[7590-01-P]

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Parts 30, 40, and 70

RIN 3150-AG85

Financial Assurance Amendments for Materials Licensees

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is proposing to amend its regulations for financial assurance for certain materials licensees to bring the amount of financial assurance required more in line with current decommissioning costs. The objective of this proposed action is to maintain adequate assurance so that timely decommissioning can be carried out following shutdown of a licensed facility.

DATES: The comment period expires (insert 75 days from date of publication). Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but the NRC is able to assure consideration only for comments received on or before this date.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments to: Secretary, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, Attn: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff.

Deliver comments to 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD, between 7:30 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. on Federal workdays.

You may also provide comments via the NRC's interactive rulemaking website (http://ruleforum.llnl.gov). This site provides the capability to upload comments as files (any format) if your web browser supports that function. For information about the interactive rulemaking website, contact Ms. Carol Gallagher (301) 415-5905; e-mail CAG@nrc.gov.

Certain documents related to this rulemaking, including comments received, may be examined at the NRC Public Document Room, Room O-1F23, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD. These same documents may also be viewed and downloaded electronically via the rulemaking website.

The NRC maintains an Agencywide Document Access and Management System (ADAMS), which provides text and image files of NRC's public documents. These documents may be accessed through the NRC's Public Electronic Reading Room on the Internet at http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html. If you do not have access to ADAMS or if there are problems in accessing the documents located in ADAMS, contact the NRC Public Document Room (PDR) Reference staff at 1-800-397-4209, 301-415-4737, or by e-mail to pdr@nrc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Clark Prichard, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, telephone (301) 415-6203 e-mail, cwp@nrc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The NRC regulations requiring financial assurance for decommissioning are designed to ensure that adequate funding will be available for timely decommissioning by licensees following shutdown of normal operations. The financial assurance regulations are part of the overall NRC strategy to maintain safety and protection of the environment during decommissioning and decontamination of nuclear facilities.

Financial assurance is composed of several parts: (1) licensees for which financial assurance should be required must be identified; (2) the amount of financial assurance required for each licensee must be adequate to fund current decommissioning costs; and (3) appropriate financial assurance mechanisms (surety bonds, escrow accounts, parent or self-guarantee, etc.) must be required. The objective of this rulemaking is to maintain adequate financial assurance by addressing gaps in the current regulatory framework regarding (1) and (2) above.

Under current decommissioning regulations, materials licensees using substantial quantities of nuclear materials must provide financial assurance for decommissioning (most materials licensees do not need to provide financial assurance because their possession limits are below the threshold for requiring financial assurance). NRC has approximately 4900 materials licensees of which approximately 10 percent require financial assurance. The financial assurance requirements were established in 1988 as part of the decommissioning rulemaking (53 FR 24018; June 27, 1988). Revision to some of the financial assurance requirements for materials licensees are needed because there have been changes in decommissioning costs since that time. Also, experience has revealed that for certain types of

licensees, such as waste brokers, special considerations exist that require more appropriate treatment.

Discussion

This proposed rule would maintain assurance of adequate funding for timely decommissioning. The current financial assurance regulations do not provide adequate coverage of potential decommissioning costs for certain types of materials licensees, mainly due to large increases in decommissioning costs since the financial assurance regulations were put in place. Allowing these financial assurance coverage shortfalls to remain could increase the likelihood of inadequate funding for timely decommissioning.

Inadequate/untimely funding of decommissioning could have adverse impacts on public health and safety, and protection of the environment. If a site is not decommissioned due to insufficient funds, there is an increased likelihood of contamination and/or exposure of members of the public. The changes to the regulations proposed here are focused on areas where the likelihood of inadequate funding relative to decommissioning costs is high. The proposed changes address situations where currently required amounts of financial assurance appear to be substantially less than decommissioning costs. The proposed changes would provide approximately $80 million in additional financial assurance[1].

These proposed amendments were developed prior to recent heightened concerns about security of nuclear material. Because the objective of the amendments is timely decommissioning of nuclear facilities with appropriate disposal of radioactive materials, these

[1] Staff estimate based on numbers of licensees using each of the 3 certification amounts.

amendments should also enhance security of nuclear materials.

Failure to provide adequate financial assurance for decommissioning also has equity considerations. The potential costs to the public when it is required to cover the expense of cleanup of contaminated facilities where financial assurance is inadequate, must be considered. Equity considerations call for adequate financial assurance so that a licensee's decommissioning costs are borne by that licensee, not the Federal, State, or local government.

The NRC has completed studies of financial assurance requirements for materials licensees. The studies were carried out by ICF, Inc., a contractor with extensive experience in financial assurance. The studies, "Assessment of the Financial Assurance Requirements for Waste Broker Material Licensees," ICF, Inc., July 1999, and "Analysis of Decommissioning Certification Amounts for Materials Licensees - Parts 30, 40, and 70," ICF Consulting, December 2000, provide information that has been used to develop this proposed rulemaking. In addition, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), which has extensive experience in analyzing decommissioning costs, has completed several reports on current decommissioning costs for various types of nuclear facilities. The PNNL reports, Revised Analysis of Decommissioning Reference Non-Fuel Cycle Facilities, draft NUREG/CR-6477, PNNL, 1996, and Technology, Safety, and Costs of Decommissioning a Reference Large Irradiator and Reference Sealed Sources, NUREG/CR-6280, PNNL, January 1996, also form a basis for this proposed rule[2].

