PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

JUNE, 1984

Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Project Office

Albuquerque Operations Office

Department of Energy

Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108

Approved

J. A. Morley, Manager
UMTRA Project
Department of Energy

MASTER

DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS UNLIMITED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION.	1
1.1 Background of mill tailings and the remedial action project.	1
1.2 Benefits of public participation in the decision-making process.	2
2.0 COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT	7
2.1 Public involvement in the environmental assessment process	7
2.2 Public participation in the environmental impact statement process	8
2.2.1 Scoping process	8
2.2.2 Draft EIS	9
2.2.3 Public hearings	9
2.2.4 Final EIS	9
2.2.5 Record of decision	10
3.0 COMPLIANCE WITH PL95-604.	11
3.1 Public participation	11
3.2 Cooperative agreements	11
3.3 Report to Congress	11
4.0 SUMMARY OF DOE UMTRA PROJECT PUBLIC INFORMATION PLAN.	13
BIBLIOGRAPHY.	15
GLOSSARY	
ATTACHMENT - Materials Available From DOE	

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.1 Location - UMTRA Project sites.	3
1.2 UMTRA processing site schedule.	5

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.1 EPA Standards	4

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Public Participation Plan is to describe the Department of Energy's plan for involving the public in the decision-making process required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 as related to the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Project.

This project was authorized by Congress in the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978, PL95-604. The Act provides for a cooperative effort with affected states and Indian tribes for the cleanup of designated inactive uranium mill tailings sites and associated vicinity properties, which are located in ten western states and in Pennsylvania. The Act was amended in 1982 to also include vicinity properties contaminated with residual radioactive material in Edgemont, South Dakota.

Section 111 of the Act states:

"In carrying out the provisions of this title, including the designation of processing sites, establishing priorities for such sites, the selection of remedial actions and the execution of cooperative agreements, the Secretary (of Energy), the Administrator (of the Environmental Protection Agency), and the (Nuclear Regulatory) Commission shall encourage public participation and, where appropriate, the Secretary shall hold public hearings relative to such matters in the States where processing sites and disposal sites are located."

The public has a right to know about proposed government actions and to be heard in the planning of activities that influence their lives. The Department of Energy (DOE) will comply with the legal requirements for public participation, and will expand the role of the citizens who live in affected communities. The DOE wishes to encourage the states and local governments, as well as individuals, to join actively in the decision-making process to ensure that the resulting decisions are made with full knowledge of the public's views. This Public Participation Plan describes the stages in the UMTRA Project at which public participation is required and solicited. The Public Information Plan, UMTRA DOE/AL-184, describes the DOE policies and plans for involving the public in the decision-making process.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF MILL TAILINGS AND THE REMEDIAL ACTION PROJECT

The tailings at these designated inactive processing sites were produced by private industries under contract to the U.S. Government, which procured the uranium for national defense programs during the period from 1943 to 1971. During the latter part of this period there was a reduced demand for uranium, and many of these uranium mills were closed and abandoned. Since the potential health effects of radioactivity from uranium mill tailings were believed to be minimal, few actions were taken to stabilize or confine the tailings piles. In some areas, tailings were spread to adjacent properties by wind and water action or were used for landfill and construction purposes.

When the potential health hazards associated with uranium mill tailings were recognized, the Congress directed DOE to perform remedial actions at designated properties where such tailings were located. Authorization is contained in PL92-314 and PL95-236, which provide for remedial action at certain vicinity properties in Grand Junction, Colorado, and later in PL95-604, the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978. The latter law directs DOE to enter into cooperative agreements with affected states and Indian tribes, in order to perform remedial actions at designated inactive processing sites and vicinity properties. DOE's authority under the Act to perform these actions ends seven years after the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards took effect on March 7, 1983.

Twenty-four inactive processing sites were designated for remedial action under provisions of the Act. All of these sites are located in the western United States except one, which is in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania (Figure 1.1). The sites, occupying a total area of about 1,000 acres, contain approximately 20 million cubic yards of tailings. During the designation of processing sites and the establishment of site priorities, DOE encouraged public participation through the publication of Federal Register notices and press releases. DOE will also identify and designate vicinity properties which are determined to be contaminated by residual radioactive materials derived from the 24 designated processing sites. Remedial action at these vicinity properties will be performed as part of the remedial action for the original processing site. The DOE estimates there are about 8,000 vicinity properties.

