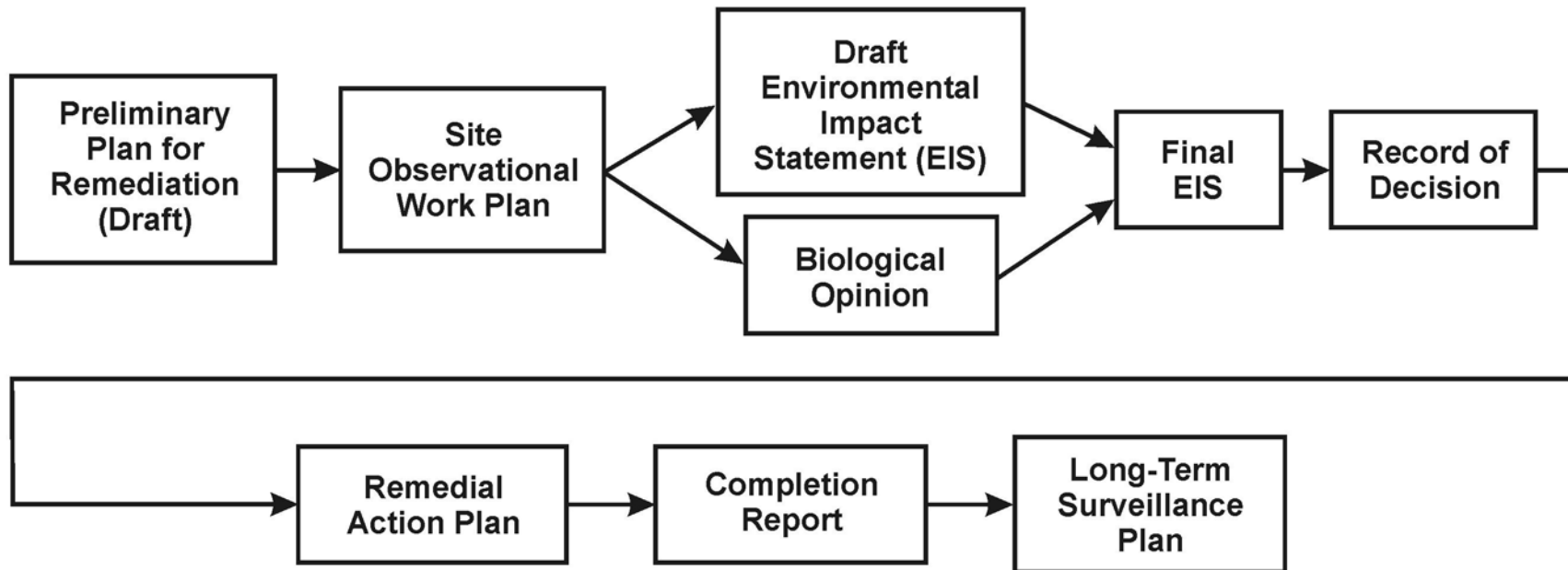


Moab, Utah, UMTRA Project Documentation Process



Preliminary Plan for Remediation—supports a recommendation for determining the most appropriate long-term remediation approach for the Moab Project Site. The draft plan was completed in October 2001 and was reviewed by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). DOE has elected not to finalize this document and will address the NAS comments in the *Environmental Impact Statement* currently under development.

Site Observational Work Plan—presents a summary of site hydrogeologic characterization data and a site conceptual model. It provides an analysis of site environmental and health risks, identifies data gaps in the conceptual model, and identifies appropriate site-specific ground water compliance strategies.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)—describes and evaluates the potentially significant impacts of major federal actions on human health and the environment from the proposed action and alternatives to the proposed action. No preferred alternative is provided in the draft Moab EIS. There is a 45-day public comment period associated with release of the draft document. Public hearings on the Draft EIS will be held during the public comment period.

Biological Opinion—prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in conjunction with the Biological Assessment, a component of the EIS; addresses the potential effects on listed species of the proposed on-site and off-site disposal alternatives evaluated in the EIS.

Final EIS—addresses public comments on the Draft EIS. The final document is provided to DOE Headquarters to support decision-making on the preferred alternative.

Record of Decision (ROD)—documents a federal agency's decision concerning a proposed action for which the agency has prepared an EIS. In this case, it records DOE's chosen remedial action alternative for the Moab Project Site. The ROD certifies that the remedy selection process was conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. A ROD identifies the alternatives considered in reaching the decision, the environmentally preferable alternatives, factors balanced by the agency in making the decision, whether all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm have been adopted, and, if not, why they were not.

Remedial Action Plan—describes how the surface and ground water contamination will be cleaned up. On the basis of the Remedial Action Plan conceptual design, detailed design drawings are prepared.

Completion Report—documents that cleanup of the site is complete and that all applicable standards have been met; also provides verification data.

Long-Term Surveillance Plan—addresses all activities necessary to ensure protection of human health and the environment following completion of cleanup, disposal, or stabilization at a site or portion of the site. Long-term surveillance and maintenance includes all engineered and institutional controls designed to contain or prevent exposure to residual contamination and waste, such as surveillance activities, record-keeping activities, inspections, ground water monitoring, ongoing pump-and-treat activities, cap repair, maintenance of entombed buildings or facilities, maintenance of other barriers and contained structures, access control, and posting signs.