

From: Kimberly Green
To: <nukekarl@aol.com>
Date: 7/5/2007 2:37:25 PM
Subject: Submission of Information re the Indian Point LRA
cc: "Jill Caverly" <JSC1@nrc.gov>,"Rajender Auluck" <RCA@nrc.gov>,"Rani Franovich" <RLF2@nrc.gov>,"Bo Pham" <BMP@nrc.gov>,<IPNonPublicHearingFile@nrc.gov>

Mr. Jacobs,

It was a pleasure to meet you at the recent public meeting held on June 27th regarding the license renewal process for Indian Point. We appreciate your comments and feedback on the meeting.

During the meeting, you provided the staff with a copy of slides containing a presentation you had hoped to make. In order for the staff to consider the information contained in your presentation slides. As discussed on the phone with you earlier today, you will need to submit the presentation to us so that it can be placed into our Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS). Please remove any restricted or proprietary information and send a paper copy to the following address:

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555-0001
Attention: Kim Green

It would be helpful if you could include a cover letter briefly stating the contents and for which plant(s) the information pertains.

Once we receive your information, it will be formally placed in ADAMS and made publicly available. Upon placement in ADAMS, the staff can consider the information in your presentation.

With regard to your request for information about public involvement in the license renewal process, there are several ways the public can be involved:

- 1) Through public meetings such as the June 27th meeting. Another public meeting on the environmental scoping process will be held if the NRC accepts the Indian Point License Renewal Application (LRA). Additional information about public involvement in meetings can be viewed at <http://www.nrc.gov/public-involve.html>
- 2) Through the hearing process. The NRC conducts hearings on disputed matters involved in the licensing of nuclear reactors, nuclear materials, and nuclear materials facilities. If the LRA is accepted, individuals or entities whose interests are affected may make a request for hearing or intervention petition. Additional information on the hearing process can be viewed at <http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/adjudicatory/hearing.html#participate>
- 3) During meetings with the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS). Most Committee meetings are open to the public and any member of the public may request an opportunity to make an oral statement during the committee meeting. Meetings for specific LRAs are scheduled later the review process, if the LRA is accepted for review. Additional information about the ACRS and its meeting schedules can be viewed at <http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/advisory/acrs.html>

For your convenience, I have attached two brochures detailing some of the processes mentioned above.

Again, I would like to thank you for your participation and comments at the June 27th meeting.

Should you require additional information or assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me by email, or at 301-415-1627, or Mr. Bo Pham by email at BMP@nrc.gov or at 301-415-8450.

Respectfully,

Kim Green
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
One White Flint North
11555 Rockville Pike
Mail Stop O11 F1
Rockville, Maryland 20852-2738

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fax: 301-415-3313
email: kjg1@nrc.gov

Hearing Identifier: IndianPointUnits2and3NonPublic
Email Number: 6

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Created By: KJG1@nrc.gov

Recipients

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Post Office
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Route
nrc.gov

