

PUBLIC WEB PAGE ON LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND SOURCE DISPOSAL

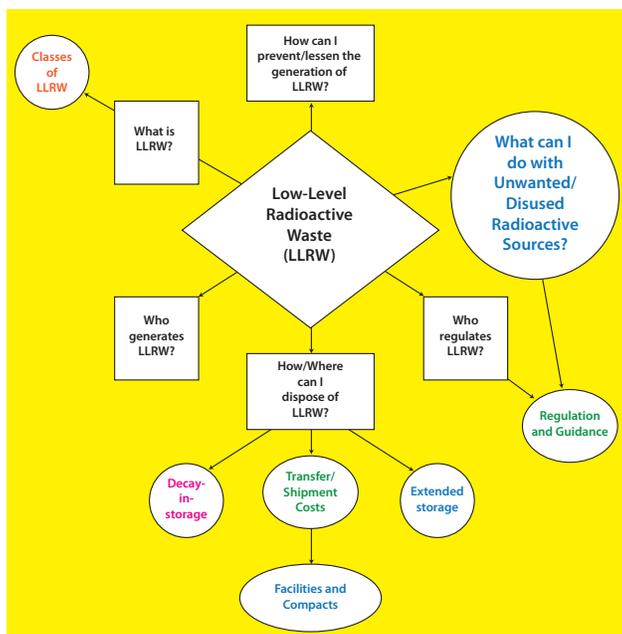
In a Staff Requirements Memorandum (SRM)-M090417, "Briefing on Low-Level Waste (LLW) Program, 9:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., Friday April 17, 2009, Commissioners' Conference Room, One White Flint North, Rockville, Maryland," dated May 1, 2009, the Commission directed the NRC staff to work with the Organization of Agreement States and Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors to remind licensees of their regulatory responsibilities regarding the disposal of radioactive sources.

In response to the SRM, the FSME staff and a State of Washington representative developed a link on the FSME Web site to both address the disposal of radioactive sources and encompass many

pertinent issues related to low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) disposal. The Web page places special emphasis on issues related to the disposal of LLRW or radioactive sources by materials licensees. The Web page consolidates information from existing NRC web pages into a single site that is easy to navigate. The Web page provides a definition for LLRW (such as what are unused and unwanted radioactive sources). The Web page also includes links on related topics such as acceptable methods of disposal for LLRW and radioactive sources, radioactive source recovery programs, decay in storage, transfer to authorized recipients, LLRW disposal sites, LLRW compacts, classes of LLRW, and who regulates LLRW. The LLRW and radioactive source Web page will be updated continuously in an effort to provide material licensees, stakeholders, and

interested parties with the most recent regulations, guidance, and information on this most complex issue. This Web page was activated on January 29, 2010 and can be found at <http://nrc-stp.ornl.gov/llrw.html>.

(Contact: Michelle Beardsley, FSME, 610-337-6942 or e-mail: michelle.beardsley@nrc.gov)



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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



On November 30, 2009, the NRC and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU). The MOU provides an efficient means for both agencies to fulfill their National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements as they relate to NRC licensing actions and the BLM administration of public lands involving the development of uranium and thorium resources through in situ recovery (ISR).

The MOU provides a framework for cooperation and coordination between the NRC and BLM that will encourage routine communication

at the national and local levels. Although the roles and responsibilities of the NRC and BLM are independent and separate, they have common elements that could be shared between the two agencies to save resources and time. The two agencies can implement the MOU when the NRC receives a license application, amendment, or renewal and BLM receives a plan of operations or a lease application for the same facility.

Implementation of the MOU will occur through meetings held to identify points of contact and to provide a forum for the exchange of data, analysis, and research. Both the NRC and BLM are committed to interagency coordination and are working to ensure that efficiencies are gained through using each agency's area of expertise. The goal is that the first NEPA document issued for each in situ recovery site could be used as a reference for additional NEPA documents produced for that facility.

