



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

September 23, 1996

*Our
Comments*

MEMORANDUM TO: Margaret V. Federline, Acting Director
Division of Waste Management, NMSS

FROM: Donald A. Cool, Director
Division of Industrial and
Medical Nuclear Safety, NMSS *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: CONCURRENCE ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE LETTER
CONCERNING THE DECOMMISSIONING TIMELINESS
RULE

We have reviewed your proposed administrative letter concerning compliance with the decommissioning timeliness rule and we have several comments that need to be resolved before we can concur. Our comments are attached.

ATTACHMENT: As stated

Contact: Kevin Ramsey, NMSS
(301) 415-7887

9609250319-XA

IMNS COMMENTS ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE LETTER
CONCERNING COMPLIANCE WITH THE TIMELINESS RULE

Contact: Kevin Ramsey
415-7887

✓ 1. The second paragraph of the background section should be revised to read as follows:

NRC is issuing this letter to assure that licensees are aware of their responsibilities under the Timeliness Rule and methods acceptable to NRC of fulfilling their responsibilities.

58-50
2. The first and second paragraphs of the discussion section are confusing and not very helpful. The discussion should begin with a simple explanation of the requirements for submitting (1) an initial notification, (2) a decommissioning plan, and (3) a final demonstration that the premises are suitable for release. This should be followed by a simple explanation of the cases discussed in Attachment 1. The discussion of possession-only licenses should be moved to Attachment 1 with the other special cases.

✓ 3. The last sentence in the first paragraph on page 2 is incorrect. It states that the timeliness criteria do not apply to Part 72 licenses even though the rule added timeliness criteria to Part 72. The letter should state that the timeliness criteria in Part 72 differ from the criteria in the other parts because the principal activity of Part 72 licenses is the storage of spent reactor fuel and storage is not considered a principal activity under Parts 30, 40, and 70.

OK in letters
but didn't change
Section 5.A in Attachment 1.
4. The discussion of possession-only licenses on page 2 and in Attachment 1 is confusing. The letter should simply state that "licensees holding possession-only licenses (also known as storage-only licenses) must comply with the schedular requirements of the timeliness rule regardless of the expiration dates on their licenses. The rule requires licensees holding possession-only licenses to either proceed with decommissioning or justify why they should be permitted to continue storing radioactive material. Licensees that believe they have already submitted adequate justification may wish to confirm that understanding with their licensing office."

✓ 5. We believe the brief mention of burial grounds the Background section and in item (2) on page 1 of Attachment 1 is likely to be misinterpreted by licensees that closed their burial sites many years ago. The letter should refer the reader to Section 5.B in Attachment 1. Section 5.B should be expanded to explain that a licensee with a burial site closed and unused since August 15, 1994 is required to notify NRC no later than October 15, 1996 that it has an outdoor area unused for the last 24 months. The licensee will then need to demonstrate the acceptability of the burial site or begin remediating the site.

NOTE: Paragraph 5.B in Attachment 1 should refer to Information Notice 96-47, not 96-40.

6 ✓

The second paragraph on page 2 of Attachment 1 should be revised to read as follows:

"...then the 24-month ~~time~~ period of inactivity is considered to begin on August 15, 1994, and the licensee must notify NRC by October 15, 1996. Any licensee that decided to permanently cease principal activities after August 15, 1994, should have notified NRC within 60 days of the decision. If you discover that you missed one of these notification deadlines, you should immediately notify the appropriate NRC regional office."

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The following discussion should be added to Paragraph 5.C in Attachment 1:

"The permanent cessation of principal activities in an individual room or laboratory may require the licensee to notify NRC if no other licensed activities are being performed in the building. Licensees should note that even if licensed activities are being performed in other parts of the building, they are required to keep a list of restricted (and formerly restricted) areas pursuant to 10 CFR 30.35(g)(3). Inspectors will review these lists to identify individual rooms that have been released, and verify that the rooms have been properly decommissioned."

8 ✓

Paragraph 5.D in Attachment 1, should begin by informing the reader of the typographical error in 40.42(1). The discussion should then use the correct section numbers to explain the exemptions for mills.

9.

The discussion of temporary job sites in Section 5.E of Attachment 1 is unclear. We understand your position to be that licensees operating at temporary job sites typically will not be required to notify NRC because it is unlikely that they will satisfy any of the notification criteria in 30.36(d), 40.42(d), or 70.38(d). Under the most likely criteria in paragraph (d)(2) of these sections, licensees are required to notify NRC only if the site, building, or outdoor area is contaminated. We agree with this position but it should be clearly stated in the letter.

50-50

We have a more general concern that there may be confusion concerning when licensees should notify NRC under 30.36(d)(2), 40.42(d)(2), and 70.38(d)(2). We believe that licensees should notify NRC if there is any radioactive material present that would make the premises unsuitable for release. However, the rule refers to residual contamination and it is unclear whether the presence of sealed sources or bulk materials without other contamination is considered reportable. A clear position on this issue should be provided. Please note that a generic letter is required to provide staff technical or policy positions not previously communicated or broadly understood.

How Nuclear
how this will
be addressed. →

10 ✓

The last paragraph on page 2 should read, "If you have any questions about this letter, please contact one of the contacts listed below or

the appropriate regional office." The contacts should be listed below the signature as follows:

Contacts: John T. Buckley, NMSS
(301) 415-6607
Internet: jtb@nrc.gov

David N. Fauver, NMSS
(301) 415-6625
Internet: dnf@nrc.gov

- ✓ 11. The attachments at the bottom of page 2 should include an Attachment 5 titled "List of Recently Issued Administrative Letters." This list will be provided by NRR when they assign the serial number to the letter.
- ✓ 12. Each of the attachments should have the following page header in the upper right corner of each page:

Attachment #
AL 96-
October , 1996
Page # of #

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
OFFICE OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

September 13, 1996

NRC ADMINISTRATIVE LETTER 96-77: COMPLIANCE WITH THE RULE "TIMELINESS IN DECOMMISSIONING OF MATERIAL FACILITIES"

Addressees:

All material and fuel cycle (10 CFR Parts 30, 40, 70 and 72) Licensees.

Purpose:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is issuing this administrative letter to inform addressees of their responsibility to comply with the requirements of the Rule, "Timeliness in Decommissioning of Material Facilities" (59 FR 36026-36040, July 15, 1994). This administrative letter highlights applicable compliance dates for many Licensees (August 15, 1996; September 15, 1996; and October 15, 1996) and does not transmit any new requirements or staff positions. No specific action or written response is required.

Background:

The Rule, "Timeliness in Decommissioning of Material Facilities," (known hereafter as Timeliness Rule) amended 10 CFR Parts 2, 30, 40, 70, and 72, and established definitive criteria for timely decommissioning upon termination of operations. The Timeliness Rule applies to decommissioning of the entire site at the end of all licensed activities at the site (i.e., "end-of-license" decommissioning) as well as separate buildings and outdoor areas (including inactive burial grounds) where licensed activities have ceased (i.e., "end-of-use") while licensed activities continue to be conducted at other site locations. The purpose of the Timeliness Rule is to avoid future problems and reduce potential risk to the public and environment which may result from delayed decommissioning of inactive facilities and sites. Specific concerns which prompted the decommissioning Timeliness Rule include the potential risk of safety practices becoming lax due to attrition of key personnel and lack of management interest at facilities once operations cease, as well as the potential for bankruptcy, corporate takeover, or other unforeseen changes in a company's financial status that may complicate or delay decommissioning.

NRC is issuing this letter due to a general concern that (1) Licensees are unaware of their responsibilities under the Timeliness Rule, and (2) Licensees are aware of their responsibilities under the Timeliness Rule but do not fully understand how to comply. This letter is intended to resolve these concerns.

Discussion:

The decommissioning and timeliness criteria apply to sites where (1) the Licensee has decided to permanently cease principal activities at the entire site or at any separate building or outdoor area, or (2) where no principal

activities have been conducted in such areas for a period of 24 months. Further, the criteria apply to all Licensees for whom the authorization to perform licensed activities has expired or been revoked. Decommissioning and timeliness criteria also apply to Broad Scope Licenses and to Possession Only Licenses (including possession for Storage Only Licenses). However, the Timeliness Rule criteria do not apply to individual rooms/laboratories of any license, including a Broad Scope License, unless the building in which the rooms/laboratories are located will no longer be used for licensed activity. Further, the criteria do not apply to Possession Only Licenses where storage was the original intent of the license, e.g., spent fuel storage licenses issued under 10 CFR Part 72.