EPA standards became effective on March 7, 1983 (Summary, Table 1.1), and remedial actions began at the first processing site in October, 1983. Remedial actions will be conducted through March of 1990, contingent on negotiation of cooperative agreements between DOE and affected states or Indian tribes and compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Figure 1.2 shows the current UMTRA Project processing site schedule for remedial actions.

1.2 BENEFITS OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

The public input will influence UMTRA Project decisions, both policy decisions and technical choices between options. The public should have the opportunity to weigh the pros and cons of various alternatives proposed; the public should also have the opportunity to know the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed plan in order to compare the acceptability of its risk with that of other alternatives. While the technical experts explain what can be done, the public expects to have input on what should be done. Active public participation will improve the quality of government decisions.

FIGURE 1.1 LOCATION - UMTRA PROJECT SITES

PART 192 - HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STANDARDS FOR URANIUM MILL TAILINGS

SUBPART A - Standards for the Control of Residual Radioactive Materials from Inactive Processing Sites

192.02 Standards

Control shall be designed to:

- (a) Be effective for up to one thousand years, to the extent reasonably achievable, and, in any case, for at least 200 years, and,
- (b) Provide reasonable assurance that releases of radon-222 from residual radioactive material to the atmosphere will not:
 - (1) Exceed an average release rate of 20 picocuries per square meter per second, or
 - (2) Increase the annual average concentration of radon-222 in air at or above any location outside the disposal site by more than one-half picocurie per liter.

SUBPART B - Standards for Cleanup of Land and Buildings Contaminated with Residual Radioactive Materials from Inactive Uranium Processing Sites

192.12 Standards

Remedial actions shall be conducted so as to provide reasonable assurance that, as a result of residual radioactive materials from any designated processing site:

- (a) The concentration of radium-226 in land averaged over any area of 100 square meters shall not exceed the background level by more than -
 - (1) 5 pCi/g, averaged over the first 15 cm of soil below the surface, and
 - (2) 15 pCi/g, averaged over 15 cm thick layers of soil more than 15 cm below the surface.
- (b) In any occupied or habitable building -
 - (1) The objective of remedial action shall be, and reasonable effort shall be made to achieve, an annual average (or equivalent) radon decay product concentration (including background) not to exceed 0.02 WL. In any case, the radon decay product concentration (including background) shall not exceed 0.03 WL, and
 - (2) The level of gamma radiation shall not exceed the background level by more than 20 microrentgens per hour.

SUBPART C - Implementation (condensed)

192.20 Guidance for Implementation

Remedial action will be performed with the "concurrence of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the full participation of any state that pays part of the cost" and in consultation as appropriate with other government agencies.

192.21 Criteria for Applying Supplemental Standards

The implementing agencies may apply standards in lieu of the standards of Subparts A or B if certain circumstances exist, as defined in 192.21.

192.22 Supplemental Standards

"Federal agencies implementing Subparts A and B may in lieu thereof proceed pursuant to this section with respect to generic or individual situations meeting the eligibility requirements of 192.21."

- (a) "...the implementing agencies shall select and perform remedial actions that come as close to meeting the otherwise applicable standards as is reasonable under the circumstances."
- (b) "...remedial actions shall, in addition to satisfying the standards of Subparts A and B, reduce other residual radioactivity to levels that are as low as is reasonably achievable."
- (c) "The implementing agencies may make general determinations concerning remedial actions under this Section that will apply to all locations with specified characteristics, or they may make a determination for a specific location. When remedial actions are proposed under this Section for a specific location, the Department of Energy shall inform any private owners and occupants of the affected location and solicit their comments. The Department of Energy shall provide any such comments to the other implementing agencies [and] shall also periodically inform the Environmental Protection Agency of both general and individual determinations under the provisions of this section."

Ref: Federal Register, Volume 48, No. 3, January 5, 1983, 40 CFR Part 192.

TABLE 1.1 EPA STANDARDS

UMTRA PROCESSING SITE SCHEDULE

SITES	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990
	1Q 203Q 4Q	1Q 203Q 4Q	1Q 203Q 4Q	1Q 203Q 4Q	1Q 203Q 4Q	1Q 203Q 4Q	1Q 203Q 4Q	1Q 203Q 4Q	1Q 203Q 4Q	1Q 203Q 4Q
CANONSBURG										
SALT LAKE CITY										
SHIPROCK										
DURANGO										
GUNNISON										
GRAND JUNCTION										
RIFLE - 2										
RIVERTON										
TUBA CITY										
MEXICAN HAT										
LAKEVIEW										
AMBROSIA LAKE										
NATURITA										
FALLS CITY										
GREEN RIVER										
SLICK ROCK - 2										
BELFIELD										
BOWMAN										
MAYBELL										
LOWMAN										
SPOOK										
MONUMENT VALLEY										