With the finalization of the MOU, greater cooperation between the agencies will be possible on the estimated 20 current and future applications that are on BLM-managed lands. The maximum level of efficiency will be gained if applicants submit a plan of operations and an NRC license application simultaneously so that the timelines for the agencies' NEPA reviews coincide and resources are aligned when the applications and plans are received.

(Contact: Alan Bjornsen, FSME, 301-415-1195 or e-mail: Alan.Bjornsen@nrc.gov)

NRC LICENSEE INVENTORY REPORTING OF SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL AND SOURCE MATERIAL



To all NRC licensees possessing 1 gram or more of special nuclear material (SNM) (e.g., plutonium, uranium (U)-233 or U-235 contained in enriched uranium) or 1 kilogram or more of foreign obligated source material (SM) (e.g., natural uranium, depleted uranium or thorium) must report their physical inventory to the Nuclear Materials Management and Safeguards System (NMMSS) database annually. Moreover, licensees who possess between 1 gram and 350 grams of SNM must report their physical inventory to the NMMSS database between January 1 and March 31 of each year. Licensees with more than 350 grams of SNM must continue reporting their physical inventory to NMMSS as previously performed, which is a minimum of once a year. To comply with the requirement to report a physical inventory, a licensee must complete and submit both a Material Balance Report (U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)/NRC Form-742) and a Physical Inventory listing (DOE/NRC Form-742c). These forms can be found on the NMMSS Web page at <http://www.nmmss.com>.

Licensees who possess 1 kilogram or more of foreign-obligated natural uranium, depleted uranium or thorium are also required to report their inventory of that material each year. In addition, some licensees must report their entire inventory of natural

uranium, depleted uranium or thorium to the NMMSS database each year. Licensees who may require additional clarification on reporting SM can find the information in Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) 40.64, "Reports," and 10 CFR 150.17, "Submission to Commission of Nuclear Material Status Reports." The links provided below will take you to the relevant regulations.

Licensees can review and download copies of the relevant NRC regulations from the following links:

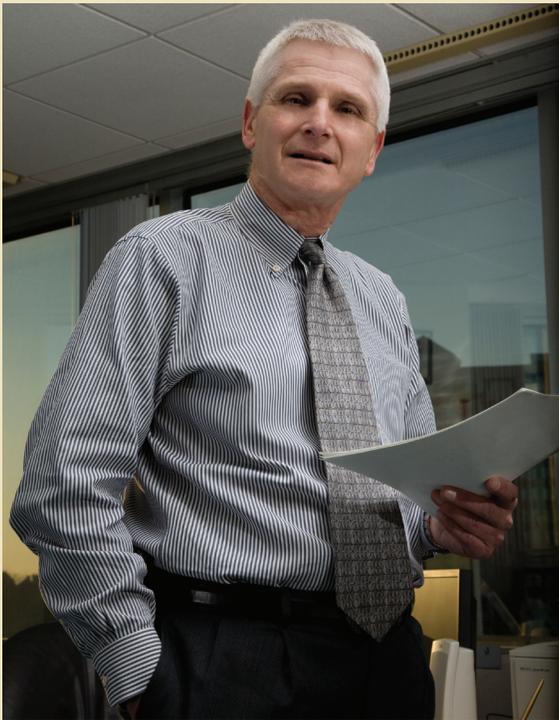
- Requirements for NRC licensees to report inventories of SNM to the NMMSS database appear in 10 CFR 74.13, "Material Status Reports," at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/cfr/part074/part074-0013.html>
- Requirements for NRC licensees to report inventories of SM to the NMMSS database appear in 10 CFR 40.64 at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/cfr/part040/part040-0064.html>
- Requirements for Agreement State Licensees to report inventories of SNM and SM to the NMMSS database appear in 10 CFR 150.17 at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/cfr/part150/part150-0017.html>

(Contact: Brian Horn, NMSS, 301-492-3122 or e-mail: Brian.Horn@nrc.gov)

SAFETY AND SECURITY CULTURE

On November 6, 2009, the NRC published a draft safety culture policy statement in the *Federal Register* (74 FR 57525) for public

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FROM THE DESK OF THE FSME DIRECTOR