Proposed Changes

[2] For availability of these documents see the ADDRESSES section.

The changes being proposed are in four areas:

(1) Large sealed source licensees--large irradiators--would no longer be able to use the $75,000 certification amount as a basis for financial assurance, and would have to base their financial assurance on a site-specific decommissioning cost estimate;

(2) All waste broker licensees would have to provide financial assurance, would not be permitted to use the certification amounts, and would have to base their financial assurance on a site-specific decommissioning cost estimate;

(3) The certification amounts for licensees would be increased by 50 percent; and

(4) Decommissioning cost estimates would have to be updated at least every 3 years.

Large Irradiators

Large irradiator licensees engage in the industrial irradiation of material primarily for purposes of sterilization (e.g., food products and medical equipment). These large irradiators operate facilities that have a large number of sealed sources, with possession limits of several million curies. The NRC has approximately 10 irradiator licensees authorized for possession of 1 million curies or more. Under present financial assurance requirements, these licensees may use the $75,000 certification amount as a basis for financial assurance. Although this licensed radioactive material is all in the form of sealed sources, estimated current decommissioning costs for this type of facility, such as for source removal, shipping, and supplier handling charges, greatly exceed the $75,000 certification amount that they may use.

PNNL's study of large irradiator decommissioning costs, Technology, Safety, and Costs of Decommissioning a Reference Large Irradiator and Reference Sealed Sources, NUREG/CR-6280, PNNL, January 1996, provides estimates of decommissioning costs under a number of scenarios. Estimated decommissioning costs for an irradiator facility with 1 million curies of

source activity are at least $128,000; for a facility with 2 million curies, estimated costs are at least $231,000. These cost estimates are for the least costly decommissioning scenarios, with all sources being returned to the supplier and no leakage of contamination.

The NRC is proposing to put an upper limit on the size of a sealed source licensee able to continue to use the $75,000 certification amount. This proposed change would require a sealed source licensee with possession limits of over 1 million curies of Co-60, the radioactive material generally used by large irradiators, to base financial assurance on a decommissioning cost estimate. This facility-specific cost estimate is likely to be higher than $75,000, and the licensee would incur higher financial assurance costs. However, the facility-specific cost estimate should provide a more accurate estimate of decommissioning costs.

Waste Brokers

Waste broker licensees handle radioactive waste associated with or generated by other licensees and non-licensed entities. There is no definition of “waste broker” in existing NRC regulations and the term is commonly used to describe several different activities. These amendments would add a definition of “waste broker” to cover licensees that accept radioactive material for the purpose of processing, compaction, repackaging, or otherwise preparing it for disposal, or for storage. The NRC has approximately 15 waste broker licensees, of which about one half require financial assurance under current regulations. Many waste broker licensees also conduct other types of licensed activities as part of their overall business. The NRC financial assurance regulations treat waste brokers in the same way as other materials licensees; there are no special financial assurance requirements applicable only to waste brokers.

The NRC has conducted an analysis of the adequacy of financial assurance

requirements for waste brokers. The ICF report, “Assessment of the Financial Assurance Requirements for Waste Broker Material Licensees,” ICF, Inc., July 1999, concludes that waste brokers engage in fundamentally different types of activities than other materials licensees, and require treatment appropriate to these activities.

From the viewpoint of financial assurance, waste broker activities are unique in that: (1) waste brokers are likely to have radioactive wastes generated by other licensees, and the inventory of waste a broker will have onsite at any time may fluctuate considerably and be difficult to predict; and (2) waste brokers have a financial interest in maximizing the amount of radioactive waste that they handle -- waste broker revenues are directly correlated to the amount of waste accepted.

The disposal costs of waste inventories are very high--much greater than when the decommissioning regulations were promulgated. The current financial assurance regulations do not consider the costs of disposing of significant volumes of waste generated outside the decommissioning process, such as inventories of brokered waste. Waste brokers may currently maintain a level of financial assurance that is inadequate for disposal of waste inventories. Charges for disposal of waste at low-level waste disposal facilities are based on the volume of waste disposed and also on the level of activity (e.g., quantity of curies) of the waste. The possession limits that determine what level of financial assurance a waste broker licensee must have are based on the quantity of curies of material possessed, not volume of material possessed. A waste broker that must dispose of large volumes of relatively low activity waste would be subject to substantial waste disposal charges. That same waste broker might have an inadequate amount of financial assurance to pay these charges because the financial assurance requirements are based only on curie level.

The 1988 financial assurance regulations made no special provision for waste brokers.

