May 7, 2018 SECY-18-0055

FOR: The Commissioners

FROM: Victor M. McCree
Executive Director for Operations

SUBJECT: PROPOSED RULE: REGULATORY IMPROVEMENTS FOR PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION FACILITIES TRANSITIONING TO DECOMMISSIONING (RIN 3150-AJ59)

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this paper is to obtain Commission approval to publish in the *Federal Register* the enclosed proposed rule (Enclosure 1) to amend regulations related to the decommissioning of production and utilization facilities. This paper also requests Commission approval to close a task that directed the staff to codify the definitions of the decommissioning options.

SUMMARY:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff is proposing rulemaking in 8 parts of Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), involving 14 technical areas. The NRC's goals in amending these regulations are to provide for a safe, effective, and efficient decommissioning process; reduce the need for exemptions from existing regulations and license amendment requests; address other decommissioning issues that the NRC staff considers relevant; and support the principles of good regulation, including openness, clarity, and reliability. For several technical areas, the NRC staff is proposing to adopt a graded approach that is commensurate with the reductions in radiological risk at four levels of decommissioning. Further, to allow maximum flexibility while maintaining adequate protection of public health and safety and the

CONTACTS: Alysia G. Bone, NMSS/DRM
301-415-1034

Daniel I. Doyle, NMSS/DRM
301-415-3748

Margaret S. Ellenson, NMSS/DRM
301-415-0894

common defense and security, the NRC staff is proposing to make several of the new requirements alternatives to the current requirements in these areas. The NRC staff is also proposing conforming changes to the regulations for power reactors beyond those related to the decommissioning of nuclear reactors.

During the development of the proposed rule, the scope of the rulemaking expanded to include all production and utilization facilities, although most of the proposed amendments would apply to only nuclear power reactor licensees.

BACKGROUND:

The Commission directed the NRC staff to proceed with an integrated rulemaking on power reactor decommissioning in a December 30, 2014, Staff Requirements Memorandum (SRM) (Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) Accession No. ML14364A111) associated with SECY-14-0118, "Request by Duke Energy Florida, Inc., for Exemptions from Certain Emergency Planning Requirements," dated October 29, 2014 (ADAMS Accession No. ML14219A444). The Commission further stated that this rulemaking should address:

- issues discussed in SECY-00-0145, "Integrated Rulemaking Plan for Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning," dated June 28, 2000 (ADAMS Accession No. ML003721626), such as the graded approach to emergency preparedness (EP);
- lessons learned from the plants that have already gone or are currently going through the decommissioning process;
- the advisability of requiring a licensee to obtain NRC approval for its post-shutdown decommissioning activities report (PSDAR);
- the appropriateness of maintaining the three existing options for decommissioning and the timeframes associated with those options;
- the appropriate role of State and local governments and nongovernmental stakeholders in the decommissioning process; and
- any other issues that the NRC staff considers relevant.

On November 19, 2015, the NRC published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPR) in the *Federal Register* (80 FR 72358) to gather information for the power reactor decommissioning rulemaking. The ANPR requested public comment on specific questions regarding decommissioning and on more general issues regarding possible revisions to the NRC's requirements for operating power reactors transitioning to decommissioning. On December 9, 2015, the NRC staff held a public meeting to facilitate development of public comments (ADAMS Accession No. ML15362A099). The NRC received 162 comment submissions in response to the ANPR. The NRC staff considered, but did not respond to, the comments that it received on the ANPR in preparing the draft regulatory basis.

On February 23, 2017, the NRC staff transmitted to the Commission the draft regulatory basis for the rule in SECY-17-0028, "Status of Power Reactor Decommissioning Rulemaking Activities and Licensing Review Efficiencies," (ADAMS Accession No. ML16307A215). On March 15, 2017, the NRC staff published the draft regulatory basis for a 90-day public comment

period (82 FR 13778). In addition, the NRC staff published a preliminary draft regulatory analysis on May 9, 2017 (82 FR 21481). The NRC staff conducted a public meeting from May 8–10, 2017, to facilitate the development of public comments and issued a summary of the meeting on November 15, 2017 (ADAMS Accession No. ML17157B211). The NRC staff received 40 public comment submissions on these two documents.