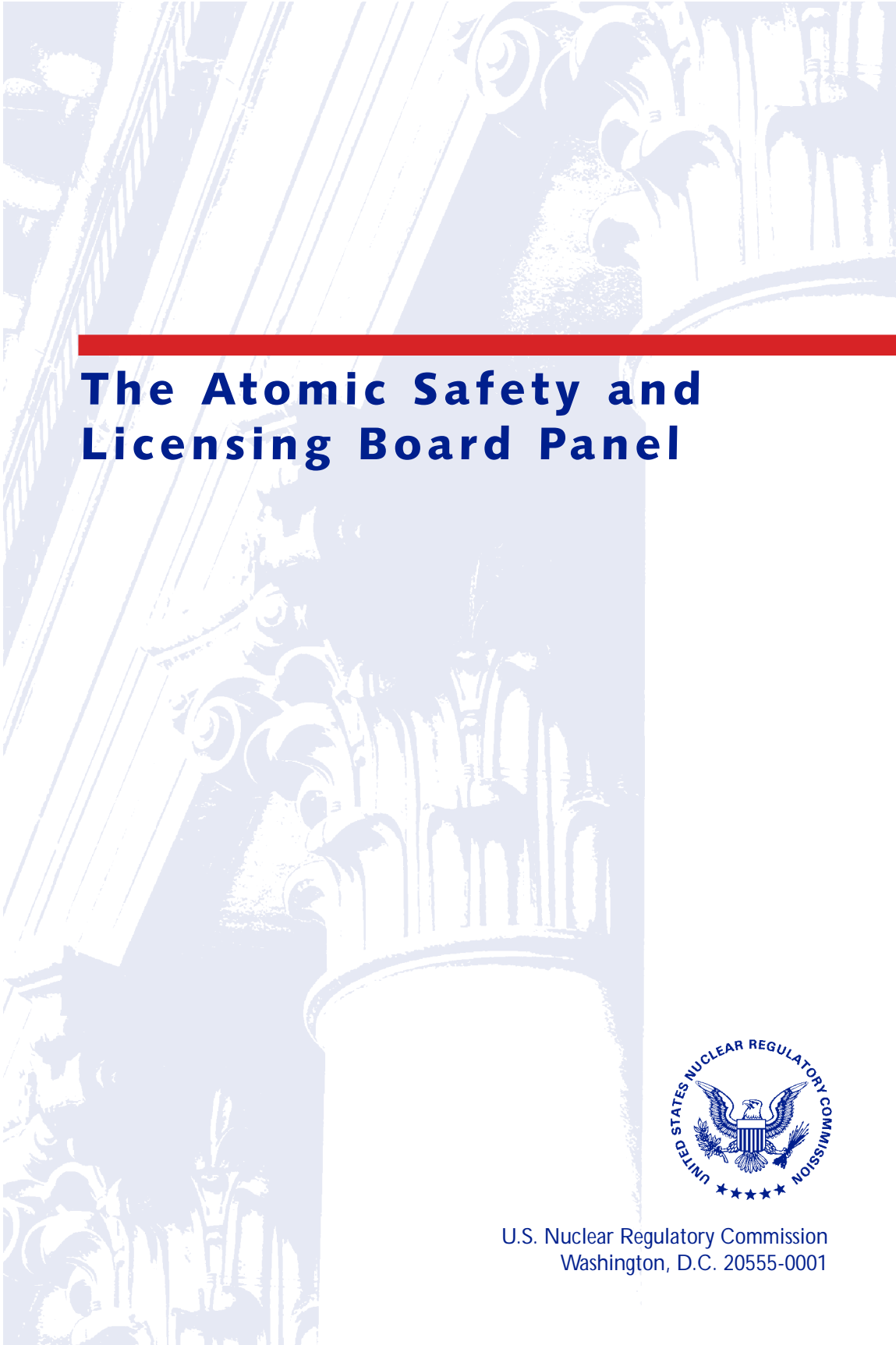
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br0215r2.pdf	973673

Date & Time
7/5/2007 2:37:25 PM
12/11/2007 5:06:21 PM
12/11/2007 5:06:21 PM

Options

Priority: Standard
Reply Requested: No
Return Notification: None
None

Concealed Subject: No
Security: Standard



The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel



U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD PANEL

Through the Atomic Energy Act, Congress made it possible for the public to get a full and fair hearing on civilian nuclear matters. Individuals who are directly affected by any licensing action involving a facility producing or utilizing nuclear materials can participate in a hearing before independent judges of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel (ASLBP or Panel).

Hearings often involve difficult, interdisciplinary questions at the cutting edge of science and technology. In addition, NRC hearings air local concerns about the consequences of severe accidents and continue the national debate over the role nuclear power should play in meeting the nation's energy needs.

