FINAL SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR
10 CFR PART 52
EARLY SITE PERMITS; STANDARD DESIGN CERTIFICATIONS; AND COMBINED LICENSES FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

(OMB CLEARANCE NO. 3150-0151)
REVISION REQUEST

DESCRIPTION OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTION

The licensing processes in 10 CFR Part 52 provide for issuance of early site permits, standard design certifications, and licenses which combine construction permits and conditional operating licenses (combined licenses) for commercial nuclear power reactors. These licensing procedures are options to the two-step licensing process in 10 CFR Part 50, which provides for a construction permit and an operating license. Although Part 52 contains several information collection requirements, as discussed below, for the most part, it does not impose new burdens but instead changes the timing of the burdens from that required by Part 50. Indeed, it is to be expected that, even with the few burdens which Part 52 imposes, Part 52 actually reduces the paperwork burden borne by applicants for construction permits and operating licenses because Part 52 only requires a single application or relies on standardized designs.

A. JUSTIFICATION

Pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and Title II of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, the Commission issues licenses for the use of nuclear material in commercial power plants. These licenses are issued in accordance with such conditions as the NRC may by rule or regulation establish to effectuate the purposes and provisions of the statutes. Prior to the issuance of Part 52, the regulations provided for a two-step process of licensing in part 50. Under this process, an applicant first applied for a construction permit, providing only preliminary design information. Then, as construction neared completion and design information became final, the applicant applied for an operating license. This process, involving as it did two separate applications and two submittals of design information, was cumbersome. The burden on both the applicant and the agency was compounded by the fact that most of the plants brought forward for licensing were custom-designed. Thus, information already in the possession of the agency was very often useless in reviewing a new design.

The regulations in 10 CFR Part 52 reduce these licensing burdens in principally two ways: first, by providing for the certification by rulemaking of standardized reactor designs, thus making it possible to use the same design information for the licensing of several plants; second, by providing for the issuance of a single license for both operation and construction, thus doing away with the necessity for two applications and two submittals of design information (Part 52 also provides for the approval of a nuclear power plant site in advance of the submission of any application for a construction permit for that site, but this provision will probably have a neutral effect on information collection burdens since it simply moves some of the issues usually resolved in a construction permit proceeding to an earlier stage). Of course, the principal aim in Part 52 is to enhance safety through the use of standardized designs; such designs permit more focused review and allow the industry to transfer experience in maintenance and

operation from one plant to another more easily. But a secondary aim is to reduce the licensing burdens on both the industry and the agency. Thus, the information collection requirements of Part 52, in the long run, will reduce the information collection burdens borne by applicants. They are, moreover, in the opinion of the Commission, the least burdensome requirements that are still consistent with the performance of the statutory duties of the Commission.

1. Need for and Practical Utility of the Collection of Information

In what follows, each major Part 52 process which requires information collection is discussed. Part 52, as noted above, for the most part does not add to burdens but reallocates those burdens to earlier stages in the licensing process, or reduces them through the use of standardized designs. Thus, Part 52 often incorporates by reference information collection requirements set forth in 10 CFR Part 50 and other Parts of Title 10, Chapter I of the CFR.

Subpart A - Early Site Permits (ESP)

The Commission expects to receive and process applications for 3 Early Site Permits within the next three years.

Sections 52.15 and 52.17. These sections of 10 CFR Part 52 set forth the requirements for the contents of applications for early site permits, which represent Commission approval of sites for use for commercial nuclear power plants. These approvals are available to applicants even in advance of submittal of the preliminary design information which 10 CFR Part 50 requires of applicants for construction permits. In other respects, though, sections 52.15 and 52.17 require from applicants much of the information which 10 CFR Part 50 now requires of applicants for construction permits, such as an environmental report; the number, type, and thermal power level of the facilities for which the site may be used; the boundaries of the site; the proposed general location of each facility on site; the anticipated maximum levels of radiological and thermal effluents each such facility will produce, the type of cooling systems, intakes, and outflows that may be associated with each facility; the seismic, meteorologic, hydroponic, and geologic characteristics of the proposed site; the existing and projected future population profile of the area; and a showing that there are no significant impediments to the development of emergency planning for the area[1]. The only requirement in section 52.17 which is not already in Part 50 is the requirement for a plan for redress of the site if the permit should expire and the site has not been used for a nuclear power plant. It is estimated that such a plan would require roughly a staff-year to produce. Such a plan is required only of applicants who wish to be able to perform certain site preparation activities.