Most public feedback pertained to the level of public involvement in the decommissioning process, the 60-year limit for power reactor decommissioning, whether the NRC should approve the PSDAR, EP considerations, and the use of decommissioning trust funds. The NRC considered, but did not respond to, all public comments during the development of the regulatory basis. The NRC staff published a *Federal Register* notice announcing the public availability of the regulatory basis on November 27, 2017 (82 FR 55954). Additionally, the NRC staff developed a regulatory analysis for the regulatory basis and announced its public availability on February 7, 2018 (83 FR 5373). The NRC staff used the regulatory basis and the associated regulatory analysis to inform its development of the enclosed proposed rule.

DISCUSSION:

Overview of Proposed Changes to NRC Regulations

The risk of an offsite radiological release is significantly lower, and the types of possible accidents are significantly fewer, at a nuclear power reactor that has permanently ceased operations and removed fuel from the reactor vessel compared to an operating power reactor. Therefore, the requirements in decommissioning should be aligned with the reduction in risk that occurs over time, while maintaining safety and security. The decommissioning process can be improved and made more efficient, open, and predictable by reducing the reliance on licensing actions (i.e., license amendment and exemption requests) to achieve a sustainable regulatory framework during decommissioning. Further, consistent with the Commission's direction in SRM-SECY-14-0118 to include other issues deemed relevant by the NRC staff, the staff recommends changes to the regulations in the areas of drug and alcohol testing; cyber security; and foreign ownership, control, or domination. The changes related to foreign ownership, control, or domination led to the expansion of the scope of the rulemaking to include all production and utilization facilities.

In several areas of the current regulations, there is no means to distinguish provisions that apply to a power reactor that has permanently ceased operations from provisions that apply to an operating power reactor. To address this potential confusion, the NRC is proposing to amend its regulations to provide a sustainable regulatory framework for the transition to decommissioning. In this proposed rule, the NRC would adopt a graded approach in several areas that is commensurate with the reductions in radiological risk at four levels of decommissioning: (1) permanent cessation of operations and removal of all fuel from the reactor vessel, (2) sufficient decay of fuel in the spent fuel pool such that it would not reach ignition temperature within 10 hours under adiabatic heatup conditions, (3) transfer of all fuel to dry storage, and (4) removal of all fuel from the site. Further, given that the current decommissioning regulatory framework is adequate to protect public health and safety and the common defense and security, many of the new requirements proposed by this rulemaking would be alternatives to the current requirements.

Major provisions of the proposed rule include changes in the following areas:

- **Emergency Preparedness:** The proposed rule would offer an alternative, graded approach to the current requirements for onsite and offsite radiological EP at power reactor sites. This approach would provide four levels of emergency planning standards that coincide with significant milestones in decommissioning that reflect the gradual reduction of the radiological risk during decommissioning.

- **Physical Security:** The proposed rule would make certain changes that would apply once a power reactor enters decommissioning. These proposed changes would (1) permit a certified fuel handler to approve the temporary suspension of security measures during certain emergency conditions or during severe weather, (2) relieve licensees from the requirement that the physical protection program be designed to prevent significant core damage, (3) remove the requirement that a licensee must designate the reactor control room as a "vital area," and (4) replace the requirement for maintaining continuous communications between the alarm stations and the control room with a requirement for maintaining communications between alarm stations and the certified fuel handler or senior on shift licensee representative, or both. This last change would clarify the management role of the certified fuel handler in a manner that is consistent with 10 CFR 50.54(y). The NRC is also proposing to add definitions for "change" and "decrease in safeguards effectiveness," as those terms apply to the process for making changes to the security plans of licensees under 10 CFR Part 50, "Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities," or 10 CFR Part 52, "Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants," with operating, decommissioning, or decommissioned reactor units. In addition, the proposed rule would provide an option for a licensee to protect a general license independent spent fuel storage installation (ISFSI) under the physical security requirements in 10 CFR 73.51, "Requirements for the Physical Protection of Stored Spent Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste," instead of under the physical security requirements in 10 CFR 73.55, "Requirements for physical protection of licensed activities in nuclear power reactors against radiological sabotage," once all spent fuel has been moved to dry storage.

- **Cyber Security:** The proposed rule would provide that the cyber security requirements in 10 CFR 73.54, "Protection of Digital Computer and Communication Systems and Networks," continue to apply to a power reactor after the permanent cessation of operations, until the fuel in the spent fuel pool has decayed such that it would not reach ignition temperature within 10 hours under adiabatic heatup conditions. The proposed rule would also provide for the removal of the cyber security license condition for 10 CFR Part 50 power reactor licensees after the spent fuel decay period.

- **Drug and Alcohol Testing:** The proposed rule would correct inconsistencies in the NRC's regulations for power reactor licensees' fitness-for-duty programs and clarify provisions regarding a licensee's insider mitigation program.

