

VERSION 2

**Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)
Cleanup Plan**

**Umatilla Depot Activity
Hermiston, Oregon**

Prepared for:

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACM	Asbestos-Containing Material
ADA	Ammunition Demolition Area
AOC	Areas of Concern
AR	Army Regulation
ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
AREE	Areas Requiring Environmental Evaluation
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BCP	BRAC Cleanup Plan
BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BEC	BRAC Environmental Coordinator
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Facilitation Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRP	Community Relations Plan
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EnPA	Enhanced Preliminary Assessment
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FS	Feasibility Study
IIA	Initial Installation Assessment
IRDMIS	Installation Restoration Data Management Information System
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
ISA	Initial Screening of Alternatives
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFRAP	No Further Action Planned
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priorities List
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OU	Operable Unit
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PIRP	Public Involvement and Response Plan
POL	Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants
PP	Proposed Plan
ppm	Parts Per Million

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Continued

RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RMIS	Restoration Management Information System
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SI	Site Investigation
SRI	Supplemental Remedial Investigation
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TRC	Technical Review Committee
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
UMDA	Umatilla Depot Activity
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAEC	U.S. Army Environmental Center
USATHAMA	U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

BCP GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement (ARAR). ARARs are cleanup standards, standards of control, and other environmental protection requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated in federal or state regulations that define remedial action requirements at CERCLA sites.

Area Requiring Environmental Evaluation (AREE). An AREE is an individual site, multiple sites or program area identified through an environmental assessment or site investigation as a potential threat to human health or the environment which requires further investigation. An AREE is roughly synonymous with an Area of Concern (AOC).

BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT is formed to manage environmental programs for BRAC installations consisting of a U.S. Army installation representative, USEPA region representative, and state environmental agency representative.

BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC). The BEC is the U.S. Army representative of the BCT.

Base Closure and Realignment Act (BRAC Act). The Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-526, 102 Stat. 2623) (BRAC 88 or BRAC I) and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-0510, 104 Stat. 1808) (BRAC 91, 93, 95) legislated the closure or realignment of military bases.

Base Transition Coordinator (BTC). The BTC is the DoD representative who serves as the primary point of contact for the public at a BRAC installation and assists in disposal and reuse planning and coordination for the property.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (1980). This Act is otherwise known as Superfund; it provides for liability, compensation, cleanup and emergency response for hazardous substances released to the environment. It was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). Section 120 of CERCLA specifically addresses procedures to be followed for federal facilities investigation and cleanup including BRAC installations. Section 120(h) was amended by the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act of 1992 (CERFA).

Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA). This Act is an amendment to CERCLA which established new procedures or contamination assessment, remediation (cleanup), and regulatory agency notification and concurrence for federal facility closures. CERFA requires the U.S. Army to identify uncontaminated property; its primary goal is to accelerate the transfer of property that can be immediately reused and redeveloped. The USAEC prepared CERFA reports for all U.S. Army BRAC installations. Included in the report is an environmental condition of property map which classifies property in four categories, CERFA clean, excluded, qualified and disqualified.

BCP GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Continued

Community Relations Plan (CRP). The CRP is a formal plan for community relations activities at an NPL site (see Public Involvement and Response Plan).

Corrective Measure Study (CMS). The CMS is the third phase of the RCRA corrective action program for a facility consisting of the identification of corrective action requirements and the evaluation and selection of appropriate remedies for these problems identified in the RFI. The CMA roughly equates to the FS and PP prepared for sites being investigated under CERCLA.

Decision Document (DD). The DD which formalizes the selection of remedial actions which are to be implemented at the installation. DDs are prepared for installations not on the National Priorities List. The DD corresponds roughly to a Record of Decision (ROD) for an NPL site.

Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA). The DERA is the Defense Appropriations Act funding mechanism for the DERP IRP (except the BRAC IRP).

Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). The DERP is the program established in 1984 to promote and coordinate efforts for the evaluation and cleanup of contamination at Department of Defense (DoD) installations. The program currently includes: the Installation Restoration Program (IRP), under which DoD installation investigations and site cleanups are conducted; and Other Hazardous Waste (OWH) Operations, through which research, development and demonstration programs aimed at improving remediation technology and reducing DoD waste generation rates are conducted. DERP is managed centrally by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. SARA provides continuing authority for the Secretary of Defense to carry out this program in consultation with the USEPA and in compliance with CERCLA and SARA guidelines.