Other Possession Only Licenses and Storage Only Licenses have been issued when Licensees have ceased or suspended operations for which the original license was issued. These licenses relax conditions that no longer apply because operations under the original license no longer take place. Licensees in such Possession Only or Storage Only status may not delay decommissioning without justification. Decommissioning activities proceeding under an approved decommissioning plan prior to the effective date of the Timeliness Rule are unaffected by the rule. Licensee sites, separate buildings or outdoor areas already released for unrestricted use in accordance with NRC release criteria (e.g., Action Plan to Ensure Timely Cleanup of Site Decommissioning Management Plan Sites; April 16, 1992; 57 FR 13389) are also unaffected by the rule.

Attachment 1 to this letter summarizes the requirements of the Timeliness Rule. Flowcharts to assist in determining compliance with the Timeliness Rule are provided as Attachments 2, 3, 4. However, due to the wide variability in licensing situations covered by this rule, the attachments should not be considered all inclusive.

This administrative letter requires no specific action or written response. If you have any questions about this letter, please contact John T. Buckley, at (301) 415-6607, David N. Fauver, at (301) 415-6625, or an NRC Regional Office.

Margaret V. Federline, Acting Director
Division of Waste Management
Office of Nuclear Material Safety
and Safeguards

Attachments:

1. Summary of Timeliness Rule Requirements
2. Flowchart for Determining Compliance - Timeliness Rule Case 1
3. Flowchart for Determining Compliance - Timeliness Rule Case 2
4. Flowchart for Determining Compliance - Timeliness Rule Case 3

SUMMARY OF TIMELINESS RULE REQUIREMENTS

1.0 Initiation of the Decommissioning Process

There are three occurrences that lead to the requirement for Licensees to notify NRC and to initiate the decommissioning process. These occurrences are:

(1) The license to conduct a *principal activity** has expired or been revoked. (* A *principal activity* is one which is essential to achieving the purpose for which a license was issued or amended. Storage during which no licensed material is accessed for use or disposal and activities incidental to decontamination or decommissioning are not principal activities.)

(2) The Licensee has made the decision to permanently cease principal activities, at the entire site or in any separate building or outdoor area, including inactive burial grounds (land used for waste disposal under 10 CFR § 20.302, § 20.304, or the current § 20.2002).

(3) There has been a 24 month duration in which no principal activities have been conducted under license at the site or at any separate building or outdoor area, including inactive burial grounds.

The Licensee must provide written notification to the NRC, per 10 CFR § 30.36, § 40.42, § 70.38, and § 72.54, within 60 days of the occurrence of any of the above. When a decommissioning plan is required, the written notification serves to initiate the decommissioning process and decommissioning must begin upon approval of the decommissioning plan. If no decommissioning plan is needed, the Licensee is to begin decommissioning within the 60 day notification period. The Licensee may request to delay initiation of the decommissioning process. This request must be provided to the NRC within 30 days of the occurrence of any of the above and contain justification for the proposed delay. Per 10 CFR § 30.36(e), § 40.42(e), § 70.38(e), and § 72.54(e)(1), the NRC may grant a request to delay or postpone initiation of the decommissioning process if the Commission determines that the relief is not detrimental to the public health and safety and is otherwise in the public interest. The decommissioning process is not initiated until NRC makes a determination on the request.

If there are multiple licenses at a site, the requirements of the Timeliness Rule apply to each individual license. In situations where a license has expired but principal activities will continue under other licenses in the same building or outdoor area, the Licensee would need to submit an alternative schedule request to delay decommissioning until all licensed activities are terminated in that building or outdoor area. This delay may be found to be acceptable by NRC provided the radioactive material from the expired license is not significantly migrating, the Licensee has sufficient financial assurance for decommissioning, and adequate controls are in place to ensure protection of the public and the environment.

If there are multiple activities authorized under the same license, the requirements of the Timeliness Rule apply to the license and not each individual activity, provided all licensed activities occur in the same separate building or outdoor area.

The effective date of the timeliness rule is August 15, 1994. If principal activities ceased and written notification was made to NRC prior to the effective date of the timeliness rule, then August 15, 1994 is considered to be the date for initiating the decommissioning process (date of notification), and no additional notification is required from the Licensee. If principal activities ceased prior to the effective date of the timeliness rule, but no written notification was submitted to the NRC, then the 24-month time period of inactivity is considered to be initiated on August 15, 1994, and the Licensee must provide written notification to NRC within 60 days of August 15, 1996. If principal activities ceased during the time period between August 15, 1994 and August 15, 1996, the Licensee should have notified the NRC within 60 days of cessation.

2.0 Decommissioning Plan Requirements

If the Licensee is required to submit a decommissioning plan per license condition or per 10 CFR Part 72.54, § 30.36(g), § 40.42(g), or § 70.38(g), then the plan must be submitted to NRC within 12 months of the notification date, unless the Licensee has submitted an alternate schedule request. Per 10 CFR § 30.36(g)(2), § 40.42(g)(2), § 70.38(g)(2), and § 72.54(f)(2), the NRC may approve an alternate schedule for the initiation of decommissioning, and thus for submittal of a decommissioning plan, if it determines that the alternative schedule is necessary to the effective conduct of decommissioning operations and presents no undue risk from radiation to public health and safety and is otherwise in the public interest. The decommissioning process is not initiated until NRC makes a determination on the request.

The decommissioning work scope at a limited number of sites may necessitate the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) per 10 CFR § 51.20, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The extensive analyses essential for the preparation of an EIS can result in an unavoidable delay in the submittal of a decommissioning plan, because it would not be prudent to develop a decommissioning plan until the EIS is completed and a record of decision has been issued by the Commission. The Licensee is still required to submit a request for an alternative schedule for submittal of the decommissioning plan, however, which must justify the delay.

In addition, some sites may require complex characterization of the site before a decommissioning plan can be prepared, and Licensees may not be able to meet the requirement for submittal within 12 months of notification. This situation would therefore be used as justification by the Licensee when requesting an alternative schedule for submittal of the decommissioning plan.

3.0 Decommissioning Schedule Requirements

If the Licensee is required to submit a decommissioning plan, then decommissioning must be initiated upon NRC approval of the plan. Decommissioning must be completed, including the submittal of a complete final survey report, and a request for license termination submitted as soon as practicable but no later than 24 months following the initiation of decommissioning, unless a delay or postponement has been requested by the Licensee and granted by NRC. (Note: The fee schedule for NRC review of decommissioning plans is presented in 10 CFR § 170.31.)

Decommissioning by a Licensee not required to submit a decommissioning plan must also be completed and a request for license termination submitted within 24 months of the initiation of decommissioning, unless a delay or postponement has been requested by the Licensee and granted by NRC.

The NRC may approve a request for an alternative schedule for the completion of decommissioning of the site or separate building or outdoor area, if it determines the alternative is warranted by consideration of: technological feasibility, existing waste disposal capacity, potential waste volume reduction or reduction in worker radiation exposure by allowing decay of short-lived radionuclides. Additionally, other site-specific factors that may be taken into consideration include regulatory requirements of other government agencies, lawsuits, groundwater treatment activities, monitored natural ground-water restoration, actions that could result in more environmental harm than deferred cleanup, and other factors beyond the control of the Licensee.

4.0 Completion of the Decommissioning Process

As the final step in decommissioning, the Licensee shall certify the disposition of all licensed material, including accumulated wastes, and conduct a radiation survey of the premises where the licensed activities were carried out and submit a report of the results of this survey or demonstrate that the premises are suitable for release in some other manner. This information must be submitted within the 24 month period after notification or approval of the decommissioning plan, if required, unless an alternate schedule has been approved. Specific licenses, including expired licenses, will be terminated by written notice to the Licensee when the Commission determines that radioactive material has been properly disposed, reasonable effort has been made to eliminate residual radioactive contamination, and a radiation survey has been performed, or other information is submitted by the Licensee, which demonstrates that the premises are suitable for release in accordance with NRC requirements.

5.0 Application of the Timeliness Rule to Special Cases

A. Possession Only Licenses

The requirements of the Timeliness Rule apply to Possession Only Licensees (including possession for Storage Only Licensees) except those Licensees where storage was the original intent of the license, e.g., spent fuel storage

licenses issued under 10 CFR Part 72. Possession Only Licenses and Storage Only Licenses have been issued when Licensees have ceased or suspended principal activities for which the original license was issued. These licenses generally relax conditions that no longer apply because operations under the original license no longer take place. Licensees in such Possession Only or Storage Only status may not delay decommissioning without justification.

