

Public Involvement Plan

for CERCLA Activities at the
U.S. Department of Energy
Oak Ridge Site



2013 Update



Both the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Federal Facility Agreement require U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Environmental Management (DOE-OREM) to prepare and publish a community relations plan. Publication of Public Involvement Plan for CERCLA Activities at the U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Site meets that requirement and meets a Federal Facility Agreement milestone.

This Public Involvement Plan is updated every three years to ensure the timeliness and usefulness of the information and resources provided.

**Public Involvement Plan for CERCLA Activities
at the U.S. Department of Energy
Oak Ridge Site**

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UCOR
Strategic Planning, Communications and Governmental Affairs Office

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Office of Environmental Management

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Message from Mark Whitney, Manager DOE Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management

Dear Oak Ridge Reservation Neighbor,

Since I arrived in the community last year, I've been impressed by the strong cooperative relationship between the U.S. Department of Energy, the City of Oak Ridge, and Anderson and Roane counties. From my observations, it seems that our partnership derives this strength from years of listening, teamwork, and a unified vision for the region. Since the Department's 33,500-acre Oak Ridge Reservation spans both counties and contains the City of Oak Ridge, we realize that our missions directly affect and impact local residents—you. This knowledge drives us to conduct the safest operations possible and provide transparent communication about our projects.

Our Public Involvement Plan is one of the many ways we help foster a knowledgeable community that understands the vision, projects, and complexities surrounding the U.S. Department of Energy's Environmental Management (EM) cleanup activities. This plan details our ongoing work and how you can contribute to the process. We believe a well-informed public is mutually beneficial. Engaged residents can provide valuable input as we develop plans to remove legacy materials from Oak Ridge, and our EM program can learn the concerns and ideas of its key stakeholders.

We are very proud of our successes since our last Public Involvement Plan three years ago, but we still have much to accomplish. We have completed substantial cleanup across the Oak Ridge Reservation at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the Y-12 National Security Complex, and the East Tennessee Technology Park, removing hazardous facilities, legacy contaminants, and improving the safety of workers and residents locally. However, as we complete long-standing projects and begin new cleanup, it is important, now more than ever, to collaborate with you to ensure our cleanup projects are executed efficiently and in the best interests of the U.S. Department of Energy and our community.

We are incredibly thankful and appreciative of your time, interest, and participation in this process. Your involvement is paramount as we make critical decisions related to environmental cleanup in Oak Ridge. Please take a moment to look through this booklet and learn how you can become involved in decisions that affect our community.



Mark Whitney

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark Whitney". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

To make it easy for you to read this document, we are using only a few acronyms and abbreviations. They are:

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
DOE-OREM	U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management
EM	Environmental Management
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ETTP	East Tennessee Technology Park
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPL	National Priorities List
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
ORSSAB	Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
Reservation	Oak Ridge Reservation
TDEC	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation

World Wide Web Resources

(access available at the DOE Information Center)

DOE Oak Ridge Office: www.oakridge.doe.gov

DOE Office of Environmental Management: www.oakridge.doe.gov (click "Environmental Management" link)

DOE Information Center: www.oakridge.doe.gov/info_cnr

ORSSAB home page: www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab

DOE Headquarters Environmental Management: www.em.doe.gov

DOE Headquarters: www.energy.gov

U.S. EPA Region 4: www.epa.gov/region4

TDEC: www.state.tn.us/environment

OpenNet: www.osti.gov/opennet

Agency for Toxic Substances Disease Registry: www.atsdr.cde.gov

EM Fact Sheets: www.ucor.com/factsheets.html

Federal Facility Agreement: http://www.ucor.com/ettp_ffa.html

Preface

This report describes public involvement in U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management (DOE-OREM) Environmental Management activities performed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). DOE-OREM, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) are committed to fostering meaningful public involvement in all aspects of environmental remediation decision-making. It is provided to a select distribution list and made available publicly at the DOE Information Center.



The public is entitled to participate in DOE decision-making processes for the cleanup of the Oak Ridge National Priorities List (NPL) site, and DOE encourages such participation. Effective public involvement and good community relations rest on a foundation of positive relationships; DOE managers and staff will seek to build and nurture such relationships.

Methods used to encourage public involvement vary widely and may include informal conversations, electronic communication, scheduled meetings and workshops, legally required hearings, and stakeholder advisory groups. OREM actively seeks, considers, and incorporates or otherwise responds in a timely manner to the views of its stakeholders, thereby providing the opportunity to influence decisions. Stakeholders include individuals, groups, host communities, and other entities in the public and private sectors that are interested in or affected by CERCLA activities and decisions.

We keep the public informed of EM-related work and activities through various methods, including:

- an annual report called *Cleanup Progress: Annual Report to the Oak Ridge Community*;
- monthly newsletter called *Public Involvement News*;
- public notices in local newspapers and news releases;
- social media;
- public meetings;
- Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board's quarterly *Advocate* newsletter; and
- booths at conferences and special events.

The goals of the DOE-OREM Public Involvement program are as follows:

- to identify stakeholders, consider public input, and incorporate or otherwise respond to the views of stakeholders in making decisions;
- to inform in a timely manner and empower stakeholders to participate in CERCLA decision-making processes. Such processes will be open, understandable, and consistently followed. Managers will define clear access points for public input from the earliest stages of a decision process and will provide adequate time for stakeholders to participate;
- to solicit feedback of its public involvement efforts; and
- to provide access to the public of all available information concerning the administrative records and cleanup initiatives being considered or decided, and to provide a place where the public can ask questions (DOE Information Center).

Cleanup activities are conducted as part of a Federal Facility Agreement, a legally binding interagency (DOE, EPA, and TDEC) agreement to establish timetables, procedures, and documentation for remediation of the Oak Ridge Site.

Introduction

Chapter 1

This Public Involvement Plan is prepared and published by U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management (DOE-OREM) to communicate to you, as a member of the public, the opportunities you have to participate in decisions and information exchange regarding remediation of contaminated areas on the Oak Ridge Site. DOE is committed to public participation in the decision-making process, as detailed in its Public Participation and Community Relations Policy (see **Appendix A**).

Why Should You Be Involved?

Sharing your concerns, opinions, and perspectives on environmental remediation fosters better decision-making. By providing you with access to environmental data and DOE decision-makers, we provide you with the tools you need to more fully participate in environmental decision-making.



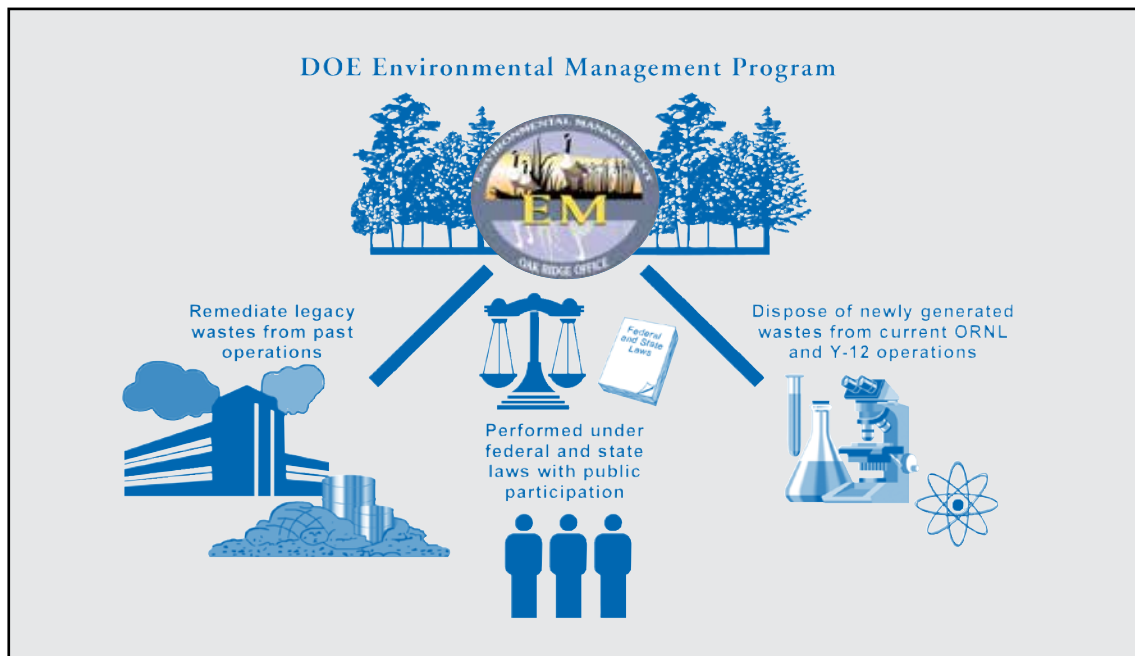
What Is In This Plan?

This Plan provides you with information about Environmental Management Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) remediation activities planned on the Oak Ridge Reservation, the ways in which that information is distributed, and where and how it can be found and accessed. The Plan describes the role of the public in environmental remediation and the variety of ways you can become involved.

Also included is contact information for government agencies and local stakeholder groups. The Plan provides background information that will be helpful in understanding the history of the site and the remediation activities. This includes:

- Public involvement history
- Environmental challenges
- The Environmental Management Program
- Opportunities and challenges of public involvement
- CERCLA public involvement requirements

This plan addresses issues regarding legacy waste (waste generated prior to January 2000) and does not address current waste generation from ongoing or mission-related operations or technology development programs, identified as “newly generated waste.” Although integral parts of Environmental Management program, these activities are not covered by CERCLA or included in the Federal Facility Agreement. Newly generated waste management is conducted under other laws such as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to ensure it will be properly managed as it is generated. Public input for RCRA permitted waste management activities is conducted as necessary in accordance with the law, but is outside the scope of the CERCLA cleanup. **Appendix B** outlines other environmental laws and directives that impact the CERCLA cleanup.



How Can You Participate?

How can you learn more about Environmental Management?

There are many ways to learn more. Public meetings are a good way to increase your understanding about environmental management and hear other stakeholders' views. Resource materials available at the DOE Information Center, 1 Science.gov Way, Oak Ridge, Tenn., can provide you a more in-depth look at the process. The Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board, a group of volunteer citizens who provide input on cleanup activities, holds board and committee meetings each month that are open to the public. After you learn about Environmental Management and the companion Public Involvement program, you may want to participate and express your views.

Who is a stakeholder?

You are. Because you are reading this Plan, you have an interest in DOE-OREM activities and a stake in its decisions. Stakeholders bring different views, values, and concerns to the Public Involvement program. Your interest may be jobs, a cleaner environment, careful stewardship of your tax dollars, or the future of the Oak Ridge Reservation.

How can you make your voice heard?

It's easy to get involved and have your voice heard. You can write letters, speak at public meetings, join or attend meetings of the Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board, or even talk informally with DOE-OREM employees. You may also contact the Oak Ridge DOE Community Relations contact: Ben Williams at (865) 576-0885 or at 1-800-382-6938 option 1, e-mail williamsb@emor.doe.gov; or the DOE-OREM Contact: Melyssa Noe at (865) 241-3315 or 1-800-382-6938 option 5, e-mail NoeMP@emor.doe.gov. DOE announces public involvement opportunities in the stakeholder calendar and in the monthly *Public Involvement News*. You can obtain a free electronic subscription to *Public Involvement News* by calling 1-800-382-6938, option 2.

How do you find out about DOE-OREM environmental decisions?

