then USACE will continue the excavation to find clean soil.

Restoration activities in Pentolite Road Red Water Ponds (PRRWP) area have increased due to a seam of contamination that was observed during soil removal activities in late 2003. USACE Huntington is tracking the seam to delineate its boundaries.

In addition to the continuing work in TNT Area B and PRRWP, USACE Nashville is preparing to kickoff work in two of the three Acids Areas. The Remedial Investigations are expected to begin in the fall of 2004.



Excavation in TNT Area B Which Requires Additional Investigations

To get more information on restoration activities at PBOW, call the FUDS information hotline at 1-800-822-8413

Review of WVMA Ordnance Removal Action Completed

Dolly Sods is located between Canaan Valley and Seneca Rocks within the Monongahela National Forest of West Virginia. High upon the Allegheny Plateau, with elevations ranging from 2,600 to 4,100 feet, the region of more than 18,500 acres is well known for its extensive rocky plains, upland bogs and sweeping vistas. The remoteness, natural experience, and limited human influences attract adventurous hikers, mountain bikers, anglers, hunters and berry pickers to the region.

During 1943 and 1944, military maneuver exercises and artillery/mortar practice were conducted in the Dolly Sods region by the U.S. Department of the Army (USDoA), as training for involvement in World War II. The Dolly Sods region was a part of the former West Virginia Maneuver Area (WVMA). It is documented based upon found unexploded ordnance (UXO), that rounds fired during the military training included 40 mm, 57 mm armor-piercing (AP), and 105 mm and 155 mm high explosive (HE) projectiles, and 60 mm HE, 81 mm HE and smoke round (SR), and 4.2 inch inert, HE, and SR mortars. Reports document that 75 mm artillery and experimental (containing no explosive components) rocket mortar fire also occurred in the region, although no physical evidence (i.e. found UXO) of such activity exists.

Following military maneuvers in the Dolly Sods region, the USDoA conducted ordnance clearances during 1946 and 1953. The exact amount of ordnance which remains in the region is undetermined. However, ordnance-related risk is illustrated by one injury caused by UXO detonation during 1951, and a sporadic but continuous discovery of UXO by recreational visitors since the clearances. To address ordnance-related concerns, an ordnance removal action, focused on significant reduction of public risk, was conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) during 1997 and 1998. The USACE Huntington District has project management responsibilities, and project technical support is provided by the Army Engineering Support Center. During the 1997 to 1998 removal action, all designated trails and inventoried campsites were cleared, and the removal/disposal of 22 live mortars, 19 inert mortars, and 1151.5 pounds of OE-related scrap significantly reduced the quantity of items posing a hazard to the public in the

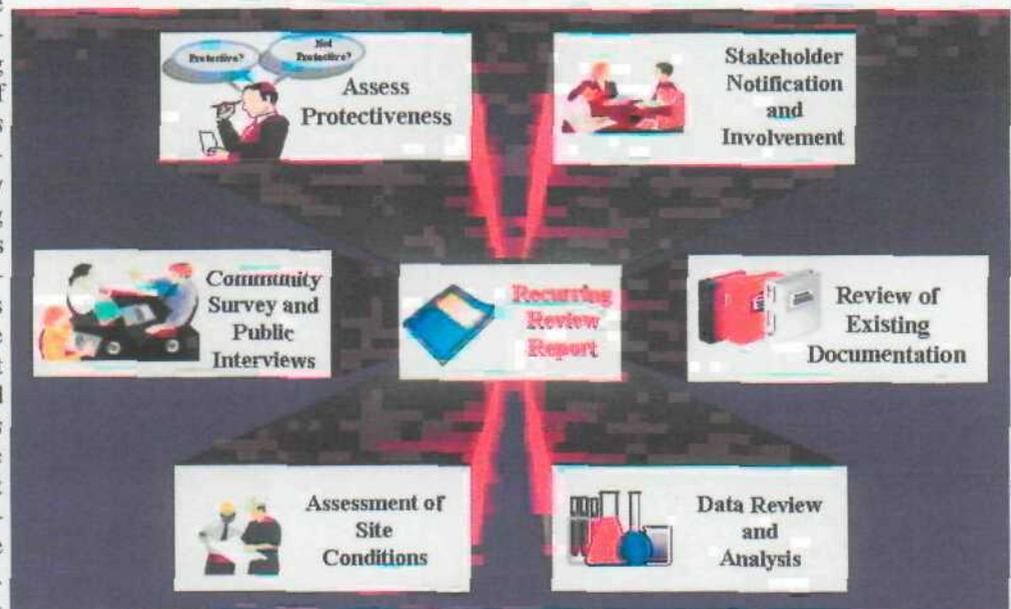
most widely used areas of the region. The removal action was the most feasible alternative based on the influencing factors of cost, environmental impact, and reduction of public risk.

