

The NRC's regulatory authority over a service provider licensee performing work under a contract with a Federal entity is determined using the following decision process. Figure 1 provides a flow chart of the process. The process involves three determinations: 1) the regulatory jurisdiction for the radioactive material; 2) the contractor's relationship with the Federal entity; and 3) the regulatory jurisdiction of the land where the activity will be conducted.

This decision process is used by the NRC staff to determine the regulatory jurisdiction for the service provider contractor and does not change the regulatory jurisdiction for the radioactive material or remediation process.

### **Regulatory Jurisdiction for the Radioactive Material - Is it AEA material? (1)**

The first step of the decision process is to determine whether the NRC is authorized to regulate the specific radioactive material under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (AEA). Note that some Federal sites, or areas within a site, could have atomic weapons material that is not under NRC's regulatory jurisdiction. In other cases the radioactive material may not be AEA radioactive material and the State has regulatory authority (e.g., radon).

### **Contractor Relationship with the Federal entity (2)**

The second step in the decision process is to determine the contractor's relationship with the Federal entity. A determination needs to be made as to whether the contractor is an extension of Federal staff (federal entity subject to sovereign immunity) or is a private, independent contractor separate from Federal staff. In the case of Federal remediation/decommissioning actions, the Federal entity may conduct the work by: 1) Federal employees; 2) Federal contract staff whose detailed physical performance is controlled by the Federal agency; or 3) an independent contractor whose day-to-day operations are not supervised or directed by the Federal entity. The major issue is the distinction between Federal in-house contract staff and independent contractors. In all three cases, the radioactive material would continue to be owned by, and be the responsibility of, the Federal entity. Therefore, the determination of the contractor's relationship with the Federal entity is based on the degree of control the Federal entity exercises over the day-to-day operations and personnel of the decommissioning service provider.

What does it take for contractor staff to be considered as an extension of Federal staff (Federal employees) for the purposes of determining regulatory jurisdiction under sovereign immunity?

The contractor would be considered an extension of Federal staff if the Federal agency had the ability to physically supervise the contractor and the contract staff's operations and work activities. This determination would need to be made on a case-by-case basis depending upon the terms and conditions of the contract(s) under which the work is being performed. A requirement that the contractor comply with Federal standards does not authorize the Federal agency to supervise the contract staff.

If it is determined that the Federal entity has the ability to control the operations and day-to-day physical activities of the contractor and the contract staff, then the contractor staff would be considered an extension of staff for the Federal entity and subject to sovereign immunity. This means that States could not regulate the contractor absent the Federal entity's express waiver

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of sovereign immunity. Sovereign immunity has not been waived by any Federal entities for materials regulated under the AEA. In these situations, the contractor is subject to Federal entity's control while conducting activities under the specific contract. This would be the case regardless of the jurisdictional status of the land on the site where the remediation is being conducted.

### **Jurisdiction Based on Land Status (3)**

There are four types of jurisdiction or interest with respect to land or property within a State that is Federally-owned or Federally-controlled by a Federal entity. They are: 1) exclusive federal jurisdiction; 2) concurrent jurisdiction; 3) partial/limited jurisdiction; and 4) proprietary interest. Each is briefly discussed below. The Federal entity is responsible for providing the jurisdiction status of their land or property.

- 1) For sites or areas that are within exclusive federal jurisdiction, the AEA radioactive materials are subject to the NRC's regulatory authority regardless of whether the person conducting the activity is a Federal or private entity.
- 2) For sites or areas that are within concurrent jurisdiction, the activities of private persons are subject to both the Federal and State regulatory authority under their respective regulatory programs. Where the NRC has relinquished its regulatory authority through an AEA Section 274b. Agreement, the State would regulate the AEA radioactive materials and the private contractor to the extent provided for under the Section 274b. Agreement.
- 3) For sites or areas that are within partial/limited jurisdiction, if the State retained, or was retroceded by the Federal government, authority over public health and safety issues, the Agreement State would have jurisdiction over private entities using AEA material to the extent provided for under the Section 274b. Agreement. However, if the partial/limited jurisdiction for the land or property provides for Federal jurisdiction for public health and safety, then this portion of the land would be treated the same as exclusive Federal jurisdiction and the NRC would have regulatory jurisdiction over the AEA radioactive materials.
- 4) For sites or areas in Agreement States where the federal government has as that proprietary interest over the land or property, the Agreement State would have regulatory jurisdiction to the extent provided for under their Section 274b. Agreement. A proprietary interest can cover lands or property where the Federal government has acquired some right or title to an area in a State but has not obtained any measure of the State's authority over the area. .