DOE announces its environmental decision proposals through various avenues, including mailings to your home, news releases, and public notices in newspapers. Decision proposals are typically released well ahead to allow for public comment before final remedy selection.

CERCLA and the Environmental Management Program

Chapter 2

Environmental Management encompasses numerous projects to remediate (clean up or stabilize) contamination remaining from more than 50 years of energy research and weapons production during the Manhattan Project and Cold War. The program also manages newly generated waste outside of the scope of CERCLA cleanup activities. Because of site contamination, the Reservation was placed on the EPA National Priorities List in 1989. The National Priorities List (NPL) is a comprehensive list of sites that have been found to pose a sufficient threat to human health and/or the environment to warrant cleanup under CERCLA. At federal NPL sites, regulatory agencies oversee the decision-making process and the remediation. For the Reservation, regulatory authority and oversight are the responsibility of EPA Region 4 and TDEC. Local government and the public play important yet less formal roles by commenting on CERCLA documents, participating in public meetings, and taking political action, among other things.

The CERCLA Process

Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA, also known as “Superfund”) in response to a growing national concern about the release of hazardous substances from abandoned waste sites. Under CERCLA, Congress gave the federal government broad authority to regulate hazardous substances, to respond to hazardous substance emergencies, and to develop long-term solutions for the nation’s most serious hazardous waste problems.

The primary steps in CERCLA projects are remedial investigations, feasibility studies, proposed plans, records of decision, and remedial actions. The remedial investigation and feasibility study process determines the nature and extent of contamination and evaluates remediation alternatives. The EM Program uses a risk-based prioritization method for determining the sequence of work. Risk-based prioritization aims to:

- mitigate immediate on-site and off-site risks
- reduce further migration of contaminants off-site
- address sources of off-site surface water and groundwater contamination
- address remaining on-site contamination
- address decontamination and demolition of facilities
- short-term effectiveness;
- implementability;
- cost;
- regulatory acceptance; and
- community acceptance.

Along with these risk-based prioritization criteria, other factors such as mission support, mortgage reduction, release of land, continuity of projects, and existing enforceable agreements are considered.

From these alternatives, one is selected as the preferred alternative, based on the following CERCLA criteria:

- overall protection of human health and environment;
- compliance with regulations;
- long-term effectiveness and
- permanence;
- reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume;

The preferred alternative and the rationale for its selection are summarized in a Proposed Plan. The other alternatives are also listed and compared to the preferred alternative. After receiving approval on the Proposed Plan from EPA and TDEC, the public comment period is initiated. All significant comments, criticisms, and new data submitted in writing or orally will be responded to. The selected alternative will be documented in a Record of Decision. The Record of Decision is a key milestone in the CERCLA process because it documents a legally binding decision that cannot be changed without following specific procedures, including public review; provides the technical basis for the cleanup decision; and includes public and regulator comments and the DOE-OREM responses to those comments in a Responsiveness Summary.

Following the Record of Decision, DOE prepares a Remedial Design Report/Remedial Action Work Plan for implementing remediation activities. When all required remediation work has been completed, DOE issues a Remedial Action Report summarizing the accomplishments and results of field construction and documenting any remaining monitoring activities and/or institutional controls that must be maintained for the remediation to be protective.

Many documents may be prepared for a single Record of Decision that includes multiple alternatives. Under CERCLA, only the Proposed Plan must be advertised and is subject to public review and comment. However, to enhance public involvement, DOE-OREM regularly provides other pre- and post-decision documents for public review at the DOE Information Center. These pre-decision documents constitute the Administrative Record for each remediation decision on the Res-

ervation. The Administrative Record is closed with the signing of the Record of Decision. DOE Oak Ridge Operations also provides and maintains "Post-Decision Record Files" for each Administrative Record.

The points within the CERCLA process at which the public is invited to provide input are described in the following table and in Appendix C to this Plan.

Public Involvement Activities in the CERCLA Process

CERCLA Activity	Description	Public Involvement
Remedial Actions		
Remedial Investigation	Data collection to characterize the nature and extent of contamination	DOE notifies the public that the Administrative Record File for the project has been opened and is available for public review.
Feasibility Study	Looks in detail at the range of technologies and alternatives to remediate any contaminated areas found during Remedial Investigation; often combined into one document with the Remedial Investigation	DOE may conduct a meeting or workshop to present the information from the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study to the public, but such a meeting is not required by law or regulation.
Proposed Plan	Selects a preferred alternative or combination of alternatives based on information contained in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study	Public comment period required following FFA party approval; public meeting is conducted during comment period to explain preferred alternative and to take comments. Public notified through public notices in area newspapers and DOE publications.
Record of Decision	Documents selection of a remedy and authorizes work to proceed	Public notified of availability; contains responsiveness summary of Proposed Plan comments.
Remedial Design	Design and detailed work plan of remedial action to be taken (examples: groundwater treatment systems or caps for burial grounds)	Becomes part of the Post Decision Record File, where it may be accessed by the public at the DOE Information Center.
Remedial Action	Actual field work as directed by the Remedial Action Work Plan	Becomes part of the Post Decision Record File, where it may be accessed by the public.
Remedial Action Report or Phased Construction Completion Report	Documents the actual work as performed and the maintenance and monitoring requirements to ensure the effectiveness of remediation	Becomes part of the Post Decision Record File, where it may be accessed by the public.

CERCLA Activity	Description	Public Involvement
Land Use Control	Details the controls in place to protect people and the environment from exposure to contaminants	Following completion of the remedial activities, a notice and fact sheet will be made available concerning contaminants left in place, location, and controls.
Five-Year Review	Assesses the progress of ongoing projects and the effectiveness of completed remedial actions; identifies actions to correct any problems found (Remediation Effectiveness Report assesses the effectiveness of completed remedial actions annually)	DOE-OREM has committed to conducting a range of public involvement activities in conjunction with five-year reviews. These may include public meetings, fact sheets, and other activities.
Major FFA Modification	Any change to the Agreement can be determined Major by one of the Parties	Upon final approval by the FFA Parties to a Major modification, the public will be notified. Public comments will be responded to by the Parties.
Removal Actions		
Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)	Defines the issue and details that the planned removal action requires. Similar to the information contained in a Proposed Plan for a remedial action.	An EE/CA is developed for a non-time-critical removal action. They are provided for public review prior to the lead agency approval of the Action Memorandum. The comment period is 30 days.
Action Memorandum	Defines the work to be performed; similar to the Record of Decision for Remedial Actions but only signed by DOE.	<p>Non-time-critical Removal Actions: signed following the public review period of the EE/CA</p> <p>Time-critical Removal Action: Action Memorandum is developed and signed by DOE and the public is provided a review period prior to work being initiated</p> <p>Emergency Removal Action: Action Memorandum is developed and signed by DOE during the initiation of work. The public is notified of the availability of the Action Memorandum.</p>
Removal Action Report	Documents the actual work as performed and the maintenance and monitoring requirements to ensure the effectiveness of remediation	Becomes part of the Post Decision Record File, where it may be accessed by the public.

The Federal Facility Agreement

CERCLA requires a legally binding interagency agreement among agencies (in this case, DOE, EPA, and TDEC) to establish timetables, procedures, and documentation for cleanup of federal sites on the National Priorities List (NPL). The Oak Ridge NPL Site covers the areas where contamination exist that pose a risk to the environment or human health. The Federal Facility Agreement governs removal actions, interim cleanup actions, and final cleanup activities.

The Federal Facility Agreement ensures that the environmental impacts associated with past and present activities on the Reservation are thoroughly investigated and that appropriate remedial actions or corrective measures are taken as necessary to protect human health and the environment.

After two years of negotiations by DOE, EPA, and TDEC, the Federal Facility Agreement for the Oak Ridge Reservation was implemented on January 1, 1992. This agreement established the procedural framework and schedule for developing, implementing, and monitoring response actions on the Reservation in accordance with CERCLA. The Federal Facility Agreement Appendix C lists all of the inactive sites/areas that will be investigated, and possibly remediated, under CERCLA. Milestones (deadlines) for completion of CERCLA documents are available in Appendix E of the Federal Facility Agreement. Appendix C of the Federal Facility Agreement is updated annually, and Appendix E is formally renegotiated annually once DOE has received its annual funding allocation. Project milestone modifications to Appendix E can be made as necessary when the three parties approve the changes.



The Administrative Record

Section 113 of CERCLA requires DOE to create and maintain an Administrative Record for each response action (remedial or removal) on the Reservation. The Administrative Record is the official body of documents that forms the basis for the selection of a particular response action. It contains documentation such as remedial investigation work plans, remedial investigation reports, feasibility studies, proposed plans, Records of Decision, engineering evaluations/cost analyses, action memoranda, DOE correspondence, EPA and TDEC correspondence, and other material used in the decision-making process.

Two terms that are commonly interchanged actually differ in meaning: Administrative Record and Administrative Record file. The Administrative Record file is an active file to which documentation is added as the response action progresses. Upon signature of the Record of Decision, the Administrative Record file is closed and becomes the Administrative Record. All post-Record of Decision documents are then put in a post-decision file that is associated with the Administrative Record.

CERCLA requires the lead agency to make the Administrative Record file available for public inspection at or near the CERCLA site. Copies of the Oak Ridge Site Administrative Record files and Administrative Record are available for public review at the DOE Information Center. DOE publishes notices in local newspapers to announce the availability of new Administrative Record files and to invite public review at certain phases of the decision process. Public review opportunities may also include public meetings. Public notices regarding opportunities for public involvement and significant comments from the public on a particular response action are included in the Administrative Record to document public involvement in the CERCLA process.

DOE shall preserve, during the duration of the FFA and for a minimum of 10 years after the termination and satisfaction of the FFA, the complete Administrative Record, post-Record of Decision, primary and secondary documents, and reports required by the FFA. After this 10-year period, DOE shall notify EPA and TDEC at least 90 days prior to the destruction of any such records or documents. DOE will at that time also notify the public of its intent.

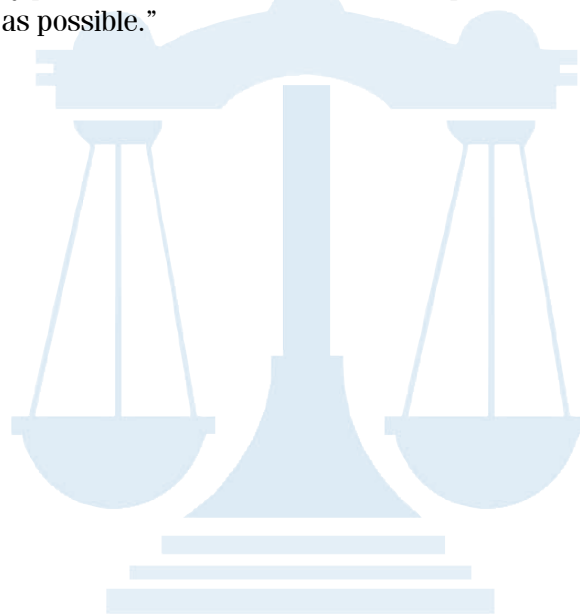
Other Environmental Laws and Directives

Although CERCLA principally governs Environmental Management cleanup activities on the Reservation, other federal environmental laws and directives play important roles (see **Appendix B**), including:

- Clean Air Act;
- Clean Water Act;
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA);
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA);
- Executive Order 12898, “Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations”;
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act [DOE-OREM’s emergency planning information is available at the DOE Information Center and can be accessed on the Web at <http://www.oakridge.doe.gov/external/> (click on “ORO Emergency Public Information Web site”)]; you can also access emergency evacuation information and other topics related to emergencies at the site by clicking “Public Activities” on the main page and then choosing “Emergency Public Information”;
- Policy on Decommissioning DOE Facilities Under CERCLA; and
- Health and safety plans for individual projects, which meet OSHA requirements

Generally, these other environmental laws have been incorporated into the cleanup activities through the applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARAR) process, a collaborative exchange between the FFA parties that establish the ARAR federal and state requirements to the scope of the subject remedial action.