B. On-site Disposals

Disposal sites approved under former 10 CFR § 20.304, § 20.302 and the current § 20.2002 at facilities licensed under 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, 70, and 72 are required to comply with the requirements of the Timeliness Rule. For additional information regarding compliance for on-site disposals see NRC Information Notice No. 96-40, titled, "Record Keeping, Decommissioning Notifications for Disposals Authorized Under Former 10 CFR 20.304, 20.302, and Current 20.2002."

C. Broad Scope Licenses

The requirements of the Timeliness Rule apply to Broad Scope Licensees regulated by 10 CFR part 33, "Specific Licenses of Broad Scope for Byproduct Material."

D. Uranium and Thorium Milling

Per §40.42(l), specific licenses for uranium and thorium milling are exempt from the provisions in the Timeliness Rule in 10 CFR 40.42(d)(4) for the 24 month period of inactivity, § 40.42(f) for the content of the decommissioning plan and § 40.42(g) for the timing of completion of the plan, with respect to the reclamation of tailings impoundments and/or disposal areas. [Note: Conforming changes are needed to change the criteria from § 40.42(f) and § 40.42(g) to § 40.42(g) and § 40.42(h), respectively.] The Timeliness Rule applies to the buildings and on-site areas other than the impoundment.

E. Temporary Job Sites

The rule applies to Licensees who conduct licensed activities at temporary jobsites (e.g., reactor component repair service; well logging; radiography; portable gauge use; mobile nuclear medicine service; field flood studies) and are licensed pursuant to 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, and 70. The rule also applies to Agreement State Licensees conducting licensed activities at temporary jobsites pursuant to the provisions for reciprocity in 10 CFR Part 150. Generally, operations conducted at temporary job sites do not result in site contamination and all radioactive materials are required to be removed at the completion of the licensed work. Hence, such operations, conducted in compliance with NRC regulations and license conditions, do not typically involve site decommissioning.

Further, NRC or Agreement State Licensees conducting licensed activities at temporary jobsites are not expected to notify NRC upon release of each jobsite under normal operations. These Licensees are, however, expected to comply

with applicable notification requirements, if significant contamination does occur (e.g., § 30.50 and § 39.77). In the event of site contamination, decommissioning may be required and compliance with the Timeliness Rule may be applicable. Such occurrences will, in general, be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

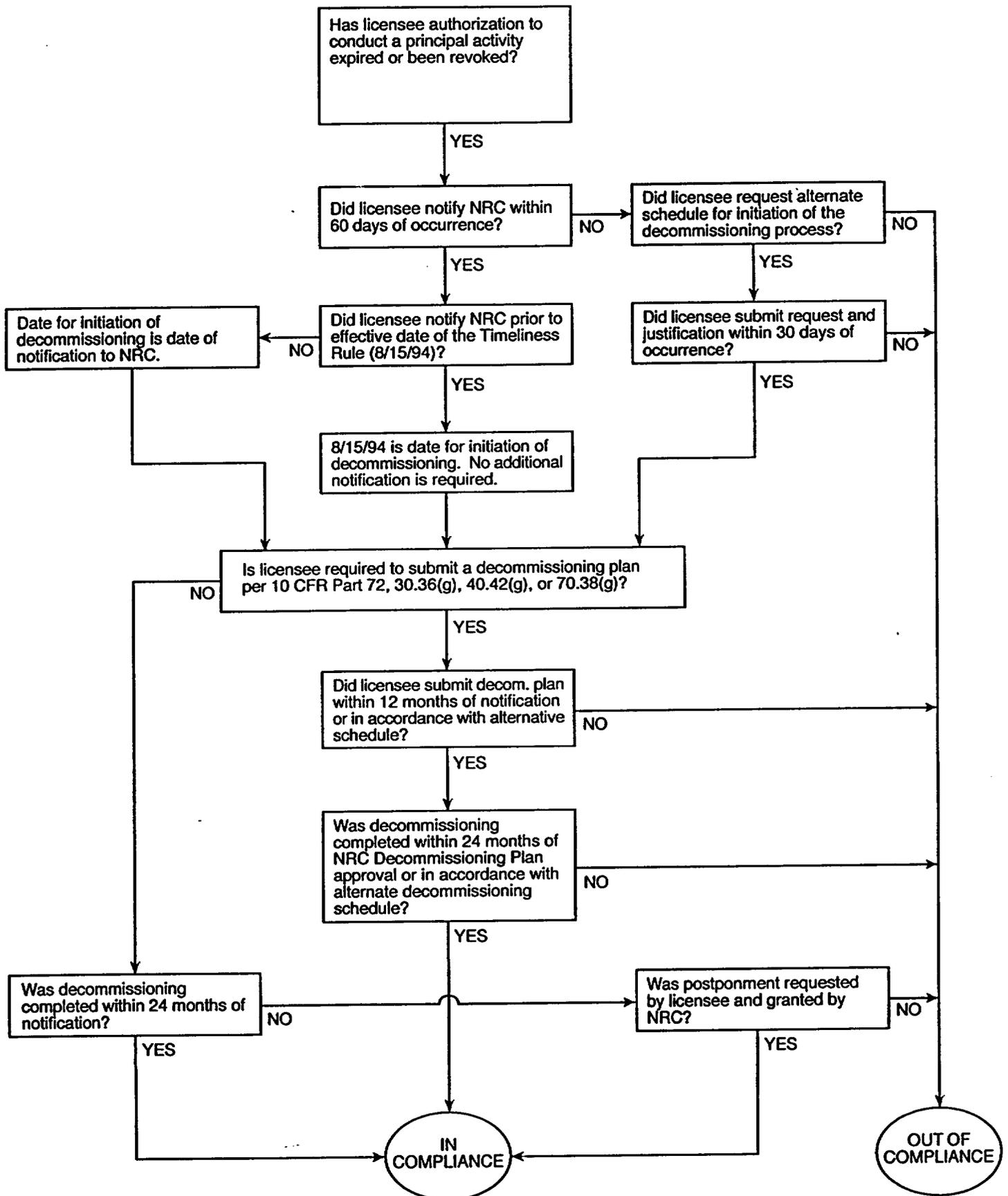
6.0 Enforcement

Failure to comply with the Timeliness Rule (failure to notify the NRC as required by regulation or license condition, failure to meet decommissioning standards, failure to complete decommissioning activities in accordance with regulation or license condition, or failure to meet required schedules without adequate justification) may be classified as a Severity Level III violation and may result in consideration of monetary civil penalties or other enforcement action as appropriate. NRC's enforcement policies are described in NUREG-1600, "General Statement of Policy and Procedures for NRC Enforcement Actions," published in July 1995.

Licensees who are currently out of compliance should take immediate corrective action. For guidance on corrective action see Information Notice 96-28, "Suggested Guidance Related to Development and Implementation of Corrective Action," dated May 1, 1996.