For sites or areas in non-Agreement States, the NRC has regulatory jurisdiction regardless of the land status.

Please note, in all of the types of jurisdictions above, the Agreement State does not have regulatory jurisdiction over Federal entities, without an explicit waiver of sovereign immunity. Therefore, only Federal government agencies, such as the NRC, can regulate Federal entities' activities under the AEA.

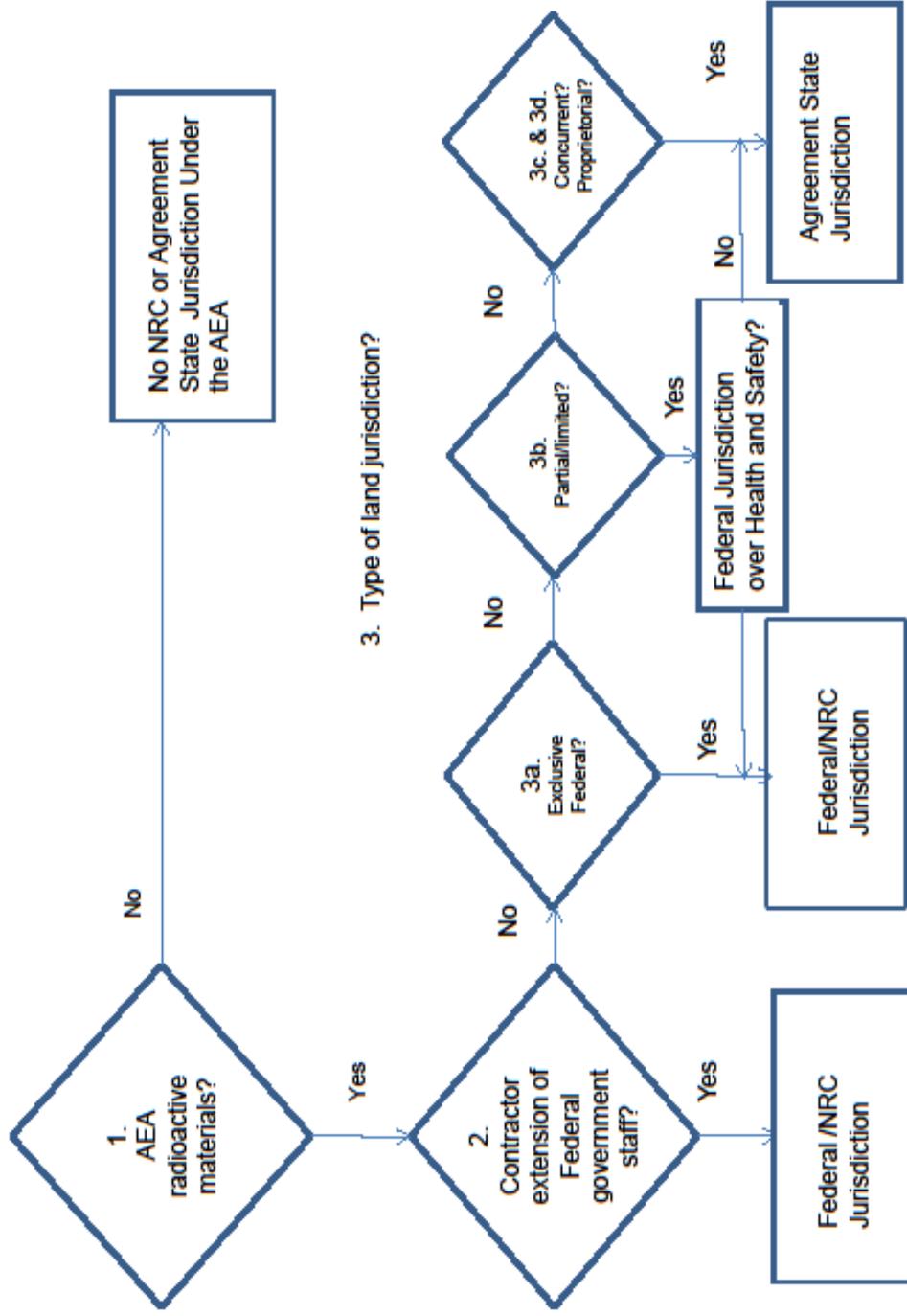


Figure 1. Decision Process for Determining Regulatory Jurisdiction for Federal Contractors Involved with Federal Remediation