NEPA PROCESS
 PLANNING & DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
 REMEDIAL ACTION
 ENGINEERING
 MAINTENANCE & SURVEILLANCE

APPROVED: *A. C. Moxley*

DATE: 6-11-84

REVISED: 6-11-84

FIGURE 1.2

2.0 COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) OF 1969 requires an evaluation of the environmental impacts of major Federal actions that may significantly affect the environment. Public participation is an important part of this process. Throughout the series of measures necessary for compliance with the requirements of NEPA, there are a number of formal provisions for participation by all interested parties, including other Federal agencies, state and local agencies, Indian tribes, and the general public (including proponents and opponents of an action). These public participation requirements are detailed in the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations (effective July, 1979) for implementing the provisions of NEPA, and in Department of Energy guidelines of 1980 for NEPA compliance.

The degree of public participation in the NEPA process varies depending on the type of environmental document required for a particular action. In the environmental impact statement (EIS) process, there are several stages in the process during which public participation is actively solicited: 1) the scoping process; 2) the draft EIS; 3) the public hearing (if warranted) on the draft EIS; and 4) the final EIS. In the environmental assessment (EA) process, public participation is less rigorously defined by regulation and is primarily dependent upon the nature of the proposed action.

2.1 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS

An EA assists the DOE in determining whether or not the preparation of an EIS is required. If the decision is made to prepare an EIS, then the activities and public participation described below (Section 2.2) from notice of intent to record of decision are set in motion.

In order to expand the role of public involvement in UMTRA, the DOE provides interested parties many opportunities to participate in the EA process. The DOE solicits comments from the state or Indian tribe and incorporates those comments in the EA prior to publication of the document. Upon publication, a Notice of Availability is published in the Federal Register, the EA is made available for public review, and the DOE publishes a draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). The public will have the opportunity to comment on the draft FONSI during the 30-day period following its release. At the close of the comment period, the DOE will briefly summarize comments received, respond to these comments, and add them to the final FONSI/EIS determination.

A FONSI is prepared if DOE determines that an EIS is not needed. This finding is a brief presentation of the reasons why a project will not have a significant effect on the environment and is based on the EA and public comments received. If the DOE determines that the environmental impacts would be significant, the DOE can then initiate the EIS process described in Section 2.2. below.

Since UMTRA is a program of national scope, all FONSI's will be published in the Federal Register, and will be mailed to those individuals who requested the FONSI and to those national organizations reasonably ex-

pected to be interested. The FONSI will also be distributed, in accordance with state procedures, through local newspapers and other media and will be sent to interested community organizations, affected landowners, and local libraries.

2.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PROCESS

By its decision to prepare an EIS, an agency sets in motion a series of actions that provide for public participation at several points throughout the course of these actions. These actions, from the scoping process through the record of decision, are described below.

2.2.1 Scoping process

Following the decision to prepare an EIS, the first step involving public participation is the publication of a notice of intent in the Federal Register. The UMTRA Project publication of this notice depends on a variety of previous activities including the execution of state or Indian tribe cooperative agreements, and the identification of alternative final disposal sites if tailings may be relocated.

The notice of intent indicates DOE's decision to prepare an EIS and contains a brief description and background information of the proposed action and possible alternatives, a description of the proposed scoping process, and finally, the name and address of a specific person within DOE who is a contact for any information about the proposed action. Each UMTRA remedial action is also of local concern and the notice will be distributed in accordance with state procedures, through local newspapers and other media, and will be distributed to interested community organizations, affected landowners, and local libraries. This notice of intent also invites comment from the public and announces the times and locations of scoping meetings.

The CEQ Regulations state there shall be an early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed in the EIS and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. Under these CEQ Regulations, DOE will invite the participation of affected Federal, state, and local agencies; any affected Indian tribe; the proponents of the action; and other interested persons (including those who might disapprove of the action).

With the widespread distribution of this notice and a variety of additional information dissemination procedures such as press releases, posting of notices, and scoping meetings, the public is given ample chance for early input into the EIS process. After the scoping process, a DOE implementation plan is prepared to record the results and to outline the process for preparation of the EIS. The implementation plan is then distributed to various DOE Offices, the NRC, the EPA, affected state and local agencies, and public libraries.

