

U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Legacy Management

**Communications and Outreach
Plan for the Navajo Nation
Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation
Control Act Sites**

November 2013



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

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Appendix A Navajo Nation Sites Key Stakeholders	
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Abbreviations

DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
LM	Office of Legacy Management
Navajo AML/UMTRA	Navajo Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation/Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action
NN EPA	Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action
UMTRCA	Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act

1.0 Introduction

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) established the Office of Legacy Management (LM) to ensure the future protection of human health and the environment at more than 100 sites across the country. LM responsibilities include stakeholder relations; this involves public outreach to and input from those individuals, groups, host communities, and other entities in the public and private sectors that are interested in or affected by any of DOE's activities and decisions. DOE Policy 141.2, *Public Participation and Community Relations*, describes how DOE will ensure that public participation and community outreach are integral and effective parts of all DOE activities.

The purpose of this Communications and Outreach Plan is to describe how LM will (1) support stakeholder participation and community relations with the Navajo Nation, (2) support public awareness and understanding about the long-term management of the four Navajo Nation Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) sites, and (3) foster communication with stakeholders.

LM will support public awareness through the following activities:

- Inform the public about current and planned activities related to the sites;
- Educate the public about site activities;
- Present information to correct misperceptions about the sites;
- Provide public access to site information, reports, and other documents; and
- Promote use of the LM website as a source of information.

LM will foster communication with stakeholders by participating in regular meetings with regulators and stakeholders, sharing information, and remaining open to input and suggestions for changes to LM's activities.

2.0 Background

The Navajo Nation and Hopi Reservation are situated in the Four Corners area of the southwestern United States in a region geographically identified as the Colorado Plateau. The Hopi Reservation is contained entirely within the boundary of the Navajo Nation (Figure 1).

Several geologic formations that form the Colorado Plateau contain deposits of uranium ore. The rush to build nuclear weapons during World War II and the early years of the Cold War brought an unprecedented level of uranium exploration, mining, and milling activity to the region. From 1944 to 1986, nearly 4 million tons of uranium ore were mined from Navajo lands under leases with the Navajo Nation.

UMTRCA is a federal law that provides for the safe and environmentally sound disposal, long-term stabilization, and control of uranium mill tailings in a manner that minimizes or eliminates exposure to radiation and other environmental health hazards to the general public. DOE remediated 22 inactive uranium-ore processing sites, including the Navajo Nation sites, under the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Project in accordance with standards promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). After the uranium-ore

processing mills closed, DOE implemented a series of radiological assessments and surveys to characterize surface contamination associated with the abandoned mill processing sites located on the Navajo Nation. DOE developed measures to remove the radioactive tailings from the former mill sites and vicinity properties and placed them into engineered disposal cells licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). LM is responsible for performing annual inspections of the disposal sites and conducting groundwater monitoring, groundwater treatment, and site maintenance.

To ensure protection of human health and the environment, LM is responsible for the long-term surveillance and maintenance of four UMTRCA Title I sites within the Navajo Nation: the Mexican Hat, Utah, Disposal Site; Monument Valley, Arizona, Processing Site; Shiprock, New Mexico, Disposal Site; and Tuba City, Arizona, Disposal Site. LM has a cooperative agreement with the Navajo Nation to assist with activities associated with the four UMTRCA Navajo Nation sites.