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[1] Section 52.17(b) also provides the applicant the option of submitting full or partial emergency plans. The burden of choosing this option is simply the burden of complying with 10 CFR 50.47 and the relevant portions of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix E (OMB Clearance No. 3150-0011).

This information is needed by the Commission to perform its statutory duty of assessing and assuring an acceptable environmental effect of the contemplated nuclear power plant site, the safety and suitability of the subject site, and the adequacy of emergency planning and preparedness, in accordance with the applicable standards set forth in 10 CFR Part 50 and the Appendices thereto.

Section 52.29(a). This section of 10 CFR Part 52 contains requirements for a renewal application of any early site permit previously issued by the Commission. It requires the updating of information contained in the original application under 52.15 and 52.17. This information is needed for the same reasons and purposes set out above with respect to the applicant's original filing under 52.17. Section 52.29 imposes only a portion of the burden imposed by 10 CFR 50.55(d), which requires the updating of construction permits several years after issuance. Almost all of this information is required of applicants for construction permits by 10 CFR Part 50, but construction permit applicants who can reference an early site permit will not have to resubmit the information contained in the early site permit. Thus, the early site permit is a partial construction permit, a partial approval based on information submitted at the earliest possible time. Whatever is submitted then will not have to be submitted later. The Part 50 information collection requirements for applicants for construction permits have been cleared by OMB under clearance number 3150-0011. No renewal applications are expected during this clearance period. Thus, the relevant burden is zero.

Section 52.35. This section, while permitting the holder of an early site permit to put the site to non-nuclear use during the term of the permit, requires the holder to notify the agency of the non-nuclear use. This information is necessary so that the NRC may determine whether the non-nuclear use is consistent with the terms of the permit. It is projected that such notification, which would describe the non-nuclear use and discuss whether such use were consistent with eventual nuclear use of the site, would require roughly a staff-week to produce. Because there are no holders of early site permits, this burden is zero.

Subpart B - Certifications of Standard Designs

The Commission expects one new application during the next three years. Based on recent discussions with Westinghouse Electric Company, the NRC expects to receive an application for certification of the AP1000 design in mid-2002

Subpart B of Part 52 provides for certification of a standardized design without specifying a particular site, the goal of which is to resolve all design issues that are technically relevant and not site-specific. Once certified, the design can be referenced in any number of applications for construction permits or combined licenses, thus making one submittal of design information serve for several licensing reviews.

Sections 52.45(d) and 52.47. These sections of 10 CFR Part 52 set forth the requirements for the contents of applications for the certification of a standard plant design. The information required is generally the design information already required of applicants for operating licenses under 10 CFR Parts 20, 50, 73, and 100, plus some additional information. Until the Commission makes its final decision on all safety questions associated with the design, procurement specifications and construction and installation specifications must be retained. The information collection requirements of Parts 20, 50, 73, and 100 are covered under OMB Clearances 3150-0014, 3150-0011, 3150-0002, and 3150-0093, respectively.

The additional information [52.47(a)(1)(iv)-(viii)] includes proposed resolutions of Unresolved Safety Issues (USI) and selected Generic Safety Issues (GSI); a design-specific probabilistic risk assessment (PRA); proposed inspections, tests, analyses, and acceptance criteria (ITAAC) for the design; and interface criteria for the site-specific portions of the design. The NRC staff needs to review such information to fulfill its statutory duty of determining whether the design meets the requirements of the Atomic Energy Act and the Commission's rules and regulations, and to ensure that the proposed standard design will provide reasonable assurance of adequate protection to public health and safety and provide for the common defense and security. Until the promulgation of Part 52, the Commission had not required the additional information be provided as part of an application for a construction permit or an operating license. However, as part of the NRC's process for addressing the information for facilities already licensed, the Commission had requested this information under existing and OMB-cleared provisions in Part 50. In addition, the utilities for recently licensed plants had provided the additional information even in the absence of any formal requirement to do so. Part 52 merely established the requirement that this information be provided as part of the design certification.