2.2.2 Draft EIS

In the UMTRA Project, a public notice on the availability of the draft EIS is published by the DOE in the Federal Register. This notice also includes a request for comments, a cutoff date for comments, and the name, address, and telephone number of the person to whom the comments should be directed. Each UMTRA remedial action is also of local concern and the notice will be distributed in accordance with state procedures, through local newspapers and other media, and will be distributed to interested community organizations, affected landowners, and local libraries.

The draft EIS, together with a letter requesting comments, is distributed to Federal, state and local agencies; Federal, state, and local representatives; interested national and local organizations; and other interested parties. To the extent practicable, the draft EIS is to be provided to anyone requesting a copy. Copies of the draft EIS and relevant supporting documents are made accessible by providing copies to local libraries, local government offices, and in other locations that would help the public gain access to the document.

2.2.3 Public hearings

Information on the holding of a public hearing is included in the public notice and in the letter that announces the availability of the draft EIS and requests comments on it. The public hearings are intended to provide a mechanism whereby the DOE has a transcript of statements made and a record of written comments for use in preparing the final EIS. Information will be provided on arranging to speak at the hearings and submitting written comments. Those not making advance arrangements may register to speak at the hearings after scheduled speakers, as time permits. The DOE will assess and consider all relevant written and oral comments received on the draft EIS.

2.2.4 Final EIS

When an UMTRA Project site final EIS is published, a notice of availability is published in the Federal Register and distributed in the same fashion as the notice of intent and the draft EIS public notice. The basic requirement for circulation of the final EIS states that it shall be furnished to any person, organization, or agency which submitted substantive comments on the draft, or anyone requesting a copy of the final EIS. This ensures that any commentator has an opportunity to review the final EIS. DOE may request comments on the final EIS, but is not required to do so. Other agencies or the public may, however, make comments on the final EIS since no decision on a proposed action can be made until at least 30 days after the final EIS is published.

2.2.5 Record of decision

At the time of its decision, DOE will produce a concise public record of that decision, stating how the environmental impact statement was considered and used by DOE decision-makers. This record may be integrated into other reports prepared by DOE and shall include:

- o What the decision was.
- o If the environmentally preferable alternative was rejected, what other considerations were involved.
- o Whether all practicable means to minimize environmental harm have been adopted, with an explanation of any mitigation, monitoring, and enforcement programs.

3.0 COMPLIANCE WITH PL95-604

While Section 111 of the remedial action portion of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 specifically mentions the general public, a number of other sections also mention participation by Federal agencies, states, Indian tribes, and the Congress. Throughout the various activities authorized by the Act, provisions are made for involving the general public and these other groups in the decision-making process of the UMTRA Project.

3.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The DOE, the EPA, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) are required to encourage public participation in carrying out the provisions of the Act. Where appropriate, the DOE is directed to hold public hearings in the states where processing sites and final disposal sites are located; these public hearings may cover selection of appropriate remedial action and execution of cooperative agreements.

In order to ensure informed public participation, the DOE will actively pursue a program of information materials dissemination and informal meetings. These activities are described in the DOE UMTRA Project Public Information Plan, UMTRA-DOE/AL-184.

3.2 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

The Act provides for full participation in the remedial action project by the affected states or Indian tribes within whose jurisdiction a designated site is located. These states and tribes will enter into cooperative agreements with the DOE, and the agreements will be concurred by the NRC.

The affected states and Indian tribes will participate in the following activities: consultation with DOE on designation of processing sites; selection of remedial action options; public hearings in their jurisdictions; and approval of remedial action plans. In addition, the states and tribes will be actively involved in the acquisition and disposition of lands and materials. States and tribes will acquire designated processing sites if directed by the DOE, will identify potential disposal sites, and will acquire the disposal site. The states and tribes will take the lead in designating members of local citizens' advisory groups or task forces who will provide input on public opinions to the DOE.

The Act requires the affected states to provide 10 percent of the necessary funding of remedial action, with the DOE providing the other 90 percent. For sites located on Indian lands, the DOE will provide 100 percent of the funding.

3.3 REPORT TO CONGRESS

The Act requires the DOE to submit an Annual Report to the Congress each January 1 on the status of the remedial action project. This report

is to include the status of the various actions including public participation required to be performed under the Act by DOE, NRC, EPA, the Department of the Interior (DOI), the Department of Justice (DOJ), the states, and the Indian tribes. Although primarily the responsibility of DOE, this report is to be prepared in consultation with the other Federal agencies and is to contain any separate views, comments, or recommendations of these agencies, states, or tribes.