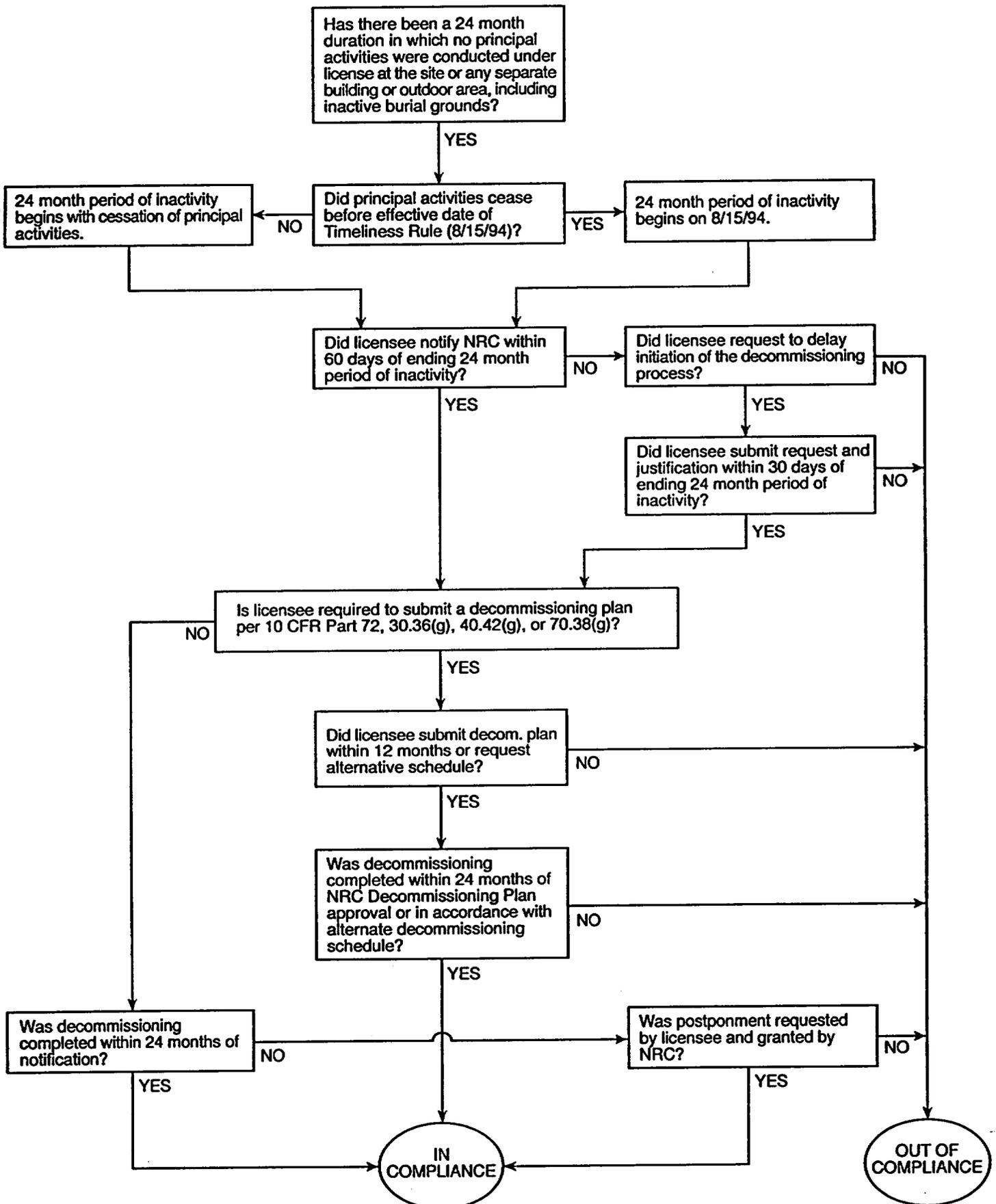
COMPLIANCE WITH DECOMMISSIONING TIMELINESS RULE

CASE 1



COMPLIANCE WITH DECOMMISSIONING TIMELINESS RULE

CASE 3



IMNS COMME'S

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
OFFICE OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

October 31, 1996

NRC ADMINISTRATIVE LETTER 96-??: COMPLIANCE WITH THE RULE "TIMELINESS IN DECOMMISSIONING OF MATERIAL FACILITIES"

Addressees:

All material and fuel cycle Licensees.

Purpose:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is issuing this administrative letter to inform addressees of their responsibility to comply with the requirements of the Rule, "Timeliness in Decommissioning of Material Facilities" (59 FR 36026-36040, July 15, 1994). This administrative letter highlights applicable compliance dates for many licensees (August 15, 1996; September 15, 1996; and October 15, 1996) and does not transmit any new requirements or staff positions. No specific action or written response is required.

Background:

The Rule, "Timeliness in Decommissioning of Material Facilities," (known hereafter as Timeliness Rule) amended 10 CFR Parts 2, 30, 40, 70, and 72, and established definitive criteria for timely decommissioning upon termination of operations. The Timeliness Rule establishes requirements for notifying the NRC of pending decommissioning actions and cessations in licensee operations, establishes requirements for when decommissioning plans need to be submitted, and establishes requirements for completing decommissioning activities. The regulations also allow licensees to request relief from the timing requirements where justified.

The Timeliness Rule applies to decommissioning of the entire site at the end of all licensed activities at the site (i.e., "end-of-license" decommissioning) as well as separate buildings and outdoor areas (including inactive burial grounds) where licensed activities have ceased (i.e., "end-of-use") while licensed activities continue to be conducted at other site locations. Section 5.B of Attachment 1 contains a discussion on the applicability of the Timeliness Rule to inactive burial grounds.

The purpose of the Timeliness Rule is to avoid future problems and reduce potential risk to the public and environment which may result from delayed decommissioning of inactive facilities and sites. Specific concerns which prompted the decommissioning Timeliness Rule include the potential risk of safety practices becoming lax due to attrition of key personnel and lack of management interest at facilities once operations cease, as well as the potential for bankruptcy, corporate takeover, or other unforeseen changes in a company's financial status that may complicate or delay decommissioning.

NRC is issuing this letter to assure that licensees are aware of their responsibilities under the Timeliness Rule and methods acceptable to NRC of fulfilling their responsibilities.

Discussion:

The decommissioning and timeliness criteria apply to sites where (1) the licensee has decided to permanently cease principal activities at the entire site or at any separate building or outdoor area, or (2) where no principal activities have been conducted in such areas for a period of 24 months. Further, the criteria apply to all licensees for whom the authorization to perform licensed activities has expired or been revoked. Decommissioning and timeliness criteria also apply to broad-scope licenses and to possession-only licenses (including possession for storage-only licenses). However, the timeliness criteria for possession-only licenses issued under 10 CFR Part 72 differ from the criteria from the criteria in Parts 30, 40, and 70 because the principal activity in Part 72 licenses is the storage of spent reactor fuel. The Timeliness Rule criteria do not apply to individual rooms/laboratories of any license, including a broad-scope license, unless the building in which the rooms/laboratories are located will no longer be used for licensed activity.

Other possession-only licenses and storage-only licenses have been issued when licensees have ceased or suspended operations for which the original license was issued. Licensees holding possession-only and storage-only licenses must comply with the schedular requirements of the Timeliness Rule regardless of the expiration dates on their licenses. The rule requires licensees holding possession-only and storage-only licenses to either proceed with decommissioning or justify why they should be permitted to continue storing radioactive material. Licensees that believe they have already submitted adequate justification may wish to confirm that understanding with their licensing office.

Attachment 1 to this letter provides a discussion of the Timeliness Rule requirements and addresses special cases including possession-only licenses, on-site disposals, broad-scope licenses, uranium and thorium milling, and temporary job sites. Flowcharts to assist in determining compliance with the Timeliness Rule are provided as Attachments 2, 3, 4. However, due to the wide variability in licensing situations covered by this rule, the attachments should not be considered all inclusive.

Contact

This administrative letter requires no specific action or written response. If you have any questions about this letter, please ~~contact~~ one of the contacts listed below or the appropriate Regional Office.

John T. Greeves, Director
Division of Waste Management
Office of Nuclear Material Safety
and Safeguards

Contacts: Timothy C. Johnson, NMSS
(301) 415-7299
Internet:tcj@nrc.gov

Attachments:

1. Summary of Timeliness Rule Requirements
2. Flowchart for Determining Compliance - Timeliness Rule Case 1
3. Flowchart for Determining Compliance - Timeliness Rule Case 2
4. Flowchart for Determining Compliance - Timeliness Rule Case 3
5. List of Recently Issued Administrative Letters

SUMMARY OF TIMELINESS RULE REQUIREMENTS

1.0 Initiation of the Decommissioning Process

There are three occurrences that lead to the requirement for licensees to notify NRC and to initiate the decommissioning process. These occurrences are:

(1) The license to conduct a *principal activity** has expired or been revoked. (* A *principal activity* is one which is essential to achieving the purpose for which a license was issued or amended. Storage during which no licensed material is accessed for use or disposal and activities incidental to decontamination or decommissioning are not principal activities.)

(2) The licensee has made the decision to permanently cease principal activities, at the entire site or in any separate building or outdoor area, including inactive burial grounds (land used for waste disposal under 10 CFR § 20.302, § 20.304, or the current § 20.2002).

(3) There has been a 24 month duration in which no principal activities have been conducted under license at the site or at any separate building or outdoor area, including inactive burial grounds.