During 2003 and 2004, USACE conducted an ordnance and explosives (OE) recurring review of the Dolly Sods project. The purpose of the review was to ensure that the implemented 1997 to 1998 ordnance removal action continues to minimize explosives safety risks and continues to be protective of human health, safety, and the environment. The review process consisted of the following activities: the notification and involvement of stakeholders, the review of existing and relevant documentation and data, the identification and review of recent and new information, a community survey and public interviews, and an assessment of site conditions. The study process, and its conclusions and recommendations are documented in the recurring review report, which is available in the project public repository (located at the Monongahela National Forest Headquarters in Elkins, WV) or by contacting the USACE Huntington District (1-800-822-8413).

The 2003 to 2004 review concluded that the 1997 to 1998 ordnance removal ac-

tion, storm damage, changes in land-use or recreational use found. Vegetation provides soil stability across most of the region, and site conditions and usage have not changed noticeably since the removal action. Further, mountainous and rugged terrain along with dense vegetation makes human access to many portions of the region that were not cleared for ordnance difficult.

Prior to the 1997 to 1998 removal action in the Dolly Sods region, there were many instances (e.g. an average of ten per year during one ten year period) in which UXO was encountered along designated trails and at inventoried campsites. Since 1998, there have been only seven cases of encountered UXO by recreational visitors. In each case, UXO was found in an area that receives little visitor traffic, nobody was injured, and the U.S. Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal conducted disposal after being contacted through established notification and reporting processes. No UXO has been found since 1998 in the highly used areas of Dolly Sods (i.e. along the trails or at the campsites that were cleared for ordnance), and this indicates that the removal action is functioning as intended. Recent incidents have occurred because visitors have wandered away from cleared trails, and because a complete de-



tion completed in the Dolly Sods region is functioning as intended; it is still protective of human health, safety, and the environment. No UXO or OE-related scrap were identified during the site assessment, nor were any OE concerns due

tection and removal of ordnance in the region could not be accomplished due to the environmental damage that would occur, the extremely high estimated cost, and technology limitations. The previous removal action was not expected to negate

ordnance-related risk entirely; therefore, continued periodic reviews of the site and the education of individuals who use the region are necessary.

Institutional controls are currently in place for the Dolly Sods project; however, USACE determined through the review that certain controls can be improved, and

additional controls can be implemented to increase public awareness and ensure continued safety. Based on the site assessment, signs warning visitors of the potential to encounter ordnance do exist in the region, but they can be placed at additional locations. While certain trail sections are well marked and maintained, many designated trail sections can be marked better, making it easier to remain only in areas that have been cleared for ordnance when hiking. Based on the recurring review findings, USACE is currently implementing several additional programs to ensure that the community is well aware of existing ordnance-related risk in the Dolly Sods region.



USACE personnel conducting recurring review work at dolly sods

Successful Bioremediation of Soils Continues at WVOW

Soils contaminated with nitroaromatic compounds continue to be excavated and successfully bioremediated from Operable Unit 5 Pond 13 Wet Well Area at West Virginia Ordnance Works (WVOW). This process, using a "recipe" of chicken manure, straw, and water mixed in the excavated soil followed by windrow composting, is proving to be a successful economical alternative to more expensive traditional methods of remediation, like landfill disposal.

track bioremediation progress. After completion, soil samples are collected and analyzed to ensure that successful bioremediation has occurred.

