

Public Involvement Plan

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



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 the 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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Prepared by
UCOR

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Message from Erik Olds, Manager

DOE Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management

To the Oak Ridge and regional community,

For more than 35 years, the U.S. Department of Energy has invested significantly toward its commitment to clear away old infrastructure and eliminate environmental legacies in Oak Ridge resulting from Manhattan Project and Cold War-era operations. These investments have funded projects that are eliminating hazards, transforming sites, and creating new opportunities that benefit the region.

While there is still considerable work ahead of us, we've made tremendous progress toward our goals. Projects currently underway are paving the way for future successes. We're confident our organization will maintain its momentum and continue advancing the cleanup mission through the hard work of our talented employees, strong partnerships, and committed leadership in Washington.

Since the last edition of this document, our workforce has completed major field work at the East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP). They have cleared away all the former buildings and removed all the impacted soil, which has paved the way for land transfers and new economic development at the site. More than 20 businesses have located or announced plans to build at ETTP, attracting \$1.35 billion in investments and generating new jobs.

Now large-scale cleanup operations are well underway at the Y-12 National Security Complex (Y-12) and Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL). Crews have already eliminated several high-risk structures, and they are actively preparing more than a dozen for near-term demolition. These projects are removing risks and opening land that will be reused to support important research and national security missions for the nation.

Our employees understand the future growth, success, and safety at those sites often depends on our progress. That knowledge motivates our employees every day, and it remains at the forefront of their minds as they oversee and conduct our cleanup projects.

Realizing how important our work is to this community, we make every effort to communicate frequently, honestly, and transparently about our projects, how we are using taxpayer dollars, and the challenges we face.

The Oak Ridge community has set the gold standard for engagement and support within the EM complex, and our desire is that we can continue working cooperatively with you to identify and pursue the best course for this special region, including the City of Oak Ridge, Anderson and Roane Counties, local residents, and stakeholders.

This public involvement plan, which is updated every three years, is one of the best tools we use to educate the surrounding communities about where to find the latest updates, how to contribute to the decision-making process, and who to contact if you have questions about our work.

We are thankful and appreciative of your time, interest, and participation in the public involvement process, and we look forward to engaging and collaborating with you in the months and years ahead as we strive to plan and execute our mission efficiently and in the best interests of DOE and our community.

Erik Olds



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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:

AR	Administrative Record
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EM	Environmental Management
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ETTP	East Tennessee Technology Park
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPL	National Priorities List
OREM	DOE Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
ORR	Oak Ridge Reservation
ORSSAB	Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROD	Record of Decision
TDEC	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Y-12	Y-12 National Security Complex

Online Resources

(access available at the DOE Information Center)

DOE Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management: www.energy.gov/orem

DOE Information Center: <https://doeic.science.energy.gov>

ORSSAB home page: www.energy.gov/orssab

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

TDEC: www.tn.gov/environment

Federal Facility Agreement: ucor.com/regulatory-agreements-for-the-oak-ridge-reservation/#federal-facility-agreement

Toxic Release Inventory: <https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program>

Oak Ridge Cleanup Progress Report: <https://www.energy.gov/orem/cleanup-progress-reports>

OREM 10-Year Program Plan: <https://www.energy.gov/orem/articles/orem-program-plan>

Executive Summary

This document describes public involvement associated with activities performed by the U.S. Department of Energy's Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management (OREM) under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). 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.

You, as a member of the public, are allowed and encouraged to participate in our decision-making processes related to the cleanup of the Oak Ridge National Priorities List (NPL) site. Effective public involvement and strong community relations rest on a foundation of positive relationships, and our managers and staff seek to build and nurture these relationships.

We provide a wide variety of methods to provide input—ranging from informal conversations to email correspondence, web-based communication, scheduled meetings and workshops, legally required hearings, and stakeholder advisory groups. These venues provide residents and stakeholders the opportunity to share their views and influence decisions, and we actively seek, consider, and incorporate or otherwise respond to the input we receive in a timely manner.

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

- Cleanup Progress: Annual Report to the Oak Ridge Regional Community
- Updates and news releases on the OREM website
- Stories in the weekly, national EM Update newsletter
- Posts to DOE Oak Ridge's Facebook, X, LinkedIn and YouTube accounts
- EM's Annual Year-End Review
- EM's Strategic Vision for the upcoming decade
- Public information sessions and public meetings
- Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board's monthly meetings and quarterly Advocate newsletter
- Speakers and panels at regional conferences and special events.

The goals of the OREM public involvement program are:

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

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





Getting Involved

Chapter 1

This Public Involvement Plan is prepared and published by OREM to communicate to you, as a member of the public, the opportunities available to participate in decisions and information exchanges regarding remediation of contaminated areas on the Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR). We are committed to public participation in the decision-making process, as detailed in our Public Participation and Community Relations Policy (see Appendix A).

Why Should You Be Involved?

Sharing your concerns, opinions, and perspectives on environmental remediation provides OREM valuable perspective and fosters better and more complete decision-making. We constantly work to provide access to environmental data, project updates, and decision-makers, giving you the tools you need to participate in environmental decision-making.



What Is In This Plan?

This plan provides you with information about CERCLA remediation activities planned on the ORR, how that information is distributed, and where you can access it. It describes the role of the public in environmental remediation and how you can be involved. The plan also provides helpful contact information for relevant government agencies and local stakeholder groups involved in OREM's cleanup work.