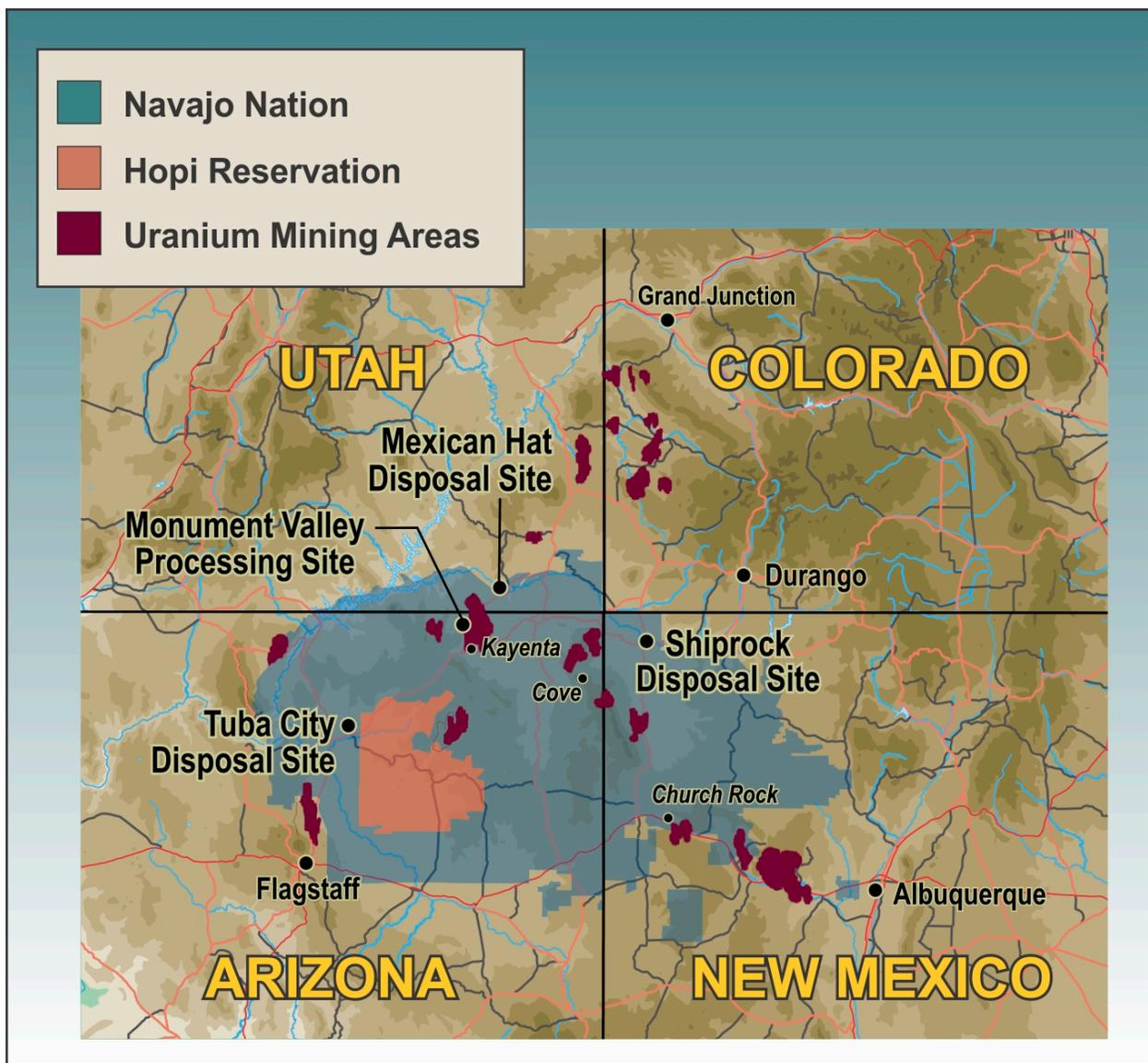


Figure 1. Site Locations

3.0 Community Profile

3.1 Navajo Nation

The Navajo Nation occupies over 24,000 square miles within the states of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah and is the largest American Indian reservation in the United States. The total population of the Navajo Nation is 286,731, and 332,129 people identify themselves as Navajos in the United States (U.S. Census Bureau 2010). Most population centers are clusters of housing around schools, hospitals, trading posts, and chapter houses. Tuba City is the largest community on the Navajo Nation with a population of 8,611 according to the 2010 census, and Shiprock is the second-largest community with a population of 8,295. As the population of Shiprock has increased, residents have built their homes near the disposal site.

