

2. Compliance Summary and Community Involvement

DOE operations on the ORR are required to be in conformance with environmental standards established by a number of federal and state statutes and regulations, executive orders, DOE orders, contract-based standards, and compliance and settlement agreements. Principal among the regulating agencies are the Environmental Protection Agency and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. These agencies issue permits, review compliance reports, participate in joint monitoring programs, inspect facilities and operations, and oversee compliance with applicable regulations.

When environmental concerns or problems are identified during routine operations or during ongoing self-assessments of compliance status, the issues are typically discussed with the regulatory agencies. The following sections summarize major environmental statutes and 2009 status for DOE operations on the ORR. A number of facilities at the East Tennessee Technology Park site have been leased to private entities over the past several years through the DOE Reindustrialization Program. The compliance status of these lessee operations are not discussed in this report.

2.1 Laws and Regulations

Table 2.1 summarizes the principal environmental standards applicable to DOE activities on the reservation, the 2009 status, and references to the report sections that provide more detailed information.

2.2 Release of Property

DOE Order 5400.5, *Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment*, establishes standards and requirements for operations of DOE and its contractors with respect to protection of members of the public and the environment against undue risk from radiation. In addition to discharges to the environment, the release of property containing residual radioactive material is a potential contributor to the dose received by the public, and DOE Order 5400.5 specifies limits for unrestricted release of property to the public.

B&W Y-12, UT-Battelle, and the Bechtel Jacobs Company (BJC) each use a graded approach for release of material and equipment for unrestricted public use. The Transuranic Waste Processing Center (TWPC) and Isotek return all government material, equipment, and property from nonradiological areas, other than what is outlined below, to UT-Battelle for appropriate management. Material has been categorized so that in some cases an administrative release can be accomplished without a radiological survey. Such material originates from nonradiological areas and includes the following:

- documents, mail, diskettes, compact disks, and other office media;
- nonradioactive items or materials received that are immediately (within the same shift) determined to have been misdelivered or damaged (nonradioactive items or materials received at the TWPC can be returned or recycled even if they are not immediately determined to be damaged);
- personal items or materials;
- paper, plastic products, aluminum beverage cans, toner cartridges, and other items released for recycling;
- office trash;
- nonradiological area housekeeping materials and associated waste;
- break-room, cafeteria, and medical wastes;
- medical and bioassay samples; and
- other items with an approved release plan.

Table 2.1. Applicable laws/regulations and 2009 status

Regulatory program description	2009 Status	Report sections
The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) provides the regulatory framework for remediation of releases of hazardous substances and of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites.	The ORR has been on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Priorities List (NPL) since 1989. The ORR Federal Facility Agreement was initiated in 1992 among EPA, the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), and DOE. The Federal Facility Agreement establishes the framework and schedule for developing, implementing, and monitoring remedial actions on the ORR.	
	There were no Notices of Violation issued for CERCLA-related ORR actions during CY 2009.	3.3.10
	Under the authority of CERCLA, pursuant to the Statutory Review requirements, a review must be conducted of remedial actions “that result in any hazardous substances, pollutant, or contaminant remaining at the site...to assure that human health and the environment are being protected by the remedial action being implemented” [CERCLA §121 (c)]. Five-year reviews are required for sites, which, upon attainment of the cleanup levels, still have hazardous substances remaining above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposures. A five-year review was conducted of ORR actions in 2006 and the next five-year review will occur in 2011.	4.3.7 5.3.7
The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires consideration of how federal actions may impact the environment and an examination of alternatives to the actions. NEPA also requires that decisions include public input and involvement through scoping and review of NEPA documents.	During 2009, DOE activities on the ORR were in full compliance with NEPA activities.	3.3.4 4.3.2 5.3.1
The National Historic Preservation Act provides protection for the nation’s historical resources by establishing a comprehensive national historic preservation policy.	The ORR has several facilities eligible for inclusion in the <i>National Register of Historic Places</i> . Proposed activities are reviewed to determine potential adverse effects on these properties, and methods to avoid or minimize harm are identified. During 2009, activities on the ORR were in compliance with NHPA requirements.	3.3.4 4.3.2 5.3.1
The Clean Air Act (CAA) and Tennessee environmental conservation laws regulate the release of air pollutants through permits and air quality limits. Emissions of airborne radionuclides are regulated by EPA via the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) authorizations. Greenhouse gas emissions inventory tracking and reporting are regulated by EPA.	In 2009, all ORR activities were conducted in accordance with CAA requirements.	3.3.5 4.3.3 5.3.2