It is important to note that this plan only addresses issues regarding legacy waste (waste generated prior to January 2000). It does not address current waste generation from DOE mission-related operations or technology development programs, identified as "newly generated waste." Although addressing those materials is an integral part of the EM program, those activities are not covered by CERCLA or included in the FFA.

How can you learn more about Environmental Management?

One of the best ways to increase your understanding about cleanup activities and hear other stakeholders' views is through attending public meetings. One of the best venues is the Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board (ORSSAB). The board is composed of up to 22 members who are chosen to reflect the diversity of gender, race, occupation, and interests of persons living near the ORR. Their monthly board and committee meetings are open to the public, and they discuss a new topic in each session.

You can also learn about the latest projects and developments through OREM's online presence. We are active on our website www.energy.gov/orem and on social media. Search for the DOE Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management on Facebook, X, LinkedIn, and YouTube.

Who is a stakeholder?

You are. If you are a local resident or reading this plan, you have expressed or have an interest in OREM's activities and hold a stake in its decisions. Stakeholders may vary and offer different views, values, and concerns. Whether your primary interest is jobs, a cleaner environment, or careful stewardship of tax dollars, we want and welcome your input.

How can you make your voice heard?

It's easy to get involved. You can submit letters or emails, speak at public meetings, join or attend meetings of the ORSSAB, or even talk informally with OREM employees. You may contact the OREM Community Relations contact: Ben Williams at (865) 574-4912, e-mail Ben.Williams@orem.doe.gov; or the OREM federal contact for the ORSSAB: Melyssa Noe at (865) 241-3315, e-mail Melyssa.Noel@orem.doe.gov.

How do you find out about OREM environmental decisions?

OREM announces its environmental decision proposals through various avenues, including news releases and public notices in newspapers. These announcements are typically released well ahead of environmental decisions to allow for public comment before final remedy selection. Decision proposals are typically released well ahead to allow for public comment before final remedy selection. Additionally, a list of OREM's upcoming and projected projects for the next three years is available at <https://ucor.com/ffa-appendices/> (See Appendix E). A paper copy of the FFA document that lists the upcoming projects is also available at the DOE Information Center, located at 1 Science.Gov Way, Oak Ridge, TN 37831.



Understanding the CERCLA Process

Chapter 2

The Environmental Management program is responsible for numerous projects that clean up or stabilize the contamination remaining from more than 50 years of energy research and weapons production during the Manhattan Project and Cold War. Due to the site's contamination, the ORR was placed on the EPA National Priorities List (NPL) in 1989. The 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 remediation. Regulatory authority and oversight of the ORR 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.

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, remedial design, construction completion, remedial actions, and five-year reviews (each are described in more detail in the table on p. 4). The remedial investigation and feasibility study process determines the nature and extent of contamination and evaluates remediation alternatives. OREM uses a risk-based prioritization method for determining the sequence of work. Risk-based prioritization aims to:

- Mitigate immediate onsite and offsite risks;
- Reduce further migration of contaminants offsite;
- Address sources of offsite surface water and groundwater contamination;
- Address remaining onsite contamination; and
- Address decontamination and demolition of facilities.

Along with these risk-based prioritization criteria, OREM also considers other factors such as mission support, mortgage reduction, release of land,

continuity of projects, and existing enforceable agreements. 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;
- Short-term effectiveness;
- Implementability;
- Cost;
- Regulatory acceptance; and
- Community acceptance.

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, OREM will release the document publicly for comments and feedback. OREM will respond to all significant oral or written comments. The selected alternative will be documented in a **Record of Decision (ROD)**. The ROD 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. The ROD also provides the technical basis for the cleanup decision, and it includes public and regulator comments and the OREM responses to those comments in a **Responsiveness Summary**.

Following the ROD, OREM prepares a **Remedial Design Report/Remedial Action Work Plan** to implement remediation activities. When all of the required remediation work has been completed, OREM issues a **Remedial Action Report** summarizing the accomplishments and results of field construction and documents any remaining monitoring activities and/or institutional controls that must be maintained. 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, 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 ORR. The Administrative Record is closed with the signing of the ROD. The stages when the public is invited to provide input during the CERCLA process are described in the following table and in Appendix C. However, community members can submit inquiries or concerns about cleanup projects at any time by contacting the DOE Oak Ridge Community Relations contact at Ben.Williams@orem.doe.gov or by mail at P.O. Box 2001, Oak Ridge, TN 37831. For any EPA questions or inquiries, you may contact EPA's Region 4 (Atlanta) Community Relations contact L'Tonya Spencer by email at Spencer.Latonya@epa.gov or by phone at (404) 562-8463.

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	OREM 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	OREM 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)	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 ROD for Remedial Actions but only signed by OREM.	<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 OREM 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 OREM 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	<p>Becomes part of the Post-Decision Record File, where it may be accessed by the public.</p> <p>Much more information about removal actions is available on page 32.</p>

In the table above, readers will notice two headings— “Remedial Actions” and “Removal Actions.” Remedial Actions are part of the CERCLA ROD process, and they are led by the EPA and TDEC. Removal Actions are led by OREM. However, when complete, the areas addressed must still be addressed in the future in a ROD.

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 NPL. The Oak Ridge NPL site covers the areas where contamination exists that pose a risk to the environment or human health. The FFA governs removal actions, interim cleanup actions, and final cleanup activities. It helps ensure that the environmental impacts associated with past and present activities are thoroughly investigated and that OREM takes appropriate remedial actions or corrective measures to protect human health and the environment.