In this quarter's newsletter, I want to discuss safety culture. In recent years, the NRC has increased its focus on safety culture, and I see this emphasis continuing. The NRC considers safety culture as being important for ensuring safety, security, and the protection of the environment in the use of byproduct, source, and special nuclear materials. In general, we have found either weaknesses or deterioration in licensees' safety culture at those facilities that have experienced problems with safety or security. A weak safety culture increases the likelihood of problems occurring and can increase the consequences of those problems that do occur. Because safety culture is a leading indicator of a licensee's performance and has a bearing on public safety, the NRC has a responsibility to consider safety culture as part of its oversight responsibilities.

Although the phrase safety culture is being used more frequently today, it is not a new concept. On November 6,

2009, the NRC published a draft policy statement on safety culture for public comment that will update and expand an existing policy statement that the NRC developed in 1989. Our goal is to make the policy statement more inclusive of the full range of activities regulated by the NRC and to better address security issues.

The draft policy statement introduces changes to the NRC's definition of safety culture, defining it as "that assembly of characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors in organizations and individuals, which establishes that as an overriding priority, nuclear safety and security issues receive the attention warranted by their significance." A strong safety culture is often described as having a "safety-first focus." Characteristics of a strong safety culture include valuing safety over production, adhering to procedures, supporting conservative decision-making, maintaining a questioning attitude, and conducting problem identification and resolution. Many organizations have found that there is a strong business case to be made for emphasizing safety culture within their individual organizations because a "safety-first focus" can save money, create an environment where accidents are avoided, and provide other benefits.

The NRC expects licensees and other employers subject to our authority will establish and maintain a safety-conscious work environment in which employees are encouraged to raise safety concerns and feel free to raise concerns both to their own management and to the NRC without fear of retaliation. In a safety-conscious work environment, concerns are promptly reviewed, properly prioritized, appropriately resolved, and timely feedback is provided to those raising concerns. A safety-conscious work environment is an important part of a strong safety culture.

As the NRC proceeds to develop a final policy statement, the NRC also intends to develop a common definition of safety culture, and safety-culture-related language that can be used by the NRC, the Agreement States, licensees, and others involved with nuclear materials in the United States. To create such a common definition and terminology, the NRC will host several public workshops during the coming year. We hope that by developing a definition and terminology that can be widely used, we will make it easier for licensees to develop and maintain a strong safety culture. Information on the draft policy statement and the upcoming workshops can be found elsewhere in this newsletter. I look forward to reading your comments on the draft policy statement and to your participation in the upcoming workshops.

Charles L. Miller

Charles L. Miller, Director

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comment, available for review at <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2009/pdf/E9-26816.pdf>.

The comment period is scheduled to close on March 1, 2010. The draft policy statement expands the Commission's current policy on safety culture and provides the Commission's expectations for individuals and organizations performing or overseeing regulated activities. The draft policy statement states that "it is the Commission's policy that a strong safety culture is an essential element for individuals, both internal to the NRC and external, performing or overseeing regulated activities." The draft policy statement proposes a revised definition of safety culture as *"that assembly of characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors in organizations and individuals, which establishes that as an overriding priority, nuclear safety and security issues receive the attention warranted by their significance."* The changes in the definition were made (1) to produce a definition that is applicable to all licensees, certificate holders, and other organizations subject to NRC regulatory authority and (2) to clearly include security-related issues within the scope of the policy.



The draft policy statement indicates that the Commission believes that, because licensees and certificate holders use or provide services related to the use of radioactive material, they bear the primary responsibility for safely handling and securing

these materials. Therefore, each licensee and certificate holder is responsible for developing and maintaining a positive safety culture which establishes that nuclear safety and security issues, as an overriding priority, receive the attention warranted by their significance. Therefore, licensees and certificate holders should foster a positive safety culture in their organizations and among individuals who oversee or perform regulated activities. However, as the regulatory agency, the NRC has an independent oversight role (through inspection and assessment processes) including addressing licensees' and certificate holders' performance related to areas important to safety culture. The draft policy statement indicates that the NRC will include the appropriate means to monitor safety culture in its oversight programs and internal management processes.