Table 2.1 (continued)

Regulatory program description	2009 Status	Report sections
<p>The Clean Water Act (CWA) seeks to improve surface water quality by establishing standards and a system of permits. Wastewater discharges are regulated by National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued by TDEC.</p>	<p>Discharges to surface water at each of the three sites are governed by NPDES permits. A compliance rate of greater than 99% was achieved by the three major ORR sites in 2009.</p>	<p>3.3.6 4.3.4 5.3.3</p>
<p>The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) establishes minimum drinking water standards and monitoring requirements</p>	<p>The city of Oak Ridge supplies potable water to the facilities on the ORR</p>	<p>3.3.7 4.3.5 5.3.4</p>
<p>Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, also referred to as the Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III), requires reporting emergency planning information, hazardous chemical inventories, and environmental releases of certain toxic chemicals to federal, state, and local authorities.</p>	<p>DOE facilities on the ORR were in full compliance with emergency planning and reporting requirements. There were no releases of hazardous substances exceeding reportable quantities in 2009.</p>	<p>3.3.12 4.3.9.2 5.3.9</p>
<p>The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) governs the generation, storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous wastes. RCRA also regulates underground storage tanks containing petroleum and hazardous substances, universal waste, and recyclable used oil.</p>	<p>The Y-12 Complex, ORNL, and ETPP are defined as large-quantity generators of hazardous waste because each generates >1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month. Each site is also regulated as a handler of universal waste. During 2009 each site, including the TWPC, operated in accordance with the RCRA permits that govern waste treatment, storage, and disposal units. In August 2009, TDEC and DOE entered into a RCRA Compliance Agreement concerning previously corrected issues at Y-12 and ETPP that were the result of inspections in 2005 and 2006, respectively.</p>	<p>2.5 3.3.8 4.3.6 5.3.5</p>
<p>The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) regulates the manufacture, use, and distribution of all chemicals.</p>	<p>The ORR facilities manage TSCA-regulated materials, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The ORR PCB Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement between EPA and DOE continues to provide a mechanism to addresses legacy PCB-use issues across the ORR. The agreement specifically addresses the unauthorized use of PCBs, storage and disposal of PCB wastes, PCB spill cleanup and/or decontamination, PCBs mixed with radioactive materials, PCB R&D, and records and reporting requirements for the ORR. EPA is updated annually on the status of DOE actions with regard to management and disposition of PCBs covered under the ORR PCB Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement. There were no issues related to TSCA-related issues reported to regulators in 2009.</p>	<p>3.3.11 4.3.8 5.3.8</p>

Table 2.1 (continued)