Early Action. Also called interim actions, early actions are remedial actions taken to respond to an immediate site threat or take advantage of an opportunity to significantly reduce risk quickly. These actions are typically limited in scope and are followed by other OU actions that complete site restoration for the long-term. Examples of early or interim actions are construction of a temporary landfill cap, and removal of contaminated soil to prohibit contamination of groundwater.

Environmental Assessment (EA). An EA is a document prepared to evaluate the environmental impacts of a federal action in compliance with NEPA when an EIS may not be necessary. If the EA indicates that there may be negative impacts to the environment from the proposed action, an EIS is required. If no significant impact is identified in the EA, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is documented and no further evaluation under NEPA is required.

BCP GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Continued

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA). This Act is Title III of SARA which requires certain facilities to coordinate emergency planning with local and regional authorities and prepare hazardous material inventory and release data (Tier I and II and Toxic Release Inventory Reports). Executive Order 12856, signed August 3, 1993, requires that federal facilities comply with EPCRA.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). An EIS is required by the NEPA which examines major federal actions to determine their impact on the environment. Installation disposal and reuse actions require the preparation of NEPA documentation.

Environmental Investigation/Alternatives Analysis (EI/AA). The EI/AA describes RI/FS studies conducted at U.S. Army installations which are not on the NPL.

Explanation of Significant Difference (ESD). An ESD is a document which identifies significant changes that are being made to a component of the remedial action remedy in a ROD or DD. If fundamental changes are made to the overall remedy they are documented in a ROD or DD amendment and not an ESD.

Feasibility Study (FS). An FS is a CERCLA environmental restoration study undertaken to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. Generally performed concurrently with and using data gathered during the RI. The FS evaluates remedial action alternatives based on technical feasibility and cost effectiveness, regulatory requirements, public health effects, and environmental impact.

Federal Facility Agreement (FFA). The FFA is a binding agreement between the party responsible for cleanup of an NPL site and the USEPA which formalizes the CERCLA procedures and schedules to be followed for the site.

Federal Facility Site Restoration Agreement (FFSRA). This is a binding agreement between the party responsible for cleanup of a non-NPL site and the lead state environmental agency which formalizes the CERCLA procedures and schedules to be followed for the site. The FFSRA equates to a FFA for an NPL site.

Hazard Ranking System (HRS). This is a system established by the USEPA for evaluating contaminated sites based on the potential hazard posed to public health and the environment. The system uses PA/SI data to generate a score ranging from 0 to 100 for each installation or individual site evaluated. Installations with a score above 28.5 may be included on the NPL.

Installation Restoration Data Management Information System (IRDMIS). IRDMIS is a database developed by the U.S. Army and maintained by the USAEC to manage sampling and analysis data generated at U.S. Army installations undergoing environmental investigation and restoration.

BCP GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Continued

Installation Restoration Program (IRP). This is a program implemented under the DERP to investigate and remediate DoD installations. The IRP conforms with the NCP and CERCLA and applies guidelines promulgated by the USEPA. The IRP for active installations is funded by the DERA, the IRP for BRAC installations is funded through the Military Construction Act.

National Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). This plan provides the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances in accordance with CERCLA and the Clean Water Act (CWA). These procedures include the completion of a Preliminary Assessment, Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Proposed Plan, Remedial Design and Remedial Action.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This Act was passed in 1970 to encourage the assessment of environmental impact in federal decision making processes. The Act requires the preparation of an EIS/EA for significant federal actions.

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). USEPA administered program authorized by the Clean Water Act (CWA) to monitor wastewater discharges to surface and groundwaters. NPDES elements include industrial and sanitary wastewater discharge permitting programs and storm water permitting programs.

National Priority List (NPL). The NPL is a listing of CERCLA hazardous substance release sites scoring 28.5 or higher under the USEPA Hazard Ranking System. Such sites are first proposed for NPL listing. Following a public comment period, proposed NPL sites may be listed on the NPL or may be deleted from consideration for placement on the list. Regulatory oversight for CERCLA site restoration actions at NPL installations is provided by the USEPA. Such installations are required to enter into an FFA.

No Further Response Action Planned (NFRAP). NFRAP is the designation given to an AREE or IRP site when investigation (SI or RI/FS) results indicate site does not require remedial action or, after adequate remedial actions have been completed. NFRAP is synonymous with no further action (NFA).

Operable Unit (OU). An OU is an environmental restoration unit identified as part of the CERCLA environmental restoration process to aid in the development of a remedial action strategy for the installation. Operable units may address geographical portions of an installation, specific installation problems, initial phases of an action, sets of actions performed over time or concurrent actions located in different portions of the installation.