In 1994, DOE adopted a policy that combines the public involvement procedures of NEPA and CERCLA for major cleanup decisions. This policy states, “CERCLA documents will incorporate NEPA values, such as analysis of cumulative, off-site, ecological, and socioeconomic impacts, to the extent practicable.” In addition, DOE must “...ensure opportunities for early public involvement in the CERCLA process and will make CERCLA documents available to the public as early as possible.”



Environmental Challenges on the Oak Ridge Site

Chapter 3

Oak Ridge, Tennessee, is home to one of the largest, most diverse DOE complexes in the nation. The Oak Ridge Reservation was one of the first facilities established as part of the Manhattan Project to develop and provide special materials for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. Oak Ridge continued to play a major role in national security during the Cold War.

When they were first built, the three major installations on the Reservation—Y-12, K-25, and X-10 (which later became ORNL)—each had a distinct mission. The Y-12 Plant, now known as the Y-12 National Security Complex, enriched uranium using an electromagnetic process, which was later abandoned in favor of the more efficient gaseous diffusion process used at K-25, now known as the East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP). The primary mission of the Y-12 Complex became precision machining of special nuclear materials for the manufacture of bombs. X-10's focus was on nuclear research and development activities with multiple types of reactors.

Today, Environmental Management is addressing the extensive environmental contamination resulting from those early missions. The Y-12 National Security Complex and ORNL continue to work on important national security, research, and industrial projects. ETTP is currently being cleaned up and could eventually become a private industrial park with some land use restrictions.

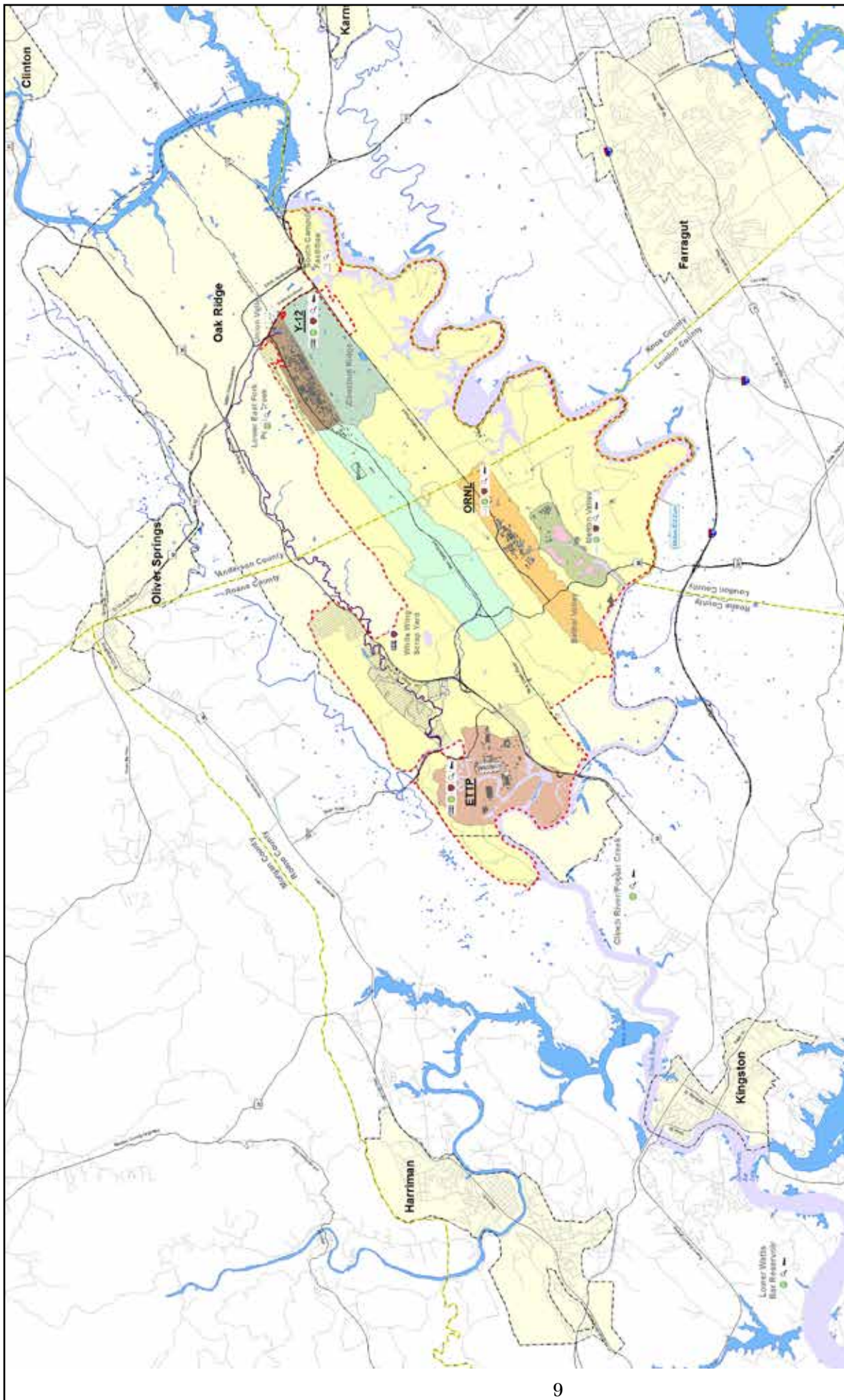
The Oak Ridge Reservation, which spans more than 33,000 acres, includes three major DOE installations: ETTP, ORNL, and the Y-12 National Security Complex. These installations occupy about 30 percent of the Reservation. The remainder is designated as a National Environmental Research Park established in 1980 to provide protected land for environmental science research and education and to demonstrate that energy technology development can coexist with a quality environment. All of the Reservation lies within Anderson and Roane counties, and the property is within the city limits of Oak Ridge. The Clinch River forms the southern and western boundaries of the Reservation. The Reservation is, for the most part, separated from the Oak Ridge commercial and residential areas. A few private commercial industries exist within the Reservation: at ETTP, along Bethel Valley Road, and Bear Creek Road.

Since the early 1940s, the Reservation has been the site of nuclear research and vital national security missions. These activities left a legacy of radioactive and toxic chemical wastes requiring management and/or disposal. As much as 10 percent of the Reservation is occupied by old waste sites, most of which lack engineered containment structures. Radioactive and toxic chemical pollutants present in burial grounds, settlement ponds, seepage pits and trenches, inactive tanks, abandoned underground pipelines, and surplus facilities have contaminated soils, groundwater, and surface water. Abundant rainfall (annual average of 55 inches) and high water tables (e.g., 0 to 20 feet below the surface) accelerate leaching of contaminants, resulting in contaminated soil, surface water, sediments, and groundwater. A complex geology also provides for ready movement of groundwater on many parts of the Reservation.

The counties nearest to and most affected by activities, and their populations per the 2010 U.S. Census, are:

- Anderson (includes the eastern portion of Oak Ridge and the Reservation)—75,129
- Knox (includes the City of Knoxville)—432,226
- Loudon—48,556
- Meigs—11,753
- Rhea—31,809
- Roane (includes the western portion of Oak Ridge and the Reservation) —54,181

The nearest towns, other than the city of Oak Ridge, are Clinton, Farragut, Harriman, Kingston, Lenoir City, and Oliver Springs. Knoxville, the nearest metropolitan center, is about 20 miles to the southeast.



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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Roads Secondary Roads City Limits County Boundaries Oak Ridge Reservation Boundaries Rivers and Lakes Islands | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings - Standing Buildings - Slabs Contaminated Areas Remediated Under Deed Restrictions Clean Parcels Contaminated Streams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watershed Decision Areas ETTP Melton Valley Bethel Valley Upper East Fork Poplar Creek Bear Creek Valley Chestnut Ridge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Use Controls Fence Deed Restriction Sign Security Patrol Monitoring Excavation/Penetration Permit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Decision Areas Clinch River/Poplar Creek Lower East Fork Poplar Creek Lower Watts Bar Reservoir South Campus Facilities Union Valley White Wing Scrap Yard |
|---|--|---|--|--|

Cleanup Strategy

To consolidate investigation and remediation of environmental contamination, the contaminated areas of the Reservation have been divided into five large tracts of land roughly equivalent to major hydrologic watersheds. DOE, with the knowledge of the public and concurrence of EPA and TDEC, decided that a comprehensive watershed approach to remediation planning would be most effective. The typical unit-by-unit approach would have taken decades to complete in the water-rich Reservation environment given the potential that actions at one area would have impacts on other nearby areas.

In contrast, the watershed approach allows decisions to be made by looking at contaminated sites linked by a common water pathway. Three or less CERCLA Records of Decision for each watershed will replace hundreds of lesser documents used in making decisions, resulting in considerable savings in time and money. The watershed approach also provides the public with a roadmap of proposed remedial actions, facilitates

public oversight of DOE's progress, and allows comprehensive stewardship planning for the Reservation.

Higher risk items on the Oak Ridge Reservation are being cleaned up first. The cleanup activities are being conducted at all three Reservation sites: ETP, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and the Y-12 National Security Complex.

A majority of the cleanup at ETP involves the decontamination and demolition of hundreds of unused building and facilities, including the K-25 Building. Some on-site burial grounds have also been remedi-



ated. The goal is to convert ETTP into a self-sustaining, private industrial park.

Wastes from more than 60 years of operations at Oak Ridge National Laboratory were stored throughout Melton Valley in trenches, tanks, landfills, and impoundments. Cleanup activities described in the Melton Valley watershed Interim Record of Decision were completed on schedule in 2006.

Cleanup activities funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 were conducted across the Oak Ridge Reservation. These include demolition of 37 facilities, scrap removal from the Y-12 Scrap Yard, excavation of the Corehole 8 plume source (Tank W-1A), capping of Solid Waste Storage Areas 1 and 3, and the addition of monitoring wells.

Mercury cleanup is now a focus at Y-12 after the removal and remediation of the soils at the Y-12 Scrap Yard.



Mercury remediation activities at Y-12



**Demolition
of unneeded
facilities at
ORNL**



Removal of Tank W-1A at ORNL

Appendixes E and J to the Federal Facility Agreement

Two appendixes to the Federal Facility Agreement serve as a resource for stakeholders in looking ahead. Appendix E provides the projected enforceable milestones agreed upon by DOE, EPA, and TDEC for the current and the next two fiscal years. Appendix J provides information on unenforceable, proposed milestones for the fiscal years beyond that. Both appendixes are kept updated on the Web at http://www.ucor.com/ettp_ffa.html, and both can provide the interested stakeholder with information about upcoming CERCLA activities on the Reservation.

Public Involvement Opportunities

Chapter 4

Although many of the formal CERCLA decision documents are now in place, a number of opportunities and challenges remain for public involvement in the Environmental Management Program (see Appendix C for more details). A number of remedy decisions remain, as well as work in progress and evaluation of the effectiveness of the remedies.