Contested hearings at the NRC are conducted either by three judges or by a single administrative law judge drawn from the Panel. The three-judge panels normally consist of one lawyer judge and two non-lawyer technical judges who possess expertise in the scientific subject matter at issue in the case. Hearings before these judges are among the most complex, lengthy, and controversial administrative proceedings conducted by the Federal government.

The Panel considers issues arising out of the operation of the nation's more than 100 nuclear power plants and out of programs related to approximately 5,000 nuclear materials licenses. In recent years, hearings have shifted away from the large nuclear power plant operating licenses and construction permits and instead focus on license extensions, site decontamination, enforcement actions, reactor and materials license amendments, and spent fuel storage.

Future proceedings are also likely to involve plant life extensions, early site permits for locations for future power reactors, licensing of a high-level radioactive waste repository, and decommissioning activities. The proceeding to license a high-level waste repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, in particular, will involve novel and complex scientific issues.

Types of Hearings

The NRC's regulations provide the opportunity for numerous hearings that include the following types:

COMMISSION-ORDERED PROCEEDINGS. Hearings can be conducted for any nuclear-related matter that the NRC Commission directs. For example, although hearings are not required for rule-making, the NRC's regulations allow for a hearing opportunity to contest proposed rules that would certify designs for new reactors.

ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS. Hearings are available to individuals, employees, licensees, contractors, subcontractors, and vendors to contest penalties such as monetary fines, facility shutdown or license revocation for infractions of NRC regulations.

REACTOR LICENSING. The Atomic Energy Act requires that a hearing be held on every application for a license to build and operate a nuclear facility that produces electric power. The combined construction permit and operating license hearing provides an opportunity for affected individuals and organizations to raise health, safety, and antitrust issues. Separate hearings can be held on applications for construction permits or for operating licenses for a nuclear power plant or related facility if a combined license is not requested.

LICENSE AMENDMENTS. Affected parties can challenge proposed license amendments that seek to change the operating functions or the physical configuration of nuclear reactors. If public health and safety warrants, hearings will be required before the license amendment is authorized.

MATERIALS LICENSES. Hearings can be conducted to contest NRC actions licensing the commercial use of nuclear materials. These licenses involve manufacturing, treatment, disposal, or storage of radioactive materials and their commercial use in fields such as nuclear medicine and radiography.

PERSONNEL MATTERS. Hearings are also available for employee grievances or agency personnel actions, differing professional opinions, and appeals from sanctions for fraudulent claims.

ANTITRUST PROCEEDINGS. The licensing of a nuclear reactor can be contested on antitrust grounds if its operation is inconsistent with the antitrust laws.

How Does the Public Participate?

The public can participate in NRC hearings by

- 1 submitting written statements for consideration;
- 2 making oral presentations at hearings; or
- 3 becoming intervenors in hearings with full participatory rights as parties.

Parties to NRC hearings can appeal adverse Commission decisions to the Federal Circuit Courts of Appeals and ultimately to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Formality of Hearings

Hearings can be either formal or informal. The Panel's formal hearing procedures are spelled out in the Administrative Procedure Act and the Commission's own rules of practice. Formal proceedings employ the traditional procedures used in non-jury Federal court cases, including pretrial discovery between the parties and formal trial procedures at the evidentiary hearing. Formal procedures are used in (1) enforcement proceedings brought by the agency against individuals and licensees; (2) licensing of uranium enrichment facilities; (3) high-level waste repository licensing (Yucca Mountain); and (4) nuclear power reactor licensing where special circumstances are found to exist.

Informal hearing procedures are followed in most other cases. While the deliberative process for judges remains the same under either type of hearing, informal hearings grant the parties significantly fewer procedural rights for developing the record upon which decisions must be based. The informal hearings utilize written submittals by the parties with a limited opportunity for oral presentations.

High-Level Waste

The Panel is slated to make the initial decision in a formal hearing on whether the Department of Energy's (DOE) high-level waste repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, satisfies applicable safety and environmental requirements before granting DOE authority to construct the facility or operate it. These proceedings, which are expected to take up to four years to complete, will be conducted primarily in Las Vegas, Nevada in a special hearing room equipped with advanced technology and designed and constructed specifically for an electronic hearing.