The requirement for ITAAC was established during the development of Part 52, in response to an industry request to identify those inspections, tests, and analyses, and related acceptance criteria that will be used to verify that a completed facility has been built and will operate in accordance with the approved design and applicable regulations. Thus, ITAAC establishes those requirements prior to construction of a facility. The requirement for ITAAC in a combined license was codified by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, which amended the Atomic Energy Act.

The estimates of the burdens for the additional information are based on the NRC's experience with the first two evolutionary designs that were reviewed under Subpart B to Part 52. The burden for addressing the USIs, GSIs, and interface criteria is estimated at about 6000 person-hours; the burden of preparing a design-specific PRA is estimated at about 60,000 person-hours; and the burden of preparing ITAAC is estimated at about 30,000 person-hours for each design. These estimates of burdens reflect only the resources required to meet new requirements for licensing facilities under Part 52. The estimates do not reflect the resources already required to develop and complete a design and its supporting safety analyses to meet the requirements of 10 CFR 20, 50, 73

and 100. Also, these estimates of burdens reflect that the evolutionary designs were based on existing designs about which considerable information is known.

Section 52.51. This section of 10 CFR Part 52 sets forth the procedure for certifying a standard design by rulemaking and, thereby, creating a rule that will be published in 10 CFR Part 52. In order to complete the proposed rule, the applicant for design certification must submit a document that provides the design related information, which was reviewed by the NRC staff, and that meets the requirements of the Office of the Federal Register for incorporation by reference in a rule. This document is known as the “Design Control Document” (DCD) and the estimated burden for preparing a DCD is 4,000 person-hours.

Section 52.57(a). This section of 10 CFR Part 52 provides a procedure for application for renewal of a design certification. The regulation requires updating any of the information that was submitted under 52.45 or 52.47. This updating of information is required by the Commission staff to make the determinations under 52.48. The burden of this updating is comparable to the burden of meeting the Commission's current requirement for annual updates of the licensee's Final Safety Analysis Report (FSAR). The latter burden entails about 1,000 staff hours a year. We estimate that the burden of updating the information in a design certification which has been in effect for 15 years is 10,000 staff hours, or a burden equivalent to 10 annual updates of an FSAR under current regulations. Further, until the Commission has determined whether to renew the certification, all procurement specifications and construction and installation specifications necessary to make a safety determination regarding an application for renewal of a design certification must be retained until the Commission makes its safety determination. No burden is anticipated during the next three years.

Section 52.63(b)(2). This section requires that licensees who reference a standard design certification must maintain records of all changes to the facility, and these records must be available for audit until the date of termination of that license. This recordkeeping burden is essentially the same as for currently licensed facilities under Part 50. No burden is anticipated during the next three years.

Section 52.63(c). This section of 10 CFR Part 52 requires applicants for construction permits, operating licenses, or combined licenses who reference standard design certifications to acquire or complete, and make available for audit, detailed design-related information normally contained in procurement, construction, and installation specifications. This burden is equivalent to the burden on applicants for nuclear power plants under 10 CFR Part 50. This information must be retained until the Commission makes its safety determination. No burden is anticipated during the next three years.

Subpart C - Combined Licenses

Based on recent discussions with Exelon Generation, a combined license application for the PBMR (Pebble Bed Modular Reactor) is not expected before early FY 2004. Thus the Commission expects one new application during the next three years.