The NRC is planning to hold several public workshops on the draft policy statement and to develop safety-culture-related terminology that can be used by the NRC, the Agreement States, licensees, certificate holders, and others involved with the use of byproduct material. The NRC is seeking to use this common terminology in the development of a definition of safety culture and a high-level description of areas important to safety culture. On December 15, 2009 the NRC published and announced in the *Federal Register* (74 FR 66387) that it will conduct public workshops. The first workshop was scheduled for February 2-4, 2010, at or near the NRC Headquarters in Rockville,

Maryland. Participation was also possible by teleconference and Internet connection. The NRC will consider public comments on the draft policy statement and from the workshops during the development of the final policy statement. Information on safety culture, the NRC activities relating to safety culture and the upcoming workshops can be found at the NRC's safety culture website: <http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/enforcement/safety-culture.html>.

Additional information on the workshops can be found at the NRC Web site at <http://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/public-meetings/index.cfm>. If you are interested in attending the upcoming workshops, you may register with either of the following contacts: Alex Sapountzis (301-415-7822 or Alexander.Sapountzis@nrc.gov) or Maria Schwartz (301-415-1888 or Maria.Schwartz@nrc.gov). (Contact: James Firth, FSME, 301-415-6628 or e-mail: James.Firth@nrc.gov)

SIGNIFICANT ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS



The NRC issued significant actions to licensees, individuals, and non-licensees for failure to comply with a regulation.

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. (EA-09-187)

On October 28, 2009, the NRC issued a Notice of Violation to Wal-Mart, Inc. (Wal-Mart) for a Severity Level III violation involving the failure to: (1) appoint an individual responsible for having knowledge of appropriate regulations and

requirements to comply with the general license; (2) properly transfer and dispose of generally licensed devices; and (3) transfer generally licensed devices to another general licensee only if the devices remain in use at a particular location. Specifically, between October 2000 and January 2008, Wal-Mart did not appoint a radiation safety officer or other responsible individual to manage its general license program relative to tritium exit signs, improperly transferred or disposed of up to 2,462 tritium exit signs, and also transferred 517 tritium exit signs from various Wal-Mart facilities to other Wal-Mart facilities, which were not authorized in a specific or general license.

Hematite Decommissioning Project (EA-09-084)

On October 23, 2009, the NRC issued a Notice of Violation and Proposed Imposition of Civil Penalty in the amount of \$16,250 to Westinghouse Electric Company - Hematite Decommissioning Project for a Severity Level III violation involving the failure to implement 10 CFR 70.24 (a) requirements. Specifically, in March 2006, the licensee failed to maintain a criticality accident monitoring system which will energize clearly audible alarm signals when it removed the system from service without prior NRC authorization. In addition, the Notice of Violation included a second Severity Level III violation for which a civil penalty was not proposed, involving the failure to implement 10 CFR 70.9 (a) requirements. Specifically, on March 17, 2006, the licensee provided inaccurate information to the Commission when it informed

the NRC that the Process buildings contained less than 250 grams of uranium-235, when in fact, as later determined in November 2008, the Process buildings contained an estimated 2,638 grams of uranium-235. This information was material to the NRC since it was used in part as the basis for granting a license amendment on June 30, 2006, revising the possession limits such that the criticality monitoring system could be disabled.

Langan Engineering & Environmental Services, Inc. (EA-09-253)

On October 13, 2009, the NRC issued a Notice of Violation to Langan Engineering & Environmental Services, Inc. for a Severity Level III violation involving the failure to control and maintain constant surveillance of licensed material as required by 10 CFR 20.1802. Specifically, on June 29, 2009, the licensee's authorized user left unattended a portable moisture/density gauge in an unrestricted area for a short period of time. During the time that the licensee did not maintain control and constant surveillance of the gauge, it was damaged by construction equipment that was operating in the unrestricted area.