Preliminary Assessment (PA). The PA is the first phase of investigation in the CERCLA environmental restoration process. The PA consists of a review of existing information and site reconnaissance if appropriate, to determine AREEs.

BCP GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Continued

Proposed Plan (PP). The PP is a document which identifies the preferred remedial action alternative for a site and which provides a brief summary of all of the alternatives studied in the detailed analysis phase of the RI/FS.

Public Involvement and Response Plan (PIRP). The PIRP is a U.S. Army document which outlines the program established to inform the community of the IRP at an installation and provides for community involvement in the cleanup process. The PIRP is synonymous with the Community Relations Plan (CRP). A PIRP or CRP is required for NPL sites and may also be prepared for U.S. Army installations which are not on the NPL but are undergoing investigation under the active installation or BRAC IRP.

RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA). An RFA is the first phase of the RCRA corrective action program for a facility consisting of a records review and site inspection to gather information on releases at the facility. The RFA process includes an evaluation of SWMUs as well as preliminary determinations regarding the need for further investigation. The RFA roughly equates to the PA conducted under the CERCLA environmental program.

RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI). An RFI is the second phase of the RCRA corrective action program for a facility conducted at installations where the RFA identified the need for further evaluation. The RFI consists of multimedia investigations conducted to characterize the extent of releases at the RCRA facility. The RFI roughly equates to the RI conducted under the CERCLA environmental restoration process.

Record of Decision (ROD). This document formalizes the selection of remedial actions which are to be implemented at an NPL site. The ROD certifies that the remedy selection process was carried out in accordance with CERCLA and with the NCP. It describes the treatment, engineering, and institutional components of the remedial action and remediation goals. The ROD roughly equates to a DD for a non-NPL site.

Remedial Action (RA). RA is the final phase of the CERCLA environmental restoration process during which the actual construction of the remedy or implementation phase of site cleanup occurs. When all phases of the remedial activity at the site have been completed in compliance with the terms of the ROD or DD the site can be designated NFRAP.

Remedial Design (RD). RD is the engineering phase of the CERCLA environmental restoration process during which technical drawings and specifications are developed for the subsequent Remedial Action. These specifications are based upon the detailed description of the remedy and the cleanup criteria provided in the ROD or DD.

BCP GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Continued

Remedial Investigation (RI). The RI is the CERCLA environmental restoration process phase undertaken to determine the nature and extent of the problem represented by a release of CERCLA hazardous substances. The RI includes multimedia sampling, field studies, monitoring, data analysis and completion of a baseline risk assessment and ecological evaluation to determine the nature, extent, and impacts to the human health and environment from contaminants present at the site if no remedial action is taken.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). This Act is federal law introduced in 1976 as an amendment to the Solid Waste Disposal Act. RCRA consists of 9 subtitles including subtitles C, D, and I which outline management requirements for hazardous waste, solid waste and underground storage tanks containing petroleum products, respectively.

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The RAB acts as a forum for discussion and exchange of cleanup information between the DoD installation representatives and the public at BRAC installations where property will be available for transfer. The RAB consists of a DoD component, USEPA; state environmental agency, and local community representatives, and is jointly chaired by the BEC and a local community member.

Site Inspection (SI). The SI is a CERCLA investigation conducted if a Preliminary Assessment indicates the need for further investigation. SIs routinely involve visual inspections and the collection and analysis of multimedia samples to evaluate the extent of the problem and to determine whether a more detailed study such as an RI/FS is necessary.

Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU). A SWMU is a solid waste management unit at a RCRA facility from which hazardous constituents might migrate. SWMUs may include containers, tanks, surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units, landfills, incinerators and recycling units, and wastewater treatment units.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC). These are actions taken by an installation to address potential releases of hazardous substances or petroleum products. An SPCC Plan which documents procedures established by an installation to effect these response actions may be required for an installation pursuant to the Clean Water Act, RCRA, or SARA.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). SARA is the law and amendments to CERCLA which address liability, compensation, cleanup and emergency response for hazardous substance releases. Title III of SARA established the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA).

Zone. A zone is a geographically contiguous area amenable to investigation in an SI or RI as a single unit identified to organize installation field efforts, group data from multiple investigations, facilitate the development of conceptual site models, prepare detailed maps and otherwise manage investigation activities. Zones are different than OU response actions.