After two years of negotiations by DOE, EPA, and TDEC, the FFA for the ORR was implemented on January 1, 1992. This agreement established the procedural framework and schedule for developing, implementing, and monitoring response actions. Appendix C to the FFA 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. Appendix C 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.

Two appendices to the FFA 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 appendices are kept updated online at <https://ucor.com/ffa-appendices/> and can provide information about upcoming CERCLA activities on the ORR.



The Administrative Record

Section 113 of CERCLA requires DOE to create and maintain an Administrative Record (AR) for each response action (remedial or removal) on the ORR. The AR 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, RODs, 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: AR and AR file. The AR file is an active file where documentation is added as the response action progresses. Upon signature of the ROD, the AR file is closed and becomes the AR. All post-ROD documents are placed in a post-decision file that is associated with the Administrative Record.

CERCLA requires the lead agency to make the AR file available for public inspection at or near the CERCLA site. Copies of the ORR AR files and AR are available for public review at the DOE Information Center. The DOE Information Center is accessible in person or online. The address is 1 Science.gov Way, Oak Ridge, TN 37831. Visitors can also request documents or look at the document catalogue online at doeic.science.energy.gov/.

DOE publishes notices in local newspapers to announce the availability of new AR 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 AR 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 AR, post-ROD, 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 EM cleanup activities on the ORR, 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;
- Policy on Decommissioning DOE Facilities Under CERCLA; and
- Health and safety plans for individual projects, which meet OSHA requirements



Cleaning Up the Oak Ridge Reservation

Chapter 3

Oak Ridge, Tennessee, is home to one of DOE's largest and most diverse sites. The site dates back to 1942 as part of the Manhattan Project. Engineers developed three distinct campuses within the ORR, and each pursued a different technology to help the wartime effort. In the decades since, each of these campuses—the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), Y-12 National Security Complex (Y-12), and East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP)—evolved and conducted different missions for DOE. Scientists and engineers purified isotopes, conducted research, and built weapons that played a role in creating environmental legacies OREM has worked to address and remove since 1989.

Today, OREM is addressing the deteriorated infrastructure, hazards, and environmental contamination resulting from those early missions. OREM has already achieved great progress and historic milestones with its cleanup. Oak Ridge became the first site in the world to remove a former uranium enrichment complex. Crews have completed major field work at ETTP, but OREM is working to transfer the remaining parcels of land at that site to the community for economic development and conservation. OREM's work has transformed a shuttered enrichment complex into an asset that is attracting new businesses and investments to the region.



Now large-scale cleanup operations are well underway at Y-12 and ORNL. Crews have already eliminated several high-risk structures, and they are actively preparing more than a dozen for near-term demolition. These projects are removing risks and opening land that will be reused to support important research and national security missions for the nation. OREM's work is addressing DOE's largest inventory of high-risk, excess contaminated facilities (former research reactors, isotope production facilities, and former process buildings); eliminating the site's remaining inventory of uranium-233 and transuranic waste; and building infrastructure that will enable the remediation of areas with dense mercury contamination.

Reservation Landscape and Challenges

The ORR, which spans more than 30,000 acres, includes three major campuses—Y-12, ORNL, and ETTP. Together, they occupy about 30 percent of the ORR. 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 ORR 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 ORR. The ORR is, for the most part, separated from the Oak Ridge commercial and residential areas.

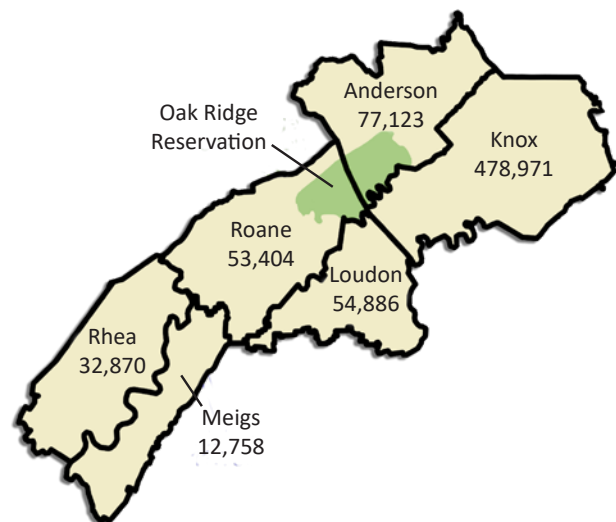
The ORR's former nuclear research and national security missions left a legacy of radioactive and chemical wastes that require management and/or disposal. These materials that are present in burial grounds, settlement ponds, seepage pits and trenches, inactive tanks, abandoned underground pipelines, 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) have the potential to accelerate leaching of contaminants, which can result in contaminated soil, surface water, sediments, and groundwater on the ORR.

Proximity to Local Populations

Populations of the counties, according to the 2020 U.S. Census, nearest the ORR are shown in the figure at right. 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.

Cleanup Strategy and Approach

To consolidate investigation and remediation of environmental contamination, the contaminated areas of the ORR have been divided into five large tracts of land roughly equivalent to major hydrologic watersheds (Bethel Valley [ORNL], Melton Valley [ORNL], Bear Creek Valley [Y-12], Upper East Fork Poplar Creek [Y-12], and East Tennessee Technology Park [ETTP]). DOE, EPA, and TDEC decided that a comprehensive watershed approach would be most effective for remediation planning. Based on the watershed approach, OREM developed a portfolio of projects designed to complete remediation at ETTP, ORNL, and Y-12. All three portfolios are integrated into a single plan for the ORR that balances risks across all regulator, stakeholder, and mission priorities.