Regulatory program description	2009 Status	Report sections
ORR Floodplains Management Programs are established to avoid, to the extent possible, adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative	ORR Floodplains Management Programs incorporate management and protection goals into planning, regulatory, and decision-making processes through each site's NEPA program. Goals include flood loss reduction, minimization of the impact of floods, and the restoration and preservation of ORR floodplains	3.3.4 4.3.2 5.3.1
ORR Protection of Wetlands Programs are implemented to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of ORR wetlands and to preserve and enhance their beneficial values.	Protection of approximately 243 ha of ORR wetlands was implemented through each site's NEPA program, and surveys for the presence of wetlands were conducted on a project- or program-as-needed basis.	1.3.6.1 3.3.4 4.3.2
The Endangered Species Act prohibits activities that would jeopardize the continued existence of an endangered or threatened species, or cause adverse modification to a critical habitat.	The ORR is host to several plant and animal species that are categorized as endangered, threatened, or of special concern and that were protected in accordance with this Act.	1.3.6.2
DOE Order 231.1A, Environment, Safety, and Health Reporting , ensures timely collection, reporting, analysis, and dissemination of information on environment, safety, and health issues.	The ORR Annual Site Environmental Report will summarize ORR environmental activities during 2009 and characterize environmental performance.	All chapters
DOE Order 435.1, Change 1, Radioactive Waste Management , is implemented to ensure that all DOE radioactive waste is managed in a manner that protects workers, public health and safety, and the environment.	UT-Battelle, B&W Y-12, BJC, WAI, Isotek, and Oak Ridge Associated Universities/Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education all generate radioactive waste and have implemented waste certification programs that are protective of workers, the public and the environment to ensure compliance with this Act.	3.8.1 4.2.3.4.2 5.10
DOE Order 450.1A, Environmental Protection Program , has the objective of implementing sound stewardship practices that protect the air, water, land, and other natural and cultural resources affected by DOE operations. DOE facilities meet this objective by implementing environmental management systems.	UT-Battelle, B&W Y-12, BJC, WAI, and other DOE contractors on the ORR have implemented environmental management systems which are incorporated with the contractors' integrated safety management systems to promote sound stewardship practices and to ensure compliance with this DOE order.	All chapters
DOE Order 5400.5, Radiation Protection , was established to protect members of the public and the environment against undue risk from radiation. This order establishes standards and requirements for operations of DOE and DOE contractors.	A dose assessment, performed to ensure that the total dose to members of the public from all DOE ORR pathways did not exceed the 100 mrem annual limit established by this Order, estimated the maximum 2009 dose to a hypothetically exposed member of the public from all ORR sources could have been about 5 mrem. The derived concentration guides provided in DOE Order 5400.5 are employed on the ORR to ensure that effluents and emissions result in doses that meet the dose limits and "as low as reasonably achievable" policy.	2.2 Chap. 7

Items originating from nonradiological areas within the sites' controlled areas not in the listed categories are surveyed prior to release to the public, or a process knowledge evaluation is conducted to ensure that material has not been exposed to radioactive material or beams of radiation capable of creating radioactive material. In some cases both a radiological survey and a process knowledge evaluation are performed (e.g., a radiological survey is conducted on the outside of the item, and a process knowledge form is signed by the custodian for inaccessible surfaces). When the process knowledge approach is employed, the item's custodian is required to sign a statement that specifies the history of the material and confirms that no radioactive material has passed through or contacted the item. Items advertised for public sale via an auction are also surveyed on a random basis by state of Tennessee personnel, giving further assurance that material and equipment are not being released with inadvertent contamination.

A similar approach is used for material released to state-permitted landfills on the ORR. The only exception is for items that could be internally contaminated; these items are also sampled by laboratory analysis to ensure that landfill permit criteria are met.

ORR contractors continue to follow the requirements of the scrap metal suspension. No scrap metal directly released from radiological areas is being recycled.

As the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) and the High-Flux Isotope Reactor (HFIR) Cold Source at ORNL reach full user capacity, it will be necessary to release small samples of material that have been exposed to neutrons as part of various material research experiments. Because these samples have been exposed to neutrons, there is the potential for production of radioactivity within the volume of the sample due to neutron activation reactions. The amount of radioactivity will depend on many factors, including time in the neutron beam, beam energy and intensity, and decay time after removal from the beam. Like other material from radiological areas, these samples will be evaluated prior to release using the requirements specified in DOE Order 5400.5. For material with potential residual radioactivity in volume, the order specifies that authorized limits must be developed using a limiting dose of 1 mrem/year under a conservative exposure scenario and must be approved by DOE prior to implementation. UT-Battelle has developed an authorized limits request package for neutron experiment samples from SNS and HFIR. This request outlines the dose assessment process used to derive specific release limits for groups of radionuclides expected in neutron-scattering experiment samples that will ensure that potential doses to the general public from using or handling such samples will be well below 1 mrem/year. When the authorized limits are approved, samples will be released to researchers only after careful review of predicted activation levels and measurement of actual post experiment levels to verify that the residual radioactivity is below authorized limits for release.