- **Certified Fuel Handler Definition and Elimination of the Shift Technical Advisor:** The proposed rule would retain the existing definition for "certified fuel handler" and would add an alternative that would eliminate the need for power reactor licensees to seek the Commission's approval of a fuel handler training program. The proposed provision would require the training program to address the safe conduct of decommissioning activities, safe handling and storage of spent fuel, and appropriate

response to plant emergencies. The proposed alternative specifies that a certified fuel handler must be qualified in accordance with a fuel handler training program that meets the same requirements as training programs for non-licensed operators required by 10 CFR 50.120, "Training and Qualification of Nuclear Power Plant Personnel." The proposed rule would also clarify that a Shift Technical Advisor is not required for decommissioning reactors.

- **Decommissioning Funding Assurance:** The proposed rule recommends several changes in the area of power reactor decommissioning funding. It would allow licensees to use the decommissioning funds collected and held in an external trust under 10 CFR 50.75, "Reporting and Recordkeeping for Decommissioning Planning," during decommissioning for spent fuel management and for decommissioning of specific license ISFSIs, if certain conditions are met. It would also modify the reporting frequency in 10 CFR 50.75 to be consistent with the decommissioning funding assurance reporting frequency for ISFSIs in 10 CFR 72.30(c). For ISFSI funding reports, the proposed rule would modify the submittal dates to align with those in 10 CFR 50.75 and remove the requirement for NRC approval of ISFSI reports filed under 10 CFR 72.30(c). It would also clarify that although the regulations establish a continuing obligation to provide reasonable assurance of decommissioning funding, when a licensee identifies a shortfall in the report required by § 50.75(f)(1), the licensee must obtain additional financial assurance to cover the shortfall and provide that information in the next report. In addition, the proposed rule would make administrative changes to ensure consistency with 10 CFR 50.4, "Written Communications," regarding the submission of notifications, and to eliminate 10 CFR 50.75(f)(2) because 10 CFR 50.75(f)(1) fully encompasses paragraph (f)(2).

- **Offsite and Onsite Financial Protection Requirements and Indemnity Agreements:** The proposed rule would allow certain power reactor licensees in decommissioning to reduce the insurance amounts that they are required to maintain without obtaining exemptions from the NRC's regulations. The NRC staff is particularly interested in obtaining public input on this topic and is posing questions on specific license ISFSIs and on adjustments for inflation.

- **Environmental Considerations:** The proposed rule would clarify, but not impose new requirements, that power reactor licensees must include in the PSDAR an evaluation of the environmental impacts of decommissioning, and whether they are bounded by previous environmental reviews. The proposed rule would also clarify environmental reporting requirements.

- **Record Retention Requirements:** The proposed rule would remove certain record-retention requirements for structures, systems, and components that no longer remain in service during power reactor decommissioning and would remove requirements to keep multiple copies of certain spent fuel storage records.

- **Low-Level Waste Transportation:** The proposed rule would allow a 45-day window for notification of receipt of shipments of low-level radioactive waste (LLW). This increase from the current 20-day notification window is based on operating experience that shows that 45 days is an appropriate amount of time for notification of LLW shipments.

- **Spent Fuel Management Planning:** The proposed rule would clarify requirements that power reactor licensee decommissioning documents contain information on spent fuel

management planning in accordance with the regulatory requirements in 10 CFR 72.218, "Termination of Licenses."

- **Backfit Rule:** The proposed rule would clarify how the NRC applies 10 CFR 50.109, "Backfitting," to power reactor licensees in decommissioning.

- **Foreign Ownership, Control, or Domination:** The proposed rule would specify when the foreign ownership, control, or domination prohibition found in 10 CFR 50.38, "Ineligibility of Certain Applicants," does not apply to an entity seeking a license for a facility in decommissioning and when a facility is no longer a production or utilization facility.

- **Clarification of Scope of License Termination Plan Requirement:** The proposed rule would clarify that the requirement for a license termination plan in 10 CFR 50.82(a)(9) and 10 CFR 52.110(i) applies only to power reactor licensees that commenced operation.

Applicability to NRC Licensees during Operations

The proposed rule includes changes in three areas that would apply to NRC licensees during operations: (1) the process to change a licensee's security plan, (2) the timing of decommissioning funding assurance reporting requirements, and (3) identification of 10 CFR 26.3 as a regulation with substantive requirements that could result in criminal penalties if violated.