In July of 2004 the fifth batch of soil was excavated from the Wet Well Area. This is expected to be the last batch of contaminated soil removed and treated from that area. It is estimated that nearly \$650,000.00 have been saved on this project by using bioremediation techniques instead of the original plan of capping and monitoring. A spokesman for the USACE contractor performing work on this project indicated that, after completion of excavation activities from the Pond 13 Wet Well Area, efforts would then begin to remove contaminated soils from under Cap 7 within the TNT Manufacturing Area of WVOW, using the same bioremediation techniques for treatment.

The success of this project was recently highlighted at the 2004 Site Optimization Conference in Dallas, Texas. The conference, sponsored by the Environmental Protection Agency, included information exchange sessions on innovative technologies and strategies being employed for environmental restoration under various site conditions and contaminant types. The knowledge gained from this project will likely be applied to other similar projects in the future.



View of Excavation at Pond 13 Wet Well Area

This project was started in September of 2002. Soil excavations from OU-5 Pond 13 and Wet Well Area began in late 2003. To date, five "batches" of soil have been excavated, mixed with the appropriate amendments, and placed in windrows. This includes a small area of contaminated soil excavated from Area of Concern 21. The windrows are turned on a regular basis and checked for water content and temperature to

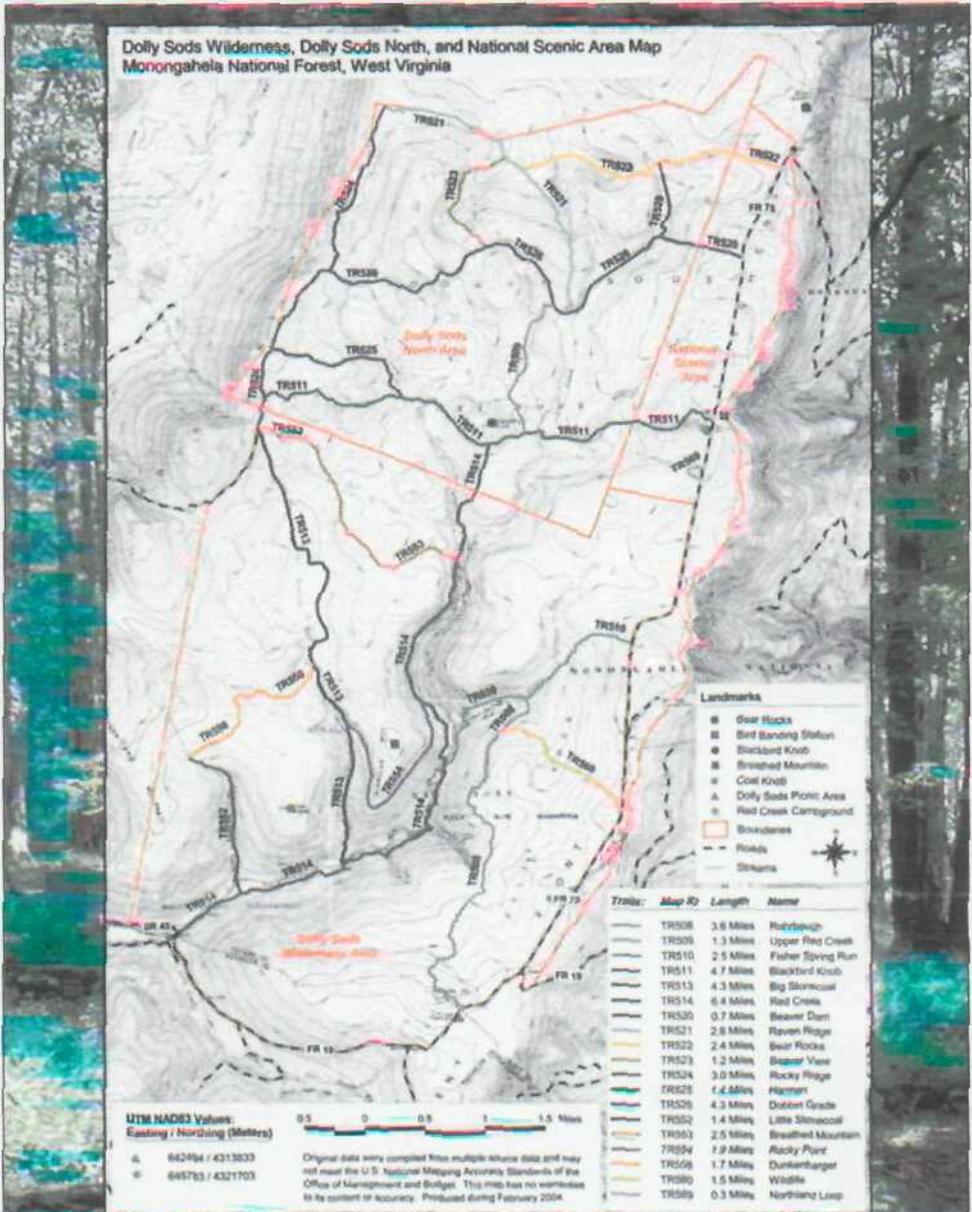
Additional information on WVOW or other FUDS activities can be obtained by contacting Richard Meadows, Project Manager, in the Huntington District Corps of Engineers office.
Phone 304/ 399-5388
FUDS information hotline: 1-800-822-8413.
Web: www.lrh.usace.army.mill/projects/current/derp-fuds