Medical

Virtua Health System - West Jersey Hospital (EA-09-212)

On October 21, 2009, the NRC issued a Notice of Violation to Virtua Health System - West Jersey Hospital (Virtua) for a Severity Level III violation involving the failure to develop, implement, and maintain written procedures to

provide high confidence that each administration is in accordance with the written directive, as required by 10 CFR 35.41(a)(2). Specifically, during patient setup on January 19, 2009, Virtua staff raised questions concerning the visualization and positioning of seeds in the prostate and there were no procedures to ensure resolution of the questions. As a result, all seeds were implanted outside the prostate.

Correction: **Ohio Valley Medical Center** (EA-09-182)

On September 17, 2009, the NRC issued a Notice of Violation to Ohio Valley Medical Center for a Severity Level III violation involving the failure to meet the physical presence requirements of 10 CFR 35.615(f)(2) during high dose radiation (HDR) treatments. Specifically, on June 17, 2009 and other occasions prior to that date, neither an authorized user (AU), nor a physician under the supervision of an AU and trained in the operation and emergency response for the unit, were physically present during continuation of HDR treatments.

The NRC's enforcement program can be accessed at <http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/enforcement/current.html> under Recently Issued Significant Enforcement Actions. Documents related to cases can be accessed through the NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>. Help in using ADAMS is available by contacting the NRC Public Document Room staff at 301-415-4737 or 1-800-397-4209 or by sending an e-mail to PDR.Resource@nrc.gov.

(Contact: Michele Burgess, FSME, 301-415-5868 or e-mail: Michele.Burgess@nrc.gov)

GENERIC COMMUNICATIONS ISSUED

The following are summaries of NRC generic communications issued by FSME. If one of these documents appears relevant to your needs and you have not received it, please call one of the technical contacts listed below. The Internet address for the NRC library of generic communications is <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/gen-comm>.

Bulletins

None

Generic Letters

None

Information Notices



The NRC issues Information Notices (INs) to addressees

to provide significant recently identified information about safety, safeguards, or environmental issues. Addressees are expected to review the information for applicability to their facilities and consider actions, as appropriate, to avoid similar problems.

The NRC issued IN 2009-24, "Sources of Information Related to Potential Cyber Security Vulnerabilities" on October 13, 2009 to all holders of operating licenses or construction permits for nuclear power reactors or non-power (research or test) reactors under the provisions of Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 50,

"Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities; holders of operating licenses for Category I fuel cycle facilities, Category III fuel cycle facilities, conversion facilities, uranium recovery facilities, and enrichment facilities; holders of, and applicants for, combined licenses under the provisions of 10 CFR Part 52, "Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants." and holders of licenses for the following types of facilities undergoing decommissioning: nuclear power plants, non-power reactors, fuel cycle facilities, and uranium recovery facilities.

(Technical Contact: F. Scot Sullivan, NSIR, 301-415-6107 or e-mail: Frederick.Sullivan@nrc.gov)

The NRC issued IN 2009-27, "Revised International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale User's Manual" on November 13, 2009 to all holders of an operating license or construction permit for a power reactor, test reactor or research reactor issued under 10 CFR Part 50; holders of or applicants for an early site permit, standard design certification, standard design approval, manufacturing license, or combined license issued under 10 CFR Part 52 holders of a materials license, certificate, approval, or registration issued under 10 CFR Parts 30, 31 through 36, 39, 40, 61, 70, 71, 72, and 76; and Agreement State Radiation Control Program Directors and State Liaison Officers.

(Technical Contacts: Rebecca Sigmon, NRR, 301-415-4018 or e-mail: Rebecca.Sigmon@nrc.gov and Cynthia G. Jones, NSIR, 301-415-0298 or e-mail: Cynthia.Jones@nrc.gov)

The NRC issued IN 2009-30, "Findings from the NRC Initiative to Assess Materials Licensees' Compliance with the NRC Decommissioning Requirements" on November 6, 2009 to all NRC materials licensees, Agreement State Radiation Control Program Directors and State Liaison Officers.