Sections 52.75, 52.77, 52.79, 52.89 and 52.91(a)(2). These sections of Part 52 set forth requirements for content of applications for combined licenses, which Section 161h of the Atomic Energy Act makes available. Section 161h says that the Commission may combine in a single license activities licensed separately; Part 52 does that for construction permits and operating licenses. It thus requires that the design information normally not submitted until construction is complete be submitted before construction. Once submitted and approved, this design information then does not have to be reconsidered after construction is nearing completion. Ideally, the applicant for this "combined license" would incorporate by reference both an early site permit and a certified design and thus have to submit only a fraction of the information submitted for a construction permit and operating license under Part 50. Thus, the chief information collection requirements for combined licenses state that, if the application for a combined license does not reference an early site permit or a certified design, it must contain the information the site permit or certification would have contained. With regard to the requirements for antitrust and emergency planning information, Part 52's requirements are the requirements of 10 CFR 50.33a, and 50.47, already reviewed and cleared by OMB. In all other respects, sections 52.75, 52.77, 52.79, and 52.89 constitute the same burdens and are supported by the same justifications as sections 52.15, 52.17, 52.45, and 52.47. The information collection requirements in 52.91(a)(2) are the same as 52.79(a)(3).

Sections 52.78 and 52.79(b). The recordkeeping burden required by section 52.78 is the same as the requirement for 50.120, which is covered under OMB clearance 3150-0011. Also, a small recordkeeping burden is required by section 52.79(b). Procurement specifications and construction and installation specifications necessary to make a safety determination regarding an application for a combined license referencing a standard design certification must be retained until the Commission determines that the facility has been constructed and will be operated in conformity with the license.

Section 52.99. After issuance of the combined license, the licensee shall perform the inspections, tests, and analyses identified in the license and must maintain records sufficient for the NRC to ensure that the prescribed acceptance criteria have been met. This information is essentially the same as that required under Part 50; however, the records must demonstrate that the ITAAC identified in the license have been met. These records must be retained until the Commission determines that the facility has been constructed and will be operated in conformity with the license.

Appendices A , B &C - Design Certification Rules

These appendices to 10 CFR Part 52 constitute the standard design certifications for the U.S. Advanced Boiling Water Reactor (ABWR), System 80+, and AP600 designs, in accordance with Part 52, Subpart B, and allow interested parties to reference either of these designs in an application for a combined license. In general, there are no new information collection requirements in these appendices that are not already covered in the OMB clearances for 10 CFR Parts 50 and 52. However, the appendices do add an incremental reporting burden (X.B.3.c). No burden is anticipated during the next three years.

Section X.B.3.c. This section of 10 CFR Part 52 requires that, during the period of construction of a facility that references these design certification rules, reports on changes to the design must be submitted quarterly. This reporting frequency is four times the frequency of the existing reporting requirements under 10 CFR 50.59. However, the summary information that is required to be reported has not changed and the number of changes should be correspondingly reduced by a factor of four because of the shorter reporting interval. The reporting requirements of 10 CFR 50.59 are covered by OMB clearance 3150-0011. These reports generally consist of only a few pages and, therefore, this section will only require a slight additional burden for reporting the information at quarterly intervals. The construction period will be approximately 6 years in duration and the additional burden will be 24 person-hours per year.

2. Agency Use of Information

In general, the information submitted pursuant to the sections enumerated above is reviewed by various NRC offices charged with the responsibility of assuring that licensed activities are conducted in accordance with the law. The information collected is used to assess the adequacy and suitability of the applicant's site, plant design, construction, training and experience, and plans and procedures for the protection of public health and safety. The NRC review of such information, and the findings derived from that information, will form the basis of Commission decisions and actions concerning the issuance, modification, or revocation of site permits, design certifications, and combined licenses for nuclear power reactor plants.

3. Reduction of Burden Through Information Technology

There is a small reduction in burden associated with 10 CFR Part 52. There are no legal obstacles to reducing the burden associated with this information collection. Part 52 does not prescribe the manner in which the information is recorded or reported. An applicant or licensee is at liberty to utilize advanced information technology to reduce the recordkeeping burden. It is estimated that potential applicants or licensees will avail themselves of the advantages of electronic information technology and that 90% of the recordkeeping and reporting will be performed utilizing advanced information technology.

4. Effort to Identify Duplication and Use Similar Information

In general, information required by the NRC in applications, reports, or records concerning the licensing of nuclear power plants or the granting of a construction permit does not duplicate other Federal information collection requirements. This information is not available from any source other than the applicants or licensees involved. The Information Requirements Control Automated System (IRCAS) was searched for duplication, and none was found.

