

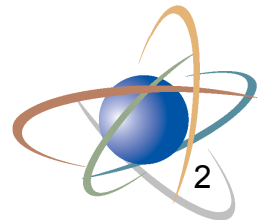


NRC's Mission and Role

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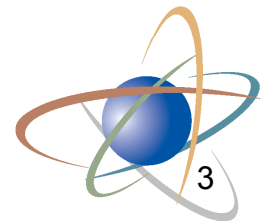
NRC Created as Independent Regulatory Agency

- Responsible for regulation of commercial uses of nuclear energy.
- Not responsible for promotion of use of nuclear power or other commercial uses.
- Not responsible for research and development of new technologies.
- NRC's confirmatory research is to aid regulatory decisionmaking.



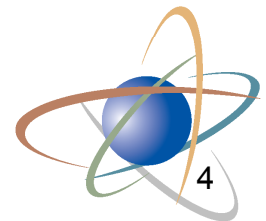
NRC Regulation of Commercial Advanced Reactors

- NRC has licensing authority over and will review all commercial license applications.
- NRC authority extends to commercial facilities located at DOE sites.



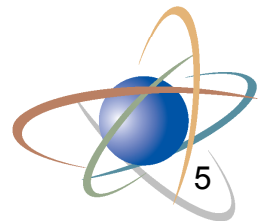
NRC Regulation of DOE Facilities

- NRC does not regulate DOE facilities absent explicit statutory authority.
- Congress has specified that NRC is to regulate certain classes of DOE facilities established after 1974.



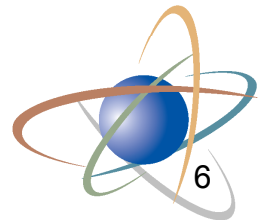
DOE Demonstration Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactors

- NRC has authority over Demonstration Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactors
 - Operated as part of the power generation facilities of an electric utility system
 - or
 - Operated for the purpose of demonstrating the suitability for commercial application.



DOE Demonstration Reactors

- NRC has authority over demonstration nuclear reactors
 - Operated as part of an electric utility system
or
 - Operated for the purpose of demonstrating the suitability for commercial application.



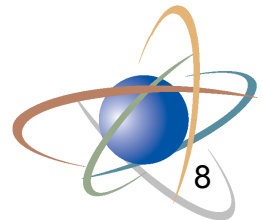
NRC Licensing Determination

- Before issuing a license to DOE or a commercial entity, the NRC will need to determine that
 - Issuance would not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public.
- NRC has in place regulations that would apply to advanced reactor applications. Some modifications or exemptions may be necessary to address specific technologies.



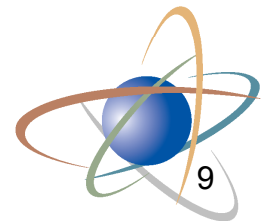
Congressional Role

- If Federal project, Congress will need to appropriate funds to DOE.
- At that time, Congress may address whether NRC is to license.
- NRC historically not taken position on whether it should license DOE facilities.
- Any substantial NRC work regarding advanced reactors will require resources.



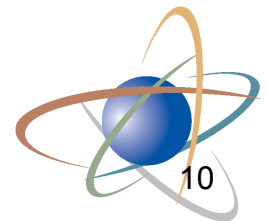
NRC Assistance to DOE

- If NRC is licensing authority, NRC will not be able to provide technical assistance to DOE.
- If NRC is not the licensing authority, NRC will be able to provide technical assistance.



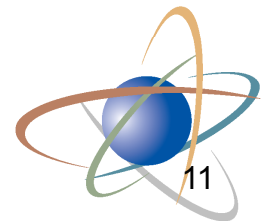
Recovery of NRC Costs

- NRC is required to collect approximately 90 percent of its budget in fees.
- If NRC is the licensing authority for either a commercial or DOE applicant, NRC will charge the applicant the full cost of the NRC licensing activities. Fees are computed on a hourly basis.



Recovery of NRC Costs (Continued)

- If DOE's activity does not require an NRC license and DOE seeks NRC technical assistance, NRC will seek reimbursement of its costs from DOE.
- NRC recovers its generic infrastructure costs pertaining to advanced reactor activities through annual fees imposed on existing operating reactor licensees.



Conclusion

- NRC has the authority and is prepared to work with potential applicants to prepare for and review applications for advanced reactors.
- NRC will need to obtain funding for its efforts.