The Panel is also responsible for developing and operating the Licensing Support Network (LSN), an Internet-based document management system that will provide electronic access to millions of documents relevant to the repository licensing proceeding. Through the LSN, these documents will be available to the public as well as the parties to the proceeding.

Other Panel Responsibilities

ADVISORY OPINIONS. The Panel monitors all proposed rules, final rules, and legislation affecting the NRC's hearing process and advises the Commission when potential problems exist. The Panel may comment on rules and regulations proposed by the NRC's Office of the General Counsel.

ELECTRONIC HEARING DOCKET. The Panel is working with other NRC offices to consolidate and computerize the NRC's adjudicatory dockets and to develop methods of electronic document filing in administrative hearings.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION. Panel members are trained in Alternative Dispute Resolution techniques. This resource is available to the agency for mediation and facilitation services.

MANAGING COURT REPORTING SERVICES. The Panel manages NRC court reporting services for itself and the rest of NRC, covering proceedings, meetings, depositions, public hearings, oral arguments, and investigative interviews held in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Litigation Technology

TWO WHITE FLINT NORTH HEARING ROOM

The NRC has a hearing room, accommodating 60 people, in its Two White Flint North Building in Rockville, Maryland. The well of the court has a circular design to afford all hearing participants an unobstructed view.

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES: THE PAPERLESS COURTROOM

To handle large, complex proceedings efficiently and effectively, the Panel utilizes audio, video, and computer technology, including a local area network and a speakerphone system that permits conference calls between the Panel and parties to the proceeding at distant locations. Participants can also locate and view electronic text and images of exhibits and record materials, and perform legal research searches on the Internet. Video capabilities include a voice-activated digital video recording system with cameras and monitors and a videoconferencing system to allow parties and witnesses to participate from multiple remote locations. A video record is available to the parties via the Internet immediately after the day's testimony.

ELECTRONIC FILING

The Panel is testing a system for electronic filing in administrative proceedings. The system will make it possible for the parties' computers to send documents to the NRC via the Internet, which will then make electronic copies available to the parties via an e-mail notice. This system, which will be employed in the Yucca Mountain licensing proceeding, should save considerable time and resources for both litigants and the Panel.

Research

Judges can access the full text and images of documents from their computers while simultaneously conducting legal research through external systems such as LEXIS and WESTLAW. In addition, the shared local area network allows members of the Panel to access documents and exchange information with each other.

All significant Panel decisions are published in the NRC Issuances legal reporter, along with other Commission decisions dating back to 1956, and are available in the NRC's Public Document Room, at 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD, telephone 800-397-4209, e-mail: pdrc@nrc.gov

Recent decisions can be found on NRC's Agencywide Documents Access Management System (ADAMS), with access to the public through the NRC's Internet web site Public Electronic Reading Room link at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>

Panel Members

The Panel's judges include lawyers, physicists, engineers, and environmental scientists. They are employees of the NRC whose decisions are subject to Commission review, but the Administrative Procedure Act, as well as long-standing agency policy, grants them independence from the Commission. Thus, the ex parte and separation of function rules dictate that the Panel and its members remain at arms length to avoid the appearance of a conflict of interest.

For a current list of judges, see the Panel's home page at <http://www.nrc.gov/what-we-do/regulatory/adjudicatory/panel-members.html> or call 301-415-7550.



