

and oversight authority, these shortfalls continue to slow down the progress of FUDS cleanup. Historically, funding levels have been about \$200 million a year. The cost to complete the FUDS Program is currently estimated at more than \$19 billion, which includes \$14 billion for addressing sites with unexploded ordnance. DoD and Army leadership recognize the funding problem and are working to increase funding to accelerate FUDS cleanup.

Getting Involved

FUDS properties are located in nearly every state and a number of U.S. territories. If there is a FUDS property near you that has a Restoration Advisory Board, you may want to attend meetings or consider becoming a community member. These boards offer opportunities for community members to communicate their concerns on the direction and progress of cleanup at FUDS properties. Community members also can participate in workshops, open houses, public meetings, and public availability sessions near FUDS properties.

If you believe an area near you may have once been used by a defense agency and could be eligible for the FUDS Program, please contact the nearest Corps of Engineers District Office. Provide the location and any other information about the area, such as prior operations, ownership, dates of use, and who to contact about the property now. Also, if you have information about past operations at an already identified FUDS property, please contact the nearest Corps office.

If you would like more information about the FUDS Program, contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Public Affairs Office at

(202) 761-0010

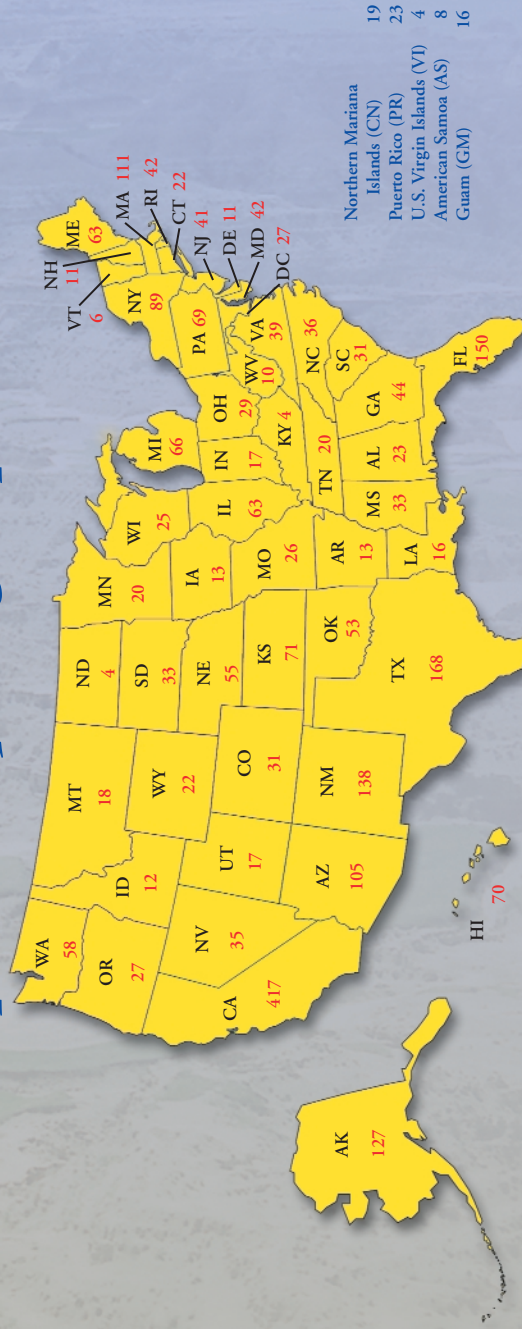
or visit <http://hq.environmental.usace.army.mil/programs/fuds/fuds.html>

or <http://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Library/library.html#cleanup>



US Army Corps
of Engineers®

FUDS Properties Requiring Response Action



Total Number of Properties: 2,743

Source: Fiscal Year 2001 Defense Environmental Restoration Program Report to Congress

not to scale

Environmental Restoration at Formerly Used Defense Sites



Program Initiatives

Introduction

The Department of Defense is committed to protecting human health and the environment and improving public safety by cleaning up environmental contamination at former military properties.