Participation in Long-Term Stewardship

Long-term stewardship ensures that remediation remains effective for an extended, or possibly indefinite, time until residual hazards are reduced sufficiently to permit unrestricted use and unlimited access. Long-term stewardship starts incrementally when each remediation activity is complete. However, the planning for long-term stewardship is incorporated into remedial decision-making. Cleanup goals and remediation recommendations made by key stakeholder groups, such as the End Use Working Group, are factored into remediation decisions. The recommendations documented by these groups are held as part of the Administrative Record Compendium.

There are three major reasons that planning for long-term stewardship for the Reservation is needed.

- Hazards will remain on and off of the Reservation after remediation. For example, Melton Valley contains several capped waste areas. The hazards include wastes that have been left in place (residual contamination of soils, facilities, surface water and sediments; groundwater; and in some cases, excess nuclear materials stored or disposed of on site. Without long-term stewardship, these hazards could pose risks to human health and the environment.
- Regulations mandate monitoring, inspections, and other controls. Because the duration of regulatory requirements may be shorter than the duration of potential risk, future measures of protection may need to be considered.
- Physical controls (e.g., signs, fencing) must be maintained and monitored.

What is *Long-Term Stewardship*

As defined by the End Use Working Group Stewardship Committee, stewardship is "Acceptance of the responsibility and the implementation of activities necessary to maintain long-term protection of human health and of the environment from hazards posed by residual radioactive and chemically hazardous materials."



DOE recognizes that long-term controls are critical for ensuring continued protection of human health and the environment and is taking steps to develop policies, guidance, and procedures for planning and implementing long-term stewardship. The success of long-term stewardship will depend on a strong, open partnership among DOE, state and local government, other federal agencies, and the public. Also at the request of the ORSSAB, DOE has agreed to provide public notification of any agreement among DOE, EPA, and TDEC to destroy CERCLA documents.

Key Challenges of Long-Term Stewardship for the Reservation

A better understanding of the challenges DOE faces allows individuals and organizations within and outside of DOE to make more informed decisions that shape future long-term stewardship activities, both nationally and at individual sites. The key challenges include:

- incorporating long-term stewardship considerations into cleanup decisions;
- ensuring the continued effectiveness of long-term stewardship if property ownership changes;
- ensuring public access to information about residual hazards;
- ensuring reliable and sufficient funding and resources to maintain remedies;
- maintaining continued partnerships with state and local governments;
- developing mechanisms to promote the sustainability of long-term stewardship; and
- building the concept of “pollution prevention” and life cycle management into the planning processes for new missions and facilities.

At the time remediation has been completed on the Oak Ridge NPL site, the Reservation will be capable of supporting a variety of industrial uses. Restrictions will be placed on Reservation groundwater use. Use restrictions are already in place where contaminated groundwater has migrated off-site (e.g., into Union Valley on the east side of the Y-12 Complex, into the Clinch River and Lower Watts Bar reservoir, and into the city business and residential areas via the Lower East Fork Poplar Creek). Specific stewardship requirements and duration will be determined as remediation

is completed and end-state decisions are finalized. Land survey information will be provided to the appropriate county designating where contamination has been left following completion of the ROD cleanup activities. Decisions will include consideration of the recommendations of the End Use Working Group Stewardship Committee made in July of 1998 and the Stewardship Working Group in December 1999 on the long-term stewardship strategy for the contaminated portions of the Reservation.

Participation in Regulatory Reviews

CERCLA Decisions

Both the NCP and CERCLA statutes were written so the potentially impacted stakeholders in the communities/businesses surrounding the FFA-identified contamination areas would be made aware of the concerns being addressed and the proposed remedies. The statutes also call for active involvement of the public in making the selected remediation decision. To this end, the public has access to the Remedial Investigation (RI) report detailing the contamination sources, contamination locations/extent and the risk to human health and the environment. The public also has access to the Feasibility Study (FS), which identifies a range of cleanup alternatives to address the contamination. The Feasibility Study compares the cost, effectiveness, and implementability of the cleanup alternatives. Once the three FFA parties have agreed which alternative is preferable, this is documented in the Proposed Plan (PP). A review period is announced to gather input from

the public and a meeting is held during the review period to assist the public in understanding the nature of the problems, the range of alternatives, and the proposed approach. Following the review period, public comments are incorporated into the subsequent Record of Decision that is signed by the three FFA parties for implementation.

Similar to the process for the FFA remediation activities, plans for contaminated media removal activities to be performed by OREM are made available to the public for review and comment. The Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) presents details of the contamination and the proposed alternative selected to address the contamination issues and is provided to the public for review. The DOE-approved preferred approach is documented in an Action Memorandum for removal actions. Any substantial public concerns are evaluated and considered in the performance of the action. All removal activities will be addressed in future RODs for additional remediation if necessary.

Remediation Effectiveness Reports

The annual *Remediation Effectiveness Report for the Oak Ridge Reservation* contains descriptions of remedial actions and monitoring requirements, summary and analysis of monitoring results, and recommendations on revisions to monitoring. It is available at the DOE Information Center.

The reports are issued for public review and historically have generated substantial public comment. Previous reports have been the subject of special presentations to the ORSSAB, which provides comments and recommendations to DOE. One such recommendation to DOE resulted in format change that have made reports more reader-friendly.

CERCLA Five-Year Review

Every five years, the CERCLA Five-Year Review Report is generated for all completed and ongoing remediation sites to evaluate the level of protection the remediation has and will provide.

The CERCLA-required Five-Year Review is a comprehensive culmination of the cleanup actions taken and the associated monitoring data generated during the previous five-year period.

The purposes of the review are to determine whether the remedies undertaken are protective of human health and the environment and to evaluate implementation and performance of those remedies. The review may identify actions to correct problems found. Once the changes are approved by the three FFA parties, the changes are implemented.

Opportunities to participate in CERCLA Five-Year Reviews may include:

- public notice announcing the availability of CERCLA five-year review documents to interested citizens, community groups, and local government;
- a public meeting to provide stakeholder organizations and the general public with information about remedial activities subject to the five-year review process, to explain the five-year review process, and to gather community issues related to forthcoming five-year reviews;
- invitations to stakeholders to participate in site visits; and
- evaluation of public recommendations and comments that will, if they have merit, be proposed as changes to decision documents (Record of Decision, Remedial Action Report) for approval by EPA and TDEC. Any approved changes will be reflected in subsequent five-year review documents.

Previous Five-Year Reviews for the Oak Ridge NPL Site were conducted in 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011.

Public Involvement Highlights

Chapter 5

Since it began environmental work on the Reservation in the late 1980s, DOE has continuously turned to stakeholders for input. In the early stages of the Environmental Management Program, DOE usually solicited opinions by mail or in public meetings.

Although this approach is still used, it is now augmented with the following more specific efforts:

- DOE sponsors an independent citizens board—called the Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board (ORSSAB)—to provide advice and recommendations on Environmental Management activities.
- Workshops are scheduled for many projects to provide a forum for open, frank exchange of information and ideas.
- Citizen working groups are occasionally established for specific projects and issues to provide focused input.
- The DOE Information Center provides resources for in-depth research about CERCLA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) waste management activities.

DOE-OREM continues to study and learn more about its sites and new remediation and waste-handling methods. As a result, the Public Involvement Program must keep pace with the changing needs for different types of environmental decision-making. As the program continues to evolve, you will have new ways to add your voice to CERCLA decision-making.

Public Involvement in Long-Term Stewardship: Citizen Leadership on National Issues

From 1997 to 1999, the ORSSAB sponsored the End Use Working Group, the End Use Working Group Stewardship Committee, and the Stewardship Working Group. These groups of Oak Ridge stakeholders included representation from various groups, oversight organizations and agencies, city and county governments, and individuals. Three documents were published dealing with the issues of end uses for contaminated areas and long-term stewardship. A national stewardship workshop for stakeholders was hosted. Largely through the efforts of these stakeholders, Oak Ridge became the recognized leader on the subject of long-term stewardship. DOE sites around the nation, as well as DOE Headquarters, routinely seek the counsel of the Oak Ridge stakeholders on the subject of stewardship.

The primary concern of the Stewardship Working Group, convened in February 1999, was what happens to the Reservation in 100 years, 200 years, and even 500 years when conceivably there will be no DOE. Who would know what is buried where; what restrictions on land use need to be in place; what areas might remain unsafe for swimming, fishing, or residential dwelling; or where might groundwater be unsafe? Concerns exist that the records might be destroyed or rendered inaccessible and that people might forget the legacy of the early nuclear era and unknowingly be exposed to remaining health and environmental hazards.

The Stewardship Working Group built upon the work of the Stewardship Committee of the Oak Ridge Reservation End Use Working Group. The Stewardship Committee published one of the first works on stewardship in July 1998: *The Oak Ridge Reservation Stakeholder Report on Stewardship*. Members of that Group, many of whom continued on the Stewardship Working Group, realized, as they researched the issue, that cleaning up the Reservation to a pristine state was not a reasonable expectation for both financial and technological reasons, and that some areas of the Reservation could never be completely cleaned up. Hazardous and nuclear waste and contamination will remain in some places throughout the Reservation for thousands of years.

While the first stewardship report provided an overview of stewardship issues, the goals of the Stewardship Working

Group were to publish a second stewardship document to address specific Oak Ridge Reservation challenges, to make recommendations regarding how long-term stewardship should be implemented, and to develop a list of stewards (individuals and agencies) to ensure that essential and appropriate information remained accessible and was passed on to succeeding generations. The primary issues were: Who are the stewards? How will long-term stewardship be financed? How will records be kept and maintained? What is the public's role regarding long-term stewardship?

Today, the ORSSAB Stewardship Committee continues to work on crucial long-term stewardship issues. Major concerns include integration of long-term stewardship with remediation decisions, application of the Long-Term Stewardship Strategic Plan, and the development of a Long-Term Stewardship Implementation Plan. The committee also serves informally as a Citizens Board for Stewardship and will continue to do so until the ORSSAB completes its mission and is disbanded. At that time, it is anticipated that a formal Citizens Board for Stewardship will be constituted.



Wetland restoration on the Reservation illustrates the stewardship principle.

Avenues of Communication

Chapter 6

The success of the public's involvement in the DOE CERCLA activities depends upon communication flowing both ways—from the public to DOE as well as from DOE to the public. Beginning with that basic assumption, a discussion of the many avenues through which information flows within the DOE Environmental Management Program follows.

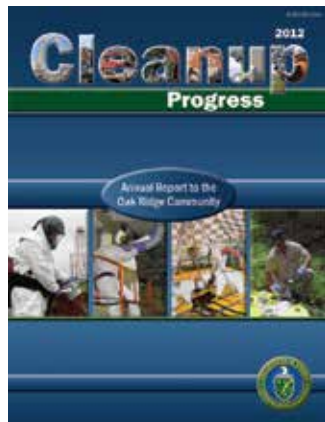
The avenues that DOE uses to inform you about activities and opportunities for public involvement have grown to include telephone hotlines, newspaper advertisements, newsletters, mailings to homes and businesses, e-mail, and World Wide Web sites.

Opportunities for your involvement include citizen working groups, public meetings, workshops, public comment periods for CERCLA documents, and informal comments to DOE-OREM.

Publications of Interest to Stakeholders

DOE continues to rely upon many of the traditional means to provide the public with information—newsletters, annual reports, fact sheets, newspaper notices, and tapes and transcripts of public meetings.