The licensee must provide written notification to the NRC, per 10 CFR § 30.36, § 40.42, § 70.38, and § 72.54, within 60 days of the occurrence of any of the above. When a decommissioning plan is required, the written notification serves to initiate the decommissioning process and decommissioning must begin upon approval of the decommissioning plan. If no decommissioning plan is needed, the licensee is to begin decommissioning within the 60 day notification period. The Licensee may request to delay initiation of the decommissioning process. This request must be provided to the NRC within 30 days of the occurrence of any of the above and contain justification for the proposed delay. Per 10 CFR § 30.36(e), § 40.42(e), § 70.38(e), and § 72.54(e)(1), the NRC may grant a request to delay or postpone initiation of the decommissioning process if the Commission determines that the relief is not detrimental to the public health and safety and is otherwise in the public interest. The decommissioning process is not initiated until NRC makes a determination on the request.

If there are multiple licenses at a site, the requirements of the Timeliness Rule apply to each individual license. In situations where a license has expired but principal activities will continue under other licenses in the same building or outdoor area, the licensee would need to submit an alternative schedule request to delay decommissioning until all licensed activities are terminated in that building or outdoor area. This delay may be found to be acceptable by NRC provided the radioactive material from the

expired license is not significantly migrating, the licensee has sufficient financial assurance for decommissioning, and adequate controls are in place to ensure protection of the public and the environment.

If there are multiple activities authorized under the same license, the requirements of the Timeliness Rule apply to the license and not each individual activity, provided all licensed activities occur in the same separate building or outdoor area.

The effective date of the Timeliness Rule is August 15, 1994. If principal activities ceased and written notification was made to NRC prior to the effective date of the Timeliness Rule, then August 15, 1994 is considered to be the date for initiating the decommissioning process (date of notification), and no additional notification is required from the licensee. If principal activities ceased prior to the effective date of the Timeliness Rule, but no written notification was submitted to the NRC, then the 24-month period of inactivity is considered to begin on August 15, 1994, and the licensee should have provided written notification to NRC by October 15, 1996. Any licensee that decided to permanently cease principal activities after August 15, 1994, should have notified NRC within 60 days of the decision. If a licensee has missed one of these notification deadlines, they should immediately notify the appropriate NRC regional office.

2.0 Decommissioning Plan Requirements

If the licensee is required to submit a decommissioning plan per license condition or per 10 CFR Part 72.54, § 30.36(g), § 40.42(g), or § 70.38(g), then the plan must be submitted to NRC within 12 months of the notification date, unless the licensee has submitted an alternate schedule request. Per 10 CFR § 30.36(g)(2), § 40.42(g)(2), § 70.38(g)(2), and § 72.54(f)(2), the NRC may approve an alternate schedule for the initiation of decommissioning, and thus for submittal of a decommissioning plan, if it determines that the alternative schedule is necessary to the effective conduct of decommissioning operations and presents no undue risk from radiation to public health and safety and is otherwise in the public interest. The decommissioning process is not initiated until NRC makes a determination on the request.

The decommissioning work scope at a limited number of sites may necessitate the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) per 10 CFR § 51.20, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The extensive analyses essential for the preparation of an EIS can result in an unavoidable delay in the submittal of a decommissioning plan, because it would not be prudent to develop a decommissioning plan until the EIS is completed and a record of decision has been issued by the Commission. The licensee is still required to submit a request for an alternative schedule for submittal of the decommissioning plan, however, which must justify the delay.

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In addition, some sites may require complex characterization of the site before a decommissioning plan can be prepared, and licensees may not be able to meet the requirement for submittal within 12 months of notification. This situation would therefore be used as justification by the licensee when requesting an alternative schedule for submittal of the decommissioning plan.

3.0 Decommissioning Schedule Requirements

If the licensee is required to submit a decommissioning plan, then decommissioning must be initiated upon NRC approval of the plan. Decommissioning must be completed, including the submittal of a complete final survey report, and a request for license termination submitted as soon as practicable but no later than 24 months following the initiation of decommissioning, unless a delay or postponement has been requested by the licensee and granted by NRC. (Note: The fee schedule for NRC review of decommissioning plans is presented in 10 CFR § 170.31.)

Decommissioning by a licensee not required to submit a decommissioning plan must also be completed and a request for license termination submitted within 24 months of the initiation of decommissioning, unless a delay or postponement has been requested by the licensee and granted by NRC.

The NRC may approve a request for an alternative schedule for the completion of decommissioning of the site or separate building or outdoor area, if it determines the alternative is warranted by consideration of; technological feasibility, existing waste disposal capacity, potential waste volume reduction or reduction in worker radiation exposure by allowing decay of short-lived radionuclides. Additionally, other site-specific factors that may be taken into consideration include regulatory requirements of other government agencies, lawsuits, groundwater treatment activities, monitored natural ground-water restoration, actions that could result in more environmental harm than deferred cleanup, and other factors beyond the control of the licensee.

4.0 Completion of the Decommissioning Process

As the final step in decommissioning, the licensee shall certify the disposition of all licensed material, including accumulated wastes, and conduct a radiation survey of the premises where the licensed activities were carried out and submit a report of the results of this survey or demonstrate that the premises are suitable for release in some other manner. This information must be submitted within the 24 month period after notification or approval of the decommissioning plan, if required, unless an alternate schedule has been approved. Specific licenses, including expired licenses, will be terminated by written notice to the licensee when the Commission determines that radioactive material has been properly disposed, reasonable effort has been made to eliminate residual radioactive contamination, and a radiation survey has been performed, or other information is submitted by the

licensee, which demonstrates that the premises are suitable for release in accordance with NRC requirements.

5.0 Application of the Timeliness Rule to Special Cases

A. Possession-Only Licenses

The requirements of the Timeliness Rule apply to possession-only licensees (including possession for storage-only licensees) except those licensees where storage was the original intent of the license, e.g., spent fuel storage licenses issued under 10 CFR Part 72. Possession-only licenses and storage-only licenses have been issued when licensees have ceased or suspended principal activities for which the original license was issued. These licenses generally relax conditions that no longer apply because operations under the original license no longer take place. Licensees in such possession-only or storage-only status may not delay decommissioning without justification.

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Discussion
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B. On-Site Disposals

Disposal sites approved under former 10 CFR § 20.304, § 20.302 and the current § 20.2002 at facilities licensed under 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, 70, and 72 are required to comply with the requirements of the Timeliness Rule. Licensees with burial sites closed and unused since August 15, 1994, were required to notify the NRC no later than October 15, 1996, that it had an outdoor area unused for the last 24 months. Licensees will then need to demonstrate the acceptability of the burial site or begin remediating the site. For additional information regarding compliance for on-site disposals see NRC Information Notice No. 96-47, titled, "Record Keeping, Decommissioning Notifications for Disposals Authorized Under Former 10 CFR 20.304, 20.302, and Current 20.2002."

C. Broad-Scope Licenses

The requirements of the Timeliness Rule apply to broad-scope licensees regulated by 10 CFR part 33, "Specific Licenses of Broad Scope for Byproduct Material."

The permanent cessation of principal activities in an individual room or laboratory may require the licensee to notify NRC if no other licensed activities are being performed in the building. Licensees should note even if licensed activities are being performed in other parts of the building, they are required to keep a list of restricted (and formerly restricted) areas pursuant to 10 CFR 30.35(g)(3). Inspectors will review these lists to identify individual rooms that have been released, and verify that the rooms have been properly decommissioned.

D. Uranium and Thorium Milling

10 CFR 40.42(1) incorrectly states that uranium and thorium milling are exempt from § 40.42(f) and § 40.42(g) with respect to reclamation of tailings impoundments and/or waste disposal areas. These references should actually be § 40.42(g) and § 40.42(h), respectively. Conforming changes to the rule will be used to correct these typographical errors. Per §40.42(1), specific licenses for uranium and thorium milling are exempt from the provisions in the Timeliness Rule in 10 CFR 40.42(d)(4) for the 24 month period of inactivity, § 40.42(g) for the content of the decommissioning plan and § 40.42(h) for the timing of completion of the plan, with respect to the reclamation of tailings impoundments and/or disposal areas. The Timeliness Rule applies to the buildings and on-site areas other than the impoundment.