U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

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Public Involvement in the Nuclear Regulatory Process





Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Rulemakings	3
Licensing	4
Decommissioning and License Renewal	5
High-Level Waste	6
Environmental Impacts	7
Petitions	8
Reporting Safety Concerns	9
Enforcement	9
Public Meetings	10
Freedom of Information Act Requests	12
General Correspondence	12
For Additional Information	12

Public Involvement in the Nuclear Regulatory Process

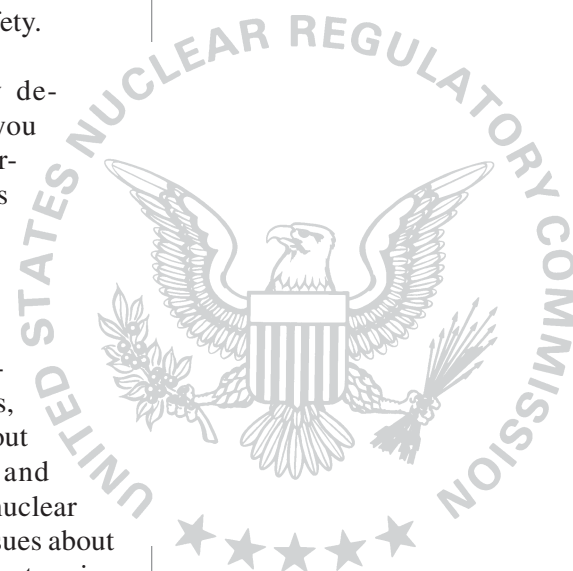
Introduction

Public involvement in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's activities is a cornerstone of strong, fair regulation of the nuclear industry. The NRC recognizes the public's interest in the proper regulation of nuclear activities and provides opportunities for citizens to make their opinions known. The NRC seeks to elicit public involvement early in the regulatory process so that safety concerns that may affect a community can be resolved in a timely and practical manner. This process is considered vital to assuring the public that the NRC is making sound, balanced decisions about nuclear safety.

This booklet briefly describes various ways you can learn about and participate in the NRC's regulatory process. Anyone may provide comments or voice concerns at critical junctures in the development of safety rules, including decisions about (1) where to locate and whether to license a nuclear facility, (2) ongoing issues about a facility's operation or termina-

tion, and (3) a facility's impact on the environment.

Notices of opportunities for involvement are published in the *Federal Register*, and sometimes on the Internet. The *Federal Register* is a daily publication announcing rules, policies, and other important actions of the Federal Government. Copies are available at many local libraries, at the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) in Rockville, Maryland, and on the internet. For major actions, the NRC issues press releases, which reach the public through local newspaper articles, mailings, and the Internet.



Public Involvement in the Nuclear Regulatory Process

Rulemakings

One of the primary duties of the NRC is to establish regulations on the safe use of nuclear materials. These regulations address such issues as siting, design, construction, operation, and ultimate shutdown of nuclear power plants, uranium mills, fuel facilities, waste repositories, and transportation systems. NRC regulations also address other uses of nuclear materials, such as nuclear medicine programs at hospitals, academic activities, research work, industrial applications such as the use of gauges and testing equipment, and the import and export of nuclear materials and technologies. The process of developing these regulations is called “rulemaking.” A regulation is sometimes referred to as a “rule.”

Rulemaking is initiated mostly by NRC’s technical staff, although any member of the public may petition the NRC to develop, change, or rescind any regulation. Petitions should be addressed to:

The Secretary
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
Commission
Washington, D.C., 20555-0001.

The rulemaking process is described in detail in the Commission’s regulations in Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* in Part H, Section 2.802.

All rulemakings provide the public with at least one opportunity for comments. Often, there are several opportunities. In some cases, NRC holds meetings and workshops before a proposed rule is drafted. This way, members of the public can express their concerns early in the process and identify important issues to be covered in the rule. Sometimes, the NRC may publish an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the *Federal Register* to obtain public comments and provide clarification of certain issues before developing a proposed rule.

When a proposed rule is developed, it is published in the *Federal Register* for public comment. The notice identifies an NRC contact who can reply to questions and provides an address for sending comments. The agency may hold meetings and workshops to discuss the proposed rule, explain its purpose and background, and receive further comments. These meetings are normally announced

Public Involvement in the Nuclear Regulatory Process

in the *Federal Register*. Comments are factored into the final rule, which, like the proposed rule, is again published in the *Federal Register*. The NRC issues press releases for rules that have strong public interest. In addition, an electronic bulletin board is available which provides the status of all rulemakings in progress. This interactive Ruleworking Forum is located at <http://ruleforum.llnl.gov> on the Internet.