The NRC's regulations in 10 CFR 50.54(p) set forth processes that allow licensees to make changes to their security plans. The staff is proposing that all power reactor licensees making a change under 10 CFR 50.54(p)(2) submit in their report of the change a summary of any analysis that was completed to make the determination that the change does not decrease the safeguards effectiveness of the security plan. Additionally, the staff recommends revising 10 CFR 50.54(p) to include definitions of the terms "change" and "decrease in safeguards effectiveness." The application of these definitions would be limited to use with the revised 10 CFR 50.54(p) and would apply to operating, decommissioning, and decommissioned reactor licensees.

The staff is proposing to change the timing of the decommissioning funding assurance reporting requirements in 10 CFR 50.75(f)(1) to coordinate them with the ISFSI decommissioning reporting requirements in 10 CFR 72.30. This change would convert the biennial decommissioning funding status report required for 10 CFR Part 50 and 10 CFR Part 52 power reactor licensees to a triennial decommissioning funding status report as currently required for 10 CFR Part 72 ISFSI licensees.

Paragraph 26.825(b) lists the provisions of Part 26 that are not subject to criminal penalties. The NRC staff believes that current 10 CFR 26.3 includes a substantive requirement and that violations of this regulation should be subject to criminal penalties. Therefore, the staff proposes to remove 10 CFR 26.3 from the list of provisions in 10 CFR 26.825(b).

Codifying the Definitions of the Decommissioning Options

In 2011, as part of a decision to deny a petition for rulemaking, the Commission directed the staff to codify the definitions of the decommissioning options in a future revision of

10 CFR Part 20, “Standards for Protection Against Radiation,” as a modification to the definitions section and to make conforming changes to Subpart E, “Radiological Criteria for License Termination,” of 10 CFR Part 20. Given the Commission’s direction in SRM-SECY-14-0118 to evaluate the options for decommissioning, the NRC staff linked this 2011 tasking to the decommissioning rulemaking. Therefore, the staff evaluated the appropriateness of maintaining the three existing options for decommissioning and the timeframes associated with those options during the development of this proposed rule. One alternative that the staff considered in the regulatory basis was to codify the definitions for the decommissioning options. The NRC staff did not recommend this option as discussed in the regulatory basis, and there were no public comments in support of codifying the definitions.

Based on the NRC staff’s evaluation and stakeholder feedback on this topic, the NRC staff recommends that the regulations not include the definitions because including them would have no safety benefit and may reduce regulatory flexibility if licensees identify a different viable approach to decommissioning. In the NRC staff’s view, the existing guidance provides sufficient clarity about the options available for decommissioning. However, the NRC staff notes that, if the NRC codified the decommissioning option definitions, the NRC staff would recommend including only DECON and SAFSTOR because the NRC and the International Atomic Energy Agency are currently envisioning the use of ENTOMB only in special cases such as after a severe accident. Further, the NRC staff notes that NRC licensees have not used the ENTOMB option in the past. If the Commission supports the NRC staff’s recommendation to exclude the decommissioning options from the proposed rule, as discussed in the regulatory basis, the NRC staff recommends closing the 2011 Commission tasking.

Regulatory Analysis

The NRC staff prepared a draft regulatory analysis (Enclosure 2) to determine anticipated costs and benefits of the proposed rule. In particular, the draft regulatory analysis evaluates the costs and benefits associated with new requirements and the development of, or modifications to, NRC guidance. It shows that the NRC staff’s recommendation for rulemaking and guidance development for each area of decommissioning is overall cost-beneficial to the nuclear industry, Government, and society.

Cumulative Effects of Regulation

The NRC staff is following the process to consider the cumulative effects of regulation by engaging with external stakeholders throughout this rulemaking and related regulatory activities. To inform the NRC’s efforts in drafting a regulatory basis to address issues associated with power reactor decommissioning, the NRC staff published an ANPR for public comment on November 19, 2015. The NRC staff held a public meeting on December 9, 2015, to afford external stakeholders an opportunity to ask the staff clarifying questions on the ANPR. During the development of the regulatory basis for the rulemaking, the NRC staff gave the public an opportunity to comment on the draft regulatory basis document (82 FR 13778; March 15, 2017). The NRC staff also published a preliminary draft of the regulatory analysis for public comment on May 9, 2017 (82 FR 21481). The NRC staff held another public meeting from May 8–10, 2017, to facilitate public comments on the development of the final regulatory basis.

