

May 7, 2002

The Honorable Don Arbuckle
Deputy Administrator
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Arbuckle:

In response to Executive Order 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review," I am enclosing the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC's) FY 2002 Regulatory Plan. Our Plan describes one significant regulatory action that the NRC expects to issue in final form in FY 2002.

Questions regarding NRC's Regulatory Plan may be directed to Michael T. Lesar, Chief, Rules and Directives Branch, Division of Administrative Services, Office of Administration, (301) 415-7163.

Sincerely,

/RA/

Richard A. Meserve

Enclosure: As stated

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION FY 2002 REGULATORY PLAN

A. Statement of Regulatory Priorities.

Under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulates the possession and use of source, byproduct, and special nuclear material. The NRC's regulatory mission is to ensure that civilian uses of nuclear materials and facilities are carried out in a manner that will protect public health and safety and the environment and that will not be inimical to the common defense and security of the United States. The NRC regulates the operation of nuclear power plants and fuel cycle plants; the safeguarding of nuclear materials from theft and sabotage; the safe transportation of nuclear materials; the decommissioning and return to safe use of licensed facilities that are no longer in operation; the medical, industrial, and research applications of nuclear material; disposal of radioactive waste; import and export of nuclear facilities, materials and equipment; and related activities.

The NRC's regulatory priority for the next fiscal year is to continue to ensure that nuclear power plants and other licensed facilities are operated safely and that nuclear materials are possessed and used in a manner that will adequately protect public health and safety. The NRC is conducting a comprehensive review of its security regulations in light of the events of September 11, 2001, and, as necessary, will revise appropriate regulations. The NRC routinely conducts comprehensive regulatory analyses that examine the costs and benefits of contemplated regulations as part of its regulatory process. The NRC has developed internal procedures and programs to ensure that only necessary requirements are imposed on its licensees and to review existing regulations to determine whether the requirements imposed are still necessary.

The NRC will update its requirement to recover approximately 96 percent of its budget authority, less the amount appropriated from the Nuclear Waste Fund and the General Fund, as required by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, as amended.

B. Description of the Significant Regulatory Action.

TITLE. Revision of Fee Schedules; Fee Recovery for FY 2002.

Legal Authority. 31 U.S.C. 9701; 42 U.S.C. 2201(w), 2213, 2214, 5841.

Legal Deadline. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA-90), as amended, requires that the NRC recover approximately 96 percent of its budget authority, less the amount appropriated from the Nuclear Waste Fund and the General Fund for FY 2002. The Act requires that the fees for FY 2002 must be collected by September 30, 2002; therefore, the final rule is to become effective by August 14, 2002.

Enclosure

Need. This rulemaking would amend the licensing, inspection, and annual fees charged to NRC licensees and applicants for an NRC license. The amendments are necessary to recover approximately 96 percent of the NRC budget authority for FY 2002, less the amount appropriated from the Nuclear Waste Fund and the General Fund. The OBRA-90, as amended, requires that the NRC accomplish the 96 percent recovery through the assessment of fees. The NRC assesses two types of fees to recover its budget authority. License and inspection fees are assessed under the authority of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act to recover the costs of providing individually identifiable services to specific applicants and licensees (10 CFR Part 170). OBRA-90 requires that the NRC recover the full cost to the NRC of all identifiable regulatory services that each applicant or licensee receives. The NRC recovers generic and other regulatory costs not recovered from fees imposed under 10 CFR Part 170 through the assessment of annual fees under the authority of OBRA-90 (10 CFR Part 171). Annual fee charges are consistent with the guidance in the Conference Committee Report on OBRA-90 that the NRC assess the annual charge under the principle that licensees who require the greatest expenditure of the NRC's resources should pay the greatest annual fee.

Alternatives. Because this action is mandated by statute and the fees must be assessed through rulemaking, the NRC did not consider alternatives to this action.

Anticipated Costs and Benefits. The cost to NRC licensees is approximately 96 percent of the NRC FY 2002 budget authority, less the amount appropriated from the Nuclear Waste Fund and the General Fund. The dollar amount to be recovered from NRC applicants and licensees for FY 2002 is approximately \$479.5 million.

Risks. Not applicable.

Timetable. Proposed rule published March 27, 2002 (67 FR 14818).
Comment period closed April 26, 2002.
Final rule published June 2002.
Final rule effective August 2002.

Additional Information. Glenda Jackson, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, 301-415-6057.

RIN. 3150-AG95