This approach reflects an understanding of each site's specific geologic setting and potential contaminant migration pathways. It provides a logical grouping of work and a meaningful and measurable method for managing areas of contamination; tracking contaminants of concern; analyzing environmental effects; making decisions; and defining projects within each site. Based on available resources (e.g., funding, workers, disposal capacities, etc.) and further analysis, the cleanup scope for all three sites is then integrated and prioritized.

OREM has removed all the risks that could have potentially impacted Oak Ridge at ETTP, and now groundwater remediation is all that remains to complete the cleanup mission there. At Y-12, the highest priority is addressing mercury that is in the buildings, soil, and water. Construction is progressing on the Mercury Treatment Facility. This key piece of infrastructure will capture and treat water before it flows into the Upper East Fork Poplar Creek, and it will provide a control mechanism enabling crews to begin large-scale demolition in the areas affected by mercury at Y-12. OREM's greatest focus at ORNL remains the removal of legacy nuclear materials and the removal of former research reactors and isotope labs. OREM has completed processing and disposing the low-dose portion of the remaining U-233 inventory, and is making great strides processing and disposing of the high-dose inventory. OREM also continues reducing the inventory of transuranic waste in Oak Ridge. 94% of the contact-handled waste has been shipped off site, 78% of the remote-handled waste has been shipped off site for permanent disposal.

Public Involvement Opportunities

Chapter 4

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.

Although many of the formal CERCLA decision documents are now in place, a number of opportunities remain for public involvement with OREM (see Appendix C for more details).

OREM recognizes that long-term controls are critical for ensuring continued protection of human health and the environment and it 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 OREM, state and local government, other federal agencies, and the public.

Participation in Regulatory Reviews

CERCLA Decisions

The National Contingency Plan and CERCLA statutes were written so any potentially impacted stakeholders in the communities surrounding a National Priorities List site would be informed about concerns and the proposed remedies.

These statutes also call for active public involvement in making the selected remediation decision. To this end, the public is given access to the Remedial Investigation report that details the contamination sources, contamination locations, and the extent and risk to human health and the environment. The public is also given access to the Feasibility Study, which identifies a range of cleanup alternatives to address the contamination. The Feasibility Study compares the cost, effectiveness, and the ability to implement the cleanup alternatives. Once OREM, EPA, and TDEC have agreed which alternative is preferable, it is documented in the Proposed Plan. Then, OREM announces a review period to gather input from the public and hosts a meeting to assist the public in understanding the nature of the project, the range of alternatives, and the proposed approach. Following the review period, public comments are incorporated into the subsequent ROD that is signed by OREM, EPA, and TDEC for implementation.

Similar to the process for the FFA remediation activities, OREM's plans and activities to remove contaminated media are made available to the public for review and comment. The Engineering Evaluation/ Cost Analysis is provided for public review. This document presents details of the contamination and the proposed alternative selected to address the contamination. The DOE-approved preferred approach is documented in an Action Memorandum. 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 ORR contains descriptions of remedial actions and monitoring requirements, a summary and analysis of monitoring results, and recommendations on revisions to monitoring. These reports are issued for public review, and they are available at the DOE Information Center. Previous reports have been the subject of special presentations to the ORSSAB, which provides comments and recommendations to OREM. They recommended a format change that helped make future editions more understandable and reader-friendly.

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

- DOE sponsors an independent citizens' advisory board, called the ORSSAB, to provide advice and recommendations on OREM activities.
- Workshops, information sessions, and meetings are scheduled for annual budgets and projects to provide a forum for an open 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 NEPA waste management activities.

CERCLA Five-Year Review

Every five years, the CERCLA Five-Year Review Report is generated for all of the completed and ongoing remediation sites to evaluate the level of protection the remediation has and will provide. The report 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 protect human health and the environment, and to evaluate implementation and performance of those remedies and implement any needed changes.

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.
- Hosting a public meeting to provide stakeholders with information about remedial activities subject to the five-year review process, explain the five-year review process, and gather community issues related to future reviews.
- Invitations to stakeholders to participate in site visits.
- Evaluate public recommendations and comments that will, if they have merit, be proposed as changes to decision documents (ROD, Remedial Action Report) for approval by EPA and TDEC. Any approved changes will be reflected in subsequent five-year review documents. Previous reviews for the Oak Ridge NPL Site were conducted in 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016, 2021, and annually beginning in 2023.

Starting in 2022, the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) managers agreed on a new Five-Year Review report format and schedule. The new format entails a review every year, which started in fiscal year 2023, for individual sub-areas on the ORR.

The current schedule accommodates input of site information into the EPA Superfund Enterprise Management System by the Five-Year Review statutory date in March 2027. DOE will continue to conduct annual reviews for individual ORR sub-areas comprising combinations of watersheds or actions as follows:

- August 2025: Bear Creek Valley (including Environmental Management Waste Management Facility [EMWMF]) and White Wing Scrapyard
- August 2026: Melton Valley/Bethel Valley
- August 2027: Lower Watts Bar Reservoir (LWBR) and Clinch River/Poplar Creek (CR/PC)
- August 2028: ETP
- August 2029: Upper East Fork Poplar Creek/Chestnut Ridge, South Campus Facility, and Lower East Fork Poplar Creek

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

Long-Term Stewardship

Long-term stewardship is an area that presents the greatest relevance to local communities and residents—making it a key area for public involvement and input. In some cases, stewardship continues even after cleanup of a site is complete. Long-term stewardship ensures that remediation remains effective for an extended, or possibly indefinite, time until any residual hazards are reduced to a level that permits 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 AR Compendium.