However, it is now clear that the activities of a waste broker licensee have very different implications for decommissioning costs than is the case for other types of materials licensees. For example, a laboratory using radioactive materials in making products will have a licensed possession limit based on the amount of radioactive materials in use at the facility. Most of the inventory of radioactive material will pass out of the licensee's possession as products are sold and shipped to users. Even in the case of bankruptcy and abrupt shutdown of operations, the product of the laboratory can most likely be sold or transferred. Decommissioning activities will consist of decontamination of the facility and some limited waste disposal. On the other hand, a waste broker having similar possession limits has limited options to reduce its inventory of radioactive material (waste) usually by disposal at a radioactive waste disposal facility. Thus, decommissioning costs are substantially higher for a waste broker than for another type of licensee with similar possession limits.

The NRC is proposing that all waste broker licensees be required to have financial assurance, and to base financial assurance on a facility-specific decommissioning cost estimate that takes into account other factors such as actual volume of material in addition to possession limits in curies.

Certification Amounts

The amount of financial assurance that must be provided can be based on either: (1) a facility-specific decommissioning cost estimate provided by the licensee in a decommissioning funding plan[3]; or (2), one of several dollar amounts (certification amounts) specified in the

[3]For some types of licensees using very large amounts of unsealed radioactive material, a facility-specific cost estimate must be used.

regulations. The certification amounts are based on possession limits, and range from $75,000 for sealed source licensees to $750,000 for licensees possessing large quantities of unsealed material. At present, about 60 percent of materials licensees required to have financial assurance use the certification amounts. Which certification amount is required of a licensee depends on the possession limits for radioactive materials applicable to that license.

The present certification amounts are based on decommissioning cost estimates that are now approximately 15 years old. When the decommissioning rule was established, it was expected that periodic adjustments to the certification amounts would be needed as decommissioning costs changed over time. NRC has reviewed current decommissioning cost information and is proposing adjustments to the certification amounts. General inflation since 1988, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product price deflator (price index), has resulted in current prices that are approximately 40 percent higher than they were when the final decommissioning rule was published[4]. Specific information on decommissioning costs also shows a substantial increase. NRC regulations for decommissioning of nuclear power reactor licensees at 10 CFR 50.75 contain a cost adjustment factor for licensees to update the minimum amount of financial assurance required. This adjustment factor, which takes into account labor, energy, and waste disposal costs, shows a minimum increase of approximately 65 percent in reactor decommissioning costs from 1986 to 2000[5]. A major factor underlying the

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[4] National Income and Product Accounts Tables, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[5] Report on Waste Burial Charges, NUREG-1307, Revision 9, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 2000, p.6. Copies of NUREG-1307, Revision 9 are available for inspection or copying for a fee from the NRC Public Document Room at O-1F23, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD. Copies may be purchased at current rates from the U.S. Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 370892, Washington, DC 20402-9328 (telephone (202)512-2249); or from the National Technical Information Service by writing NTIS at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

increase is waste disposal charges, which have gone up by at least 120 percent during this period. The increase is much greater in certain geographic areas -- disposal costs vary considerably according to disposal site[6].

A study by PNNL for NRC on costs of decommissioning for six different types of reference non-fuel cycle nuclear materials licensees concludes that decommissioning costs increased by 34-66 percent between 1986 and 1996[7]. An ICF study found that estimates of decommissioning costs for a majority of a sample of Part 30 licensees using certification amounts exceed the applicable certification amount by a substantial margin.[8]

The NRC is proposing to raise all certification amounts by 50 percent. The proposed certification amounts would be $113K for sealed source licensees, and $225K and $1,125K for licensees using unsealed sources. The revisions to the certification amounts proposed in this notice are aimed at keeping the certification amounts reasonably in accordance with current decommissioning costs for a typical licensee that has possession limits that allow it to use that particular certification amount.

The certification amounts were never intended to be an exact measure of decommissioning costs for all licensees. The universe of materials licensees required to have financial assurance is composed of very diverse types of operations. Actual decommissioning costs vary considerably, depending on extent and type of activities, and quantities and types of radionuclides in use. The NRC recognizes that the applicable certification amounts for any one particular licensee may be greater than the amount required to decommission that licensee's

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[6]NUREG-1307, Revision 9, p. 6.

[7] "Revised Analysis of Decommissioning Reference Non-Fuel Cycle Facilities, draft NUREG/CR-6477, Pacific Northwest National Laboratories, 1996, p.iv.

[8] "Analysis of Decommissioning Certification Amounts for Materials Licensees (Parts 30, 40, and 70)," ICF Consulting, 2000, p. 36.

facility. In these cases, the NRC encourages a licensee to submit a facility specific decommissioning cost estimate as a basis for financial assurance.