The Navajo Nation has a three-branch government system with headquarters in Window Rock, Arizona. An elected president and vice-president head the executive branch, which comprises 10 executive divisions. The legislative branch is administered by the speaker of the council, and, as of 2010, the council is made up of 24 elected council representatives. Prior to the November 2010 election, the council comprised 88 representatives. The council members represent the 110 local government subdivisions, or chapters, that are grouped into five tribal administrative districts. The judicial branch has a system of seven district courts, seven family courts, seven peacemaker courts, and a supreme court.¹

Issues of concern in the Navajo Nation include high unemployment and poverty rates and a lack of basic services. According to the Navajo Nation Division of Economic Development, the median family income of Navajo Nation residents is \$20,005, and 43 percent live below the poverty level. The unemployment rate is much higher than the national rate with approximately 42 percent of the labor force out of work.² It is estimated that 25 percent of homes on the reservation are hogans; the remaining 75 percent are modernized houses, mobile homes, and modular buildings. Of these housing units on the Navajo Nation, about 31 percent lack complete plumbing, 28 percent lack kitchen facilities, 38 percent lack water services, 32 percent lack electricity, 86 percent lack natural gas services, and 60 percent lack telephone services.³

Traditionally, the Navajos are a matriarchal society, with descent and inheritance determined through one's mother. Traditional Navajos have a strong sense of family allegiance and obligation. The Navajos have been successful at preserving their culture despite an increasing shift toward Anglo-American lifestyles. The Navajos have a storytelling culture, and Navajo elders teach the Navajo language and share cultural traditions with younger generations. It is estimated that about 73 percent of the population speak the Navajo language.⁴

Navajo cultural tradition teaches that the Navajo have a duty as caretakers of Mother Earth that includes helping her restore and maintain the health of the land.

1 Navajo Nation Chapters Information website, accessed January 8, 2013 (<http://www.navajochapters.org/>)

2 Navajo Nation Division of Economic Development, accessed January 8, 2013 (<http://www.navajobusiness.com/fastFacts/Overview.htm>)

3 Navajo Tribal Utility Authority, accessed January 8, 2013 (www.tribesandclimatechange.org/docs/tribes_5.doc)

4 U.S. Census Bureau, accessed January 8, 2013 (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/>)

3.2 Hopi Tribe

The Hopi Tribe is a sovereign nation located in northeastern Arizona. The reservation, contained entirely within the boundary of the Navajo Nation, encompasses more than 1.5 million acres, and is made up of 12 villages on three mesas. The village of Oraivi is considered to be the oldest continuously inhabited settlement in the United States, dating back to about 1100 A.D. The total population of the Hopi Tribe is 12,580, and 18,327 people identify themselves as Hopis in the United States (U.S. Census Bureau 2010).

The Hopi Villages established the Hopi Tribal Council in 1936, with the adoption of the Hopi constitution and bylaws. According to the constitution, the Hopi Tribal Council has the power and authority to represent and speak for the Hopi Tribe in all matters for the welfare of the tribe, and to negotiate with federal, state, and local governments and with the councils or governments of other tribes. Each of the 14 representatives of the council, selected either by a village election or by an appointment from the traditional village leader, serves a 2-year term. The chairman and vice chairman of the Tribal Council each serve a term of 4 years. Located in the village of Kykotsmovi, the Hopi Tribal Government is a unicameral government with certain powers vested in the Tribal Council by the villages. While there is an executive branch and judicial branch, their powers are limited under the Hopi constitution.

The name Hopi means “the peaceful people” and the Hopi concept is deeply rooted in the culture’s religion and their view of morality and ethics. Traditionally, Hopi are organized into matrilineal clans. When a man and woman marry and have children, the children from the relationship are members of the mother’s clan.

The Hopi are an agricultural people and consider themselves as “stewards” of the land in a covenant with the Caretaker of the Fourth World.

4.0 Health and Environmental Impacts of Contamination from Historical Uranium-Ore Processing in the Navajo Nation

From 1944 to 1986, nearly 4 million tons of uranium ore were extracted from Navajo lands under mining leases with the Navajo Nation. As a result, uranium mining has left the Navajo Nation with a legacy of over 500 abandoned uranium mines, 4 inactive uranium-milling sites (that LM actively manages and where DOE has completed surface remediation under UMTRCA), contaminated groundwater, structures that may contain elevated levels of radiation, and environmental and public health concerns. Potential health effects, depending on length, timing, and extent of exposure, include lung cancer from inhalation of radioactive particles, as well as bone cancer and impaired kidney function from exposure to radionuclides in drinking water.¹

In 2008, Congress authorized a 5-year, multiagency plan to address uranium contamination on the Navajo Nation. The five agencies—DOE, EPA, Bureau of Indian Affairs, NRC, and Indian Health Service—are working together in a coordinated approach to cleaning up, reducing risk

¹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, accessed January 8, 2013 (<http://www.epa.gov/region9/superfund/navajo-nation/>)

and exposure to contaminated sources of water and abandoned uranium mines, and continuing to conduct long-term surveillance and maintenance of the legacy mill sites.