Policy statements, Commission guidance, and generic communications with licensees that have significant public interest are often handled like a rulemaking, offering an opportunity for public comment.



Licensing

Before a company can propose to site, construct, or operate a nuclear power plant or any other nuclear-related facility or to engage in the use of radioactive materials, it must apply to NRC for a license. The licensing process includes approval of the initial license, amendments, license renewals, and applications for exemptions from NRC regulations.

As part of the prelicensing process, the public is notified through the *Federal Register*, press releases, and local advertisements that an application has been received. Notices regarding opportunities for hearings or public comment on all licensing actions, including amendments to a facility's operating license, or license renewal proceedings, are published in the *Federal Register*. For nuclear power plants, individuals who are directly affected by the proceeding may participate in a formal hearing. However, for materials licenses and fuel cycle facilities, most hearings are informal.

Public Involvement in the Nuclear Regulatory Process

If local interest is strong, the NRC may decide to hold public meetings in the vicinity of a proposed facility. Notices of local meetings may be mailed to citizens' groups and civic and government leaders in the community and may be advertised in local newspapers.

Decommissioning and License Renewal

When a nuclear power plant approaches the end of its initial 40-year operating license period, the utility that operates it may choose to decommission the plant and terminate its license. Other

utilities may decide instead to request an extension of their licenses to continue to produce electricity up to 20 years past the original license under the NRC plant license renewal rule. In either case, the public has an opportunity to participate in NRC's decisionmaking process to either renew a license or decommission a facility.

This process is also used in licensing and decommissioning nuclear materials facilities, such as those handling low-level radioactive waste. When facilities stop operating, the owners must initiate decommissioning to remove or re-



Public Involvement in the Nuclear Regulatory Process

duce radioactive contamination that might have occurred at the site during operation. The NRC has developed a list of sites in the United States that warrant special oversight because of unique decommissioning issues.

The public may become involved in the decommissioning process for these sites during the development of an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). These terms are described in more detail below. The NRC also provides opportunities for public involvement through roundtable meetings. They are convened when the NRC believes that enhanced public involvement will contribute to the success of the decommissioning process. The NRC conducts roundtable meetings in the vicinity of the site to enable the public to collect information, to comment on and question the decommissioning actions at the site, and to discuss decommissioning issues among stakeholders. The roundtable format includes representatives of Federal and State agencies, interest groups, and the community. Meetings are usually announced in local newspapers or on local radio stations.

High-Level Waste

The projected licensing of a high-level waste (HLW) repository is a first-time endeavor for NRC, and one in which public participation started well before an actual license application. All meetings regarding the HLW program are open to the public and noticed in the *Federal Register*. Up-to-date information on future meetings and other important activities regarding the HLW program can be obtained on the Internet at <http://www.nrc.gov>.

Nuclear power plants can store spent nuclear fuel in independent spent fuel storage installations (ISFSIs) on the premises of the plant under either a specific or a general license from the NRC. Applications for a specific license would be handled the same as other licensing actions—with full notice and participation by the affected community on use of storage containers at the facility. Under the terms of an NRC general license, any nuclear power reactor licensee can use a pre-approved storage cask if the company notifies the NRC in advance, meets the conditions of the cask's NRC certificate of compliance, and complies with the NRC's regulations. Before

Public Involvement in the Nuclear Regulatory Process

approving a cask design for use under a general license, the NRC publishes a notice of proposed rulemaking in the *Federal Register* for public comment and issues a press release.