The certification amounts are designed to provide qualifying licensees a method for establishing a basis for the amount of financial assurance needed without devoting the resources needed to develop detailed decommissioning cost estimates. The NRC believes that the certification amounts serve a useful purpose by allowing certain licensees using relatively small quantities of radioactive materials to establish financial assurance in a simple, cost-effective way. At issue is the assurance of timely funding of decommissioning and the cost burden on licensees of providing this assurance. In comparing the relative merits of using a decommissioning cost estimate or a certification amount, the tradeoff involved is the benefit of having the amount of financial assurance required more closely track actual decommissioning costs against the additional expense of developing a decommissioning cost estimate. The NRC would also require more resources for review of a financial assurance submission based on a decommissioning cost estimate than for review of a submission based on a certification amount.

Requirement for Updating Decommissioning Cost Estimates

The existing financial assurance regulations do not contain a specific requirement for updating cost estimates in decommissioning funding plans after a certain number of years. Existing regulatory language only refers to “adjusting cost estimates and associated funding levels periodically over the life of the facility.” The NRC believes that a more specific requirement is warranted and is proposing to require updated decommissioning cost estimates at least every 3 years. Decommissioning costs, especially waste disposal costs, can change

significantly over a relatively short time period. For example, the decommissioning cost estimate for a large materials licensee increased from approximately $40 million in 2001 to over $67 million in 2002. Even requiring updates at least every 3 years would not completely address this problem. However, by requiring an update of decommissioning cost estimates at least every 3 years, the NRC is attempting to prevent a large gap between actual decommissioning costs and licensee decommissioning cost estimates from developing. This proposed change is intended to assure adequate financial coverage of actual decommissioning costs.

Cost Impacts on Licensees

The proposed requirements would have significant cost impacts for large irradiators, waste brokers, and licensees that use the certification amounts. The NRC has only a small number of large irradiators and waste brokers, but approximately 300 NRC materials licensees use the certification amounts. The NRC estimates that additional annual costs of providing financial assurance for all affected licensees would be approximately $1.2 million. Most of this would be attributable to the increase in the certification amounts. In addition, one-time costs of approximately $60K-$250K would result from additional licensees having to prepare decommissioning cost estimates. Also, licensees that base financial assurance on a decommissioning cost estimate would incur the additional costs of having to prepare more frequent decommissioning cost updates to comply with the proposed requirement for updated cost estimates every 3 years. More detailed information on cost impacts is contained in the Regulatory Analysis cited in this notice.

As stated previously, the benefit of the proposed rulemaking is the assurance of

adequate funding for timely decommissioning. Updates are needed in the current financial assurance regulations that would decrease the likelihood of inadequate funding for timely decommissioning. The effect of inadequate/untimely funding of decommissioning may have adverse impacts on public health and safety. If a site is not decommissioned due to insufficient funds, there is an increased likelihood of contamination and/or exposure of members of the public. In addition, adequate financial assurance would prevent situations where Federal, State, or local governments bear the cost of decommissioning, rather than site operators. This proposed action would require licensees to provide an additional approximately $80 million in financial assurance coverage.

Implementation

The NRC plans to implement these requirements, if finalized, in a way that minimizes the burden on licensees and regulators. Licensees would be given a reasonable period of time to submit new decommissioning cost estimates and to obtain any additional financial assurance that may be required. The NRC is considering having different effective dates for revised financial assurance requirements, depending on the type of licensee, so that new financial assurance submittals would not all occur at one time, causing problems for regulators. The NRC encourages public comments on implementation issues and concerns.

Discussion of Proposed Amendments by Section

Section 30.4 Definitions.

A definition of the term “waste broker” is added.

Section 30.35 Financial assurance and recordkeeping for decommissioning.

Paragraph (a) is amended to require licensees possessing very large quantities of sealed sources to base financial assurance on a decommissioning funding plan. Amended § 30.35(c)(2) revises the certification amount. A new § 30.35(c)(5) would require waste broker licensees to base financial assurance on a site-specific decommissioning cost estimate. Amended §30.35(d) would increase the certification amounts by 50 percent and put an upper limit on use of the size of sealed source licensees allowed to use the certification amount. Amended §30.35(e) would require that decommissioning funding plans be updated at least every 3 years.

10 CFR 40.36 Financial assurance and recordkeeping.

Amended §40.36(b)(2) would increase the applicable certification amount by 50 percent. Amended §40.36(c)(2) revises the certification amount. Amended §40.36(d) would require that decommissioning funding plans be updated at least every 3 years.

10 CFR 70.25 Financial assurance and recordkeeping for decommissioning.

Amended §70.25(c)(2) revises the certification amount. Amended §70.25(d) would increase the applicable certification amount by 50 percent. Revised §70.25(e) would require that decommissioning funding plans be updated at least every 3 years.

Agreement State Compatibility

Under the “Policy Statement on Adequacy and Compatibility of Agreement State

Programs" that became effective on September 3, 1997 (62 FR 46517), NRC program elements (including regulations) are placed into four compatibility categories. In addition, NRC program elements also can be identified as having particular health and safety significance or as being reserved solely to the NRC. The compatibility categories of the financial assurance regulations are not being changed in the proposed rulemaking.

The sections of 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, and 70 dealing with financial assurance that are being changed and their respective compatibility categories are as follows:

§30.35 Financial assurance and recordkeeping for decommissioning.