LM will continue working with the other four agencies to clean up contaminated properties, conduct health assessments, and provide safe drinking water to residents. Under the auspices of the Navajo Five-Year Plan and consistent with DOE's regulatory responsibilities, LM will continue to work with the Navajo Nation on currently approved plans to complete the groundwater remediation activities at three remediated uranium milling sites: Monument Valley, Shiprock, and Tuba City. There are no groundwater issues at the Mexican Hat site.

5.0 Stakeholders

Stakeholders may be any individuals, groups, host communities, and other entities in the public and private sectors that are interested in or affected by any of LM's activities and decisions. At the Navajo Nation UMTRCA sites, stakeholders include

- Residents of the Navajo Nation;
- Members of the Hopi Tribe;
- Navajo Nation government officials;
- Hopi Tribe government officials;
- State agency representatives;
- Federal agency representatives;
- Congressional representatives;
- Media contacts;
- Environmental interest groups;
- Business owners; and
- Other interested individuals.

5.1 Interactions with Stakeholder Groups

5.1.1 Tribal Interaction

LM participates and shares information with several tribal groups and officials associated with the Navajo Nation sites, including those from the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe. The government agencies listed below are consulted on decisions related to the four Navajo Nation sites.

- Navajo Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation/Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (AML/UMTRA) Department
- Navajo Nation Division of Natural Resources Administration
- Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency
- Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Navajo Nation Department of Justice

- Navajo Nation Water Code Administration
- Navajo Nation Department of Water Resources
- Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department
- The Hopi Tribe Office of Mining & Mineral Resources/Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (OMMR/UMTRA)
- The Bureau of Indian Affairs
- DOE
- NRC
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

LM has a cooperative agreement with the Navajo Nation AML/UMTRA Department of the Division of Natural Resources to assist with activities associated with the four UMTRCA Navajo Nation sites. Those activities include reviewing documents, ensuring that appropriate physical and administrative controls are in place and are protective, performing administrative functions, assisting with long-term surveillance and maintenance functions, and performing public relations activities. LM works collaboratively with the Navajo AML/UMTRA Department on outreach activities. The public relations activities include:

- Collaborating with LM in making arrangements for meetings and hearings;
- Assisting with written documents and oral presentations to local task forces;
- Ensuring compliance with applicable Navajo Nation public notice requirements;
- Working with LM to identify opportunities for community outreach, education, and communication regarding the Navajo Nation sites;
- Providing recommendations to LM on the most effective mechanisms to communicate with affected communities; and
- Participating in community outreach activities in cooperation with LM.

LM has a cooperative agreement with the Hopi Tribe to assist with activities associated with the Tuba City UMTRCA site. Those activities include reviewing documents, monitoring site activities, and performing public relations activities. The public relations activities include:

- Cooperating with LM in making arrangements for meetings and hearings;
- Assisting with written documents and oral presentations to local task forces;
- Ensuring compliance with applicable Hopi Tribe public notice requirements;
- Working with LM to identify opportunities for community outreach, education, and communication regarding the Tuba City UMTRCA site;
- Providing recommendations to LM on the most effective mechanisms to communicate with affected communities;
- Participating in community outreach activities in cooperation with LM; and
- Cooperating with LM in making arrangements for site tours.

DOE also recruits Native American college summer interns to assist with research at LM sites. For example, vegetation cover studies were conducted by a Native American intern. LM has supported and will continue to support Navajo and Hopi college students with summer internships at the LM office in Grand Junction, Colorado.