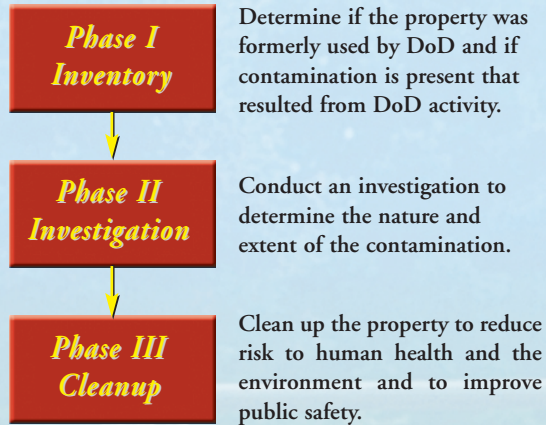
Established by Congress in the mid-1980s, the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program cleans up properties formerly owned, leased, possessed, or used by the military services (Army, Navy, Air Force, or other Defense agencies). The Army is the DoD Executive Agent for FUDS, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for carrying out the program. Through the FUDS Program, the Army responds to DoD-generated pollution that occurred before the property transferred to private owners or to federal, state, tribal, or local government entities.

The scope and magnitude of the FUDS Program are significant, with more than 2,700 properties requiring cleanup and more than 2,200 projects in progress. Properties included in the program range from privately owned businesses to national parks, and can be located in industrial areas, residential developments, and public areas.

The type of cleanup required varies from property to property. Within the FUDS Program, cleanup projects fall into one or more of the following categories:

- identifying, investigating and cleaning up hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste sites;
- correcting other environmental contamination such as that caused by ordnance and explosives; and,
- conducting building demolition and debris removal.

The FUDS Program uses a three-phased cleanup process consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan.



Work is accomplished on a prioritized basis — the sites posing the highest risk are emphasized for clean-up first. Most projects take several years to complete, and each project is unique. The one constant, however, is that active communication, coordination, and consultation with regulatory agencies and communities are keys to the success of the FUDS Program.

New Initiatives

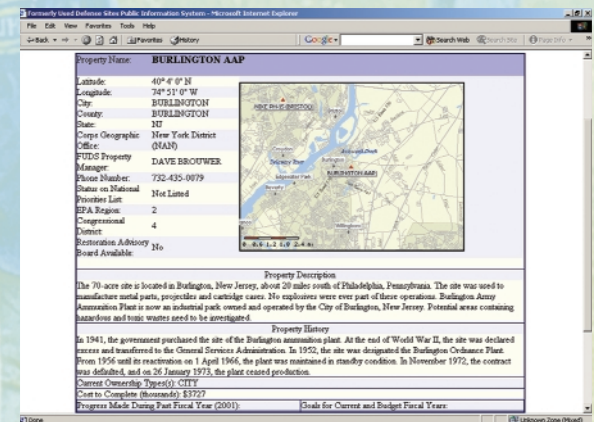
The Army is taking steps to address regulatory and community concerns more effectively and to conduct faster environmental cleanups at more properties. Helping to make this a reality is the FUDS Improvement Workgroup, comprised of representatives from DoD, states, and tribes, all working cooperatively to make the FUDS Program more effective.

One initiative has been developing statewide Management Action Plans (MAPs) in four states — Colorado, Ohio, South Dakota, and Kansas. Developing the MAP brings together the FUDS project managers, state and federal regulators, tribal governments, other interested property owners, and community members. The goal is to identify all FUDS cleanup activities within the state as well as the projected schedules and overall project funding requirements. The MAP includes detailed information for each active FUDS property in that state, as well as current status, future activities, prioritization,

and budget workplans. A statewide MAP ensures that regulatory agencies and interested parties are involved with the Corps in setting priorities for FUDS projects within that state. Building on the success of the first four pilot MAPs, additional ones are being developed for nine states in fiscal year 2002 and more are planned for fiscal year 2003.

The Army and the Corps also have been partnering with citizens by establishing new Restoration Advisory Boards and participating in the FUDS Forum, an initiative co-sponsored by the Army and the Center for Public Environmental Oversight. The two-day workshops offer citizens an opportunity to discuss ways to improve cleanups at FUDS properties with Army and Corps officials.

Another initiative has been the development of a new interactive FUDS Web page. The Web page, which can be found at <http://hq.environmental.usace.army.mil/programs/fuds/fuds.html>, enables the public to readily access information about FUDS properties in their state, county, or neighborhood. It includes property information, a map, and a method for obtaining more information.



Funding

The FUDS Program has faced funding challenges since its inception as requirements have continued to be defined. Compounded by the program's size and the complexity of issues involving property ownership