Compatibility category D, except D/ Health and Safety - paragraphs (a), (b), (d), and (g).

States are given flexibility to allow different dollar amounts based upon jurisdiction and local conditions. The Health and Safety designation for paragraph (g) is warranted because of the requirement for transfer of certain records (e. g., spills or spread of contamination) important for decommissioning to a subsequent licensee at the same facility.

§40.36 Financial assurance and recordkeeping for decommissioning

Compatibility category D - paragraphs (c) and (e). Category D/Health and Safety - paragraphs (a), (b), (d), and (f).

States have the flexibility to specify different dollar amounts based on jurisdiction and local conditions. The Health and Safety designation for paragraph (f) is warranted because of the

requirement for transfer of certain records (e. g., spills or spread of contamination) important for decommissioning to a subsequent licensee at the same facility.

§70.25 Financial assurance and recordkeeping for decommissioning

Compatibility category D except (a) is NRC, and D/Health and Safety - paragraphs (b), (d), and (g).

States have the flexibility to specify different dollar amounts based on jurisdiction and local conditions. Paragraph (a) addresses areas reserved to the NRC because it concerns uranium enrichment facilities and special nuclear materials in quantities sufficient to form a critical mass.

Plain Language

The Presidential Memorandum dated June 1, 1998, entitled "Plain Language in Government Writing" directed that the Government's writing be in plain language. The NRC requests comments on this proposed rule specifically with respect to the clarity and effectiveness of the language used. Comments should be sent to the address listed under the heading "ADDRESSES" above.

Voluntary Consensus Standards

The National Technology Transfer Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-113) requires that Federal agencies use technical standards that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies unless the use of such a standard is inconsistent with applicable law or

otherwise impractical. In this proposed rule, the NRC would make revisions to certain financial assurance requirements for materials licensees. Financial assurance requirements are not standards that have been established by any voluntary consensus organizations.

Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Environmental Impact: Availability

The Commission has determined under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and the Commission's regulations in Subpart A of 10 CFR Part 51, not to prepare an environmental impact statement for this proposed rule because the Commission has concluded on the basis of an environmental assessment that this proposed rule, if adopted, would not be a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. These proposed amendments would revise financial assurance requirements for certain materials licensees. The amendments would not lead to any increase in the effect on the environment of the decommissioning activities considered in the final rule published on June 27, 1988 (53 FR 24018), as analyzed in the Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement on Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities (NUREG-0586, August 1988).[9] Actions conducted under this rule would not introduce any impacts on the environment not previously considered by the NRC.

The determination of this environmental assessment is that there will be no significant adverse impact to the quality of the human environment from this action. This action should provide a positive impact by providing additional assurance of timely decommissioning.

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[9] Copies of NUREG-0586 are available for inspection or copying for a fee from the NRC Public Document Room at O-1F23, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD. Copies may be purchased at current rates from the U.S. Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 370892, Washington, DC 20402-9328 (telephone (202)512-2249); or from the National Technical Information Service by writing NTIS at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

However, the general public should note that the NRC welcomes public participation. Comments on any aspect of the Environmental Assessment may be submitted to the NRC as indicated under the ADDRESSES heading.

The NRC has sent a copy of this notice of proposed rulemaking, which includes the environmental assessment, to every State Liaison Officer and requested their comments. It may be examined at the NRC Public Document Room, O-1F23, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD. Single copies are available from Clark Prichard, telephone (301) 415- 6203, e-mail, cwp@nrc.gov, of the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement

This proposed rule amends information collection requirements contained in 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, and 70 that are subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq). These information collection requirements have been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review and approval. Existing requirements were approved by the Office of Management and Budget, approval number(s) 3150-____.

The burden to the public for the information collections in 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, and 70 is estimated to average 80-160 hours per response. This includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the information collection. The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is seeking public comment on the potential impact of the information collections contained in the proposed rule and on the following issues:

1. Is the proposed information collection necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the NRC, including whether the information will have practical

utility?

2. Is the estimate of burden accurate?

3. Is there a way to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected?

4. How can the burden of the information collection be minimized, including the use of automated collection techniques?

Send comments on any aspect of these proposed information collections, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the Records Management Branch (T-6 E6), U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, or by Internet electronic mail at BJS1@NRC.GOV; and to the Desk Officer, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, NEOB-10202, (3150-[OMB approval number(s) with revised information collection requirements]), Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

Comments to OMB on the information collections or on the above issues should be submitted 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.

Public Protection Notification

If a means used to impose an information collection does not display a currently valid OMB control number, the NRC may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to

respond to, the information collection.

Regulatory Analysis

The Commission has prepared a draft regulatory analysis on this proposed regulation. The analysis examines the costs and benefits of the alternatives considered by the Commission.