There are three major reasons why planning for long-term stewardship is needed for the ORR.

1. Hazards will remain on and off of the ORR after remediation. For example, Melton Valley contains several capped waste areas. The hazards include wastes that have been left in place. Without long-term stewardship, these hazards could pose risks to human health and the environment.
2. 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.
3. Physical controls, such as signs and fencing, must be maintained and monitored.

OREM recognizes that long-term controls are critical for ensuring the continued protection of human health and the environment, and it is taking steps to develop policies, guidance, and procedures for planning and implementing long-term stewardship. The success of long-term stewardship depends on a strong, open partnership among OREM, state and local government, other federal agencies, and the public.

Key Challenges of Long-Term Stewardship

A better understanding of the challenges OREM faces allows individuals and organizations, within and outside DOE, to make more informed decisions that shape future long-term stewardship activities. 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.

When remediation is complete on the Oak Ridge NPL site, the ORR will be capable of supporting a variety of industrial uses. Use restrictions are already in place where contaminated groundwater has migrated offsite. 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 counties designating where contamination remains following completion of cleanup activities.

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.”

Public Involvement in Long-Term Stewardship

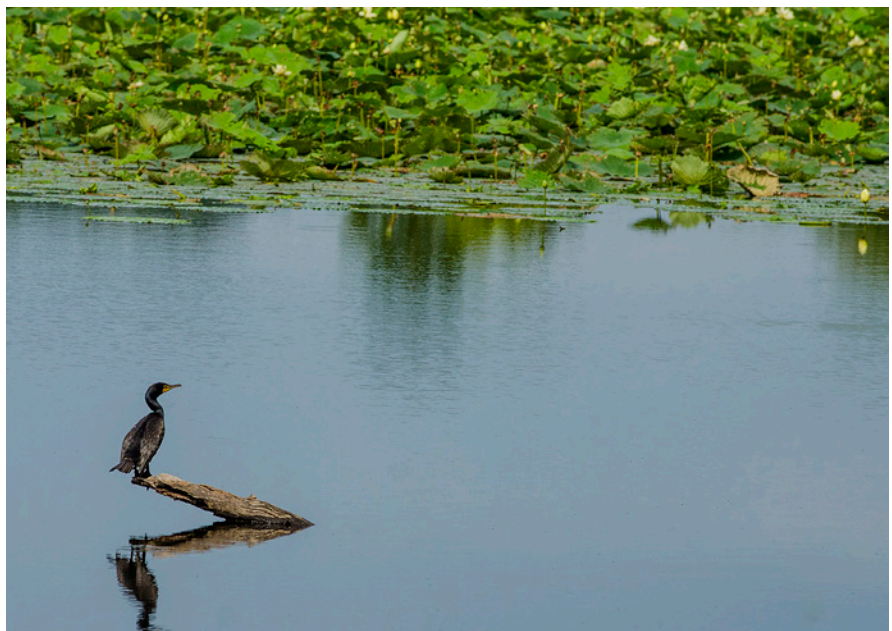
From 1997 to 1999, the ORSSAB sponsored the End Use Working Group, the End Use Working Group Stewardship Committee, and the Stewardship Working Group. These groups of Oak Ridge stakeholders included representation from various groups, oversight organizations and agencies, City and County governments, 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.

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, especially if OREM no longer exists. Who would know the location of waste burial sites; 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. If this happens, people may forget the legacy of the early nuclear era and unknowingly be exposed to remaining health and environmental hazards.

The Stewardship Working Group built on the work of the Stewardship Committee of the ORR 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 not be completely cleaned.

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 ORR 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 EM/ Stewardship Committee continues to work on crucial long-term stewardship issues. Major areas of focus 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.



Avenues of Communication

Chapter 5

The success of the public's involvement in the OREM CERCLA activities depends upon communication flowing both ways—from the public to OREM and from OREM to the public. Over the years, OREM has expanded the avenues it uses to inform the public about its activities and opportunities for involvement. Opportunities for your involvement include citizen working groups, public meetings, workshops, public comment periods for CERCLA documents, and informal comments to OREM.

Publications of Interest to Stakeholders

OREM continues to rely on many of the traditional means to provide the public with information—blogs, social media postings, newsletters, annual reports, fact sheets, newspaper notices, and transcripts of public meetings.

Cleanup Progress is published by OREM annually to keep stakeholders informed about EM Program activities on the ORR. Each issue spotlights recently completed projects, ongoing projects across the ORR, and a status report on activities and documentation associated with the EM activities. Copies of Cleanup Progress are available at no cost at the DOE Information Center. An electronic version is also available at <https://www.energy.gov/orem/cleanup-progress-reports>

EM fact sheets provide a quick and easy way to gain a broad understanding of the numerous Environmental Management projects under way across the ORR. There are fact sheets that address Oak Ridge's three major Environmental Management cleanup sites. Others cover specific projects, such as the Mercury Treatment Facility, Environmental Management Disposal Facility, and Uranium-233 Disposition Project. These fact sheets are available at no cost at the DOE Information Center, and they are available at <https://www.energy.gov/orem/cleanup-fact-sheets>

Other DOE reports are available at the DOE Information Center, including the Annual Site Environmental Report, Remediation Effectiveness Reports, and the CERCLA Five-Year Review. To be placed on the email distribution list for Cleanup Progress or other EM publications call 1-800-382-6938, option 2.