The NRC will provide another opportunity for public comment at the proposed rule stage. The NRC staff will issue the draft implementing guidance with the proposed rule and draft regulatory analysis to support more informed external stakeholder feedback. Further, the NRC staff will continue to hold public meetings throughout the rulemaking process.

Implementing Guidance

The NRC staff will publish the following draft guidance documents for public comment in conjunction with the proposed rule:

- Draft Regulatory Guide DG-1346, “Emergency Planning for Decommissioning Nuclear Power Reactors” (ADAMS Accession No. ML17311B018), which would be a new regulatory guide.

- Draft Regulatory Guide DG-1347, “Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Reactors” (ADAMS Accession No. ML17347A794), which would be Revision 2 to Regulatory Guide 1.184.

- Draft Regulatory Guide DG-1348, “Assuring the Availability of Funds for Decommissioning Nuclear Reactors” (ADAMS Accession No. ML17348B485), which would be Revision 3 to Regulatory Guide 1.159.

- Draft Regulatory Guide DG-1349, “Standard Format and Content for Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report” (ADAMS Accession No. ML17353A727), which would be Revision 2 to Regulatory Guide 1.185.

Enclosure 3 further discusses regulatory guidance and the relationship of this rulemaking to several guidance development and update projects that are already under way on topics similar to those addressed by the decommissioning rulemaking. Those other projects do not address guidance that would be necessary to implement the proposed requirements in the rulemaking. The projects include an update to NUREG-0586, “Final Generic Environmental Impact Statement on Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities: Supplement 1, Regarding the Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Reactors,” Volumes 1 and 2, issued November 2002 (ADAMS Accession No. ML023470327); new guidance related to aging management of structures, systems, and components in spent fuel pools operated at sites with decommissioned reactors; Regulatory Guide 5.77, “Insider Mitigation Program” (not publicly available); and updated guidance related to the foreign ownership, control, or domination of production or utilization facilities. The NRC staff will coordinate as necessary to ensure that the technical content in the subject rulemaking and the other guidance update projects currently under way are consistent.

Backfitting and Issue Finality Considerations

Most of the power reactor licensees transitioning to decommissioning have historically requested exemptions from the same requirements. These requirements are typically in the areas of EP, physical security, decommissioning funding, record retention, LLW transportation, and offsite and onsite financial protection and indemnity agreements. In approving these exemption requests, the NRC has imposed substantively identical regulatory frameworks on each decommissioning licensee. To the extent that this proposed rule would make generically applicable a set of requirements similar to the regulatory relief provided to these individual licensees through these exemptions, the proposed rule, as applied to these licensees, would not constitute backfitting under 10 CFR 50.109.

In addition to revisions that reflect the regulatory relief provided by exemptions, the proposed rule includes certain regulations that would provide an alternative set of requirements for any power reactor licensee during decommissioning. Because these optional requirements would

not be imposed upon licensees and would not prohibit licensees from following existing requirements, the proposed requirements would not constitute backfitting or a violation of issue finality.

Several proposed amendments involve recordkeeping and reporting requirements, which do not fall within the purview of the Backfit Rule and issue finality regulations. See, for example, "Reporting Requirements for Nuclear Power Reactors and Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installations at Power Reactor Sites; Final Rule," 65 FR 63769, October 25, 2000.

With one exception, the remaining proposed changes would not meet the definition of "backfitting" in 10 CFR 50.109 or constitute violations of issue finality because they would be edits to existing regulations without a direct link to radiological public health and safety or common defense and security, such as the process to change a licensee's security plan; edits to existing requirements for the NRC; or edits to existing regulations to clarify the language of the regulations without imposing new or different requirements.

One aspect of the proposed rule, the changes to the cyber security requirements for 10 CFR Part 52 licensees, would constitute a violation of issue finality. Requiring current holders of combined licenses to maintain their cyber security plan into the decommissioning phase would be a new requirement. However, the staff concludes that the proposed changes would provide a substantial increase in protection to public health and safety and common defense and security by ensuring that the digital systems relied upon by the licensees' physical security and EP programs would be protected from a cyber-attack during the time when a draindown scenario can credibly lead to a zirconium fire. These digital systems are an essential element of a licensee's security program because they, among other things: (1) reduce the likelihood of a successful physical attack on the licensee's facility, and (2) enable the licensee to notify pertinent agencies, communicate with offsite response organizations, disseminate information to the public, and assess conditions during an emergency. The NRC finds that this substantial increase in protection would justify the costs that would accrue to the affected licensees.