5.1.2 Technical Working Group

LM meets quarterly with a technical working group to discuss progress at the four Navajo Nation sites. The group includes members from Navajo AML/UMTRA Department, Navajo Division of Natural Resources, Navajo Nation Water Code Administration, Hopi Tribe, Navajo Department of Justice, Navajo Nation EPA, NRC, Diné College, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The meetings, which are scheduled quarterly and are usually held on the Navajo Nation, provide an opportunity to exchange technical information about the groundwater remediation, groundwater monitoring data, annual treatment system performance reports, surveillance and maintenance, and other technical issues. They also provide an opportunity to discuss public concerns.

As part of this exchange, documents may be produced that require review and input from several agencies. LM identifies the agency representatives that will have technical input and distributes the documents accordingly.

5.1.3 Interaction with Other Government Agencies

Under UMTRCA, several agencies work together to ensure the protection of human health and the environment at the four Navajo Nation sites. DOE is responsible for maintaining the integrity of the disposal cells and for achieving groundwater compliance at the sites. EPA promulgated the cleanup standards for contaminated groundwater, as defined in Title 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 192. NRC regulates the remediation of legacy sites and licenses DOE (pursuant to 10 CFR 40.27) for the custody and long-term care of residual radioactive materials disposal sites. NRC conducts regulatory oversight of DOE activities at UMTRCA sites, including the four on the Navajo Nation.

NRC's principal responsibility at the four sites on the Navajo Nation is the oversight of DOE in its role as a general licensee responsible for the long-term care and maintenance of the site. The purpose of the general license is to ensure that the sites are cared for in a manner that protects public health and safety and the environment. NRC oversees DOE activities at these sites and concurs in remedial action plans, reviews and comments on DOE environmental and performance reports, and conducts DOE inspection oversight activities. The general license becomes effective when NRC determines that surface remediation at the site is complete and when they accept DOE's Long-Term Surveillance Plan (LTSP). At sites where a legacy plume remains, NRC will also concur on DOE's Groundwater Compliance Action Plan (GCAP). This document describes the groundwater compliance strategy for the site and delineates the approach used to address site groundwater issues.

In addition to the government interaction under UMTRCA, LM participates with other government agencies in the implementation of the Navajo Five-Year Plan. LM also provides technical expertise to other agencies, as requested. An important part of the Five-Year Plan is communicating progress with the four other agencies and the affected communities.

6.0 Roles and Responsibilities

LM's mission is to fulfill DOE's post-closure responsibilities at former uranium-ore processing sites and to ensure the protection of human health and the environment. The following primary goals of LM are pertinent to this Communications and Outreach Plan:

- Protect human health and the environment.
- Preserve, protect, and share records and information.
- Optimize the use of land and assets.

LM conducts activities necessary to ensure protection of human health and the environment following completion of remedial actions. These activities include groundwater and surface water monitoring, inspections to evaluate all site conditions, maintenance of site features and structures, operation and maintenance of groundwater remediation systems, recordkeeping, access control, and maintaining physical controls designed to contain or to prevent exposure to residual contamination and waste. LM also has procedures in place to respond to any site emergencies that could potentially occur.

LM ensures that conditions at the four Navajo Nation sites are protective of human health and the environment by:

- Ensuring that the sites comply with the standards for public health set by independent agencies, such as EPA;
- Inspecting and maintaining the sites;
- Keeping people away from restricted areas by working with the Navajo Nation to establish physical and administrative controls; and
- Supporting long-term surveillance, operations, and maintenance research to provide innovative methods using plants to remediate contaminated groundwater at the Navajo sites and to better understand the geology, geochemistry, and hydrology on these sites and applying this research at the sites.

7.0 Public Participation

LM conducts public participation activities, in close coordination with Navajo AML/UMTRA Department, to inform the public about LM activities and to provide opportunities for open, ongoing, two-way communication. LM will actively seek, consider, and respond to the views of its stakeholders, ensuring that they have an opportunity to provide input to LM's decision-making process.

Informing the public about activities and decisions is an important part of the long-term management of the sites. Stakeholders need to receive timely and accurate information about the sites to know how decisions made by LM and regulators will affect their interests. LM can help keep the public informed by holding a combination of public meetings, open houses, and small informal meetings with stakeholders; by posting information on the LM website; and by providing informational materials.

The following public participation techniques are examples of the types of activities LM may use to increase public awareness and understanding about the long-term management of the Navajo Nation sites.