The Commission requests public comment on the draft regulatory analysis. Comments on the draft analysis may be submitted to the NRC as indicated under the ADDRESSES heading. The analysis is available for inspection in the NRC Public Document Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD. Single copies of the regulatory analysis are available from Clark Prichard, telephone (301) 415-6203, e-mail, cwp@nrc.gov of the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

Regulatory Flexibility Certification

In accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), the Commission certifies that this rule would not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Some licensees affected by this proposed action may fall within the definition of "small entities" set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act or the Small Business Size Standards set out in regulations issued by the Small Business Administration at 13 CFR Part 121. However, while the proposed rule would change the financial assurance requirements for these licensees, a licensee may base its financial assurance on a facility-specific decommissioning cost estimate. No licensee would be required to provide financial assurance in excess of what is needed to cover decommissioning costs.

Increases in financial assurance amounts required are only the amounts necessary to maintain adequate financial assurance to cover increased decommissioning costs. The regulatory analysis cited for this proposed action contains estimates of cost impacts on different types of licensees.

The NRC is seeking public comment on the potential impact of the proposed rule on small entities. The NRC particularly desires comment from small entities (i.e., small businesses, small organizations, and small jurisdictions under the Regulatory Flexibility Act) as to how the proposed regulations will affect them and how the regulations may be tiered or otherwise modified to impose less stringent requirements on small entities while still adequately protecting the public health and safety. Those small entities that offer comments on how the regulations could be modified should specifically discuss--

(a) The size of their business and how the proposed regulations would result in a significant economic burden upon them as compared to large organizations in the same business community.

(b) How the proposed regulations could be modified to take into account their differing needs or capabilities.

(c) The benefits that would accrue, or the detriments that would be avoided, if the proposed regulations were modified as suggested by the commenter.

(d) How the proposed regulations, as modified, would more closely equalize the impact of NRC regulations or create more equal access to the benefits of Federal programs as opposed to providing special advantages to any individuals or groups; and

(e) How the proposed regulations, as modified, would still adequately protect the public health and safety.

The comments should be sent to the Secretary of the Commission, U.S. Nuclear

Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, Attn: Rulemakings and Adjudications Staff.

Backfit Analysis

There are no backfit requirements in 10 CFR Parts 30 and 40, and, in accordance with the effective date note regarding implementation of §70.76, the provisions of 10 CFR 70.76 on backfitting have not yet gone into effect. Therefore, a backfit analysis is not required. However, the burdens and the benefits associated with this proposed rule are addressed in this notice and in the Regulatory Analysis.

List of Subjects

10 CFR Part 30

Byproduct material, Criminal penalties, Government contracts, Intergovernmental relations, Isotopes, Nuclear materials, Radiation protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

10 CFR Part 40

Criminal penalties, Government contracts, Hazardous materials transportation, Nuclear materials, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Source material, Uranium.

10 CFR Part 70

Criminal penalties, Hazardous materials transportation, Material control and accounting,

Nuclear materials, Packaging and containers, Radiation protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Scientific equipment, Security measures, Special nuclear material.

For the reasons set out in the preamble and under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended; the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended; and 5 U.S.C. 553; the NRC is proposing to adopt the following amendments to 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, and 70.

PART 30-RULES OF GENERAL APPLICABILITY TO DOMESTIC LICENSING OF BYPRODUCT MATERIAL

1. The authority citation for Part 30 continues to read as follows:

AUTHORITY: Secs. 81, 82, 161, 182, 183, 186, 68 Stat. 935, 948, 953, 954, 955, as amended, sec. 234, 83 Stat. 444, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2111, 2112, 2201, 2232, 2233, 2236, 2282); secs. 201, as amended, 202, 206, 88 Stat. 1242, as amended, 1244, 1246 (42 U.S.C.5841, 5842, 5846).

Section 30.7 also issued under Pub. L. 95-601, sec. 10, 92 Stat. 2951 as amended by Pub. L. 102-486, sec. 2902, 106 Stat. 3123, (42 U.S.C. 5851). Section 30.34(b) also issued under sec.184, 68 Stat. 954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2234). Section 30.61 also issued under sec. 187, 68 Stat. 955 (42 U.S.C. 2237).

2. In § 30.4, a definition is added to read as follows:

§ 30.4 Definitions.

* * * * *

Waste broker means any licensee that collects or accepts radioactive material from other entities for the purpose of processing, compaction, repackaging, or otherwise preparing it for disposal, or for storage.

* * * * *

3. In § 30.35, paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 30.35 Financial assurance and recordkeeping for decommissioning.

(a)(1) Each applicant for a specific license authorizing possession and use of unsealed byproduct material of half-life greater than 120 days and in quantities exceeding 10^5 times the applicable quantities set forth in appendix B to part 30 shall submit a decommissioning funding plan as described in paragraph (e) of this section. The decommissioning funding plan must also be submitted when a combination of isotopes is involved if R divided by 10^5 is greater than 1 (unity rule), where R is defined here as the sum of the ratios of the quantity of each isotope to the applicable value in appendix B to part 30.