However, in the applications and reports described herein, the applicant may incorporate by reference earlier submissions where appropriate. Indeed, one of the two principal aims of design certification is to make it unnecessary to collect the same information from multiple applicants for operating licenses.

5. Effort to Reduce Small Business Burden

The information collection required by this regulation will not be a burden on small business since only large companies have the technical and financial resources to support the large capital investment required to design and construct these nuclear power plants. Therefore, small business will not be seeking the permits, certifications, and licenses made available by this part.

6. Consequences to Federal Program or Policy Activities if the Collection is not Conducted or is Conducted Less Frequently

This information is not collected on a repetitive basis from a single applicant. Indeed, the idea of the regulation is to avoid collecting similar information even from other applicants. Thus, in one sense, the rule provides for less frequent collection. However, the NRC cannot collect the information any less frequently than provided in this rule. Less frequent collection of the information required by this regulation would compromise NRC ability to make appropriate licensing decisions and adversely affect the administration of the duties of the Commission under the law. Applications are required only when licensing action is sought.

7. Circumstances Which Justify Variation from OMB Guidelines

For the recordkeeping requirement of 10 CFR 52.63(b)(2), the retention period is "until the date of termination of the license" to ensure that the health and safety of the public will not be affected adversely by design changes that could impact the operation of the facility.

8. Consultation Outside the Agency

The opportunity for public comment was published in the Federal Register on January 2, 2001 (67 FR 116). No comments were received.

The NRC closely coordinated this effort with the nuclear industry when the rule was promulgated in 1989. Since then, the NRC coordinated the design certification of three applications under Part 52 with the Nuclear Energy Institute (formerly NUMARC). The NRC has held public workshops on issues pertinent to design certification rules and the procedures under which such rules will be promulgated. In addition, the NRC issued a paper on the combined license review process for public comment in May 1998.

9. Payment or Gift to Respondents

Not applicable.

10. Confidentiality of Information

The collection of information required by the regulation comports with the guidelines set out in 5 CFR 1320.5 with the exception of requiring respondents to submit proprietary information to the extent necessary for a complete application under Part 52 (see 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2)(viii)). This requirement is necessary to satisfy statutory requirements that the Commission must be able to investigate and analyze the prospective operation of the plant in question as well as follow any paper trail through the siting and construction process (see Section 182 of the Atomic Energy Act). The Commission's regulations and case law provide adequate protection for an applicant's proprietary information.

11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

No sensitive questions are asked in 10 CFR Part 52.

12. Estimate of Industry Burden and Burden Hour Cost

See the attached Burden Tables.

13. Estimate of Other Additional Costs

No burden is anticipated during the next 3 years. (Please see Table 2)

14. Estimated Annualized Cost to the Federal Government

The Commission estimates that the NRC staff will spend approximately 12,000 hours annually to review the "Total Burden" imposed by Part 52. This estimate is based upon NRC staff experience with the first 2 evolutionary standard designs under Subpart B to Part 52. This estimate is only for costs for reviews of Part 52 requirements, and does not include estimates for reviews covered under other regulations listed in the burden table, including 10 CFR 20, 50, 73, and 100.

This cost would be fully recovered through license fees assessed to NRC licensees pursuant to 10 CFR Parts 170 and/or 171.

15. Reasons for Change in Burden

Whereas no applications were received during the past clearance period, the Commission expects to receive 3 Early Site Permits, 1 combined license application and 1 Standard Design Certification. The last clearance package was submitted with a zero burden, but OMB required the NRC to establish an annualized burden based on historical/projected data. The NRC calculated an average burden of 20,500 hours, which was not valued for any particular section under this rule. The current burden table indicates the proposed burden for the new applications anticipated for the upcoming clearance cycle.

16. Publication for Statistical Use

This information will not be published for statistical use.

17. Reason for Not Displaying the Expiration Date

The requirement is contained in a regulation. Amending the Code of Federal Regulations to display information that, in an annual publication, could become obsolete would be unduly burdensome and too difficult to keep current.

18. Exceptions to the Certification Statement

None.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

Statistical methods are not used in this information collection.