EPA and TDEC Publications and Tools

A listing of EPA news releases, blogs, social media, and newsletters is available at: www.epa.gov/newsroom.

The TDEC DOE Oversight Office website is available at <https://www.tn.gov/content/tn/environment.html>.

The EPA offers a community involvement toolkit to help community members understand the resources that are available to them as they plan and implement community involvement activities at Superfund sites. It is available at: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/community-involvement-tools-and-resources>.

Stakeholder Group Publications

The following documents are available at the DOE Information Center:

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 online at <https://www.energy.gov/orem/listings/advocate-newsletters>. Commercial or stakeholder organizations can receive ORSSAB publications and meeting notices electronically by emailing Shelley.Kimel@orem.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 ORR, describes these recommendations, and briefly describes the need for a long-term stewardship program for the Reservation. Available at the DOE Information Center and online: <https://www.energy.gov/orem/environmental-stewardship>

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 ORR, and the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders. Available at the DOE Information Center and online: <https://www.energy.gov/orem/environmental-stewardship>.

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 address provided on the card.

Comment periods: Comment periods vary in duration, but most last a minimum of 30 days. A public meeting may be held during a comment period. Announcements for the comment period, which are advertised in the Oak Ridger and Roane County News newspapers, include information on where and how you can provide your input. New CERLCA documents that are available for public comment can be obtained at the DOE Information Center or its website at <https://doeic.science.energy.gov/recent.aspx>.

Informal discussion: OREM managers want to hear your views and answer any questions. DOE includes time for informal discussions before and after public meetings. You can also send emails to the Public Affairs Office (Ben.Williams@orem.doe.gov) for email correspondence, and your question or concern will be routed to the appropriate contact.

Public meetings, information sessions, and workshops: Public meetings information sessions, and workshops help to share OREM information and hear views on specific issues. The announcements for meetings provide the time, place, and contact information to gather additional information or share input.

ORSSAB: The board is a citizen's panel that advises and develops formal recommendations for OREM. The ORSSAB holds monthly board and community meetings that are open to the public, where you can express your views or ask questions. If you are interested, you can also submit an application to join the board as a member.

Public notices: These notices announce public meetings, comment periods, or document publications. The advertisements appear in area newspapers, usually the Oak Ridger and Roane County News.

Toll-free telephone number 1-800-382-6938: OREM 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 OREM uses to make its final decisions on remediating ORR sites. The facility houses a copy of the official public AR and other environmental documents.

News releases

OREM regularly provides information to local newspapers, radio stations, and television stations about projects and ongoing activities. These, and other blog posts and updates, are available at <https://www.energy.gov/orem/news>.

Publications

DOE publishes newsletters, fact sheets, and annual reports—which are all available at <https://www.energy.gov/orem/news> or at the DOE Information Center.

DOE Information Center

1 Science.gov Way
Oak Ridge, TN 37830
<https://doeic.science.energy.gov/>
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. Other reports and publications are also available, such as the annual Cleanup Progress, Annual Site Environmental Report, Remediation Effectiveness Reports, and CERCLA Five-Year Review. The center also serves as the meeting location for stakeholder groups, such as the ORSSAB. It is open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.



DOE Information Center

Government Agencies and Stakeholder Organizations

OREM 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 where citizen input is solicited. Local government boards that focus on the potential environmental effects of DOE activities include the Roane County Environmental Review Board and the City of Oak Ridge's Environmental Quality Advisory Board. Both boards routinely examine OREM's environmental decisions.

Government Agencies

EPA and TDEC are the two regulatory agencies that participate in OREM decisions on the ORR. The FFA for the ORR outlines the working relationship between OREM and the regulatory agencies. Appendix E of the FFA Agreement details the deadlines (current milestones) for ORR remediation documents.

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation DOE Oversight Office

Division of Remediation

761 Emory Valley Road

Oak Ridge, TN 37830-7072

Phone: (865) 481-0995

Fax: (865) 482-1835

Website: <https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/rem-remediation/rem-oak-ridge-reservation-clean-up.html>

The TDEC DOE Oversight Office works to ensure that the environmental effects associated with past and present activities at the ORR are thoroughly investigated and monitored. The primary objective of the office is to ensure the citizens of Tennessee that their health, safety, and environment are being protected during Environmental Management and other ongoing activities at the ORR, 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 webpage and all are available at no charge by calling the TDEC office at (865) 481-0995.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

61 Forsyth Street S.W.

Atlanta, GA 30303-3104

EPA Hotline: 1-800-241-1745

EPA Public Affairs Fax: (404) 562-8174

Website: 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 website is an excellent place to start. 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/newsroom.

City of Oak Ridge

200 South Tulane Ave.

Oak Ridge, TN 37830

Phone: (865) 425-3546

Website: www.oakridgetn.gov

Stakeholder Organizations

Community Reuse Organization of East Tennessee

110 Novitas Place
Oak Ridge, TN 37830
Lawrence Young, President and CEO
Phone: (865) 482-9890
Website: <http://heritagectr.com/>

The Community Reuse Organization of East Tennessee (CROET) is an economic development organization that was established in 1995 to assist the private sector in creating quality jobs in the region by using the underutilized land, facilities, equipment, personnel and technology available at DOE's Oak Ridge complex.

