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Chapter 1 : NRC: State & Tribal Programs

06/07/ Meeting Agenda: Joint Meeting of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) (Part 1) 06/05/ Letter to the Honorable Greg Walden, et al., submits the April monthly status report on the NRC's activities and use of unobligated carryover funds appropriated from the Nuclear Waste Fund.

In these four regions NRC oversees the operation of US nuclear reactors , namely power-producing reactors, and 36 non-power-producing reactors. Oversight is done on several levels. Each power-producing reactor site has resident inspectors, who monitor day-to-day operations. Numerous special inspection teams, with many different specialties, routinely conduct inspections at each site. Recordkeeping system[edit] NRC has a library, which also contains online document collections. It has been upgraded in October and is now webbased. Documents from before are available in paper or microfiche formats. Copies of these older documents or classified documents can be applied for with a FOIA request. Training and accreditation[edit] Commission headquarters NRC conducts audits and training inspections, observes the National Nuclear Accrediting Board meetings, and nominates some members. Since the nuclear industry already had developed training and accreditation, NRC issued a policy statement in , endorsing the INPO program. In , NRC issued a final rule on operator initial licensing examination, [25] that allows, but does not require, companies to "prepare, proctor, and grade" their own operator initial licensing examinations. Facilities can "upon written request" continue to have the examinations prepared and administered by NRC staff, but if a company volunteers to prepare the examination, NRC continues to approve and administer it. According to the GAO report, NRC officials did not visit the company or attempt to personally interview its executives. Upon receipt of the license, GAO officials were able to easily modify its stipulations, and remove a limit on the amount of radioactive material they could buy. A spokesman for the NRC said that the agency considered the radioactive devices a "lower-level threat"; a bomb built with the materials could have contaminated an area about the length of a city block, but would not have presented an immediate health hazard. Nuclear renaissance in the United States Between and , 13 companies applied to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for construction and operating licenses to build 25 new nuclear power reactors in the United States. However, the case for widespread nuclear plant construction was eroded due to abundant natural gas supplies, slow electricity demand growth in a weak U. The NRC has often sought to hamper or deny public access to the regulatory process, and created new barriers to public participation. Nuclear power regulation is a textbook example of the problem of "regulatory capture" â€” in which an industry gains control of an agency meant to regulate it. Regulatory capture can be countered only by vigorous public scrutiny and Congressional oversight, but in the 32 years since Three Mile Island, interest in nuclear regulation has declined precipitously. A worker named George Galatis at the Millstone Nuclear Power Plant in Connecticut kept warning management, that the spent fuel rods were being put too quickly into the spent storage pool and that the number of rods in the pool exceeded specifications. Management ignored him, so he went directly to the NRC, which eventually admitted that it knew of both of the forbidden practices, which happened at many plants, but chose to ignore them. The whistleblower was fired and blacklisted. This gives the appearance of a regulator which is acting in a commercial capacity, "raising concerns about a potential conflict of interest ". Environmental impact statements EIS were prepared for each reactor to extend the operational period from 40 to 60 years. One study examined the EISs and found significant flaws, included failure to consider significant issues of concern. NRC management asserted, without scientific evidence, that the risk of such accidents were so "Small" that the impacts could be dismissed and therefore no analysis of human and environmental was even performed. Such a conclusion is scientifically indefensible given the experience of the Three Mile Island , Chernobyl , and Fukushima accidents. By disregarding this basic requirement, NRC effectively misrepresented the risk posed to the nation by approximately two orders of magnitude i. Jaczko looked for lessons for the US, and strengthened security regulations for nuclear power plants. For example, he supported the requirement that

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new plants to be able to withstand an aircraft crash. The original, un-redacted version was leaked to the public. The un-redacted version which was leaked to the public highlights the threat that flooding poses to nuclear power plants located near large dams and substantiates claims that NRC management has intentionally misled the public for years about the severity of the flooding. The leaked version of the report concluded that one-third of the U. It also shows that NRC management was aware of some aspects of this risk for 15 years and yet it had done nothing to effectively address the problem. Some flooding events are so serious that they could result in a "severe" nuclear accident, up to, and including, a nuclear meltdown. This criticism is corroborated by two NRC whistleblowers who accused their management of deliberately covering up information concerning the vulnerability of flooding, and of failing to take corrective actions despite being aware of these risks for years. Larry Criscione, a second NRC risk engineer also raised concerns about the NRC withholding information concerning the risk of flooding. David Lochbaum, a nuclear engineer and safety advocate with the Union of Concerned Scientists: An NRC letter dated states that "a Jocassee Dam failure is a credible event" It goes on to state that "NRC staff expressed concerns that Duke has not demonstrated that the [null Oconee Nuclear Station] units will be adequately protected. NRC estimated the odds that dams constructed like Jocassee will fail is about 1 in 3, failures per year. Oconee is licensed to operate for another 20 years. The odds of the Jocassee Dam failing over that period are 1 in NRC requires risks to be investigated if they have a frequency of more than 1 in 10, years. For a reactor operating over a period of 40 years, these risks must be evaluated if they have a chance greater than a 1 in of occurring. NRC identified 34 reactors that lie downstream from a total of more than 50 dams. More than half of these dams are roughly the size of the Jocassee dam. This dam failure rate does not include risks posed by earthquakes or terrorism. Thus, the true probability may be much higher. NRC stated that the probability of a severe accident is so incredible that the consequences can be dismissed from the analysis of impacts in its relicensing environmental impact statements EIS. Critics charge that if these relicensing EISs failed to evaluate the risks of flooding, then how can the public be confident that NRC did not mislead stakeholders concerning other risks such as the potential for a nuclear meltdown. NRC officials stated in June that US nuclear safety rules do not adequately weigh the risk of a single event that would knock out electricity from the grid and from emergency generators, as a quake and tsunami did in Japan. The new safety standards will take up to five years to fully implement.

Chapter 2 : Nuclear Regulatory Commission - Wikipedia

State & Tribal Programs at the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) encompass the following areas: Agreement State Program Through the Agreement State Program, 37 States have signed formal agreements with the NRC, under which those States have assumed regulatory responsibility over certain byproduct and source material, as well as small.

Chapter 3 : Bilateral Agreements | U.S. Embassy in Argentina

Nuclear Regulatory Commission Pt. 9 Â§ Fiscal and administrative re-responsibilities. (a) The Office of the Chief Financial Officer shall keep such records as will.

Chapter 4 : 10 CFR Chapter I - NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION | US Law | LII / Legal Information

provided the Agreement States with a proposed revision to MD for comment in RCPD, "Opportunity to Comment on Draft Revision to Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards' Management Directive , 'Adequacy and Compatibility of Program Elements.

Chapter 5 : Radioactive Material Licensing - Radiation Control Program

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*Nuclear Regulatory Commission Pt. 72 Denial of licensing by Agreement States. Information collection requirements:
Quality assurance program.*