E. Temporary Job Sites

The Timeliness Rule applies to licensees who conduct licensed activities at temporary job sites (e.g., reactor component repair service; well logging; radiography; portable gauge use; mobile nuclear medicine service; field flood studies) and are licensed pursuant to 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, and 70. The rule also applies to Agreement State licensees conducting licensed activities at temporary job sites pursuant to the provisions for reciprocity in 10 CFR Part 150. Generally, operations conducted at temporary job sites do not result in site contamination and all radioactive materials are required to be removed at the completion of the licensed work. Hence, such operations, conducted in compliance with NRC regulations and license conditions, do not typically involve site decommissioning and, therefore, the Timeliness Rule provisions will not apply.

Further, NRC or Agreement State licensees conducting licensed activities at temporary job sites are not expected to notify NRC upon release of each job site under normal operations. These licensees are, however, expected to comply with applicable notification requirements, if significant contamination does occur (e.g., § 30.50 and § 39.77). In the event of site contamination, decommissioning may be required and compliance with the Timeliness Rule may be applicable. Such occurrences will, in general, be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

6.0 Enforcement

Failure to comply with the Timeliness Rule (failure to notify NRC as required by regulation or license condition, failure to meet decommissioning standards, failure to complete decommissioning activities in accordance with regulation or license condition, or failure to meet required schedules without adequate justification) may be classified as a Severity Level III violation and may result in consideration of monetary civil penalties or other enforcement action as appropriate. NRC's enforcement policies are described in NUREG-

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1600, "General Statement of Policy and Procedures for NRC Enforcement Actions," published in July 1995.

Licensees who are currently out of compliance should take immediate corrective action. For guidance on corrective action see Information Notice 96-28, "Suggested Guidance Related to Development and Implementation of Corrective Action," dated May 1, 1996.

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COVER SHEET FOR CORRESPONDENCE
USE THIS COVER SHEET TO PROTECT ORIGINALS OF
MULTI-PAGE CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
OFFICE OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

October 31, 1996

NRC ADMINISTRATIVE LETTER 96-??: COMPLIANCE WITH THE RULE "TIMELINESS IN
DECOMMISSIONING OF MATERIAL FACILITIES"

Addressees:

All material and fuel cycle Licensees.

Purpose:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is issuing this administrative letter to inform addressees of their responsibility to comply with the requirements of the Rule, "Timeliness in Decommissioning of Material Facilities" (59 FR 36026-36040, July 15, 1994). This administrative letter highlights applicable compliance dates for many licensees (August 15, 1996; September 15, 1996; and October 15, 1996) and does not transmit any new requirements nor staff positions. No specific action nor written response is required.

Background:

The Rule, "Timeliness in Decommissioning of Material Facilities" (known hereafter as Timeliness Rule) amended 10 CFR Parts 2, 30, 40, 70, and 72, and established definitive criteria for timely decommissioning upon termination of operations. The Timeliness Rule establishes requirements for notifying the NRC of pending decommissioning actions and cessations in licensee operations, establishes requirements for when decommissioning plans need to be submitted, and establishes requirements for completing decommissioning activities. The regulations also allow licensees to request relief from the timing requirements where justified.

The Timeliness Rule applies to decommissioning of the entire site at the end of all licensed activities at the site (i.e., "end-of-license" decommissioning) as well as of separate buildings and outdoor areas (including inactive burial grounds) where licensed activities have ceased (i.e., "end-of-use") while licensed activities continue to be conducted at other site locations. Section 5.B of Attachment 1 contains a discussion on the applicability of the Timeliness Rule to inactive burial grounds.

The purpose of the Timeliness Rule is to avoid future problems and reduce potential risk, to the public and environment, that may result from delayed decommissioning of inactive facilities and sites. Specific concerns that prompted the decommissioning Timeliness Rule include the potential risk of safety practices becoming lax because of attrition of key personnel and lack of management interest at facilities once operations cease, as well as the potential for bankruptcy, corporate takeover, or other unforeseen changes, in a company's financial status, that may complicate or delay decommissioning.

NRC is issuing this letter to ensure that licensees are aware of their responsibilities, under the Timeliness Rule, and are aware of methods of fulfilling their responsibilities, that NRC finds acceptable.

Discussion:

The decommissioning and timeliness criteria apply to sites where: (1) the licensee has decided to permanently cease principal activities at the entire site or at any separate building or outdoor area; or (2) no principal activities have been conducted in such areas for a period of 24 months. Further, the criteria apply to all licensees for whom the authorization to perform licensed activities has expired or been revoked. Decommissioning and timeliness criteria also apply to broad-scope licenses and to possession-only licenses (including possession for storage-only licenses). However, the timeliness criteria for possession-only licenses issued under 10 CFR Part 72 differ from the criteria in 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, and 70 because the principal activity in Part 72 licenses is the storage of spent reactor fuel. The Timeliness Rule criteria do not apply to individual rooms/laboratories of any license, including a broad-scope license, unless the building in which the rooms/laboratories are located will no longer be used for licensed activity.

Other possession-only licenses and storage-only licenses have been issued when licensees have ceased or suspended operations for which the original licenses were issued. Licensees holding possession-only and storage-only licenses must comply with the schedular requirements of the Timeliness Rule regardless of the expiration dates on their licenses. The Timeliness Rule requires licensees holding possession-only and storage-only licenses to either proceed with decommissioning or justify why they should be permitted to continue storing radioactive material. Licensees that believe they have already submitted adequate justification may wish to confirm that understanding with their licensing office.

Attachment 1 to this letter provides a discussion of the Timeliness Rule requirements and addresses special cases, including possession-only licenses, onsite disposals, broad-scope licenses, uranium and thorium milling, and temporary job sites. Flowcharts to assist in determining compliance with the Timeliness Rule are provided as Attachments 2, 3, and 4. However, because of the wide variability in licensing situations covered by this rule, the attachments should not be considered all-inclusive.

This administrative letter requires no specific action nor written response. If you have any questions about this letter, please contact the staff listed below or the appropriate Regional Office.

John T. Greeves, Director
Division of Waste Management
Office of Nuclear Material Safety
and Safeguards

Contact: Timothy C. Johnson, NMSS
(301) 415-7299
Internet:tcj@nrc.gov

Attachments:

1. Summary of Timeliness Rule Requirements
2. Compliance with Decommissioning - Timeliness Rule, Case 1
3. Compliance with Decommissioning - Timeliness Rule, Case 2
4. Compliance with Decommissioning - Timeliness Rule, Case 3
5. List of Recently Issued Administrative Letters

SUMMARY OF TIMELINESS RULE REQUIREMENTS

1.0 INITIATION OF THE DECOMMISSIONING PROCESS

There are three occurrences that lead to the requirement for licensees to notify the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and to initiate the decommissioning process. These occurrences are:

(1) The license to conduct a *principal activity* has expired or been revoked. (A *principal activity* is one that is essential to achieving the purpose for which a license was issued or amended. Storage during which no licensed material is accessed for use or disposal and activities incidental to decontamination or decommissioning are not principal activities.)

(2) The licensee has made the decision to permanently cease principal activities, at the entire site or in any separate building or outdoor area, including inactive burial grounds (land used for waste disposal under 10 CFR 20.302, 20.304, or the current 20.2002).

(3) There has been a 24-month duration in which no principal activities have been conducted under license at the site or at any separate building or outdoor area, including inactive burial grounds.

The licensee must provide written notification to NRC, per 10 CFR 30.36, 40.42, 70.38, and 72.54, within 60 days of the occurrence of any of the above. When a decommissioning plan is required, the written notification serves to initiate the decommissioning process and decommissioning must begin upon approval of the decommissioning plan. If no decommissioning plan is needed, the licensee is to begin decommissioning within the 60-day notification period. The licensee may request to delay initiation of the decommissioning process. This request must be provided to the NRC within 30 days of the occurrence of any of the above and contain justification for the proposed delay. Per 10 CFR 30.36(e), 40.42(e), 70.38(e), and 72.54(e)(1), NRC may grant a request to delay or postpone initiation of the decommissioning process if the Commission determines that the relief is not detrimental to the public health and safety and is otherwise in the public interest. The decommissioning process is not initiated until NRC makes a determination on the request.

If there are multiple licenses at a site, the requirements of the Timeliness Rule apply to each individual license. In situations where a license has expired but principal activities will continue under other licenses in the same building or outdoor area, the licensee would need to submit an alternative schedule request to delay decommissioning until all licensed activities are terminated in that building or outdoor area. NRC may find this delay acceptable provided that the radioactive material from the expired license is not significantly migrating, the licensee has sufficient financial

assurance for decommissioning, and adequate controls are in place to ensure protection of the public and the environment.