Cleanup Progress is published by DOE-OREM annually to keep stakeholders informed about Environmental Management Program activities on the Reservation. Each issue spotlights current news, news about Reservation projects, and a status report on activities and documentation associated with the Environmental Management activities. Copies of *Cleanup Progress* are made available at no cost at the DOE Information Center. An electronic version is emailed to the stakeholder mailing list and also placed on the Internet.



Public Involvement News, published monthly by the DOE Public Affairs Office, is a primary source of timely information for Oak Ridge stakeholders. The newsletter provides information on public meetings, document comment periods, the CERCLA Administrative Record, announcements, and additional public involvement opportunities. The monthly meeting calendar lists important meetings, events, and public comment period dates. *Public Involvement News* is distributed by email to the stakeholder mailing list and is also posted on the Internet.



Environmental Management Fact Sheets provide a quick and easy way to gain a broad understanding of the numerous Environmental Management projects under way on the Reservation. In addition to fact sheets that address the three major Environmental Management project areas, others cover topics of a more general nature, such as environmental laws and regulations and public involvement information sources. Environmental Management fact sheets are available at no cost at the DOE Information Center. They are also available on-line.

To be placed on the email distribution list for *Public Involvement News*, *Cleanup Progress*, and other Environmental Management publications, please call (865) 576-4006 or 1-800-382-6938, option 2.

Other DOE Reports

The following reports are available from the DOE Information Center:

- Annual Site Environmental Reports for each calendar year
- Remediation Effectiveness Reports for DOE-OREM
- CERCLA Five-Year Review Report

EPA and TDEC Publications

A listing and description of more than 50 newsletters published by EPA is available at www.epa.gov/epahome/newslett.htm.

The TDEC DOE Oversight Office publishes the following annual documents (available at www.state.tn.us/environment/doeo):

- Environmental Monitoring Report
- Environmental Monitoring Plan
- Status Report to the Public

Stakeholder Group Publications

The documents listed below are available at the DOE Information Center and on-line at www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab/.

The Advocate newsletter is published quarterly by the ORSSAB to inform local stakeholders about board activities and maintain an ongoing dialogue with the community. *The Advocate* is available on the web at www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab, at the DOE Information Center, (865) 241-4582, and by calling the ORSSAB office (865) 576-1590. Commercial or stakeholder organizations can receive ORSSAB publications and meeting notices electronically by emailing osbornepl@oro.doe.gov.

Final Report of the End Use Working Group. This document outlines the process used by the End Use Working Group to make recommendations for end uses of contaminated areas on the Reservation, describes these recommendations, and briefly describes the need for a long-term stewardship program for the Reservation.

Oak Ridge Reservation Stakeholder Reports on Stewardship. These two reports describe the basic need for and elements of a long-term stewardship program, their application to the Oak Ridge Reservation, and the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.

Public Communication Methods

Comment cards

These cards are used to solicit your views and questions. They are available at public meetings and may be handed back to a Public Affairs staff member or mailed to the Public Affairs Office.

Comment periods

The time set aside for your review and comment on a specific environmental project or issue—usually 30 days or more. A public meeting may be held during a comment period. Announcements for the comment period include information on where and how you can provide your input.

Informal discussion

DOE managers want to speak with you directly to answer your questions or hear your views. DOE includes time for informal discussions before and after public meetings.

Mailings

Environmental events or meetings are usually announced through mailings. You can call 1-800-382-6938 to have your name included on the mailing list.

Public meetings and workshops

Held to provide you with information and hear your views on specific issues or topics, these meetings are announced, providing the time, place, and a telephone number you can call for more information. The public meeting and information maps provided below show the various locations of public meetings throughout the Oak Ridge area.

Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board

A citizen's panel advising DOE's Environmental Management Program, the ORSSAB holds Board meetings that are open to you and include an opportunity for you to express your views or ask questions.

Public notices

These notices announce public meetings, comment periods, or document publications. The advertisements appear in area newspapers.

Toll-free telephone number: 1-800-382-6938

DOE has set up a toll-free telephone number you may call to get more information about public meetings and other public involvement activities.

Public Communication Resources

Administrative Record

The DOE Information Center houses copies of a collection of documents DOE uses to make its final decisions on remediating Reservation sites.

DOE Information Center

A document center located at 1 Science.gov Way, Oak Ridge, that houses a copy of the official public Administrative Record and other environmental documents.

News releases and media advisories

DOE provides information to local newspapers, radio stations, and television stations.

Publications

DOE publishes newsletters, fact sheets, and annual reports -- available by mail or at the DOE Information Center or on-line.

World Wide Web

DOE maintains several home pages that provide information on environmental management and public involvement activities. A partial list of these home pages is included in the fact sheet "Public Involvement Information Resources," which can be found in the DOE Information Center. DOE also announces the addresses of key home pages in its mailings.

Public Information Centers

DOE Information Center

1 Science.gov Way
Oak Ridge, TN 37830
www.oakridge.doe.gov/info_ctr
Phone: (865) 241-4780
Toll free: 1-800-382-6938, option 6

The DOE Information Center is well known to area stakeholders as a storehouse for documents related to CERCLA activities. The Information Center maintains copies of the Administrative Record, Administrative Record files, and the post-decision documents. These documents include remedial investigation/feasibility studies, remedial action or removal action work plans, proposed plans, and more.

Several newsletters are available at the Information Center, including *Public Involvement News* and *Cleanup Progress*. Fact sheets on Environmental Management projects are also available. The Information Center serves as a meeting place for stakeholder groups, such as ORSSAB committees. It is open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Government Agencies and Stakeholder Organizations

DOE shares the Oak Ridge environmental public involvement stage with state and local boards and agencies, and several citizen groups and organizations. These publicly funded groups and organizations hold meetings at which citizen input is solicited. Local government boards concerned with the environmental effects of DOE activities include the City of Oak Ridge Environmental Quality Advisory Board and the Roane County Environmental Review Board. Both boards routinely examine DOE's environmental decisions. The widespread availability of electronic mail and the Internet have made near-instantaneous dissemination of complex information an everyday event. Many involved groups maintain Web sites and communicate via e-mail and listservers regarding environmental issues on the Reservation.

Government Agencies

Two regulatory agencies participate in environmental management decisions at the Reservation: TDEC and EPA. The Federal Facility Agreement for the Oak Ridge Reservation (DOE/OR-1014) essentially outlines the working relationship between DOE and the regulatory agencies). Appendix E of that document details the deadlines (current milestones) for Reservation remediation documents (please see p. 11 for more details).

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

FFB

61 Forsyth Street S.W.

Atlanta, GA 30303-3104

EPA Hotline: 1-800-241-1745

EPA Public Affairs Fax: (404) 562-8174

Web site: **www.epa.gov/region4**

EPA Region 4 is based in Atlanta, Georgia. Aside from its official reviews of DOE decision documents, EPA publishes a considerable amount of information on a broad range of topics. Its Web site is an excellent place to start. At that Web site you can find environmental profiles by state, country, and territory using EPA databases. A comprehensive catalogue of current and archival EPA publications is available at **www.epa.gov/epahome/publications.htm**. Orders can be placed on line or by phone, and most are free of charge.

TDEC DOE Oversight Office

761 Emory Valley Road

Oak Ridge, TN 37830-7072

Phone: (865) 481-0995

Fax: (865) 482-1835

Web site: **www.state.tn.us/environment/doco**

The TDEC DOE Oversight Office works to ensure that the environmental effects associated with past and present activities at the Reservation are thoroughly investigated and monitored. The primary objective of the division is to assure the citizens of Tennessee that their health, safety, and environment are being protected during Environmental Management and other ongoing activities at the Reservation, and to assist in making cleanup decisions.

TDEC publishes three annual reports: the TDEC DOE Oversight Office Status Report to the Public, the DOE Oversight Environmental Monitoring Plan, and the DOE Oversight Environmental Monitoring Report. The annual report and monitoring plan are available as downloadable, self-extracting Microsoft Word documents from the DOE Oversight Web page and all are available at no charge by calling the TDEC office at (865) 481-0995.

Stakeholder Organizations

The Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board is funded by DOE-OREM.

Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board

P.O. Box 2001, EM-91

Oak Ridge, TN 37831

Phone: (865) 241-4583, 241-4584

Fax: (865) 241-6932

Web Site: www.oro.doe.gov/em/ssab

The Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board is a federally appointed citizen panel that provides advice and recommendations to DOE on its Oak Ridge Environmental Management Program. The group was formed in 1995 and is chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

The Board is dedicated to providing informed recommendations and advice to the DOE Environmental Management Program regarding environmental restoration and waste management, as well as land use and economic development of contaminated areas. Recommendations regarding environmental justice, health and safety issues, and other subjects may be developed at the Board's discretion. The Board is committed to reflecting the concerns of the communities affected by environmental management of the Reservation and to serving as a communication link between the public and the relevant government agencies, including local governments.

The Board is composed of up to 22 members, chosen to reflect the diversity of gender, race, occupation, views, and interests of persons living near the Reservation. Members are appointed by DOE and serve on a voluntary basis, without compensation. Non-voting members include representatives from the DOE-OREM Office, EPA Region 4, and TDEC. These members advise the Board on their respective agency's policies and views. Non-voting student participants also serve on the Board to represent the viewpoints and concerns of area youth.

The ORSSAB provides a number of avenues through which the public can learn and express views about DOE-OREM work. All Board meetings are open to the public and are announced in newspaper advertisements, in the Federal Register, and through the Board's website and Facebook page. Committee meetings, which are also open to the public, are held at the DOE Information Center. Board meetings are video recorded, and copies of the tapes are available for public review. The meetings are broadcast monthly on Oak Ridge channel 15, Lenoir City charter cable channel 3, Knoxville Charter channel 6, and Comcast channel 12. Information is available by calling the Board's support office.

Information about membership on the board is available on the ORSSAB web site.

The Energy, Technology and Environmental Business Association

P.O. Box 5483
Oak Ridge, TN 37831
Grace Miller, Administrator
Phone: (865) 947-5505
Web site: www.eteba.org/

The Energy, Technology and Environmental Business Association (ETEBA) is a nonprofit trade organization of companies doing business with the DOE Environmental Management Program, other DOE programs, and other federal agencies. Most, but not all, have a local (Oak Ridge or Knoxville) presence, and companies range in size from individual consultants to large engineering and construction firms. ETEBA currently has 150 member companies.

ETEBA provides networking opportunities; leads the Oak Ridge Business Safety Partnership to promote safety on the Oak Ridge Reservation, and educates members through regular informational updates and special forums.

Fees and dues collected from the membership support the organization's activities. Membership fees and annual dues are based on the number of employees of the member company. ETEBA is governed by a volunteer board with a paid Executive Director and administrative staff.

The Environmental Quality Advisory Board

City of Oak Ridge
PO Box 1
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-0001
Amy Fitzgerald, Government & Public Affairs
Phone: (865) 425-3550
Web site: www.cortn.org/eqab/

The Environmental Quality Advisory Board is a 12-member, citizen-volunteer, advisory board appointed by the Oak Ridge City Council to advise Council on issues affecting environmental quality and natural resources in Oak Ridge. EQAB is supported by the City staff and meets on the first Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

Community Reuse Organization of East Tennessee

1020 Commerce Park Drive
Suite L
Oak Ridge, TN 37830
Lawrence Young, President
Phone: (865) 482-9890

Appendix A

Public Participation and Community Relations Policy

U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C.