(2) Each holder of, or applicant for, any specific license authorizing possession and use of sealed sources or plated foils of half-life greater than 120 days and in quantities exceeding 10^{12} times the applicable quantities set forth in appendix B to part 30 (or when a combination of isotopes is involved if R, as defined in § 30.35(a)(1), divided by 10^{12} is greater than 1), shall submit a decommissioning funding plan as described in paragraph (e) of this section.

* * * * *

4. In § 30.35, paragraph (c)(2) is revised to read as follows:

§ 30.35 Financial assurance and recordkeeping.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) Each holder of a specific license issued before July 27, 1990, and of a type described in paragraph (a) of this section shall submit, on or before July 27, 1990, a decommissioning funding plan as described in paragraph (e) of this section or a certification of financial assurance for decommissioning in an amount at least equal to $1,125,000 in accordance with the criteria set forth in this section. If the licensee submits the certification of financial assurance rather than a decommissioning funding plan, the licensee shall include a decommissioning funding plan in any application for license renewal.

* * * * *

5. In § 30.35, new paragraph (c)(5) is added, and paragraphs (d) and (e) are revised to read as follows:

§ 30.35 Financial assurance and recordkeeping.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(5) Waste brokers, i.e., each applicant or holder of a specific license that collects or accepts radioactive material from other entities for the purpose of processing, compaction, repackaging, or otherwise preparing it for disposal, or for storage, must provide financial assurance in an

amount based on a decommissioning funding plan as described in paragraph (e) of this section. The decommissioning funding plan must include the cost of disposal of the maximum amount (curies) of radioactive material permitted by license, and the cost of disposal of the maximum quantity, by volume, of radioactive material present at the licensee's facility at any time, in addition to the cost to remediate the licensee's site to meet the license termination criteria of 10 CFR Part 20.

(d) Table of required amounts of financial assurance for decommissioning by quantity of material. Licensees having possession limits exceeding the upper bounds of this table must base financial assurance on a decommissioning funding plan.

greater than 10^4 but less than or equal to 10^5 times the applicable quantities of appendix B to part 30 in unsealed form. (For a combination of isotopes, if R, as defined in §30.35(a)(1), divided by 10^4 is greater than 1 but R divided by 10^5 is less than or equal to 1). $1,125,000

greater than 10^3 but less than or equal to 10^4 times the applicable quantities of appendix B to part 30 in unsealed form. (For a combination of isotopes, if R, as defined in §30.35(a)(1), divided by 10^3 is greater than 1 but R divided by 10^4 is less than or equal to 1). $225,000

greater than 10^{10} but less than or equal to 10^{12} times the applicable quantities of appendix B to part 30 in sealed sources or plated foils. (For a combination of isotopes, if R, as defined in §30.35(a)(1), divided by 10^{10} is greater than 1, but R divided by 10^{12} is less than or equal to 1). $113,000

(e) Each decommissioning funding plan must contain a cost estimate for decommissioning and a description of the method of assuring funds for decommissioning from paragraph (f) of this section, including means for adjusting cost estimates and associated funding levels periodically over the life of the facility. Cost estimates must be adjusted at intervals not to exceed three years. The decommissioning funding plan must also contain a certification by the licensee that financial assurance for decommissioning has been provided in the amount of the cost estimate for decommissioning and a signed original of the financial

instrument obtained to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (f) of this section.

* * * * *

PART 40 - DOMESTIC LICENSING OF SOURCE MATERIAL

6. The authority citation for Part 40 continues to read as follows:

AUTHORITY: Secs. 62, 63, 64, 65, 81, 161, 182, 183, 186, 68 Stat. 932, 933, 935, 948, 953, 954, 955, as amended, secs. 11e(2),83, 84, Pub. L. 95-604, 92Stat. 3033, as amended, 3039, sec. 234, 83 Stat. 444, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2014(e)(2), 2092, 2093, 2094,2095, 2111, 2113, 2114, 2201, 2232, 2233, 2236, 2282); sec. 274, Pub. L. 86-373, 73 Stat. 688 (42 U.S.C. 2021); secs. 201, as amended, 202, 206, 88 Stat. 1242, as amended, 1244, 1246 (42 U.S.C. 5841, 5842, 5846); sec. 275, 92 Stat. 3021, as amended by Pub. L. 97-415, 96 Stat. 2067 (42 U.S.C. 2022); sec. 193, 104 Stat. 2835, as amended by Pub. L. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321, 1321-349 (42 U.S.C. 2243).

Section 40.7 also issued under Pub. L. 95-601, sec. 10, 92 Stat. 2951 (42 U.S.C. 5851). Section 40.31(g) also issued under sec. 122, 68 Stat. 939 (42 U.S.C. 2152). Section 40.46 also issued under sec. 184, 68 Stat. 954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2234). Section 40.71 also issued under sec. 187, 68 Stat. 955 (42 U.S.C. 2237).