2.3 External Oversight and Assessments

Numerous appraisals, surveillances, and audits of ORR environmental activities were conducted during 2009 and are summarized in Table 2.2. This table does not include internal DOE contractor assessments for 2009.

The state of Tennessee also conducts a program of independent monitoring and oversight of DOE activities on the ORR through the Tennessee Oversight Agreement (TOA). The TOA is a voluntary agreement between DOE and the state of Tennessee and is designed to assure the citizens of Tennessee that their health, safety, and environment are being protected through existing programs and substantial new commitments by DOE. More information on the TOA and reporting of monitoring conducted under the TOA is available at <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/doeo/>.

Table 2.2. Summary of regulatory environmental audits and assessments conducted at ORR

Date	Reviewer	Subject	Issues
ORNL			
May 11–14	TDEC	Annual RCRA Inspection	0
July 23	USDA/TNDA	USDA Compliance Inspection	0
September 22	TDEC	CWA NPDES Inspection	0
September 25	TDEC	RATA for Predictive Emissions	0
November 3	TDEC	Annual RCRA inspection at Y-12 Complex	0
December 17	TDEC	Annual CAA Inspection	0
ETTP			
February 9–11	TDEC	Annual RCRA Compliance Inspection	0
February 13	TDEC	NPDES Permitting — new permit discussions	0
April 16–17	TDEC	NPDES Permitting — new permit discussions	0
May 14	TDEC	NPDES Permitting — new permit discussions	0
August 6	TDEC	NPDES Permitting — new permit discussions	0
September 24	TDEC	NPDES Compliance Evaluation Inspection	0
October 7	TDEC	TSCA Incinerator — RCRA	0
October 8	EPA/TDEC	TSCA Incinerator — PCB Inspection	0
Monthly (Jan–Dec)	TDEC Div. of Solid Waste	Active Y-12 Landfill inspection	0
Semiannual	TDEC Div. of Solid Waste	Inactive Y-12 Landfill inspection	0
Y-12 Complex			
January 14	City of Oak Ridge	Semi-Annual Industrial Pretreatment Compliance Inspection	1 ^a
January 21–22	TDEC	TDEC Annual Clean Air Compliance Inspection	0
August 4	TDEC	Underground Storage Tank Compliance Inspection	0
September 14	City of Oak Ridge	Semi-Annual Industrial Pretreatment Compliance Inspection	0
November 2–5	TDEC	TDEC Annual RCRA Inspection	0
TWPC (WAI)			
May 14	TDEC	TDEC Annual RCRA Inspection	0
Isotek			
Not applicable			

^aThe City of Oak Ridge requested an action plan to address inflow/infiltration into the sanitary sewer system.

Abbreviations

CAA	Clean Air Act
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
RATA	Relative Accuracy Test Audit
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
TDEC	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
TNDA	Tennessee Department of Agriculture
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

2.4 Emergency Reporting of Spills and Releases

There were no releases of hazardous substances exceeding reportable quantities on the ORR during 2009.

There were two reportable releases at the Y-12 National Security Complex in 2009. On June 22, 2009, a hydraulic line on a construction crane failed, resulting in a leak of approximately 371 L (98 gal) of hydraulic fluid. Some hydraulic fluid reached a storm drain system inlet to East Fork Poplar Creek, resulting in an oil sheen and prompting reporting to the National Response Center, the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency, and the Local Emergency Planning Committee. There were no observed effects to fish and aquatic conditions as result of this event.