4.0 SUMMARY OF DOE UMTRA PROJECT PUBLIC INFORMATION PLAN

The DOE UMTRA Project Public Information Plan, UMTRA-DOE/AL-184, describes the DOE's plan for fully informing the public with regard to the UMTRA Project in order to ensure active and informed participation by the public in the project.

The DOE Public Information Plan describes the variety of methods to be used to disseminate information to the public as required by NEPA and PL95-604.

These two documents, DOE/AL-10, the Public Participation Plan, and DOE/AL-184, the Public Information Plan, are intended to be complimentary. DOE/AL-10 describes when and how public participation is required and solicited; DOE/AL-184 describes the open information policies of the DOE and the methods to be used to fully inform the public.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abrams, N. E. and J. R. Primack, 1980. Helping the Public Decide: The Case of Radioactive Waste Management. Environment 22(3): 14-20, 39-40, Scientists' Institute for Public Information, Washington, D.C.
- Maynard, W. S., S. M. Nealey, J. A. Hebert, and M. K. Lindell, 1976. Public Values Associated with Nuclear Waste Disposal. Battelle Memorial Institute, Human Affairs Research Center. Seattle, Washington.
- National Academy of Sciences, Committee on the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation (BEIR 111), 1980. The Effects on Populations of Exposure To Low Levels of Ionizing Radiation. Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Congress, 1972. The Atomic Energy Commission Appropriation Authorization Act. Public Law 92-314.
- U.S. Congress, 1978. Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978. Public Law 95-604.
- U.S. Department of Energy, 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982. Annual Status Report on the Inactive Uranium Mill Tailings Sites Remedial Action Program. Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Department of Energy, 1980. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, Final Guidelines. Federal Register 45FR62: 20693-20701.
- U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Consumer Affairs, 1979. Citizen Participation Manual. Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Waste Isolation, 1979. Consultation and Concurrence Cooperative Federalism: A Reality for Successful Inter-Governmental Accomplishment. Workshop on Consultation and Concurrence. Eastsound, Washington.
- U.S. Department of Energy, Nuclear Waste Management Programs, 1980. National Plan for Radioactive Waste Management. Vol. 11, Working Draft. Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, January 5, 1983. Standards for Remedial Actions at Inactive Uranium Processing Sites. Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 3, Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1980. Final Environmental Impact Statement for Remedial Action Standards for Inactive Uranium Processing Sites (40 CFR 192). Office of Radiation Programs. EPA 520/4-82-013-1.

GLOSSARY

alpha radiation	Positively charged particles emitted by certain radioactive material, made up of two neutrons and two protons, identical to the nucleus of a helium atom. An alpha particle cannot penetrate clothing or the outer layer of human skin.
briefing	A summary of findings usually presented to a group with visual aids (charts, slides, viewgraphs).
comments	Public responses to draft and final documents and preliminary findings submitted as written comments or as oral statements presented at meetings and hearings.
cooperative agreement	A legal contractual agreement between the U.S. DOE and a state or Indian tribe to cooperatively carry out remedial actions with set terms and conditions.
curie	A unit of radioactivity. One curie (Ci) = 3.7×10^{10} nuclear transformations per second.
daughter product(s)	A nuclides resulting from the radioactive decay of a radionuclide, formed either directly or as a result of successive transformations in a radioactive series. A daughter product may be either stable or radioactive.
disposal site	Site selected for emplacement of radioactive waste in a repository designed to permanently isolate radionuclides from the biosphere.
Environmental Assessment (EA)	An environmental document prepared by DOE to determine if remedial action impacts may be significant; may also be a decision document used in planning.
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	An analytical document which fully informs decision-makers and the public of the potential environmental effects of a proposed Federal action and the effects of the reasonable alternatives.
draft EIS	The first form of an EIS which is distributed to solicit public comments that will later be incorporated into the final EIS.
fact sheet	Summary document that provides the essential facts relative to a specific site or aspect of the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Project.