TABLE 1

ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN REQUIREMENTS

10 CFR PART 52

Section	Burden Hours Per Response	No. of Responses	Total Annual Burden (Hrs.)	Cost @ $ 150/Hr.
Subpart A: Early Site Permits				
52.15(b)	Burden covered under 10 CFR 50.30(a), (b) and (f), approved by OMB under Clearance No. 3150-0011			
52.17(a)(1)	Burden covered under 10 CFR 50.33 and 50.34, approved by OMB under Clearance No. 3150-0011			
52.17(a)(2)	Burden covered under 10 CFR 51.45 and 51.50, approved by OMB under Clearance No. 3150-0021			
52.17(b)	Burden covered under 10 CFR 50.47 and 10 CFR Part 50, App. E, Section II, approved by OMB under Clearance No. 3150-0011			
52.17(c)	1900	3	5,700	855,000
52.29(a)	Burden covered under 10 CFR 50.55(d) (as applied to construction permits), approved by OMB under Clearance No. 3150-0011			
52.35	40	3	120	18,000
Subpart B: Standard Design Certifications				
52.45(d)	Burden covered under 10 CFR 50.30(a) and (b) (as applied to construction permits), approved by OMB under Clearance No. 3150-0011			

Section	Burden Hours Per Response	No. of Responses	Total Annual Burden (Hrs.)	Cost @ $ 150/Hr.
52.47(a)(1) (i)-(iii), (ix), (a)(2), and (a)(3)	Burden covered under 10 CFR Parts 20, 50, 73, and 100 (as these are applied to applicants under Part 50), approved by OMB under Clearance Nos. 3150-0014, 3150-0011, 3150-0002, and 3150-0093, respectively			
52.47(a)(1) (iv)-(viii)	60,000 (PRA) + 30,000 (ITAAC) + 6,000 (USES/GEIS and interface requirements)	1	96,000	14,400,000
52.51	4000	1	4,000	600,000
52.57(a)	10,000 (no renewals expected)			
52.63(c)	Burden covered under 10 CFR 50.34 and approved by OMB under Clearance No. 3150-0011			
Subpart C: Combined Licenses				
52.75	Burden covered under 10 CFR 50.30(a) and (b), approved by OMB under Clearance No. 3150-0011			
52.77	Burden covered under 10 CFR 50.33 and 50.33a, approved by OMB under Clearance No. 3150-0011			
52.79(a)(1) and (a)(2)	Burden covered under 10 CFR 51.45 and 51.50, approved by OMB under Clearance No. 3150-0021			
52.79(a)(3)	Burden covered under 52.17(c)			

Section	Burden Hours Per Response	No. of Responses	Total Annual Burden (Hrs.)	Cost @ $ 150/Hr.
52.79(b)	Burden covered under 10 CFR 50.34 and approved by OMB under Clearance No. 3150-0011. The bulk of the burden may be met by referencing a design certification.			
	Burden of 52.47(a)(1)(ii),(iv) and (v), if application does not reference a design certification: 60,000 (PRA) + 6,000 (USI/GSI and interface requirements) = 66.000	1	66,000	9,900,000
52.79(c)	40,000 for ITAAC, if application does not reference a design certification. If application references design certification, then 10,000	1	40,000	6,000,000
52.79(d)	The same as 10 CFR 50.34(b)(6)(v), approved by OMB under Clearance No. 3150-0011			
52.89	No information collection required; sections 52.75, 52.77, 52.79, and 52.89 constitute the same burdens and are supported by the same justifications as sections 52.15, 52.17, 52.45, and 52.47.			
52.91(a)(2)	Burden covered under 52.17(c)			
Appendix A: ABWR Design Certification Rule				
X.B.3.c	8 person-hours for a quarterly report	0	0	0

Section	Burden Hours Per Response	No. of Responses	Total Annual Burden (Hrs.)	Cost @ $ 150/Hr.
Appendix B: System 80+ Design Certification Rule				
X.B.3.c	8 person-hours for a quarterly report	0	0	0
Appendix C: AP600 Design Certification Rule				
X.B.3.c	8 person-hours for a quarterly report	0	0	0
TOTAL FOR PART 52 REPORTING		**10**	**211,820**	**31,773,000**