Trails Map Developed for the Dolly Sods Region

Rocky plains, upland bogs and sweeping vistas attract tens of thousands of recreational visitors to the Dolly Sods Region (DSR) of West Virginia annually. The DSR is comprised of three distinct areas: Dolly Sods Wilderness (DSW), Dolly Sods North (DSN), and Dolly Sods Scenic Area (DSSA). The 10,215 acre DSW was created by an act of Congress in 1975 to preserve and protect the area with special opportunities for solitude, recreation and other scientific, educational, scenic and historical values. During 1992 and 1993, 6,168.5 acres located north of the DSW were purchased by the U.S. Forest Service; this area is known as DSN. To the immediate east of DSW and DSN, 2,268 acres along Forest Road 75 have the designation of National Scenic Area; this area is known as DSSA.

The DSR is today known by outdoor enthusiasts to offer some of the best scenery and hiking opportunities in the eastern U.S. During 1943 to 1944 however, the region was part of the West Virginia Maneuver Area, and at that time offered the U.S. Department of the Army (USDoA) an opportunity to conduct artillery and mortar practice as training for World War II (WWII). Although the USDoA conducted ordnance clearances following the war, potential hazards still exist in the DSR, as illustrated by the sporadic but continuous discovery of unexploded ordnance (UXO) since WWII by recreational visitors. To reduce the risk posed by UXO to the public, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) cleared all DSR designated trails and inventoried campsites of ordnance during 1997 and 1998. Since then, no UXO have been discovered in these areas, and this indicates that the USACE removal action is functioning as intended. When enjoying the DSR, visitors should remain on designated trails and camp at established campsites, but should not create new trails or campsites since it is possible UXO could be encountered.

Because an accurate DSR trails map is not currently publicly available, and for the purpose of facilitating public use of trails that have been cleared of ordnance, the USACE, with assistance from the U.S. Forest Service, has developed a new trails map for the DSR. The detailed map provides information on topography, trail locations and distances, landmarks, regional boundaries, roads, and UTM NAD83 coordinate values. Nineteen trails which have been cleared for ordnance, and which total 47.9 miles in length, were plotted on the map using differentially corrected global positioning system (GPS) data. Plans



Take Precautions
Camp in established campsites.
Stay on designated trails.
Do not create new campsites or trails.



1. Plan Ahead and Prepare
 2. Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces
 3. Dispose of Waste Properly
 4. Leave What You Find
 5. Minimize Campfire Impacts
 6. Respect Wildlife
 7. Be Considerate of Other Visitors
- www.LNT.org



Call
to report the location of UXO
1-800-283-0303

are currently underway to begin distributing color copies of the map (free of charge) as part of an educational brochure in the DSR during 2004. The map will also be available for download from the USACE Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) website at: <http://www.lrh.usace.army.mil/projects/current/derp-fuds>. For additional information about the map contact the USACE Huntington District at 1-800-822-8413.