final EIS	A completed EIS containing responses to public comments and used as a basis for a record of decision for a proposed Federal action.
finding of no significant impact	Presents reasons why a project will not have a significant effect on the environment based on the environmental assessment.
gamma radiation	Short-wave-length electromagnetic radiation emitted in the radioactive decay of certain nuclides. Gamma rays are highly penetrating.
general public	The great majority of the population who are not readily identified with any special group or interest.
half-life	The time required for 50 percent of the quantity of a radionuclide to decay into its daughters.
Notice of Intent	Published in Federal Register to announce DOE's intent to prepare an EIS; contains description of proposed action and possible alternatives, description of scoping process, and name of specific DOE contact for information.
picocurie	A curie is a unit of radioactivity. One picocurie is one trillionth of a curie.
processing site	As defined in PL95-604, any site, including the mill, containing residual radioactive materials at which all or substantially all of the uranium was produced for sale to any Federal agency prior to January 1, 1971, under a contract with any Federal agency, unless: ... (i) such site was owned or controlled as of January 1, 1978, or is thereafter owned or controlled by any Federal agency, or ... (ii) a license (issued by the Commission or its predecessor agency under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 or by a State as permitted under Section 274 of such Act) for the production at such site of any uranium or thorium product derived from ores is in effect on January 1, 1978, or is issued or renewed after such date.
public hearing	Formal meetings with citizens as required by laws and regulations.
public information meeting	Informal periodic meetings with citizens' groups to exchange views and provide information.
public information packets	A loose-leaf collection of fact sheets, brochures, and other UMTRA Project written materials.
public interest group	People organized to promote and protect particular public interests and values.

public participation	An organized process in which DOE, in an open manner, actively seeks and considers the views of the public prior to making decisions that affect the public interest.
radioactive	Unstable in a manner shown by spontaneous nuclear disintegration, with accompanying emission of electromagnetic radiation and particles.
radioactive decay	The spontaneous transformation of one nuclide into another or into a different energy state of the same nuclide, accompanied by the emission of radiation and/or particles.
radioactivity	The rate at which radioactive material emits radiation, given in terms of the number of nuclear disintegrations occurring in a unit of time. The common unit of radioactivity is the curie.
radioisotope	A radioactive isotope of an element with which it shares almost identical chemical properties.
radionuclide	A radioactive nuclide.
radium-226	A radioactive daughter of uranium-238. Radium is present in all uranium-bearing ores; it has a half-life of 1,620 years.
radon-222	The gaseous radioactive daughter product of radium-226; it has a half-life of 3.8 days.
radon-daughter product	One of several short-lived radioactive daughter products of radon-222. All are solids.
regulations	Federal rules published to implement an Act of Congress; published in the Code of Federal Regulations.
remedial action	Stabilization of a contaminated site, or any action found to be necessary to reduce that contamination, performed under Title I of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978.
residual radioactive materials	Unprocessed ore and waste in the form of tailings resulting from the processing of uranium ores.
scoping process	Determines extent of issues to be addressed by EIS; DOE invites participation of Federal, state, and local agencies, affected Indian tribes, and other interested parties.
standards, EPA	EPA has set numerical limits on acceptable levels of radium and decay products under which remedial actions shall be conducted by the DOE to ensure insignificant risk to public health and the environment.

tailings

Remaining portion of a metal-bearing ore after some or all of the metal, such as uranium, has been extracted in the milling process.

task force or advisory committee (citizen/state)

An independent group established by a State or Indian tribe to serve as a communications link between the UMTRA Project participants and the affected public. This group usually consists of interested citizens, business people, local and state or tribal officials, and other community leaders.

UMTRA

Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Project of the Department of Energy.

vicinity property

Any real property or improvement which is in the vicinity of a processing site and which is determined by DOE, in consultation with the NRC, to be contaminated with residual radioactive materials derived from that processing site, and which is determined by DOE to require remedial action.

working level

A measure of radon daughter product concentrations. Technically, it is any combination of short-lived radon decay products in one liter of air that will result in the ultimate emission of alpha particles with a total energy of 130,000 MeV (million electron volts).

workshop

An informal gathering of citizens to discuss a specific issue, usually organized to provide a give and take dialogue.

ATTACHMENT
MATERIALS AVAILABLE FROM DOE

UMTRA Project Film

UMTRA Project Fact Sheet

UMTRA Questions and Answers Fact Sheet

Site Specific Fact Sheets

UMTRA Project Plan

NEPA Implementation Plan

Quality Assurance Plan

EPA Final Standards

Site Specific Briefing Books

Site Specific Engineering Assessments

Site Specific Engineering Designs
(as they become available)

Site Specific Environmental Impact Statements and Summaries
(as they become available)

Site Specific Remedial Action Plans and Summaries
(as they become available)

Public Information Plan

Public Participation Plan

Health and Safety Plan

Technology Development Plan

END

DATE FILMED

02 / 07 / 91