C.IV.6 Limited Work Authorization and Site Redress Plan

C.IV.6.1 Limited Work Authorization

At the time it was preparing this regulatory guide, the NRC was considering significant changes to the agency's regulations related to limited work authorizations. The NRC staff will prepare additional guidance related to limited work authorizations and their relationship to COL applications and ESP for inclusion in a future revision of this guide or another guidance document.

C.IV.6.2 Site Redress Plan

If an applicant for a COL wishes to be able to perform the activities at the site allowed by 10 CFR 50.10(e) before issuance of the COL, 10 CFR 52.80(c) requires that a site redress plan must be included in the application. The application must demonstrate that redress carried out under the site redress plan will achieve an environmentally stable and aesthetically acceptable site suitable for whatever non-nuclear uses may conform with local zoning laws.

The NRC recommends that applicants should model their site redress plans on the Midland site stabilization report submitted to the NRC on October 2, 1986. In general, the site redress plan should describe the scope of actions to be taken following the suspension of construction. It should include a description and status of the site and general site stabilization activities currently in progress (e.g., site drainage, excavation, grading, seeding), as well as a description and status of the major facilities of the site (e.g., power block area, access roads, laydown areas, cooling ponds, transmission corridor). The site redress plan should also discuss the final condition of each part of the major facilities (e.g., abandonment of buildings, removal of utilities, removal of debris). In addition, it should provide a justification as to why the activities outlined in the site stabilization report will achieve an environmentally stable and aesthetically acceptable condition.

If work is performed under a limited work authorization and the COL application is subsequently withdrawn by the applicant or denied by the NRC, the COL applicant must redress the site in accordance with the terms of the site redress plan. In addition, the requirements of 10 CFR 52.91(c) afford the COL applicant the ability to redress the site for alternative uses that were not considered at the time it prepared the original site redress plan.