East Tennessee Economic Council

1201 Oak Ridge Turnpike, Suite 100
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830
Phone: (865) 483-4577
Website: <http://eteconline.org/>

ETEC is an independent, regional, non-profit membership organization dedicated to supporting the federal government's missions in Oak Ridge, as well as encouraging new opportunities to fully utilize the highly-skilled talent, cutting-edge technologies, and unique facilities that make up the ORR. ETEC works in strong partnership with federal contractors, DOE and National Nuclear Security Administration representatives, state officials, small businesses, and other local economic development organizations to seek new ways to use federal investments in science and security to create prosperity, promote regional development, and explore opportunities for growth.

The Energy, Technology and Environmental Business Association

P.O. Box 5483
Oak Ridge, TN 37831
Phone: (865) 805-8364
Website: www.eteba.org/

The Energy, Technology and Environmental Business Association (ETEBA) is a non-profit trade association representing approximately 170 small, large, and mid-sized companies that provide environmental, technology, energy, engineering, construction, and related services to government and commercial clients. Their mission is to promote the success of its members by fostering market understanding, identifying business opportunities, and advocating common interests.

Originally formed in 1989 as the Oak Ridge Waste Management Association, ETEBA has been a strong voice for the business community for more than 20 years. ETEBA provides networking opportunities, leads the Oak Ridge Business Safety Partnership to promote safety on the ORR, and educates members through regular informational updates and special forums.

The Environmental Quality Advisory Board

City of Oak Ridge
P.O. Box 1
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-0001
Amy Fitzgerald, Government & Public Affairs
Phone: (865) 425-3546
Website: <http://oakridgetn.gov/boardsandcommissions.aspx?EQAB>

The Environmental Quality Advisory Board is a 12-member, citizen-volunteer, advisory board appointed by the Oak Ridge City Council to advise the Council on issues affecting environmental quality and natural resources in Oak Ridge. The board is supported by the City staff and meets on the first Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Oak Ridge Municipal Building, 200 S. Tulane Ave., Oak Ridge.

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
Website: www.energy.gov/orssab

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

The board is dedicated to providing informed recommendations and advice to DOE-OREM regarding environmental restoration and waste management, as well as land use and economic development of contaminated areas. The board is committed to reflecting the concerns and interests of communities near Oak Ridge's cleanup sites.

The board is composed of up to 22 members that are 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 OREM, 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 OREM work. All meetings are open to the public, and they are announced in newspaper advertisements, 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 recorded and posted on its YouTube channel. The meetings are broadcast monthly on Oak Ridge channel 15, Lenoir City Charter cable channel 193, Knoxville Charter channel 6, and Knoxville Comcast channel 12. Information is available by calling the board's support office. Information about membership on the board is available on the ORSSAB website.

Roane County Environmental Review Board

200 E. Race St. #11

Kingston, TN 37763

Phone: (865) 376-2390

Website: <https://roanecommission.com/environmental-review-board/>

The Roane County Environmental Review Board meets on the first Thursday of each month at 6 p.m. at the Roane County Courthouse. A meeting notice is published in the Roane County News in advance of each monthly meeting, and they are open to the public. The board was established in 1989, and it is comprised of eight general members, who serve overlapping three-year terms, and one student member. Together the members study, evaluate, and discuss issues that may have environmental consequences in the region.



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. MCSLARROW
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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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 EPA 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 firefighters, 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.