On September 2, 2009, while performing cleanup activities and operating heavy equipment at the 9720-58 yard, a pressurized acetylene cylinder was inadvertently punctured resulting in a release of asbestos material on the ground that exceeded the reportable quantity. The work site was inspected by hand prior to restart of activities. This activity included hand removal of bulky items, wearing the proper personal protective equipment, as well as clearing and combing through overgrown areas in an attempt to reveal any items which may have been hidden.

There were no reportable releases to the environment at ORNL in 2009.

2.5 Notices of Violations and Penalties

In August 2009, TDEC and DOE entered into a RCRA Compliance Agreement. The purpose of the Compliance Agreement was to formally resolve notices of violation (NOVs) that were issued by TDEC as a result of RCRA compliance inspection at the Y-12 Complex and ETTP in December 2005 and February 2006, respectively. Although the specific violations identified during the 2005 and 2006 inspections had been previously corrected, the Compliance Agreement provides the framework by which DOE and BJC will avoid future violations associated with the storage of newly discovered hazardous waste. Specifically, the Compliance Agreement requires BJC to provide periodic reports to TDEC on the status of waste characterization and disposal activities and requires all characterization activities to be completed by June 30, 2011.

Concurrent with the RCRA Compliance Agreement, DOE and TDEC signed a Settlement Agreement that provided for a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) in lieu of stipulated penalties for missing a Federal Facility Agreement milestone for the construction start of the ETTP Ponds Project as well as for the 2005 and 2006 NOVs at the Y-12 Complex and ETTP, respectively. In choosing the SEP, TDEC sought to utilize DOE's expertise and capabilities in handling radioactively contaminated materials. The SEP involves the pickup and disposition of certain radioactive objects from several locations in Tennessee.

There were no NOVs, penalties, or consent orders issued to Y-12 activities in 2009.

A NOV was issued by TDEC to BJC on November 5, 2009, when the concentration of 1,1 dichloroethene (1,1 DCE) observed in a downgradient groundwater monitoring well at an ORR Landfill exceeded the drinking water maximum contaminant level (MCL) for that constituent. The 1,1 DCE has been closely monitored by DOE and TDEC since it first appeared in 1997, and due to its very slow migration and the extensive distance from the site boundary, it is not considered to be a threat to off-site groundwater resources. Corrective action, including a more aggressive Phase III Assessment Monitoring Plan, was implemented in accordance with TDEC requirements.

- No NOVs or penalties were issued to UT-Battelle during 2009.
- No NOVs or penalties were issued to TWPC, WAI, or Isotek during 2009.

2.6 Community Involvement

2.6.1 Public Comments Solicited

Public input and comments were solicited on a variety of proposed actions, documents, and plans in 2009 including the following.

- an aquatic resource alteration permit application and wetland notice of involvement for an ORNL vehicle-parking structure project
- draft Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, which provides an analysis of the potential environmental consequences of the reasonable alternatives to support expansion of domestic and international nuclear energy production
- proposed approval of the radioactive, remote-handled transuranic waste characterization program implemented by the Central Characterization Project in Oak Ridge
- revision of DOE's Freedom of Information Act regulations, which streamlines DOE's procedures for determining the release of information and updates the requirement for reproduction of the documents
- proposal for major modifications to the Federal Facility Agreement that would add new Integrated Facility Disposition Program work scope and extend the EM cleanup completion time frame
- parcel ED-8 Covenant Deferral Request, which addresses the transfer of approximately 37 ha (91 acres) located in the southern portion of ETPP to Heritage Center, LLC
- Tennessee Air Pollution Control Regulations permit request for Building 3019 at ORNL
- national resource damage assessment evaluation of contaminant-related losses in watts bar reservoir and gains from the black oak ridge conservation easement
- K-792 Switchyard covenant deferral request, which addresses the transfer of the switchyard to Heritage Center, LLC
- request for proposal to sell approximately 13,900,000 kg (15,300 tons) of radiologically contaminated nickel scrap recovered from enrichment operations in Oak Ridge and in Paducah, Kentucky
- environmental impact statement for the long-term management and storage of elemental mercury, which will evaluate alternatives for a storage facility

To keep the public informed about comment periods and other matters related to cleanup activities on the ORR, DOE publishes a monthly newsletter, *Public Involvement News* (see <http://www.oakridge.doe.gov/external/>). DOE also keeps the public informed by publishing notices in local newspapers and conducting public meetings.