7.1 Public Meetings

Periodic public meetings about the Navajo Nation sites may be held at various venues in communities near the sites. Briefings may also be presented as part of other agencies' meetings. Public meetings are one way for LM to engage concerned citizens and to learn what issues and concerns they have about ongoing work at the sites. LM may periodically hold a large public meeting to update the community about site activities and may combine that with a more informal, open-house gathering. The meetings provide an opportunity for LM to share the most current information about issues and concerns, which may include:

- Site history;
- Site management;
- Scientific information;
- Sampling and monitoring plans;
- Monitoring data;
- Roles of other agencies; and
- Information and reports available to the public.

7.1.1 Facilitated Meetings/Translators

Facilitators and/or translators may participate at public meetings to improve communication and understanding of site issues. The facilitator's role is to communicate the purpose of the meeting, the agenda, and any desired outcome from the meeting. The facilitator will also make sure that the meeting stays on topic. Facilitators should incorporate native traditions and language into the meeting as a way to enhance public participation.

7.1.2 General Open House

Public meetings may be preceded by an open house before the formal presentation. An open house gives LM staff an opportunity to personally meet stakeholders and address individual issues.

7.1.3 Media Open House

Media open houses sometimes precede a general open house or a public meeting to give the media an opportunity to conduct interviews with LM staff before the general public arrives.

7.1.4 Briefings and Small Group Meetings

LM may periodically hold meetings with small groups of stakeholders and regulators to inform them about the purpose of the LM program and to keep them informed about current site activities and to identify and address stakeholder concerns. Small group meetings allow for informal and focused discussions.

7.1.5 Chapter House Meetings

There are 110 chapter houses on the Navajo Nation. Chapter houses are grouped into five agencies: Chinle Agency (14 chapter houses), Crownpoint/Eastern Agency (31 chapter houses), Fort Defiance Agency (27 chapter houses), Shiprock Agency (20 chapter houses), and the Tuba City/Western Agency (18 chapter houses).¹ Twenty-four council delegates represent their respective chapters.² Chapter house meetings are well attended by local residents and offer a good opportunity for Navajo AML/UMTRA and LM to present information. Most chapter houses hold regular meetings every month. Chapter house planning meetings, where the regular meeting agendas are set, are held 2 weeks prior to the regular meetings.

7.2 LM Website

Site-related documents, technical data, institutional control information (physical and administrative controls), fact sheets, presentations, meeting announcements, and general program information are available on the LM website at <http://energy.gov/lm>. This website includes interactive mapping software that makes all site data available to stakeholders and members of the public.

The URLs for the four sites are http://www.lm.doe.gov/mexican_hat/Sites.aspx (Mexican Hat), <http://www.lm.doe.gov/monvalley/Sites.aspx> (Monument Valley), <http://www.lm.doe.gov/shiprock/Sites.aspx> (Shiprock), and <http://www.lm.doe.gov/tuba/Sites.aspx> (Tuba City).

7.3 Informational and Outreach Materials

LM develops various materials to provide information about site activities and projects. Graphics and photographs are included in the informational materials to convey complex information. Certain information, such as public meeting notices and flyers, may be translated into native languages to reach citizens who read those languages.

¹ Navajo Nation Chapter Houses, accessed January 8, 2013 (http://www.lapahie.com/chapter_email.cfm)

² Navajo Nation Chapters Directory website, accessed January 8, 2013 (<http://www.navajochapters.org/>)

7.3.1 Fact Sheets

To help inform the public about the Navajo Nation sites, the following fact sheets are available or will be developed:

- *Site Fact Sheets*: Each of the site fact sheets describes the history, background, regulatory setting, site conditions, compliance strategy, institutional controls, disposal cell design, LM activities, and contact information.
- *Community Site Fact Sheets*: Community site fact sheets are easier for the general public to understand, as they are written in simpler language with less technical detail. Graphics and photographs are also used to convey complex information.
- *UMTRCA Fact Sheet*: This fact sheet provides information about UMTRCA and the Title I and Title II sites.

Other fact sheets targeted for community members from various backgrounds may be developed, as needed. For example, fact sheets can be developed on topics of special interest to the community. Fact sheets are made available to the public at meetings and on the LM website.