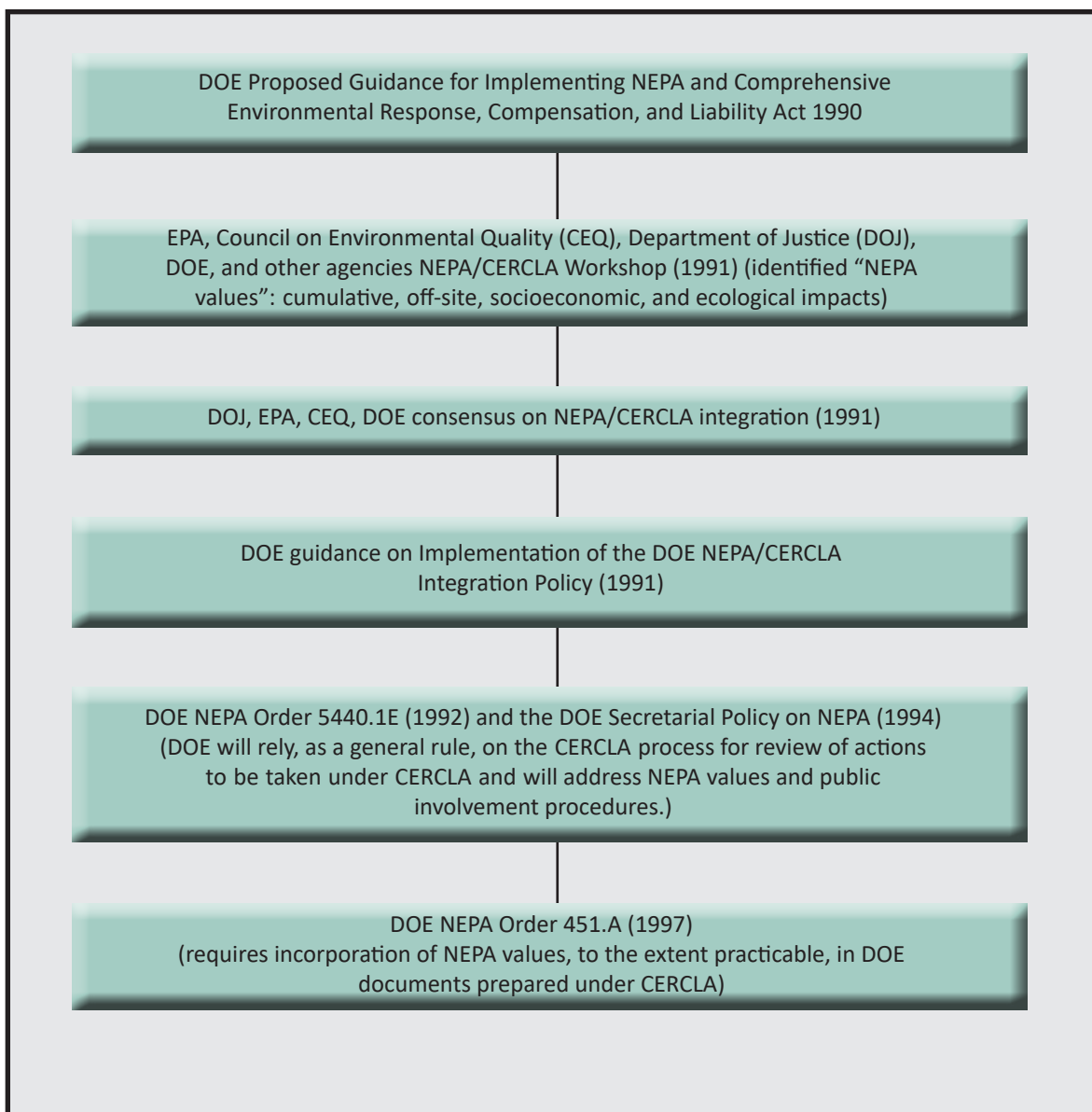
National Environmental Policy Act

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 the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) 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 ORR FFA to ensure that the environmental impacts associated with past and present activities at the ORR are thoroughly investigated and that appropriate remedial actions or corrective measures are taken as necessary to protect human health and the environment. The FFA is also intended to coordinate the corrective action processes of RCRA required under the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments permit with CERCLA.

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 ORR, 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; and
- 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; and
- Website 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; and
- Any state whose waters may be affected by the activity.

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

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

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 (CFR) 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 protection 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, runoff 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 (NPL), 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 NPL 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 available on a geographic information system site that clearly identifies the areas that will be addressed under CERCLA (<https://emgis.science.energy.gov>). A public meeting was arranged by DOE and conducted by EPA during October or November 1990 to discuss with the public the addition of the Oak Ridge site on the NPL 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 RI/FS, 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. However, the public is free to engage and provide comment at any point and address any issue or concern regarding CERCLA cleanup activities. 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 AR available to the public at a central location at or near the site. Hard copies, CDs, and weblinks 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 Public Involvement Plan 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 AR 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)

Site Activity	Implementation
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 AR 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)

Site Activity	Implementation
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 RI/FS 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 ROD 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 ROD 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 ROD'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 FFA.
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 AR 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 ROD 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 ROD in a major local newspaper and make the amended Record of Decision and supporting information available for public inspection and copying in the AR 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)

Site Activity	Implementation
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 U.S. Department of Energy 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*
Morgan County News

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

Radio

WYSH (1380 AM, Clinton, TN)
WKTS (90.1 FM, Kingston, TN)
WUOT (91.9 FM, Knoxville, TN)
WMYU (93.1 FM, Knoxville, TN)
WXJB (96.5 FM, Harrogate, TN)
WJXB (97.5 FM, Knoxville, TN)

WOKI (98.7 FM, Oliver Springs, TN)
WNOX (100.3 FM, Knoxville, TN)
WWST (102.1 FM, Knoxville, TN)
WIMZ (103.5 FM, Knoxville, TN)
WIVK (107.7 FM, Knoxville, TN)

Television

WATE-TV (ABC) Channel 6 - Knoxville, TN
WVLT-TV (CBS) Channel 8 - Knoxville, TN
WBIR-TV (NBC) Channel 10 - Knoxville, TN

WTNZ (FOX) Channel 43 - Knoxville, TN
BBB Communications Channel 12 - Oak Ridge, TN
Oak Ridge Channel 15

* Local newspapers that DOE uses to advertise public comment periods.

Record Copy Distribution

1. Erik Olds, Manager, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management
2. Erin Sutton, Division Director, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management
3. Roger Petrie, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management
4. Sam Scheffler, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management
5. Melyssa Noe, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management
6. Jill Fortney, Attorney Advisor in Office of Chief Counsel, U.S. Department of Energy
7. Mike Koentop, Chief of Staff, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management
8. Ben Williams, Public Affairs, U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Office of Environmental Management
9. Joceline Nahigian, U.S. DOE EM-HQ
10. Lauren Milone, U.S. DOE EM-HQ
11. Samantha Urquhart-Foster, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street, SW, FFB, Atlanta, GA 30303-3415
12. Randy Young, FFA Manager, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Remediation Oak Ridge Office, 761 Emory Valley Road, Oak Ridge, TN 37830-7072
13. Ken Rueter, President and CEO, UCOR
14. Sonya Johnson, Public Affairs and Stakeholder Management, UCOR
15. Amy Jones, Chair, Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board
16. DOE Information Center in Oak Ridge
17. Warren L. Gooch, Mayor, City of Oak Ridge
18. Amy Fitzgerald, Government Affairs, City of Oak Ridge
19. Mark Watson, City Manager, City of Oak Ridge
20. Wade Creswell, County Executive, Roane County, TN
21. Terry Frank, Mayor, Anderson County, TN
22. Glenn Jacobs, Mayor, Knox County, TN
23. Buddy Bradshaw, Mayor, Loudon County, TN
24. File—EMEF DMC—RC