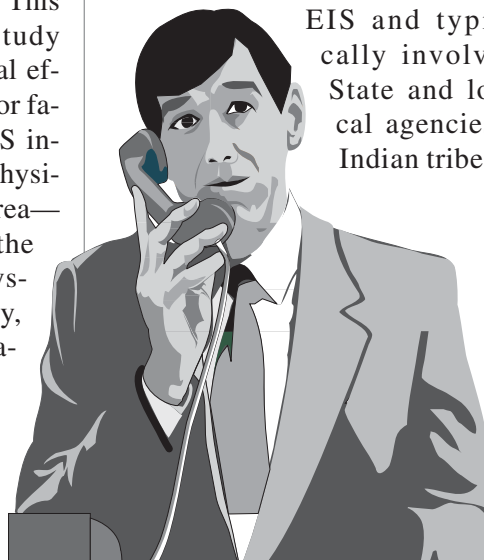
Environmental Impacts

When the NRC reviews a proposal to build a major new facility or considers any other action that might have a significant impact on the environment, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be developed by the NRC staff. The concept of an EIS originated in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which requires Federal evaluation of a proposed facility's impact on the environment. This is a detailed, scientific study describing the environmental effects of the proposed action or facility. For example, the EIS includes information on the physical characteristics of the area—geology, water, and air—the ability of transportation systems to support the facility, and local population information.

An Environmental Assessment (EA) is usually prepared and published in the *Federal Register* as a precursor to an EIS. An EA is a brief discussion of the need for the proposed action, along with a list of the agencies and experts consulted. If the EA indicates the proposed action or facility will not have a significant effect on the environment, no EIS is required.

Scoping meetings provide a forum for members of the public to express their opinion and provide information in preparation for environmental evaluations. These meetings are often held to help NRC identify issues to be addressed in an

EIS and typically involve State and local agencies, Indian tribes,



Public Involvement in the Nuclear Regulatory Process

or other interested people who request participation.

For example, while the NRC was developing its decommissioning rule, the agency conducted four scoping meetings around the country to gather public comments regarding the EIS and the clean-up criteria for the decontamination and decommissioning of NRC-licensed facilities.

Petitions

Any member of the public may raise potential health and safety issues in a petition to the NRC to take specific enforcement action regarding a licensed, operating facility. This provision is contained in Subpart B, Section 2.206 of the NRC's regulations and is often referred to as a "2.206 petition." In general, the petition is submitted in writing to the Executive Director for Operations and includes specific facts supporting the request for the NRC to take enforcement action. Unsupported assertions of safety problems or general opposition to nuclear power are not considered sufficient grounds for action. If warranted, the NRC could take action to modify, suspend, or revoke a license, or could

take other appropriate enforcement action to resolve a problem identified by a 2.206 petition.

Once a petition is accepted for review, and throughout the petition process, the petitioner is informed of progress, given copies of all relevant correspondence, and may be offered an informal public hearing, if appropriate. An informal public hearing is offered when the petition presents new information that raises a significant safety issue or alleges a violation of NRC requirements involving a significant safety issue for which new information or a new approach is provided. The NRC publishes a notice in the *Federal Register* when it receives a 2.206 petition and again 30 days in advance of an informal public hearing.

Electronic information on petitions is available at <http://www.nrc.gov/what-we-do/regulatory/enforcement/petition.html>. More detailed information on this process is contained in a pamphlet entitled "Public Petition Process," NUREG/BR-0200, which is available from the Government Printing Office and NRC's Office of Public Affairs.

Public Involvement in the Nuclear Regulatory Process



Reporting Safety Concerns

Often workers at nuclear power plants or members of the public raise concerns that safety rules are not being followed at the facilities where they work or near where they live. The NRC has established a formal process for reviewing and resolving these concerns.

The NRC encourages workers in the nuclear industry to take their concerns directly to their employer because he or she has the primary responsibility for maintaining safe operations. However, should employees not be satisfied by company response or choose to bring safety concerns directly to the NRC, they may do so by calling NRC's toll-free safety hotline,

1-800-695-7403. Any member of the public may voice safety concerns in this same manner. Additional information on reporting safety concerns is found in "Reporting Safety Concerns to the NRC," NUREG/BR-0240, from NRC's Office of Public Affairs.