If there are multiple activities authorized under the same license, the requirements of the Timeliness Rule apply to the license and not each individual activity, provided all licensed activities occur in the same separate building or outdoor area.

The effective date of the Timeliness Rule was August 15, 1994. If principal activities ceased and written notification was made to NRC before the effective date of the Timeliness Rule, then August 15, 1994, is considered to be the date for initiating the decommissioning process (date of notification), and no additional notification is required from the licensee. If principal activities ceased before the effective date of the Timeliness Rule, but no written notification was submitted to the NRC, then the 24-month period of inactivity is considered to begin on August 15, 1994, and the licensee should have provided written notification to NRC by October 15, 1996. Any licensee that decided to permanently cease principal activities after August 15, 1994, should have notified NRC within 60 days of the decision. If a licensee has missed one of these notification deadlines, it should immediately notify the appropriate NRC regional office.

2.0 DECOMMISSIONING PLAN REQUIREMENTS

If the licensee is required to submit a decommissioning plan per license condition or per 10 CFR 72.54, 30.36(g), 40.42(g), or 70.38(g), then the plan must be submitted to NRC within 12 months of the notification date, unless the licensee has submitted an alternate schedule request. Per 10 CFR 30.36(g)(2), 40.42(g)(2), 70.38(g)(2), and 72.54(f)(2), NRC may approve an alternate schedule for the initiation of decommissioning, and thus for submittal of a decommissioning plan, if it determines that the alternative schedule is necessary to the effective conduct of decommissioning operations and presents no undue risk from radiation to public health and safety and is otherwise in the public interest. The decommissioning process is not initiated until NRC makes a determination on the request.

The decommissioning work scope at a limited number of sites may necessitate the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) per 10 CFR 51.20, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The extensive analyses essential for the preparation of an EIS can result in an unavoidable delay in the submittal of a decommissioning plan, because it would not be prudent to develop a decommissioning plan until the EIS is completed and a record of decision has been issued by the Commission. The licensee is still required to submit a request for an alternative schedule for submittal of the decommissioning plan, however, which must justify the delay.

In addition, a site may require complex characterization, before a decommissioning plan can be prepared, and a licensee may not be able to meet

the requirement for submittal within 12 months of notification. This situation would therefore be used as justification by the licensee when requesting an alternative schedule for submittal of the decommissioning plan.

3.0 DECOMMISSIONING SCHEDULE REQUIREMENTS

If the licensee is required to submit a decommissioning plan, then decommissioning must be initiated upon NRC approval of the plan. Decommissioning must be completed, including the submittal of a complete final survey report, and a request for license termination submitted as soon as practicable but no later than 24 months after the initiation of decommissioning, unless a delay or postponement has been requested by the licensee and granted by NRC. (Note: The fee schedule for NRC review of decommissioning plans is presented in 10 CFR 170.31.)

Decommissioning by a licensee not required to submit a decommissioning plan must also be completed and a request for license termination submitted within 24 months of the initiation of decommissioning, unless a delay or postponement has been requested by the licensee and granted by NRC.

NRC may approve a request for an alternative schedule for the completion of decommissioning of the site or separate building or outdoor area, if it determines the alternative is warranted by consideration of: technological feasibility; existing waste disposal capacity; potential waste volume reduction; or reduction in worker radiation exposure; by allowing decay of short-lived radionuclides. Additionally, other site-specific factors that may be taken into consideration include: regulatory requirements of other government agencies; lawsuits; groundwater treatment activities; monitored natural ground-water restoration; actions that could result in more environmental harm than deferred cleanup; and other factors beyond the control of the licensee.

4.0 COMPLETION OF THE DECOMMISSIONING PROCESS

As the final step in decommissioning, the licensee shall certify the disposition of all licensed material, including accumulated wastes, and conduct a radiation survey of the premises where the licensed activities were carried out and submit a report of the results of this survey or demonstrate that the premises are suitable for release in some other manner. This information must be submitted within the 24-month period after notification or approval of the decommissioning plan, if required, unless an alternate schedule has been approved. Specific licenses, including expired licenses, will be terminated by written notice to the licensee when the Commission determines that radioactive material has been properly disposed of, reasonable effort has been made to eliminate residual radioactive contamination, and a radiation survey has been performed, or other information is submitted, by the licensee, that demonstrates that the premises are suitable for release in accordance with NRC requirements.

5.0 APPLICATION OF THE TIMELINESS RULE TO SPECIAL CASES

5.1 Possession-Only Licenses

The requirements of the Timeliness Rule apply to possession-only licensees (including possession for storage-only licensees) except those licensees where storage was the original intent of the license (e.g., spent fuel storage licenses issued under 10 CFR Part 72). Possession-only licenses and storage-only licenses have been issued when licensees have ceased or suspended principal activities for which the original license was issued. These licenses generally relax conditions that no longer apply because operations under the original license no longer take place. The Timeliness Rule requires licensees holding possession-only or storage-only licenses to either proceed with decommissioning or justify why they should be permitted to continue storing radioactive material.

5.2 OnSite Disposals

Disposal sites approved under former 10 CFR 20.304, 20.302 and the current 20.2002 at facilities licensed under 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, 70, and 72 are required to comply with the requirements of the Timeliness Rule. Licensees with burial sites closed and unused since August 15, 1994, were required to notify NRC no later than October 15, 1996, that they had an outdoor area unused for the last 24 months. Licensees will then need to demonstrate the acceptability of the burial sites or begin remediating the sites. For additional information regarding compliance for on-site disposals see NRC Information Notice No. 96-47, entitled, "Record Keeping, Decommissioning Notifications for Disposals Authorized under Former 10 CFR 20.304, 20.302, and Current 20.2002."

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The requirements of the Timeliness Rule apply to broad-scope licensees regulated by 10 CFR Part 33, "Specific Licenses of Broad Scope for Byproduct Material."

The permanent cessation of principal activities in an individual room or laboratory may require the licensee to notify NRC if no other licensed activities are being performed in the building. Licensees should note even if licensed activities are being performed in other parts of the building that, they are required to keep lists of restricted (and formerly restricted) areas pursuant to 10 CFR 30.35(g)(3). Inspectors will review these lists to identify individual rooms that have been released, and verify that the rooms have been properly decommissioned.

5.4 Uranium and Thorium Milling

10 CFR 40.42(1) incorrectly states that uranium and thorium milling are exempt from 10 CFR 40.42(f) and 40.42(g) with respect to reclamation of tailings impoundments and/or waste disposal areas. These references should actually be 10 CFR 40.42(g) and 40.42(h), respectively. Conforming changes to the rule will be used to correct these typographical errors. Per 10 CFR 40.42(1), specific licenses for uranium and thorium milling are exempt from the provisions in the Timeliness Rule in: 10 CFR 40.42(d)(4), for the 24-month period of inactivity; 10 CFR 40.42(g), for the content of the decommissioning plan; and 10 CFR 40.42(h), for the timing of completion of the plan, with respect to the reclamation of tailings impoundments and/or disposal areas. The Timeliness Rule applies to the buildings and onsite areas other than the impoundment.

5.5 Temporary Job Sites

The Timeliness Rule applies to licensees who conduct licensed activities at temporary job sites (e.g., reactor component repair service; well logging; radiography; portable gauge use; mobile nuclear medicine service; field flood studies) and are licensed pursuant to 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, and 70. The rule also applies to Agreement State licensees conducting licensed activities at temporary job sites pursuant to the provisions for reciprocity in 10 CFR Part 150. Generally, operations conducted at temporary job sites do not result in site contamination and all radioactive materials are required to be removed at the completion of the licensed work. Hence, such operations, conducted in compliance with NRC regulations and license conditions, do not typically involve site decommissioning and, therefore, the Timeliness Rule provisions will not apply.