POLICY

DOE P 141.2

Approved: 05-02-03

SUBJECT: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION and COMMUNITY RELATIONS

PURPOSE

Public participation is open, ongoing, two-way communication, both formal and informal, between the Department of Energy (DOE) and its stakeholders concerning DOE's missions and activities. Effective public participation is at the core of good community relations, which is essential for DOE facilities to achieve their missions. Regular, interactive communication enables all parties to learn about and better understand the views and positions of each other.

The Department recognizes the many benefits to be derived from public participation and good community relations, for both stakeholders and DOE. Public participation provides a means for DOE to gather a diverse collection of opinions, perspectives, and values from the broadest spectrum of the public, enabling the Department to make more informed decisions. Public participation benefits stakeholders by creating an opportunity to provide input on decisions that affect their communities and our nation.

This Policy is intended to ensure that public participation and community outreach are integral and effective parts of DOE activities and that decisions are made with the benefit of significant public perspectives. This policy provides a mechanism for bringing a broad range of stakeholder viewpoints and community values into DOE's decision-making early in the process. This early involvement enables DOE to make more informed decisions and build mutual understanding and trust between DOE, the public it serves, and the communities which host its facilities.

SCOPE

This policy is designed to function as a framework within which all DOE programs, including programs of the National Nuclear Security Administration, will operate. While the policy applies to all levels of DOE, its intent is the development and implementation of effective public participation programs at each appropriate field site by management officials designated by a site's Lead Program Secretarial Officer. It is also intended that these programs will be tailored to meet specific site and stakeholder needs and that they will include performance goals for community relations. This policy is not intended to affect requirements imposed by law, regulation, or contractual agreement; neither does it expand or limit any rights available to the public under current law.

DISTRIBUTION:
All Departmental Elements

INITIATED BY:
Office of Congressional and
Intergovernmental Affairs

POLICY

Public participation is a fundamental component in program operations, planning activities, and decision-making within DOE. The Department encourages such participation. Effective public participation and good community relations both rest on a foundation of positive personal relationships; DOE managers and staff are encouraged to seek to build and nurture such relationships.

The methods used to encourage public participation will vary widely in nature and scope and may include, but are not limited to, informal conversations, written and electronic communication, scheduled meetings and workshops, legally required hearings, and Federal-State-local-Tribal meetings. Under this Policy, DOE will actively seek, consider, and respond in a timely manner to the views of its stakeholders, thereby providing them an opportunity to influence decisions. Stakeholders are defined as those individuals, groups, host communities, and other entities in the public and private sectors that are interested in or affected by any of DOE's activities and decisions.

GOALS

The goals of the DOE Public Participation and Community Relations Policy are as follows:

1. DOE will actively seek to identify stakeholders, consider public input, and incorporate or otherwise respond to the views of its stakeholders in making its decisions.
2. The public will be informed in a timely manner and empowered to participate at appropriate stages in DOE's decision-making processes. Such processes will be open, understandable, and consistently followed. Managers will define clear access points for public input from the earliest stages of a decision process and will provide adequate time for stakeholders to participate.
3. Credible, effective public participation processes, including active community outreach, will be consistently incorporated into DOE program operations, planning activities, and decision-making processes, at Headquarters and in the field. Employees within the DOE complex will share responsibility for promoting and improving public participation and community relations.
4. DOE will conduct periodic reviews of its public participation and community relations efforts.

CORE VALUES

Though program-specific public participation activities may vary throughout DOE, each program will be characterized by the following core values:

Accessibility Known avenues to DOE managers who are available, approachable, and open to the public.

Accountability Responsibility to the public for its decisions and a willingness to provide the rationale for its decisions.

Accuracy Commitment to the truth.

Communication Open, two-way exchange of information, knowledge, and perspectives between DOE and its stakeholders, including its host communities.

Consistency Stakeholder and community interactions marked by regularity and continuity.

Fairness Objectivity and freedom from undue favor toward any side.

Honesty Commitment to fairness, trustworthiness, and straightforwardness.

Innovation Introduction of new ideas, methods, and approaches.

Openness Ready accessibility and a willingness to listen, consider, and respond to the views of stakeholders.

Respect Consideration of and sensitivity to diversity and cultural concerns of stakeholders.

Responsiveness Timely and thoughtful consideration of and response to the needs and concerns of stakeholders and affected communities.

Scientific
Credibility Commitment to the pursuit of sound, dependable, leading edge science.

Sincerity Openness, frankness, and truthfulness in all stakeholder and community communications.

Time/
Timeliness Adequate amount of time for stakeholders to participate in DOE decision-making processes. Timely responses to stakeholder input and requests. Timely DOE decisions informed but not delayed by public participation.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Senior Departmental program, staff office, and field managers are accountable for ensuring that public participation and community relations activities meet the goals of this Policy, are fully coordinated, and reflect DOE principles and values. Program or staff office and project managers are responsible for ensuring that appropriate public participation and community relations activities are identified and included in their decision-making processes.

Public participation is a performance element for these managers; they will be given incentives for good stakeholder and community relations and held to measurable performance standards.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY:



KYLE E. MCCLARROW
DEPUTY SECRETARY

DOE P 141.2

05-07-03

ERRATA

This Errata corrects DOE P 141.2, Public Participation and Community Relations, dated 5-20-02, and must be kept with the policy.

Cancellation of DOE P 1210.1, Public Participation, dated 07-29-94, was omitted from DOE P 141.2. This errata cancels DOE P 1210.1.

Appendix B

Other Environmental Laws and Directives

Clean Air Act

Under the Clean Air Act, the Environmental Protection Agency sets limits on how much of a pollutant can be in the air anywhere in the United States. This ensures that all Americans have the same basic health and environmental protection. The law allows individual states to have stronger pollution controls, but states are not allowed to have weaker pollution controls than those set for the country.

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States. It gives the Environmental Protection Agency the authority to implement pollution control programs, such as setting wastewater standards for industry. It requires water quality standards to be set for all contaminants in surface waters.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) was enacted by Congress as the national legislation on community safety. This law was designated to help local communities protect public health, safety, and the environment from chemical hazards. To implement EPCRA, Congress required each state to appoint a State Emergency Response Commission. The commissions were required to divide their states into Emergency Planning Districts and to name a Local Emergency Planning Committee for each district. Broad representation by fire fighters, health officials, government and media representatives, community groups, industrial facilities, and emergency managers ensures that all necessary elements of the planning process are represented.

EPCRA established the Toxic Release Inventory, a publicly available EPA database (www.epa.gov/tri) that contains information on toxic chemical releases and other waste management activities reported annually by certain covered industry groups as well as federal facilities.

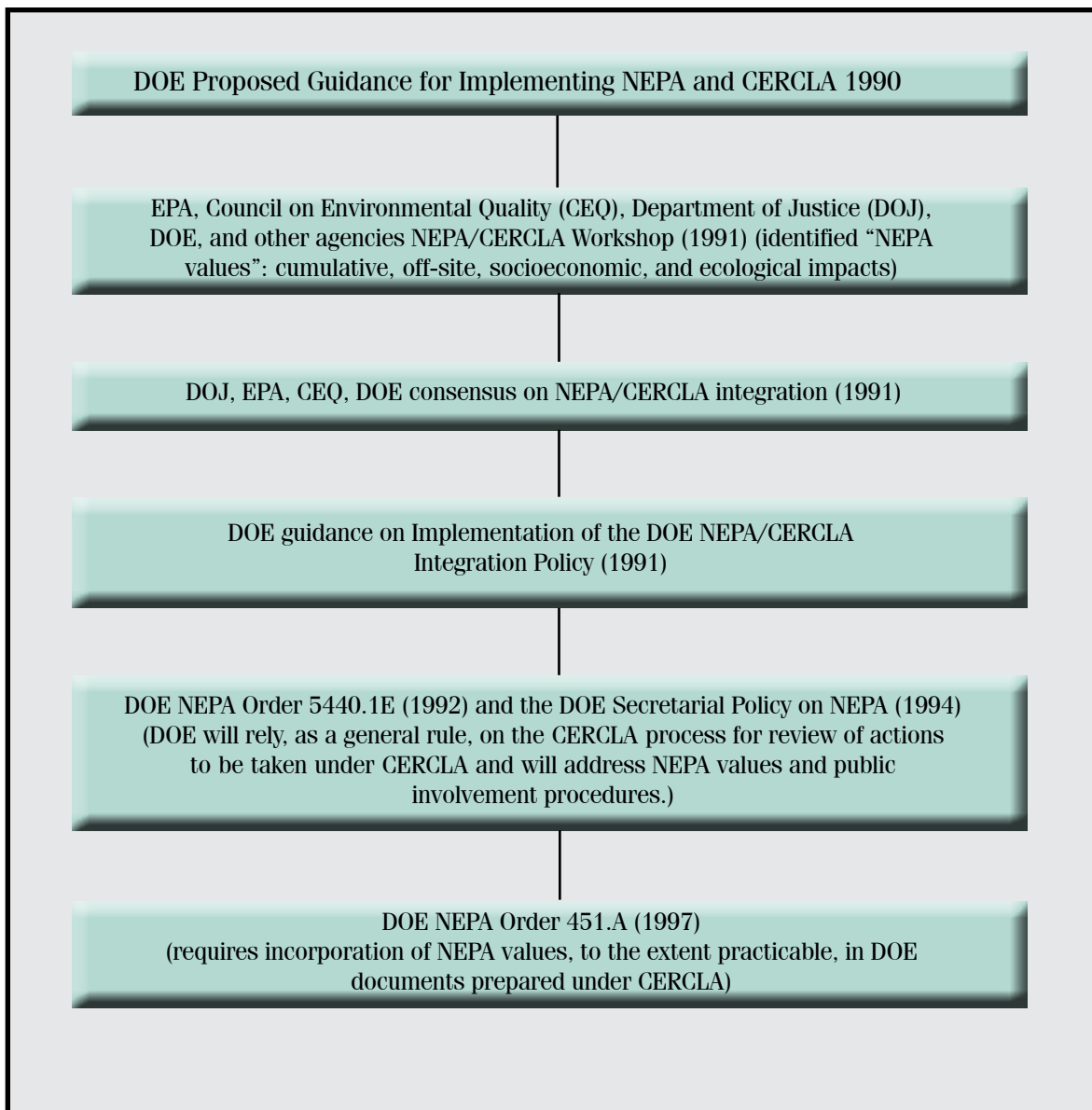
National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to provide public officials and citizens with environmental and socioeconomic information for proposed major federal actions that could affect environmental quality. Environmental Assessments are prepared to determine whether potential impacts of the proposed action might be significant. If so, an Environmental Impact Statement is prepared to evaluate the impacts of various alternatives to the proposed action. The NEPA process requires public involvement and access to information. Formal public meetings are held in conjunction with the scoping and preparation of Environmental Impact Statements, giving regulators and citizens an opportunity to comment openly on DOE's planned activities.

NEPA requires agencies of the federal government to:

- act as an environmental trustee for future generations;
- ensure healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
- attain the widest possible range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation or risk to health and safety;
- preserve historic and cultural heritage and individual opportunity for choice;
- achieve a balance between population and resource use; and
- enhance the quality of renewable resources and encourage recycling of depletable resources.