7. In § 40.36, paragraphs (b)(2), (c)(2), and (d) are revised to read as follows:

§ 40.36 Financial assurance and recordkeeping for decommissioning.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) Submit a certification that financial assurance for decommissioning has been provided in the amount of $225,000 using one of the methods described in paragraph (e) of this section. For an applicant, this certification may state that the appropriate assurance will be obtained after the application has been approved and the license issued but before the receipt of licensed material. If the applicant defers execution of the financial instrument until after the license has been issued, a signed original of the financial instrument obtained to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (e) of this section must be submitted to NRC prior to receipt of licensed material. If the applicant does not defer execution of the financial instrument , the applicant shall submit to NRC, as part of the certification, a signed original of the financial instrument obtained to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (e) of this section.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) Each holder of a specific license issued before July 27, 1990, and of a type described in paragraph (a) of this section shall submit, on or before July 27, 1990, a decommissioning funding plan as described in paragraph (d) of this section or a certification of financial assurance for decommissioning in an amount at least equal to $1,125,000 in accordance with the criteria set forth in this section. If the licensee submits the certification of financial assurance rather than a decommissioning funding plan, the licensee shall include a decommissioning funding plan in any application for license renewal.

* * * * *

(d) Each decommissioning funding plan must contain a cost estimate for decommissioning and a description of the method of assuring funds for decommissioning from paragraph (e) of this section, including means for adjusting cost estimates and associated

funding levels periodically over the life of the facility. Cost estimates must be adjusted at intervals not to exceed three years. The decommissioning funding plan must also contain a certification by the licensee that financial assurance for decommissioning has been provided in the amount of the cost estimate for decommissioning and a signed original of the financial instrument obtained to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (e) of this section.

* * * * *

PART 70 - DOMESTIC LICENSING OF SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL

8. The authority citation for Part 70 continues to read as follows:

AUTHORITY: Secs. 51, 53, 161, 182, 183, 68 Stat. 929, 930, 948, 953, 954, as amended, sec. 234, 83 Stat. 444, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 2071, 2073, 2201, 2232, 2233, 2282, 2297f); secs. 201, as amended, 202, 204, 206, 88 Stat. 1242, as amended, 1244, 1245, 1246 (42 U.S.C. 5841, 5842, 5845, 5846). Sec. 193, 104 Stat. 2835 as amended by Pub.L. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321, 1321-349 (42 U.S.C. 2243).

Sections 70.1(c) and 70.20a(b) also issued under secs. 135, 141, Pub. L. 97-425, 96 Stat. 2232, 2241 (42 U.S.C. 10155, 10161). Section 70.7 also issued under Pub. L. 95-601, sec. 10, 92 Stat. 2951 (42 U.S.C. 5851). Section 70.21(g) also issued under sec. 122, 68 Stat. 939 (42 U.S.C. 2152). Section 70.31 also issued under sec. 57d, Pub. L. 93-377, 88 Stat. 475 (42 U.S.C. 2077). Sections 70.36 and 70.44 also issued under sec. 184, 68 Stat. 954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2234). Section 70.81 also issued under secs. 186, 187, 68 Stat. 955 (42 U.S.C. 2236, 2237). Section 70.82 also issued under sec. 108, 68 Stat. 939, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2138).

9. In § 70.25, paragraphs (c)(2), (d), and (e) are revised to read as follows:

§ 70.25 Financial assurance and recordkeeping for decommissioning.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) Each holder of a specific license issued before July 27, 1990, and of a type described in paragraph (a) of this section shall submit, on or before July 27, 1990, a decommissioning funding plan as described in paragraph (e) of this section or a certification of financial assurance for decommissioning in an amount at least equal to $1,125,000 in accordance with the criteria set forth in this section. If the licensee submits the certification of financial assurance rather than a decommissioning funding plan, the licensee shall include a decommissioning funding plan in any application for license renewal.

* * * * *

(d) Table of required amounts of financial assurance for decommissioning by quantity of material. Licensees having possession limits exceeding the upper bounds of this table must base financial assurance on a decommissioning funding plan.

greater than 10^4 but less than or equal to 10^5 times the applicable quantities of appendix B to part 30. (For a combination of isotopes, if R, as defined in §70.25(a), divided by 10^4 is greater

than 1but R divided by 10^5 is less than or equal to 1.) $1,125,000

greater than 10^3 but less than or equal to 10^4 times the applicable quantities of appendix B to part 30. (For a combination of isotopes, if R, as defined in §70.25(a), divided by 10^3 is greater than 1but R divided by 10^4 is less than or equal to 1.) $225,000

(e) Each decommissioning funding plan must contain a cost estimate for decommissioning and a description of the method of assuring funds for decommissioning from paragraph (f) of this section, including means for adjusting cost estimates and associated funding levels periodically over the life of the facility. Cost estimates must be adjusted at intervals not to exceed three years. The decommissioning funding plan must also contain a certification by the licensee that financial assurance for decommissioning has been provided in the amount of the cost estimate for decommissioning and a signed original of the financial instrument obtained to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (f) of this section.

* * * * *

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this_____ day of_____, 2002.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

_____
Annette Vietti-Cook,
Secretary of the Commission.