Further, NRC or Agreement State licensees conducting licensed activities at temporary job sites are not expected to notify NRC upon release of each job site under normal operations. These licensees are, however, expected to comply with applicable notification requirements, if significant contamination does occur (e.g., 10 CFR 30.50 and 39.77). In case of site contamination, decommissioning may be required and compliance with the Timeliness Rule may be applicable. Such occurrences will, in general, be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

6.0 ENFORCEMENT

Failure to comply with the Timeliness Rule may be classified as a Severity Level III violation and may result in consideration of monetary civil penalties or other enforcement action, as appropriate. Examples of noncompliance are: failure to notify NRC as required by regulation or license condition; failure to meet decommissioning standards; failure to complete decommissioning activities in accordance with regulation or license condition; and failure to meet required schedules without adequate justification. NRC's

Attachment 1

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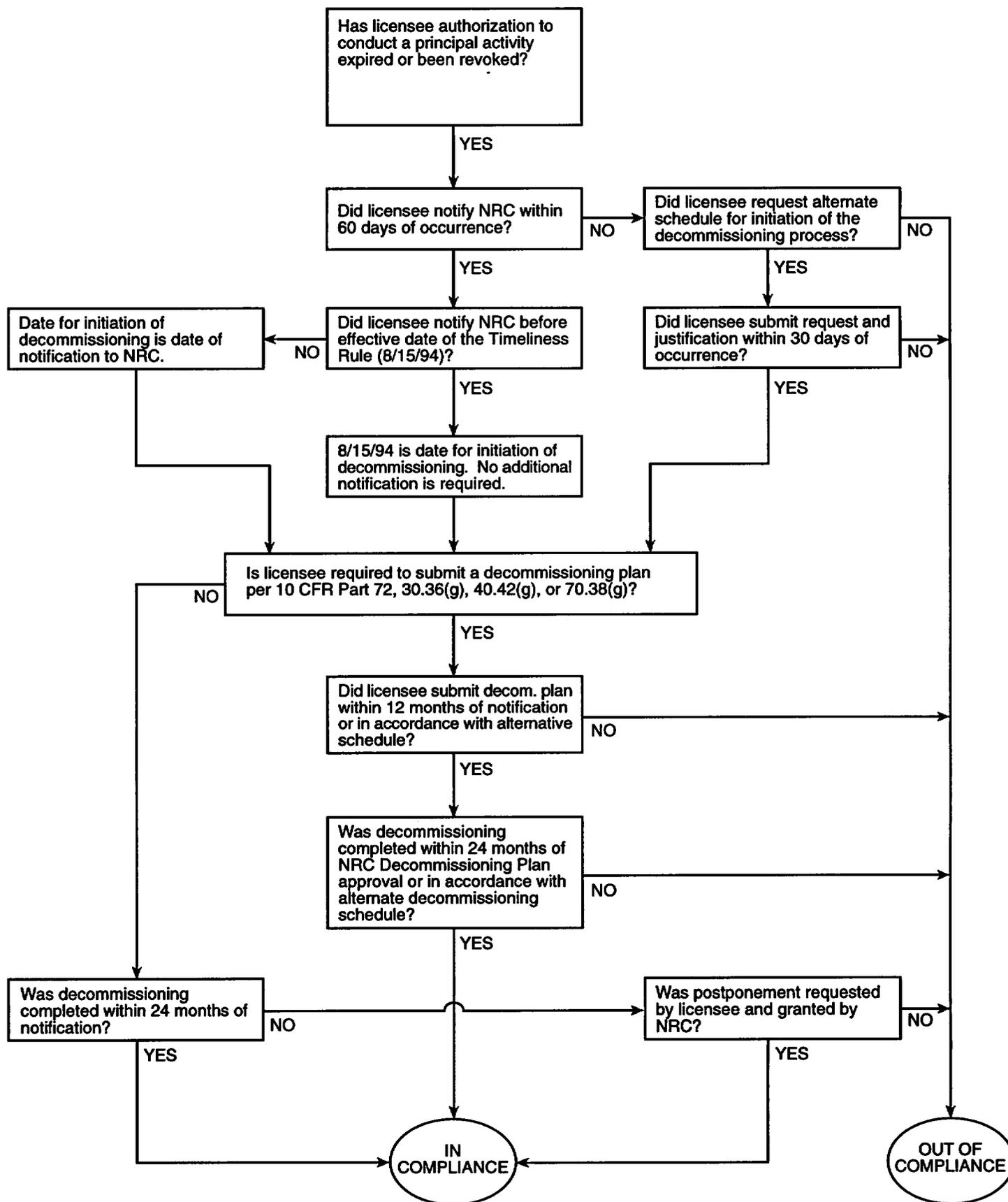
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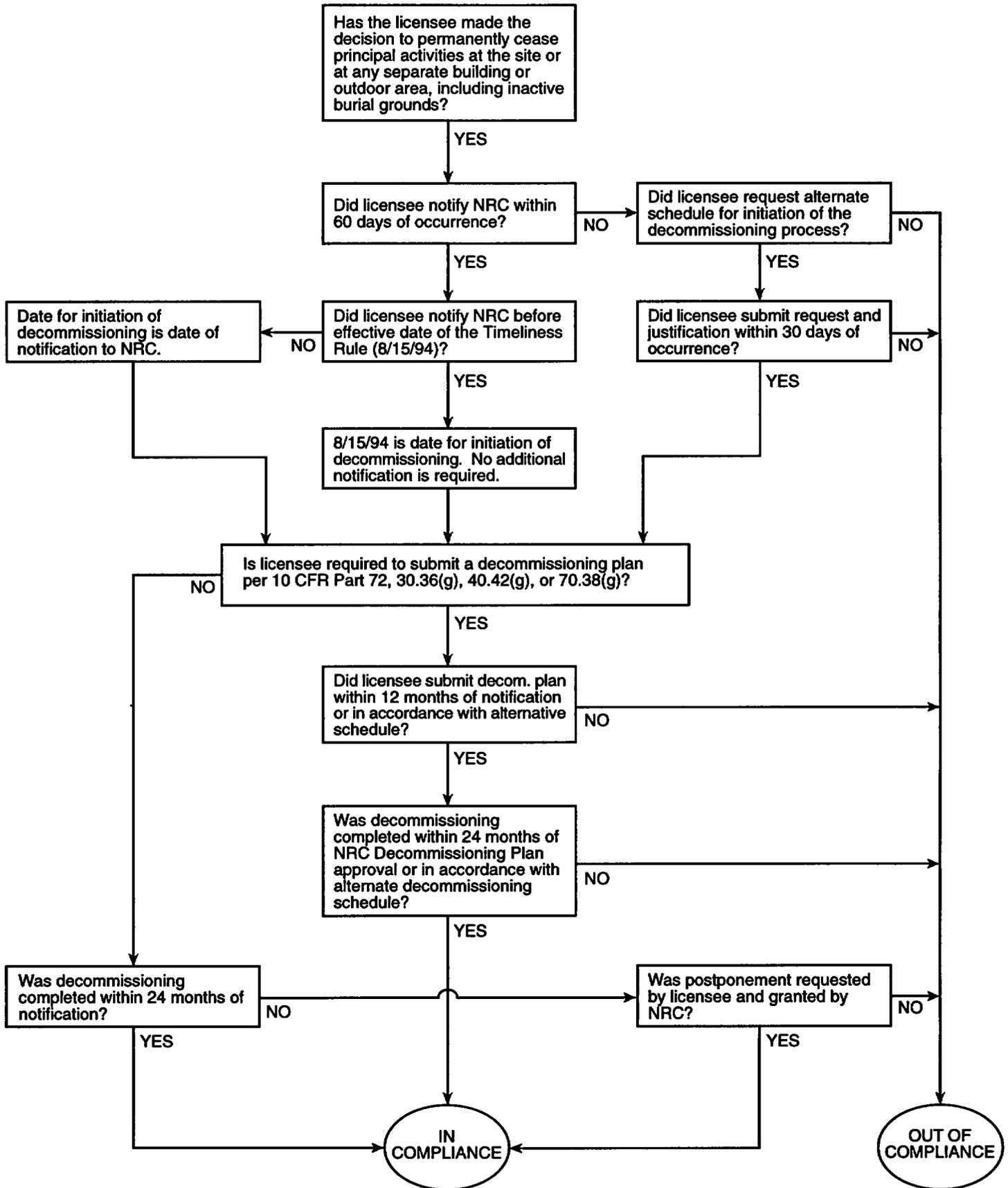
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Licensees currently out of compliance should take immediate corrective actions. For guidance on corrective action, see Information Notice 96-28, "Suggested Guidance Related to Development and Implementation of Corrective Action," dated May 1, 1996.

COMPLIANCE WITH DECOMMISSIONING TIMELINESS RULE, CASE 1



COMPLIANCE WITH DECOMMISSIONING TIMELINESS RULE, CASE 2



COMPLIANCE WITH DECOMMISSIONING TIMELINESS RULE, CASE 3