NEPA/CERCLA Integration



Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was passed in 1976 to address management of the country's huge volume of solid waste. The law requires that EPA regulate the management of hazardous waste, which includes waste solvents, batteries, and many other substances deemed potentially harmful to human health and the environment. RCRA also regulates underground

tanks used to store petroleum and hazardous substances, recyclable used oil and batteries, mercury thermostats, selected pesticides, and fluorescent/hazardous light bulbs as universal wastes. The RCRA regulations deal primarily with waste from current or ongoing operations, and as such, the waste is designated as newly generated.

The ETTP, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and the Y-12 Complex are considered RCRA large-quantity generators. Each facility generates RCRA hazardous waste, some of which contains radionuclides (mixed waste). Currently, there are more than 500 generator accumulation areas at the three Reservation installations.

The CERCLA response action and RCRA corrective action processes are similar and include four steps with similar purposes.

CERCLA and RCRA corrective action processes

CERCLA	RCRA	Purpose
Preliminary Assessment/ Site Investigation	RCRA facility assessment	Identify releases needing further investigations
Remedial Investigation	RCRA facility investigation	Characterize nature, extent, and rate of contaminant releases
Feasibility Study	RCRA facility investigation	Evaluate and select remedy
Remedial Design/ Remedial Action	Corrective measures implementation	Design and implement chosen remedy

EPA, DOE, and TDEC entered into the Oak Ridge Reservation Federal Facility Agreement to ensure that the environmental impacts associated with past and present activities at the Reservation are thoroughly investigated and that appropriate remedial actions or corrective measures are taken as necessary to protect human health and the environment. The Federal Facility Agreement is also intended to coordinate the corrective action processes of RCRA required under the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments permit with CERCLA. [http://tis.eh.doe.gov/oepa/law_sum/RCRA.HTML]

RCRA Public Involvement on the Reservation

RCRA addresses those hazardous waste management facilities that are currently in operation or about to commence operations. On the Reservation, there are active waste management facilities with RCRA permits. As with CERCLA, RCRA requires public participation in varying capacities and methodologies.

RCRA requires public notices in several situations. Some of them are:

- When the agency issues a draft permit, grants an appeal, or holds a public hearing
- The permit applicant plans a pre-application meeting
- The facility or the agency proposes permit modifications
- When an information repository is required by the agency
- When the facility conducts a trial burn, which demonstrates that operating conditions are consistent with applicable rules and regulations, or performs closure or post-closure

A typical public notice contains the following:

- Name and address of the facility
- Description of the process conducted at the facility
- Name, address and telephone number of an individual at the permitting agency
- An overview of the public involvement process including procedures and deadlines for public comments
- Contact information for all sources of technical assistance at state and EPA levels
- Location and operating hours of the facility where administrative records are kept
- Web site addresses of the facility and permitting agency

Generally, the public notices are distributed by newspaper advertisement including newspaper inserts, radio and television announcements, and signs and bulletin boards.

RCRA also requires that a current mailing list be maintained. In addition to the applicant and the agency with jurisdiction over the facility, the list may include the following:

- Adjoining property owners
- All persons who have requested to be on the mailing list to receive public notices
- Environmental and other groups with an interest in any activity covered by the agency
- Any state whose waters may be affected by the activity

The agency with RCRA-related jurisdiction on the Reservation is:

State of Tennessee
Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Solid Waste Management
L&C Tower
401 Church St.
Nashville TN 37243-1535

“Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations,” Executive Order 12898

Environmental justice seeks to ensure the right of all people regardless of race, culture, education, or income level to live in a healthy environment, to breathe clean air, drink clean water, and eat food grown in uncontaminated soil.

In February 1994, former President Clinton established environmental justice as a national priority by issuing Executive Order 12898, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations.” At that time, he directed all federal agencies with a public health or environmental mission to make environmental justice an integral part of their policies and activities.

DOE realizes that public involvement must be an essential element in reaching its environmental justice goals. Because of its importance, DOE will develop and carry out activities to improve and increase communication among and outreach to minority and low-income communities that may be affected by DOE operations. These efforts include:

- scheduling public meetings to make them accessible and user-friendly;
- providing information in a timely, accessible, and understandable manner;
- seeking and ensuring the active involvement of affected communities early and throughout the decision-making process; and
- developing relationships with affected community organizations.

An environmental justice strategy is in place at DOE-OREM under the direction of the Diversity Programs and Employee Concerns Office. The strategy addresses the need to effectively communicate DOE activities to minority communities. Efforts are under way to ensure that DOE activities are presented to the public in a manner that does not require stakeholders to possess a technical background for them to effectively participate in the decision-making process.

DOE-OREM’s vision for environmental justice is to incorporate the highest concern for the effect on the environment into all its policies, programs, and practices; facilitate and participate in research, development, and technology and information transfer for the benefit of the environment; and contribute to the education of an environmentally literate citizenry.

Appendix C

CERCLA Public Involvement Requirements

Appendix C. CERCLA Public Involvement Requirements

The CERCLA response effort is guided by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, commonly referred to as the National Contingency Plan [40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 300]. The National Contingency Plan describes the steps that responsible parties (including federal facilities) must follow in reporting and responding to situations in which hazardous substances are released into the environment. The National Contingency Plan establishes the criteria, methods, and procedures EPA uses to determine which releases have priority for long-term evaluation and response. The national goal described in the National Contingency Plan is to select remedies that are protective of human health and the environment, that maintain pro-

tection over time, and that minimize untreated waste.

Both CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, and the National Contingency Plan provide authority for two types of response actions: removal actions and remedial actions.

Removal Actions are short-term actions taken to:

- clean up or remove released hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants;
- mitigate a threat of release of hazardous substances;
- monitor and evaluate release conditions;
- dispose of removed material; and/or
- mitigate or prevent damage to public health, welfare, or the environment.

The National Contingency Plan categorizes removal actions in three ways:

1. emergency removal actions,
2. time-critical removal actions, and
3. non-time-critical removal actions.

These categories are based on the type of situation, the urgency of the threat of release, and the subsequent time frame in which the action must be initiated. Emergency removal actions are necessary when there is a release that requires on-site activities to begin within hours or days. Time-critical removal actions are taken in response to releases requiring on-site action within six months. Non-time-critical removal actions are taken when a removal action is determined to be appropriate, but a planning period of at least six months is available before on-site activities must begin.

Section 40 CFR 300.415(e) lists removal actions that address specific situations. In general, removal actions can include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following activities:

- Fences, warning signs, or other security or site control precautions—where humans or animals have access to the release;
- Drainage controls, for example, run-off or run-on diversion—where needed to reduce migration of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants off-site or to prevent precipitation or run-off from other sources (e.g., flooding) from entering the release area;
- Stabilization of berms, dikes, or impoundments or drainage or closing of lagoons—where needed to maintain the integrity of the structures;
- Caps on contaminated soils or sludges—where needed to reduce migration of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants into soil, ground or surface water, or air; Use of chemicals and other materials to retard the spread of the release or to mitigate its effects—where the use of such chemicals will reduce the spread of the release;
- Excavation, consolidation, or removal of highly contaminated soils from drainage or other areas—where such actions will reduce the spread of, or direct contact with, the contamination;
- Removal of drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk containers that contain or may contain hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants—where it will reduce the likelihood of spillage; leakage;

exposure to humans, animals, or the food chain; or fire or explosion;

- Containment, treatment, disposal, or incineration of hazardous materials—where needed to reduce the likelihood of human, animal, or food chain exposure; or
- Provision of an alternative water supply—where immediately necessary to reduce exposure to contaminated household water and continuing until such time as local authorities can provide a permanent remedy.

Remedial Actions, the major part of the CERCLA response program, include the discovery, selection, study, design, and construction of longer-term actions aimed at a permanent remedy. The Superfund remedial process includes the following steps:

- **Preliminary assessment:** EPA or DOE performs a preliminary assessment of a site (often a review of data without an actual site visit) to determine if further study is necessary.
- **Site inspection:** A site inspection is an investigation conducted to find out whether there is a release or potential release and to determine the nature of the associated threats.
- **Hazard Ranking System:** Under the hazard ranking system, pertinent data about a site are evaluated and “scored.” The score is based on information such as waste volume, waste toxicity, proximity to population, and distance to underground drinking water. Sites receiving a hazard ranking score of 28.5 or higher are considered for listing on the National Priorities List. As hazard ranking studies are performed, release sites and waste sites may be removed or added to the list.
- **National Priorities List:** The National Priorities List, compiled by EPA, lists those sites, including federally owned facilities, that appear to pose the most serious threats to public health or the environment. EPA determines whether to place a site on the National Priorities List by using the hazard ranking system. The Oak Ridge Site was placed on the National Priorities List in 1989. Although the name “Oak Ridge Reservation” Site was used to identify the NPL site, EPA has clearly stated that the actual NPL sites are the contaminated portions of the identified sites. Identification of the known contaminated Oak Ridge NPL Site is under way and a GIS site will be available to the public soon to clearly identify the areas that will be addressed under CERCLA. A public meeting was arranged by DOE and conducted by EPA during October or November of 1990 to discuss with the public the addition of the Oak Ridge site on the National Priorities List and the purpose and scope of the FFA under development. Both agencies then participated in answering the public’s questions concerning the placement of Oak Ridge on the NPL and the status of the FFA negotiations.
- **Remedial Investigation:** A remedial investigation, conducted by the lead agency, determines the nature and extent of the problem presented by the release.
- **Feasibility Study:** The lead agency undertakes a feasibility study to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. The remedial investigation and feasibility study are collectively referred to as the “RI/FS.”
- **Proposed Plan:** Selects the preferred alternative from those options developed in the Feasibility Study. The proposed plan is subject to public review and comment.
- **Record of Decision:** After completing the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, EPA selects the appropriate cleanup option and publishes it in a public document known as the Record of Decision.
- **Remedial Design:** The remedial design includes the technical analysis and procedures that follow the selection of a remedy for a site.
- **Remedial Action:** The remedial action involves the actual construction or implementation of a cleanup. If a hazardous substance will remain at the site, a review of the remedial action is required five years after implementation of the remedy. This review evaluates the protectiveness of the remedial action and, for long-term remedial actions, the effectiveness of the technology and specific performance levels.

Following is a chart outlining the points within the CERCLA process at which opportunities for public involvement are required. You may wish to refer back to this text for definitions of the specific CERCLA documents discussed in the chart.

CERCLA Public Involvement Requirements

Site Activity

Implementation

For all removal/remedial actions

Agency Spokesperson	The agency must designate a spokesperson to inform the public about the release and actions taken; to respond to questions; and to notify immediately affected citizens, state and local officials, and, when appropriate, civil defense or emergency management agencies.
Administrative Record	The agency must establish an administrative record for each CERCLA decision and make the administrative record available to the public at a central location at or near the site. Hard copies, CDs, and web links can be made available to the public or contractors by requests made to the DOE Information Center.
Community Relations Plan	The agency must prepare a formal report based on community interviews and other relevant information that specifies the community relations activities the agency plans to undertake during the response. This <i>Public Involvement Plan</i> satisfies this requirement.

For time-critical removal actions

Notice and Availability of Administrative Record	Within 60 days of the start of an on-site removal activity, the lead agency must make the administrative record available to the public and issue a notice of availability in a major local newspaper of general circulation.
Public Comment Period	The agency must provide a public comment period, if appropriate, of not less than 30 days from the time the administrative record is made available for public inspection.
Response to Significant Comments	The agency must prepare a written response to significant comments.