7.3.2 News Releases

LM may issue news releases to announce public meetings, provide updated information on a site, or announce other newsworthy events. News releases will be distributed to targeted news media and other stakeholders and will be posted on the LM website.

7.3.3 Display Ads and Articles

Display ads will be prepared, as needed, and placed in local print media to announce public meetings and other special events. Periodically, an article to update the site status may be submitted to the local media for public dissemination.

7.3.4 Flyers

Flyers announcing public meetings and other special events may be prepared and distributed through local chapter houses and other community locations. These may be translated into the Navajo and Hopi languages, as requested.

7.3.5 Posters

Posters announcing public meetings and other special events or explaining site activities may be prepared and displayed at local chapter houses and other community locations. LM also plans to develop new visual materials to increase stakeholder understanding of LM activities and technical information.

7.3.6 Meeting Notices

Notices announcing public meetings and other special events may be prepared and distributed to stakeholders through mail and by e-mail.

7.4 Site Tours

LM may conduct general site tours as part of a meeting, or more-specific site tours to educate stakeholders about site activities or events.

7.5 Evaluation of Public Participation Activities

LM will consider the views and recommendations of stakeholders when assessing the effectiveness of public participation activities and will implement changes as needed. The following information will be considered when LM evaluates public participation effectiveness:

- Evaluation forms distributed at meetings and events;
- Survey results;
- Informal interviews with stakeholders; and
- Comments received from government agencies and stakeholders.

8.0 Media Relations

Many local residents receive their news through traditional media outlets. LM fosters positive, productive relationships with members of the media in an effort to inform the community about work being conducted at the LM sites. LM takes a proactive approach to media relations by suggesting article ideas to reporters, providing background information, and having expert sources available for interviews.

8.1 Online Media Information

LM develops and maintains productive relationships by providing honest, accurate, and timely information to reporters. Plans are currently underway to include media pages on the LM website to help members of the media gather information. The online media pages will include fact sheets, frequently asked questions, photographs, links, and contact information.

8.2 Media Outlets

8.2.1 Newspapers

Several newspapers report Navajo and Hopi news, including the *Navajo Times*, the *Navajo-Hopi Observer*, the *Navajo Post*, the *Farmington Daily Times*, and the *Gallup Independent*. LM will distribute news releases, display ads, and submit articles for publication through the local newspapers.

8.2.2 Radio

Several radio stations that broadcast within the Navajo Nation include broadcasts in the Navajo language. LM could use radio to announce public meetings, in English and native languages, or to communicate about site activities that may be of concern to local residents.

The Navajo Nation Office of Broadcast Services provides production services and educational and public information programming to listeners in the Navajo Nation through several local radio stations. According to their website, they provide Navajo language programming and networking with the following regional radio stations:

- KABR: Alamo, New Mexico
- KTDB: Pine Hill, New Mexico
- KGLP: Gallup, New Mexico
- KYAT: Gallup, New Mexico
- KHAC: Tse Bonito, New Mexico
- KWIM: Tse Bonito, New Mexico
- KTBA: Tuba City, Arizona
- KRMH: Red Mesa, Arizona

KTNN-AM is a Navajo Nation radio station that provides news and information in English and Navajo. They broadcast public service announcements, including chapter meeting updates, a weekly Navajo Nation presidential address, and a speaker of the Navajo Nation Council address. KNDN-AM in Farmington, New Mexico, also provides English and Navajo language broadcasts.

9.0 Stakeholder Contacts Database

LM maintains a database of contact information for stakeholders associated with each site and maintains specific stakeholder lists for the Navajo Nation sites (Appendix A is a list of the key stakeholders for the Navajo Nation sites). LM uses this information to contact stakeholders and to send information about the LM program and site activities. The database is updated periodically when new stakeholders are identified or new contact information is received.

10.0 References

DOE Policy 141.2. *Public Participation and Community Relations*, May 7, 2003.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010. *The American Indian and Alaskan Native Population: 2010*, <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-10.pdf>, accessed December 19, 2012.

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Appendix A

Navajo Nation Sites Key Stakeholders

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<i>U.S. Elected Officials</i>	
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