2.6.2 Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board

The Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board (ORSSAB) is an independent, volunteer, federally appointed citizens' advisory panel charged with providing DOE Oak Ridge with advice and recommendations on its environmental cleanup operations on the ORR. It has been actively involved in that role since the board's inception in 1995.

In 2009, the ORSSAB was actively involved in two major programs that had significant impact on the Oak Ridge Environmental Management (EM) program: the Integrated Facility Disposition Program (IFDP), which will add more than 200 facilities at the Y-12 Complex and ORNL to the existing EM baseline; and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Implementation of the IFDP-required modifications to the Federal Facility Agreement, which guides the process for cleaning up the Reservation. In February 2009 the ORSSAB and DOE co-hosted a public meeting to explain the changes and allow for comments on those changes. The ORSSAB also provided detailed briefings to the public in March, April, and May, to explain how ARRA funding would augment Oak Ridge EM budgets for 2009–2011.

The ORSSAB continued to be involved in the development of Oak Ridge oral histories during 2009, including the development of the Networking Oak Ridge Oral History (NOROH) task team to support the existing Center for Oak Ridge Oral History (COROH). The COROH was established to consolidate

existing publicly available oral histories about activities on the reservation and to collect additional information. The newly created NOROH is a four-agency federal program task team formed to support the COROH. This team will ensure that federal and contractor technical/scientific oral histories will be captured and made available to COROH for public access when possible or kept and maintained when currently classified information is recorded.

Other ORSSAB activities in 2009 included extensive efforts to inform and involve the public in the Oak Ridge EM program including the following.

- monthly board meetings, which are open to the public and broadcasted on local cable channels
- an outreach program that included meetings with reporters and editors from six area newspapers to discuss strategies for keeping the public informed of ORSSAB and DOE EM programs
- plans for developing new interactive displays at the American Museum of Science and Energy which will use touch-screen kiosks
- participation in Earth Day and “Secret City” festivals
- an educational outreach program that includes inviting two high school students to serve as members of the Board, presentations to high school classes, and reservation tours
- participation in decisions and recommendations on approaches for preserving the historical significance of the K-25 Building at ETRP

2.6.3 DOE Information Center

The DOE Information Center, located at 475 Oak Ridge Turnpike, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, is a one-stop information facility that maintains a collection of more than 40,000 documents describing environmental activities in Oak Ridge. The center is open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The DOE ORO web site (www.oakridge.doe.gov) includes a Public Activities tab, which describes DOE program activities for the general public. The Online Catalog tab, under the Information Center tab of Public Activities, can be used to search for DOE documents by author, title, date, and other fields. The recently added New Documents tab provides links to recently published documents.

2.6.3.1 Telephone Contacts

- DOE Information Center: (865) 241-4780; toll free 1-800-382-6938 (option 6)
- DOE Public Affairs Office: (865) 576-0885
- DOE-ORO Public Information Line: 1-800-382-6938
- Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board: (865) 241-4583, (865) 241-4584, 1-800-382-6938
- Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, DOE Oversight Division: (865) 481-0995
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV: 1-800-241-1754
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry: 1-800-232-4636

2.6.3.2 Internet Sites

- DOE Main Web Site: www.energy.gov
- DOE-ORO Home Page: www.oakridge.doe.gov
- DOE-ORO Environmental Management Program: www.oakridge.doe.gov/external (Click on “Programs” then select “Environmental Management”)
- Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board: www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry: www.atsdr.cdc.gov
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov/region4/
- Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation: www.state.tn.us/environment/
- Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, DOE Oversight Division: <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/doeo/>
- DOE Information Center: www.oakridge.doe.gov/info_cntr
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: www.recovery.gov and www.energy.gov/recovery