(Technical Contact: Mike McCann, Region III, 630-829-9856, or e-mail: Mike.McCann@nrc.gov)

Regulatory Issue Summaries



The NRC provides Regulatory Issue Summary (RIS) as an informational

document used to communicate with the nuclear industry on a broad spectrum of matters having generic applicability. It does not involve a request for action or information unless the request is voluntary.

The NRC issued RIS 2009-14, "Licensing Approach for Uranium In Situ Recovery Facility Applications" on November 5, 2009. The NRC issued this RIS to all holders of operating licenses for uranium in situ recovery (ISR) facilities and companies that have submitted applications to construct new ISR facilities or letters of intent to submit such applications; and to appropriate Agreement States for their information.

(Technical Contact: Bill Von Till, 301-415-0598 or e-mail: Bill.VonTill@nrc.gov)

The NRC issued RIS 2009-15, "National Source Tracking System Annual Inventory Reconciliation" on December 3, 2009. The NRC issued this RIS to all licensees

possessing Category 1 or Category 2 quantities of radioactive materials, Radiation Control Program Directors and State Liaison Officers.

(Contact: Angela R. McIntosh, FSME, 301-415-5030 or e-mail: Angela.McIntosh@nrc.gov)



SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Event 1: Wrong Treatment Site Error Involving High Dose Rate Remote Afterloader

Date and Place: February 23, 2009, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Nature and Probable Causes: Between February 23 and February 27, 2009, the licensee reported that a female patient received a high dose rate mammosite treatment to the wrong site. The patient was to receive treatment twice a day for a total of 10 fractions with an expected dose of 3,400 cGy (3,400 rad) to the intended site. A dummy wire was inserted into the balloon to check and measure the tube length for dose calculations. A computerized tomography scan was performed daily to verify the position of the treatment site. After the treatment calculations were performed, reviewed, and approved, the treatment began on February 23, 2009. On February 27, 2009, a different therapy physicist was checking the patient's charts and believed there may have been an error. On March 2, 2009, the original physicist checked the findings and discovered that there had been an error in the placement of the source during treatments. The source had not been fully inserted into the balloon, and was 3 cm from where it should have been.

That incorrect source placement resulted in the tumor site only receiving 30% of the intended dose. An unintended site received the total treatment. The patient is being followed for any sequelae (pathological conditions) to the event. The oncologist discussed the event with the patient.

Event 2: Seed Displacement Results in Wrong Treatment Site Error

Date and Place: March 19, 2009, Voorhees, New Jersey

Nature and Probable Causes: On March 19, 2009, the licensee reported that I-125 seeds were implanted outside the target organ during a prostate seed brachytherapy implant procedure. The incident was discovered while the physicist conducted a post operative dosimetry analysis of the procedure. It was determined that none of the seeds were implanted in the prostate gland. The seeds retained their planned pattern grouping, with the superior end of the seed cloud being approximately 2 cm from the apex of the prostate gland. A dosimetric analysis of the computerized tomography (CT) image revealed all 93 seeds accounted for and a calculated dose to 90% of the target organ (prescription line) being 224 cGy (224 rad). The prescribed dose in the written directive was 14,500 cGy (14,500 rad). The seeds appeared distal to the prostate and the dose appeared to have been maximally confined to soft tissue, including muscle and subcutaneous fat. A complete analysis was requested of the radiation oncologist, who was immediately informed. The license administrator and nuclear medicine manager were notified.

Event #3: Incorrect Isotope and Activity Ordered Resulting in Medical Event

Date and Place: December 29, 2008, New York (City Not Reported)

On December 29, 2008, a medical facility reported that a patient was prescribed 11.1 MBq (300 uCi) of I-123, but was administered 72.5 MBq (1.96 mCi) of I-131. A referring physician requested an uptake study and scan to be followed by an I-131 therapy for thyrotoxicosis. The authorized user (AU) directed the secretary to schedule the uptake study using I-123. However, the secretary scheduled the patient for a whole body scan using I-131. On the day of the study, the nuclear medicine technologist took the patient's history, which included the fact that she still had her thyroid. The technologist failed to seek clarification from the AU and did not review the AU's approval. The technologist proceeded with the whole body study using the I-131. Upon discovery of the error, the AU had an uptake study performed. The AU notified the patient and referring physician. Results of the uptake study revealed that the patient was thyrotoxic. The AU prescribed a therapy dose of 370 MBq (10 mCi) of I-131. An error in scheduling precipitated this event. The failure of the technologist to seek clarification and review the physician's order caused the event. Corrective actions included a requirement for verification of the prescription by two technologists and the need to consult with the AU if there are any questions regarding the ordered procedure.