For non-time-critical removal actions

Information Repository/Administrative Record Establishment and Notification	The agency must follow the same procedures as outlined in the previous section, except that staff must establish the information repository and make the administrative record available no later than the signing of the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis.
Notice of Availability/Description of the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis	The agency must publish a notice of availability and a brief description of the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis in a major local newspaper of general circulation.

CERCLA Public Involvement Requirements (continued)

<i>Site Activity</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
Public Comment Period	Upon completion of the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, the agency must provide at least 30 days for the submission of written and oral comments. The agency must extend this comment period by at least 15 days upon timely request.
Responsiveness Summary	The agency must prepare a written response to significant comments and make this responsiveness summary available to the public in the information repository.
Remedial response before Remedial Investigation:	
Community Interviews	The agency must hold on-site discussions with local officials and community members to assess their concerns and determine appropriate community relations activities.
Information Repository	The agency must establish an information repository to contain items developed, received, published, or made available pursuant to Sect. 117. The agency must make these items available for public inspection and copying and inform interested citizens of the establishment of the information repository.
Upon commencement of the Remedial Investigation:	
Administrative Record Notification	The agency must publish a notice of availability of the administrative record in a major local newspaper of general circulation.
Upon completion of the Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan:	
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan Notification and Analysis	The agency must publish a notice of the availability of the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study and the Proposed Plan, including a brief summary of the Proposed Plan, in a major local newspaper of general circulation. The notice also must announce a comment period for the Proposed Plan.
Public Comment Period on the Proposed Plan	The agency must provide at least 30 days for the submission of written and oral comments on the Proposed Plan. This comment period will be extended by a minimum of 30 additional days upon timely request.

CERCLA Public Involvement Requirements (continued)

<i>Site Activity</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
Public Meeting	The agency must provide an opportunity for a public meeting to be held at or near the site during the comment period.
Meeting Transcript	If a meeting is held, the agency must prepare a meeting transcript and make it available to the public.
Pre-Record of Decision significant changes:	
Responsiveness Summary	The agency must prepare a response to significant comments, criticisms, and new data submitted on the Proposed Plan and the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and ensure that this response document accompanies the Record of Decision.
Discussion of Significant Changes	Upon determination that such changes could be reasonably anticipated by the public, the agency must include in the Record of Decision a discussion of significant changes and the reasons for such changes.
Revised Proposed Plan and Public Comment	Upon determination that such changes could not have been reasonably anticipated by the public, the agency must issue a revised Proposed Plan that includes a discussion of the significant changes and the reasons for such changes. The agency must seek additional public comment on the revised Proposed Plan.
After the Record of Decision is signed:	
Record of Decision Availability and Notification	The agency must make the Record of Decision available for public inspection and copying at or near the site before beginning any remedial action. Also, the agency must publish a notice of the Record of Decision's availability in a major local newspaper of general circulation. The notice must state the basis and purpose of the selected action.

CERCLA Public Involvement Requirements (continued)

Site Activity

Implementation

Post-Record of Decision changes:

When the remedial action, enforcement action, settlement, or consent differs significantly from the remedy selected in the ROD with respect to scope, performance, or cost:

Nonsignificant changes

Non-significant changes can be made via the addition of a memo-to-file signed by the lead agency that has been agreed to by the three parties to the Federal Facility Agreement.

Notice and Availability of Explanation of Significant Differences

The agency must publish a notice that briefly summarizes the explanation of significant difference and the reasons for such differences in a major local newspaper and make the explanation of significant difference and supporting information available to the public in the administrative record and information repository.

When the remedial action, enforcement action, settlement, or consent decree fundamentally alters the basic features of the selected remedy with respect to scope, performance, or cost:

Notice of Availability/Brief Description of Proposed Record of Decision Amendment

The agency must propose an amendment to the Record of Decision and issue a notice of availability and a brief description of the proposed amendment in a major local newspaper of general circulation.

Public Comment Period, Public Meeting, Meeting Transcript, and Responsiveness Summary

The agency must follow the same procedures as those required for completion of the Feasibility Study and the Proposed Plan.

Notice and Availability of Amended Record of Decision

The agency must publish a notice of availability of the amended Record of Decision in a major local newspaper and make the amended Record of Decision and supporting information available for public inspection and copying in the administrative record and information repository before beginning the remedial action affected by the amendment.

National Priorities List Deletions:

Public Notice and Public Comment Period

EPA is required to publish a notice of intent to delete in the *Federal Register* and provide notice of the availability of this notice of intent to delete in a major local newspaper. EPA must also provide a comment period of at least 30 days on the proposed deletion.

Public Access to Information

Copies of information supporting the proposed deletion must be placed in the information repository for public inspection and copying.

CERCLA Public Involvement Requirements (continued)

<i>Site Activity</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
Response to Significant Comments	EPA must respond to each significant comment and any significant new data submitted during the comment period and include these responses in the final deletion package.
Availability of Final Deletion Package	The final deletion package must be placed in the local information repository once the notice of final deletion has been published in the Federal Register.

Appendix D

Media

Media List

Following are the media outlets from which the public can obtain information about the activities on the DOE Oak Ridge Reservation. In case of emergency events, DOE will notify these outlets so that information can be disseminated.

Newspaper

Knoxville News Sentinel
Oak Ridger
Roane County News
Harriman Record
Rockwood Times
Morgan County News

Oak Ridge Observer
Clinton Courier
Maryville Daily Times
Loudon County News-Herald
Associated Press–Knoxville

Radio

WIVK (107.7 FM, Knoxville, TN)
WOKI (98.7 FM, Oliver Springs, TN)
WNOX (100.3 FM, Knoxville, TN)
WMYU (93.1 FM, Knoxville, TN)
WWST (102.1 FM, Knoxville, TN)

WUOT (91.9 FM, Knoxville, TN)
WIMZ (103.5 FM, Knoxville, TN)
WXJB (96.5 FM, Harrogate, TN)
WYSH (1380 AM, Clinton, TN)
WKTS 90.1 FM Kingston, TN)

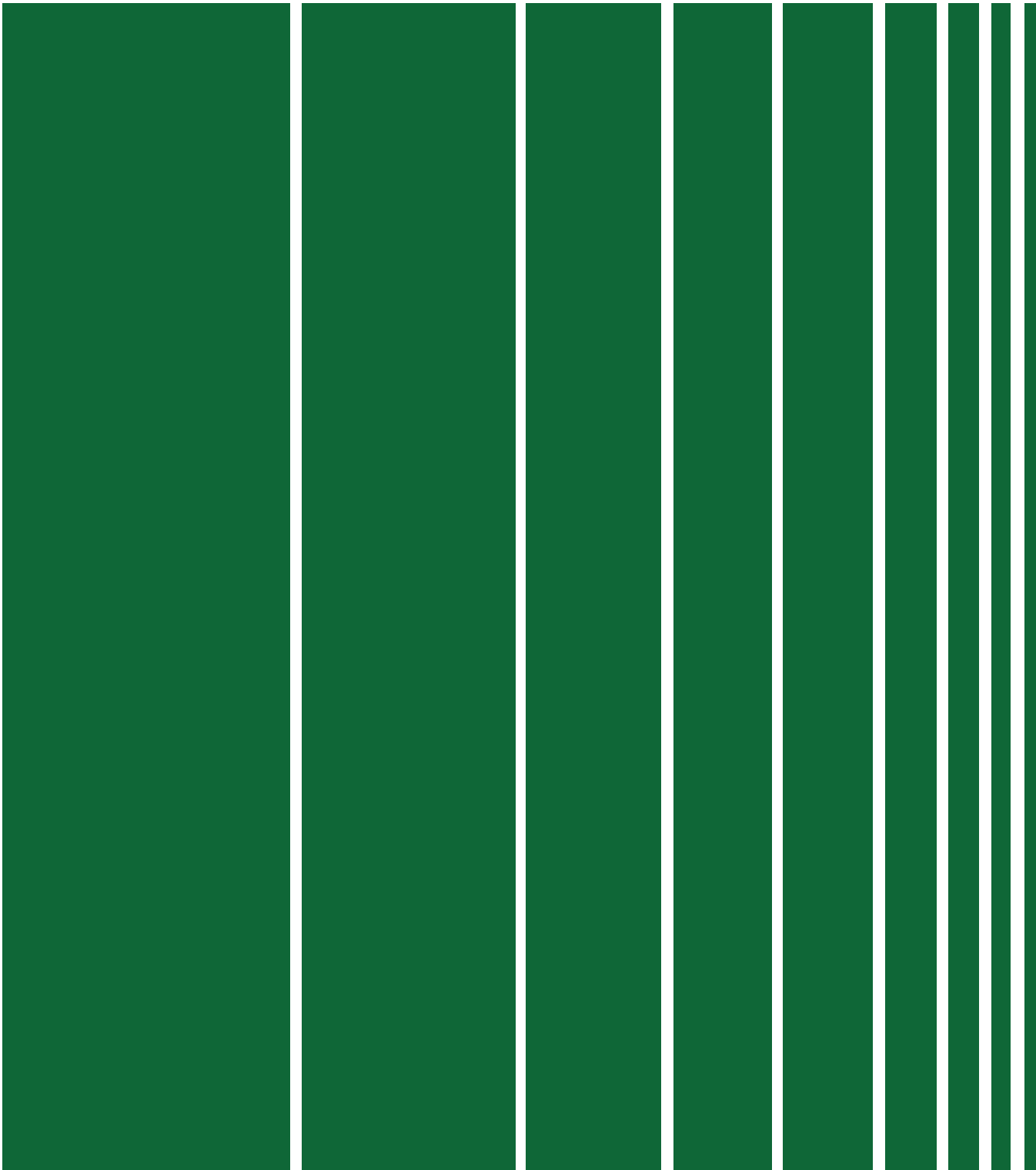
Television

WATE-TV (ABC) Knoxville, TN
WBIR-TV (NBC) Knoxville, TN

WVLT-TV (CBS) Knoxville, TN
BBB Communications Ch. 12 Oak Ridge, TN
Oak Ridge Channel 15

Record Copy Distribution

1. Mark Whitney, Manager, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management
2. Susan Cange, Deputy Manager, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management
3. Patricia Halsey, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management
4. Melyssa Noe, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management
5. David Adler, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management
6. Robert James, Assistant Chief Counsel for Environment, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office
7. Mike Koentop, Lead Public Affairs Specialist, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office
8. Ben Williams, Public Affairs, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management
9. Fred Butterfield, DOE-HQ
10. Letitia O'Connor, DOE-HQ
11. Melissa Nielson, U.S. Department of Energy, EM-10, Forrestal, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20585
12. Betty Nolan, U.S. Department of Energy Headquarters, CI-1, Forrestal, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20585
13. Connie Jones, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street, S.W., FFB, Atlanta, GA 30303-3415
14. John Owsley, Director, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation DOE Oversight Office, 761 Emory Valley Road, Oak Ridge, TN 37830-7072
15. Leo Sain, URS | CH2M Oak Ridge LLC President and General Manager
16. David Martin, Chair, Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board
17. DOE Information Center in Oak Ridge
18. Center for Environmental Management Information, DOE, Washington, DC 20585
19. Tom Beehan, Mayor, City of Oak Ridge
20. Ron Woody, County Executive, Roane County
21. Terry Frank, Mayor, Anderson County
22. Tim Burchett, Mayor, Knox County
23. Estelle Heron, Mayor, Loudon County



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ENERGY

Oak Ridge Office
of Environmental
Management