On January 4, 2018, the staff conducted a consultation briefing with the Committee to Review Generic Requirements (CRGR). The staff provided an overview of the draft rule language and summarized each of the topical areas addressed in the rulemaking. During this meeting, the staff indicated that none of the proposed changes would constitute backfitting or a violation of issue finality. Subsequently, upon further review of the proposed changes to cyber security requirements, the staff determined that these proposed changes would violate issue finality for current holders of combined licenses. Therefore, the staff developed a backfit analysis and submitted it to the CRGR for review on March 9, 2018. On March 30, 2018, the CRGR provided the staff with comments on the backfit analysis, and the staff satisfactorily addressed these comments.

RESOURCES:

This rulemaking is designated as a high-priority rulemaking with Commission direction in accordance with the Common Prioritization of Rulemaking. Resources for the proposed and final rule are included in the Operating Reactors Business Line for fiscal years (FYs) 2018 and 2019. The NRC staff will address resources beyond FY 2019, if needed, through the planning, budget, and performance management process and will prioritize these activities in a manner consistent with the current Common Prioritization of Rulemaking process and other priorities in the Operating Reactors Business Line.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The NRC staff recommends that the Commission approve the enclosed proposed rule (Enclosure 1) for publication in the *Federal Register*.

The NRC staff recommends closing tasking WITS 201100252/NMSS2014413, which directed the NRC staff to codify the definitions of the decommissioning options.

The following six activities are related to the publication of the proposed rule:

(1) Upon Commission approval, the NRC will publish the proposed rule in the *Federal Register* for a 75-day comment period.

(2) This proposed rule contains revised information collection requirements that are subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. § 3501–21). The NRC staff will submit information collection requirements to the Office of Management and Budget for its review and approval on or immediately after the date of publication of the proposed rule in the *Federal Register*.

(3) The NRC staff has performed a draft environmental assessment and reached a proposed finding of no significant impact (Enclosure 4).

(4) The Office of Congressional Affairs will keep the appropriate congressional committees informed.

(5) The Office of Public Affairs will issue a press release when the NRC publishes the proposed rule in the *Federal Register*.

(6) The NRC staff will hold a public meeting during the comment period for this proposed rule.

COORDINATION:

The Office of the General Counsel has no legal objection to the publication of the proposed rule. The Chief Financial Officer has reviewed this paper for resource implications and has no objections. The NRC staff will provide an information copy of the *Federal Register* notice to the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards after publication.

/RA Michael R. Johnson Acting for/

Victor M. McCree
Executive Director
for Operations

Enclosures:
1. *Federal Register* Notice
2. Draft Regulatory Analysis
3. Regulatory Guidance
4. Environmental Assessment

SUBJECT: PROPOSED RULE: REGULATORY IMPROVEMENTS FOR PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION FACILITIES TRANSITIONING TO DECOMMISSIONING (RIN 3150-AJ59) DATED:

WITS: SRM-S14-0118-3

ADAMS Accession Numbers: PKG: ML18012A019, Commission Paper: ML18012A021; FRN: ML18012A022; Draft Regulatory Analysis: ML18012A024; Regulatory Guidance: ML18012A228; **Environmental Assessment: ML18023B561** * via e-mail

OFFICE	NMSS/DRM/RRPB/PM*	NMSS/DRM/RRPB/RS*	QTE*
NAME	DDoyle	GLappert	JDougherty
DATE	2/7/2018	2/6/2018	1/26/2018
OFFICE	NMSS/DRM/RRPB/BC	NMSS/DRM/D*	RES/DE/D*
NAME	MKhanna	PHolahan	BThomas
DATE	1/30/2018	2/21/2018 (with comments)	2/13/2018
OFFICE	OCIO/GEMSD/ISB/ICT*	RES/D*	OE/D*
NAME	DCullison	MWeber	ABoland
DATE	3/2/2018	3/6/2018	3/2/2018
OFFICE	NSIR/D*	NMSS/D*	NRO/D*
NAME	BMcDermott (JLubinski for)	MDapas (JTappert for)	FBrown
DATE	3/8/2018	3/11/2018	3/8/2018
OFFICE	OGC*	NMSS/DRM/RASB/BC*	NRR/D
NAME	HBenowitz (NLO)	CBladey	BHolian (MEvans for)
DATE	4/20/2018	4/10/2018	4/19/2018
OFFICE	EDO		
NAME	VMcCree (MJohnson for)		
DATE	5/ 07 /2018		

OFFICIAL RECORD COPY