(Contact: Angela R. McIntosh, FSME, 301-415-5030 or e-mail: Angela.McIntosh@nrc.gov)

SELECTED FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES



List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: HI-STORM 100 Revision 7 (AI71) (NRC-2009-0349), 74 FR 52387, October 13, 2009.

(Contact: Neelam Bhalla, FSME, 301-415-6843 or e-mail: Neelam.Bhalla@nrc.gov)

Criminal Penalties: Unauthorized Introduction of Weapons (AI31) (NRC-2008-0458), 74 FR 52667, October 14, 2009.

(Contact: James E. Adler, OGC, 301-415-1656 or e-mail: James.Adler@nrc.gov)

Draft Safety Culture Policy Statement: Request for Public Comments (NRC-2009-0485), 74 FR 57525, November 6, 2009.

(Contact: Alexander Sapountzis, OE, 301-415-7822 or e-mail: Alexander.Sapountzis@nrc.gov)

Draft Regulatory Guide: Issuance, Availability (DG-6008) (NRC-2009-0492), 74 FR 58318, November 12, 2009.

(Contact: Catherine R. Mattsen, FSME, 301-415-6264 or e-mail: Catherine.Mattsen@nrc.gov)

Administrative Changes: Clarification of the Location of Guidance for Electronic Submission and Other Miscellaneous Corrections (AI73) (NRC-2009-0397), 74 FR 62676, December 1, 2009.

(Contact: Angella Love Blair, ADM, 301-492-3671 or e-mail: Angella.Love-Blair@nrc.gov)

State of Nevada; Denial of Portions of Petition for Rulemaking, Consideration of the Remaining Portions in the Rulemaking Process (NRC-2000-0026), 74 FR 64012, December 7, 2009.

(Contact: Naiem S. Tanious, FSM E, 301-415-6103 or e-mail: Naiem.Tanious@nrc.gov)

Unified Agenda of Federal Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions, 74 FR 64572, December 7, 2009.

(Contact: Michael T. Lesar, ADM, 301-492-3663 or e-mail: Michael.Lesar@nrc.gov)

List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: HI-STORM 100 Revision 7, Confirmation of Effective Date (AI71) (NRC-2009-0349), 74 FR 65679, December 11, 2009.

(Contact: Neelam Bhalla, FSME, 301-415-6843 or e-mail: Neelam.Bhalla@nrc.gov)

Draft Technical Basis for Rulemaking Revising Security Requirements for Facilities Storing SNF and HLW; Notice of Availability and Solicitation of Public Comments (NRC-2009-0558), 74 FR 66589, December 16, 2009.

(Contact: Philip Brochman, NSIR, 301-415-6557 or e-mail: Phil.Brochman@nrc.gov; or

Rupert (Rocky) Rockhill, 301-415-3734 or e-mail: Rupert.Rockhill@nrc.gov)

TO OUR READERS

In our attempt to keep the FSME Licensee Newsletter relevant, we welcome useful and informative feedback on the contents of the newsletter. If you would like to suggest topics, please contact Vanessa Cox or Gwendolyn Davis, from FSME Rulemaking Branch A. Ms. Cox may be contacted at 301-415-8342 or Vanessa.Cox@nrc.gov. Ms. Davis may be contacted at 301-415-8165 or Gwendolyn.Davis@nrc.gov. In addition, to ensure proper delivery of the FSME Licensee Newsletter, please report any address changes to Ms. Cox to prevent any interruption of service at FSME_Newsletter@nrc.gov.



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