TABLE 2
ANNUAL RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

10 CFR PART 52

Section	
52.57(a)	Covered under OMB Clearance 3150-0011 for 10 CFR 50. No burden anticipated during the next 3 years.
52.63(b)(2)	Covered under OMB Clearance 3150-0011 for 10 CFR 50. No burden anticipated during the next 3 years.
52.63(c)	Covered under OMB Clearance 3150-0011 for 10 CFR 50. No burden anticipated during the next 3 years.
52.78	Covered under OMB Clearance 3150-0011 for 10 CFR 50. No burden anticipated during the next 3 years.
52.79(b)	Covered under OMB Clearance 3150-0011 for 10 CFR 50. No burden anticipated during the next 3 years
52.99	Covered under OMB Clearance 3150-0011 for 10 CFR 50. No burden anticipated during the next 3 years

[7590-01-P]

U. S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

ACTION: Notice of the OMB review of information collection and solicitation of public comment.

SUMMARY: The NRC has recently submitted to OMB for review the following proposal for the collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). The NRC hereby informs potential respondents that an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and that a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

1. Type of submission, new, revision, or extension: Revision

2. The title of the information collection: 10 CFR Part 52, “Early Site Permits (EP); Standard Design Certifications; and Combined Licenses for Nuclear Power Plants”

3. The form number if applicable: N/A

4. How often the collection is required: On occasion and every 10 to 20 years for applications for renewal.

5. Who will be required or asked to report: Designers of commercial nuclear power plants, electric power companies, and any person eligible under the Atomic Energy Act to apply for a construction permit for a nuclear power plant.

6. An estimate of the number of responses: 10

7. The estimated number of annual respondents: 5 (3 applications for early site permits, 1 combined license application, and 1 design certification application)

8. An estimate of the total number of hours needed annually to complete the requirement or request: 211,820

9. An indication of whether Section 3507(d), Pub. L. 104-13 applies: N/A

10. Abstract: 10 CFR Part 52 establishes requirements for the granting of early site permits, certifications of standard nuclear power plant designs, and licenses which combine in a single license a construction permit, and an operating license

with conditions (combined licenses), manufacturing licenses, duplicate plant licenses, standard design approvals, and pre-application reviews of site suitability issues. Part 52 also establishes requirements for renewal of these approvals, permits, certifications, and licenses; amendments to them; exemptions from certifications; and variances from early site permits.

NRC uses the information collected to assess the adequacy and suitability of an applicant's site, plant design, construction, training and experience, and plans and procedures for the protection of public health and safety. The NRC review of such information and the findings derived from that information from the basis of NRC decisions and actions concerning the issuance, modification, or revocation of site permits, design certifications, and combined licenses for nuclear power plants.

A copy of the final supporting statement may be viewed free of charge at the NRC Public Document Room, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Room O-1 F23, Rockville, MD 20852. OMB clearance requests are available at the NRC worldwide web site: http://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/doc-comment/omb/index.html . The document will be available on the NRC home page site for 60 days after the signature date of this notice.

Comments and questions should be directed to the OMB reviewer listed below by (insert date 30 days after publication in the Federal Register). Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but assurance of consideration cannot be given to comments received after this date.

Bryon Allen
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (3150-0151)
NEOB-10202
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, DC 20503

Comments can also be submitted by telephone at (202) 395-3087.

The NRC Clearance Officer is Brenda Jo. Shelton, 301-415-7233.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 26th day of March 2002.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

/RA/
Brenda Jo. Shelton, NRC Clearance Officer
Office of the Chief Information Officer

Comments and questions should be directed to the OMB reviewer listed below by (insert date 30 days after publication in the Federal Register). Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but assurance of consideration cannot be given to comments received after this date.

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Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 26th day of March 2002.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

/RA/
Brenda Jo. Shelton, NRC Clearance Officer
Office of the Chief Information Officer

* see previous concurrence
ACCESSION NUMBER: ML020730453 (FINAL)

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