Enforcement

The NRC's enforcement program seeks to protect public health and safety by ensuring that licensees comply with regulations and license conditions. Enforcement actions might take the form of notices of violations, civil penalties, or orders to modify, suspend, or revoke licenses. Predecisional enforcement conferences are often held with a licensee, a vendor, or other person before the NRC

Public Involvement in the Nuclear Regulatory Process

makes its final decision on a significant enforcement action. In most cases, these conferences are open to public observation. The NRC issues press releases announcing all open enforcement conferences, as it does with public meetings (see the following section, “Public Meetings”). In addition, summaries of all enforcement conferences, NRC actions, and licensee responses are available in the NRC’s Public Document Room.

Public Meetings

The public can keep abreast of NRC’s regulatory activities through a variety of open meetings dealing with significant safety is-

sues. These include most technical meetings with licensees and meetings with trade organizations and public interest groups. Often, the NRC staff meets with licensees to discuss their safety performance. These meetings are open for public observation.

In some cases, meetings are held in the community near a nuclear power plant or other facility to make it easier for the public to participate. If a community expresses concern over licensing or other actions involving a facility nearby, the NRC may hold public meetings near the site to explain the NRC’s role as it relates to the licensee’s planned activities and to answer questions posed by local citizens.

Public meetings may also be held when a licensee submits a plan to decommission a facility. Other open meetings may be held at one of the NRC regional offices or at



Public Involvement in the Nuclear Regulatory Process

NRC Headquarters in Rockville, Maryland.

The types of meetings that are not usually open to the public include discussions of classified, proprietary, or safeguards information; ongoing investigations; privacy information; inspector meetings with licensee management and technical staff on site; or meetings that could pose a significant administrative burden and interfere with NRC's primary safety responsibilities.

Schedules of all NRC meetings are available electronically at <http://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/public-meetings/meeting-schedule.html>.

Weekly lists of staff meetings are also posted in the agency's public document room in Rockville, Maryland.

For staff meetings, a listing is available at least 10 calendar days in advance of the date of the meeting. Notices for Commission and Advisory Committee meetings are published in the *Federal Register*.

Persons interested in the activities of a particular committee may call or write the NRC Advisory Committee Management Officer, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D.C. 20555-0001; telephone 301-415-1968.

The agency's policy regarding open meetings is described in more detail in NRC's Management Directive 3.5, "Public Attendance at Certain Meetings Involving the NRC Staff" (available from the Government Printing Office).

In addition to these mechanisms, the NRC announces major meetings in press releases issued to the news media and mailed to more than 1,000 addressees. Notices are posted in the Public Document



Public Involvement in the Nuclear Regulatory Process

Room and sometimes through advertisements placed in local newspapers several days in advance of a meeting.

Freedom of Information Acts Requests

The NRC releases information to the public related to its health and safety mission by placing documents in its Public Document Room. However, under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), members of the public may request copies of other NRC documents and, unless these records fall under specific Federal exemptions, the NRC will provide access to them within 20 working days after the request is received. Under certain circumstances, fees are charged to cover the cost of locating and copying the requested material.

Freedom of information inquiries may be addressed to the FOIA/PA officer, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555-0001.

General Correspondence

At any time, of course, a member of the public can request information in writing or identify concerns about nuclear facilities through regular correspondence. Routine correspondence between NRC and its licensees is made available in the Public Document Room. General correspondence should be addressed to the Office of the Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555-0001.

For Additional Information

For more information on public involvement, contact the NRC Office of Public Affairs by telephone at 301-415-8200, or via Internet electronic mail at <OPA@NRC.GOV>.

For more detailed descriptions of how to obtain information from the NRC, you can order a copy of the latest revision to the "Citizen's Guide to NRC Information," NUREG/BR-0010, by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Mail Stop SSOP, Washington, DC, 20402-0001 or at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov/>.

